

Assessing the role of extension, marketing and business development services on food security in the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal provinces, South Africa

By

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Declaration

I, Nqobile Elby Julia hereby declare that the research report for the **“An Assessment of Extension Services, Marketing Support, and Business Development Assistance: Their Contributions to Food Security through the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces, South Africa.”** is my research study. The published and unpublished references used in the study have been acknowledged by the author.

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Dedication

This dissertation is dedicated to my family, my late grandmother, my mother and my sister and my sons whom I love dearly. I truly cannot imagine my life without them. I also wish to extend my appreciation to my partner for always being by my side and supporting me throughout. Your words of encouragement carried me through. I am truly grateful for the love and support. Thank you for supporting my journey of education and career. I am honoured to have people that care deeply for me and my career.

Abstract

The Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) was introduced in 2004/5 financial year and is carried out by the Provincial Departments of Agriculture (PDA) with the aim of increasing food security. One of the aims of this programme was to improve access to extension services, marketing, and business development for rural communities in order to improve food security. The current study evaluates the contribution of CASP on these services, and further establish if CASP is contributing to the goal of food security. This study uses data collected for monitoring and evaluation from different provinces by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME). The data involved a total of 166 randomly sampled CASP projects out of the overall total of 448 projects. In the DPME study, farmers were asked questions about receiving market access support (official or informal), extension and advisory support prior and after receiving support from CASP and its contribution towards their food security status. The analyses were done according to thematic areas namely: beneficiary knowledge of CASP, access to markets and business development, technical and advisory services as well as contribution to food security. The analyses were done in manner that determined if there were significant differences between the two provinces, and between genders.

Results on beneficiary knowledge of CASP, access to various markets and informal livestock auction, access to marketing training and business development, access to extension advice before and after CASP, access to training before and after CASP, were all presented using descriptive statistics. Farmers generally get information about support programmes from the department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development through extension and advisory services. However, in terms of knowledge of CASP, the stud revealed that there is a high number of respondents (24.1%) who were not well informed about CASP. In terms of

access to markets, the study revealed fewer respondents were graduating to commercial farming. On average only 3% of the respondents were active in international markets and 9.6% had access to national markets. Access to local formal livestock auction, local formal fresh produce and local formal grain market also remained low at with 21.7%, 32.3% and 7.2% respectively. Results also show that the most common type of market that respondents had access to was the local informal livestock auction.

In terms of extension advisory services, the percentage of respondents that received extension advice increased from 71% before CAPS to 90% after CASP involvement, however there is still a need for improvement in terms of increasing the number of extension personnel and their training. The descriptive results also show that the percentage of respondents that received extension advice increased from 71% before CASP to 82% after involvement of CASP especially in Gauteng Province (GP).

About 64% of GP respondents reported that they now generate more food and consume more frequently in response to CASP's influence on food security, compared to only 26% of KZN respondents. In addition, more respondents in GP (59%) than in KZN (21%), reported that they can now afford to buy more food for their households. A total of 47% of respondents in GP indicated to have more diverse diet and more meat since CASP intervention as compared to 19% and 16% in KZN respectively. The above analysis indicates a positive contribution by CASP in the lives of beneficiaries.

The results of the descriptive statistics show that there are significant differences in gender of the respondents and participation in farm management in the two provinces. Men were more active in farm management interventions compared to their female counterparts. Results on the relationship between gender and farm management as in some rural areas, women are not expected to manage farms given the cultural and traditional restrictions. As such, this restricts the ability of women in agriculture to obtain resources like land.

The study found shortcomings in the provision of market access. Even though CASP has contributed in facilitating access to markets for some farms, there are farms that are still experiencing challenges of making their products available in the market. It is important for farmers to be linked to relevant markets such as agro-processing value chains and perhaps establishment of abattoirs. This will ensure that the produce from the farm is even more accessible in their communities, thus enlarging the market whilst ensuring economic gains.

Overall, the results show that communities' access to services increased as a result of CASP and their state of food security has improved.

Keywords: CASP, market access, extension services, contribution, food security.

List of abbreviations

AIMS	Agricultural Information Management Standards
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CASP	Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DALRRD	Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DORA	Division of Revenue Act
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation
GHS	General Household Survey
GP	Gauteng Province
HFIAS	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale
IFNP	Integrated Food and Nutrition Programme
KZN	KwaZulu Natal
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PLAAS	Institution for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies
QLFS	Quarterly Labour Force Survey
RAP	Regional Agricultural Policy
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SLAG	Settlement Land Acquisition Grant
Stats SA	Statistics South Africa

SPFS	Special Programme of Food Security
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
UNISA	University of South Africa
UP	University of Pretoria
WFP	World Food Programme

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

The agriculture sector in South Africa is key to job creation in the economy and contributes to food security (National Department of Agriculture and Statistics South Africa, 2000). As such, the government has a major responsibility to provide the agricultural community with efficient support services, especially subsistence, smallholder, and commercial farmers who were formerly marginalized (Mncina and Agholor, 2021). The importance of the sector is prioritized by the government to increase production and to address social ills including unemployment (DAFF, 2017).

According to Mncina and Agholor, (2021), numerous farmer development support programmes have been put into place to support the land reform process. Policies and programmes were put in place to address the previous injustices of unequal access to services based on racial classification (Xaba and Dlamini, 2015:154). However, these programmes have not produced the anticipated results. It is therefore evident that these programmes produced very little beneficial influence on those that they intended to assist and support, ultimately impeding the success of the land reform project. One of the functions of extension is to correct operational inefficiencies and anomalies in financial planning. Agriculture was targeted by the then Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as one of the sectors to be transformed which led to the establishment of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) to improve livelihoods (Xaba and Dlamini, 2015:154).

The Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) was launched in the 2004–2005 fiscal year (DALRRD, 2022). The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural development (DALRRD) is in charge of CASP, and provincial departments of agriculture (PDAs) are in charge of implementing it. CASP is a schedule 5 grant, these are special purpose allocation grants to provinces, as specified in the Division of Revenue Act. CASP was gazetted at the national level, and the Division of Revenue Act (DORA)-guided Transferring National Officer has been charged with managing the National Office's administration, compliance, monitoring, coordination, and efficient implementation of CASP (DALRRD, 2022). According to DALRRD, (2021), six priority pillars make up the program's delivery structure:

- On and off farm infrastructure support.
- Knowledge and information management.
- Technical and advisory services.
- Training and capacity building.

- Market and business development support; and
- Financial services (branded MAFISA).

CASP intended to provide farmers with extension services, improve their market access, and training on business development to ultimately improve food security and increase their level of commercialisation (DPME, 2014). The goal of the marketing and business development pillar is to help ensure that farmers receiving support have access to markets to ensure their long-term viability. Accessible markets are either informal or formal and chain stores like Woolworths, Pick and Pay, Shoprite are included (DALRRD, 2022), as one of its pillars. An important aspect of CASP involves capacity building through the provision of extension services and training on various aspects of farming. Extension and advisory services assist farmers achieve their main objectives of developing into innovative and successful farmers (DALRRD, 2022). The successful implementation of CASP depends on farmers' ability to increase their abilities and acquire practical instruction in a variety of aspects of farm management (Mncina and Agholor, 2021). Skills transferred through extension services are supposed to help farmers farm and manage their farms better. This should eventually enable them to be self-reliant and manage risks related to farming (DPME, 2014).

Food security is defined as a state which exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active life (FAO, 1996. Section 27 (1) (b) of the Constitution of South Africa states that everyone has the right to have access to sufficient food and water and that the state must take reasonable legislative and other measures within its available resources to achieve the progressive realisation of each of these rights. The country experienced a difficulty in reducing food access problems between 2011-2015; as the number of people with inadequate and severely inadequate access to food was on an increasing trajectory. However, the situation changed between 2015-2019 as the number of persons with food access problems started to decrease until the COVID-19 pandemic caused a massive and rapid shock on the economy, exacerbating the existing food insecurity challenges as unemployment escalated and many people lost their livelihoods. Moderate or severe food insecurity has been climbing slowly for three years and now affects more than 26% of the population. Nearly one in four people in the South Africa (16.3 million) did not have access to adequate food in 2023 – that's an increase of almost 2.8million people in just one year. The estimated increase in 2023 was almost equal to that of the previous four years combined (GHS, 2024).

South Africa generally continues to meet food supply requirements at the national level, with a combination of domestic food production and imports. However, South African households

are still battling with challenges such as unemployment, food prices, unstable household food production, and loss of income (DALRRD, 2022). This means that despite sufficient availability of food at the national level, households and individuals still go hungry and are food insecure. The DALRRD has implemented a number of programmes in an attempt to address food insecurity in the country (DALRRD, 2022). The overall objective of these programmes is to expand production and food security through increased agricultural production for food insecure households. The programmes also aim to support the intensification of food production through strengthening subsistence farming, smallholder and medium commercial producers to ensure basic food availability and livelihoods resilience at household level as well as to retain self-employment in agriculture sector.

Table 1.1: Food security programmes by government

Programme	Description	Custodian
The Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASAP)	CASAP was created to contribute directly towards ensuring that Africans at every level of farming and in the agricultural value chain get universal access to agricultural support services. The goal of the grant is to create a favourable and supportive agricultural services environment for the farming community, in particular subsistence, smallholder and black commercial farmers. Through the programme, the government aims to provide post-settlement support to targeted beneficiaries of land reform and restitution and other producers who have acquired land through private means and are for example, engaged in value-adding enterprises domestically, or involved in export.	DALRRD
The National Food and Nutrition Security Plan	The mission of the Plan is to significantly improve food security and reduce malnutrition in all its forms to afford South Africa's people opportunities to lead productive and healthy lives (DALRRD, 2022).	DALRRD/DPME

Presidential Employment Stimulus (PES)	The Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development remains committed to supporting agricultural producers. Deliberate efforts are being made towards increasing domestic food production now more than ever before. The PES is implemented amidst deliberate efforts that are also made to transform the agricultural sector in order to allow new players from historically disadvantaged backgrounds. These include increasing the number of Extension Officers, improving access to land and funding through a variety of instruments (DALRRD, 2022).	DALRRD
The South African Vulnerability Assessment Committee (SAVAC):	The DALRRD is Chair and Secretariat of the SAVAC. This multi-sectoral Committee was established in 2014 and exists to assess analyse food insecurity and vulnerability issues to inform government and guide targeted planning of interventions and policy decision making for food and nutrition security. Under SAVAC, DALRRD has implemented the Nation Food and Nutrition Security Survey that will provide a baseline assessment of food security and nutrition situation at households. This is set to assist government with targeting of food and nutrition security programmes (DALRRD, 2022).	DALRRD

This study focuses on the marketing and business development pillar as well as extension and advisory services pillar of CASP. It looks at the contribution or impact of access to markets and business development and extension and advisory services of CASP beneficiaries, with findings that might inform government in terms of supporting emerging farmers.

1.2 Problem statement and justification of the study

An evaluation study by the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) with an objective of assessment how CASP affects the recipients/rural populations' livelihoods and

food production, marketing growth, farmers development and standard of living for farmers and their families. According to a 2014 impact evaluation study by the DPME, the Department of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (DAFF) needed to make markets accessible for beneficiaries. The report further indicated that this included agricultural value chain components which could translate to collaboration with other stakeholders such as the private sector (DPME, 2014:79).

The same DPME evaluation study highlights that CASP made headway toward accomplishing some of its other (off farm infrastructure support, knowledge and information management, technical and advisory services, training and capacity building (and financial services), but not enough had been done in terms of access to markets or ensure food security. Furthermore, the report indicated that seemingly the programme focuses more on the production aspect forgetting the other pillars such as marketing and business development (DPME, 2014:75-76). The provinces are doing their part to make sure that farmers who are supported have access to markets in order to guarantee their long-term viability, and CASP investments ought to be driven by the market. Accessible markets comprise unofficial and chain retailers such as Woolworths, Pick and Pay, Shoprite etc (DALRRD, 2022). According to the CASP evaluation report, the access to the market pillar has not improved which makes it the weakest pillar in terms of support. This may mean that there is an exclusive focus on other pillars (off farm infrastructure support, knowledge and information management, technical and advisory services, training and capacity building, and financial services) thus compromising certain pillars like access to markets. A CASP review that was done in 2007 concluded that CASP is not a comprehensive support programme, due to the fact that support is only prioritized on certain pillars and the programme is not adequately explained to the farmers (Hall and Aliber, 2010:11).

The CASP evaluation report by DPME indicated that while CASP has been successful on other pillars such as infrastructure support, access to markets and business development pillar still needs improvement to increase access to markets and business development of beneficiaries. Since inception of the programme, in 2004 CASP has had some successes such as infrastructure support for beneficiaries however there are some challenges and constraints which need to be addressed in order to improve delivery of the programme (Mafukata, 2016: 4).

In this regard, the dissertation focuses on two of the six pillars of CASP: (1) marketing and business development (i.e. markets and business development) and (2) provision of extension

and advisory services (i.e. whether farmers did receive technical and advisory extension services through an extension officer from the department of agriculture, land reform and rural development). The key assumption of the study is that there would be adequate funding and institutional capacity at the provincial departments to offer advisory and technical extension services that would lead to establishment of operational business. The study focused on assessing whether access to extension, marketing and business development services contributes to food security of farmers.

1.3 Research objectives

The primary aim of this study was to evaluate how extension services, marketing support, and business development assistance provided through the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme influenced food security among beneficiaries in South Africa's Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal provinces.

The specific objectives of the study are:

- To assess the role of technical and advisory services provided through CASP on food security.
- To assess the role of marketing and business development services on food security; and
- To assess the contribution of CASP to beneficiaries' food security.

1.4 Research questions

The study addresses the following research questions:

- What effects has CASP had on targeted beneficiaries' access to markets agricultural output, and production efficiency?
- What effects has extension and advisory services had on targeted beneficiaries' development through CASP.
- What effects has CASP had on the farmers' and their households' livelihoods (e.g., poverty, income, skills, nutrition, and food security)?

1.5 Academic value and intended contribution of the proposed study

The study focused on support provided to farmers through CASP. The study zoomed into issues of access to markets, extension and advisory services and its contribution towards food security. The findings will add a body of evidence regarding the effect of CASP and its contribution to food production and food security of beneficiaries. The study will make recommendations or considerations for betterment of CASP through efficient delivery of support services and addressing challenges.

1.5 Limitations

The study focuses on KZN and Gauteng provinces. These provinces were selected because most of the CASP projects were implemented in these two provinces. Since the researcher did not gather primary data for this study, there is no control on the dataset's contents, which could limit the analysis or change the original research questions. Instead, secondary data was used in its place. Another issue is that the variables might not have been defined or categorised in the way the researcher would have preferred. Added to this, the use of secondary data also entails that the researcher is not at liberty to know how the data collection process was done meaning issues like low response rate or respondents misinterpreting certain survey questions is information that the user of secondary data is not privy of.

1.6 Assumption

The study was based on the following assumptions/hypotheses:

That the support provided to beneficiaries through the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) is contributing to increased food production and livelihoods of the beneficiaries.

1.7 Dissertation outline

This dissertation is divided into six chapters. Chapter two provides a review of literature relating to the theoretical framework and issues surrounding the research. It also investigates the literature in terms of CASP with more emphasis on the pillars of CASP. Chapter three provides a geographical and agricultural overview of the study area and further expands on the methodology adopted by the study which includes sampling, data collection and data analysis. Chapter four details the results of the study. Chapter draws conclusions and provides recommendations.

Chapter 2: Literature review

2.1 Introduction

The efficient use of public funds has been instrumental in setting the groundwork for global agricultural expansion. The goal of South Africa's several agricultural assistance programs is to lower poverty and CASP is one of these forward-thinking initiatives (Mncina and Agholor, (2021). CASP is crucial because it contributes to poverty alleviation, employment creation, and increased food security. Additionally, it supports sustainable agriculture and raises living conditions in rural areas (DALRRD, 2022).

2.2 Purpose of the CASP programme

The Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) of the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) formerly known as the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) was implemented through the Provincial Departments of Agriculture (PDA) from 2004 in response to the growing need for post settlement support for land reform beneficiaries (Binswanger – Mkhize, 2014: 258). According to the Department of Agriculture, CASP was developed to provide support services to promote and facilitate agricultural development (DOA, 2004: 1). The programme also targeted land and agrarian reform beneficiaries. The scope of the programme beneficiaries is broader as it does not only focus on land reform beneficiaries but also on the following categories:

- **The hungry and vulnerable:** this category is supported by DOA, DAFF and PDA through agricultural food packs during food shortages.
- **The household food producers:** This category is supported through food production programme and includes beneficiaries of the special programme of food security (SPFS) and the integrated food and nutrition programme (IFNP). There is also provision of agriculture started pack in this category.
- **The beneficiaries of land and agrarian reform beneficiaries:** this category is supported through farm level support.
- **Those operating with the macroeconomic environment:** this also includes the commercial farmers to ensure that business and the regulatory environment is conducive to support agricultural development and food safety (DOA, 2004: 8).

As highlighted in Chapter 1, CASP focuses on six pillars namely: information and technology management, technical and advisory assistance and regulatory services, marketing and

business development, training, and capacity building, on and off farm, infrastructure and production inputs and financial support Hall and Aliber, (2010:9).

CASP came as a recommendation of the Strauss Commission report for financial support which was meant to establish financing mechanisms/sunrise subsidies. Furthermore, the purpose of CASP is to streamline and align service delivery within the three tiers of government by creating enabling conditions for beneficiaries such as provision of infrastructure, market support and advisory services to mention a few (DOA, 2004: 7). CASP is a conditional grant, which aims to promote agricultural development through the provision of support services. This translated to direct contribution towards achievement of Outcomes 4, 7 and 10 of decent employment through economic growth, comprehensive rural development and land reform, and sustainable natural resources management, respectively (DPME, 2014: 14).

CASP as a programme is also targeted at enhancing food production in order to contribute towards food security and eradication of hunger by 2030 (DAFF, 2017: 26). The results of the General Household Survey (GHS) indicated that the number of people with food access restrictions have dropped from 14.01 million in 2016 to 13.93 million in 2017 (Statistics South Africa, 2017: 57). Statistics reveal that the number has slightly decreased. However, there is an indication that people are still exposed to hunger and malnutrition.

CASP was launched in 2004 and has six priority areas. The program's targeted beneficiaries included the land reform recipients in agricultural zones and poverty hotspots. The program's alignment with policies and plans, as well as the collaboration of the parties responsible for its implementation, were essential to its success. (DOA, 2004: 8).

CASP is a conditional grant of the Division of Revenue Act (DORA) and as such the provincial departments are supposed to comply through preparation of business plans with specific measurable targets that must be approved. This must be accompanied by an implementation plan after approval of business plans; the implementation plan must specifically indicate activities of the project cycle (DOA, 2004: 18). The size of each province's rural areas, the amount of land that has been redistributed and resettled, and the province's past performance, respectively, all play a significant role in determining the CASP provincial allocations. (African Centre for Biodiversity, 2018: 15).

The priority of the programme is development and empowerment of farmers in areas within the pillars of the programme; however, it is not clear how the breakdown is done by the pillar. The CASP programme is meant to increase support mainly to farmers with limited resources (Mafukata, 2016:4). Critical to disbursement of support through this programme, is the ability of the farmers or beneficiaries to improve their capacities. This is especially key in a number of areas including purchase of farm inputs, access to markets and business opportunities to increase farmer productivity. This agricultural support has a potential of improving sustainability of livelihood production systems as well as income generation capacities. CASP is then seen as a critical programme in terms of poverty alleviation especially among resource poor farmers and households (Mafukata, 2016: 4). Since the program's beginning in 2004, execution has been skewed in favour of the infrastructure pillar, compromising both the integration and thoroughness of the support program's approach as well as the advancement of other pillars. (Public Service Commission, 2011: XII).

2.2. CASP grant goal

The grant goal is to create favourable environment and supportive agricultural services for the farming community. This community in particular, include subsistence, emerging and commercial farmers. The goal of the CASP grant is to ensure that the food security challenge for the poor and vulnerable in the country is addressed (DAFF – CASP annual report 2009: 3).

2.2.1 CASP purpose

To expand the provision of agricultural support services. To promote and facilitate agricultural development by targeting subsistence, emerging and commercial farmers (DAFF, 2009: 3).

2.2.2 CASP budget allocation

Funding for CASP is raised nationally to offer post-settlement assistance to selected recipients of land reform and redistribution as well as those formerly underprivileged producers who purchased land through private means and are involved in value-adding businesses. Hall and Aliber, (2010:9) further stated that CASP initiated the process with a total budget of R750 million for the first three years from 2004. The budget has however been escalating over the years and agricultural support is also granted to land reform projects as means of contributing to food security, job creation and poverty alleviation. A weighted average of the following factors is utilized to distribute funding among the provinces: agricultural land area, households engaged in agriculture (according to the General Household Survey 2018 report), past CASP performance, present production benchmarks, and imperatives of national policy. According to Mncina and Agholor, 2021, funds flow from the National Department of Agriculture, Land

Reform and Rural Development to the nine provincial Departments of Agriculture who eventually implement the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP). Figure 2.1 below shows CASP cashflow process.

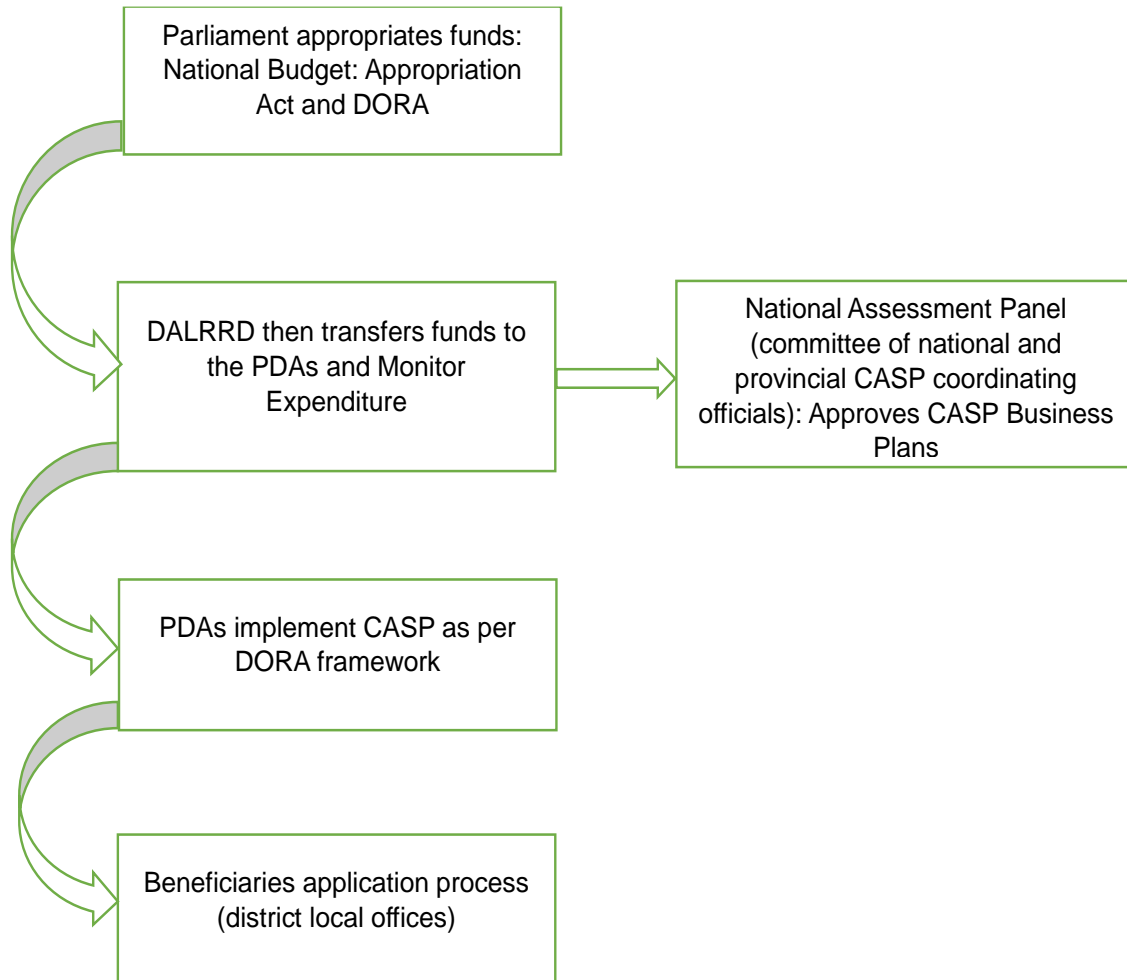


Figure 2.1: Flow of CASP funds, (Mncina and Agholor, 2021).

Monitoring was done during the 2004/2005 season and a few challenges were discovered such as unclear financing criteria, lack of capacity, weak monitoring and evaluation system. In addition to this, non-compliance to the grant conditions was found to lead to the misuse of allocated funding and poor reporting (DOA, 2004). The DAFF's 2016/17 annual report highlights the fact that R1.6 billion in conditional grants were provided to implement CASP and R491 million, totalling R2 billion, for Ilima/Letsema (DAFF, 2017). By the end of the third quarter, 346 projects totalling 32 066 smallholder farmers were supported, resulting in 9 092 new direct jobs. Through the program, farmers received help with land preparation, orchard installation, crop inputs, marketing and agro-processing infrastructure, training, and mentorship (DAFF, 2017: 11).

Table 2.1 below illustrates the amount of money in millions, allocated to CASP from 2010 to 2020. The table also shows that a total of approximately R15.486 billion of CASP conditional grant have been allocated to all nine provinces from 2010 to 2020 (DAFF, 2017).

Table 2.1: CASP conditional grant to provinces (Rands - Millions) from 2010 to 2020

Province	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-2020	Total 2010-2020
Eastern Cape	160	175	197	217	217	250	268	263	277	296	2 320
Free State	65	106	127	140	147	171	174	169	179	205	1 483
Gauteng	42	44	60	56	61	82	85	87	92	111	720
KwaZulu Natal	136	165	184	203	213	226	222	210	224	243	2 026
Limpopo	145	154	207	226	226	223	264	234	257	301	2 237
Mpumalanga	82	103	115	131	136	170	172	155	163	188	1 415
Northern Cape	55	76	173	639	380	134	130	233	252	144	2 216
North West	112	121	163	171	180	195	171	169	176	201	1 659
Western Cape	63	82	92	106	292	147	164	136	145	183	1 410
Total	860	1 026	1 318	1 889	1 852	1 598	1 650	1656	1 765	1 872	15 486

Source: compiled from provincial estimates of revenue and expenditure, 2013 and 2017

2.2.3 CASP objectives and allocation criteria

CASP objectives and allocation criteria are highlighted as follows:

- Long-term sustainability and economic viability;
- Community involvement and ownership;
- Target beneficiaries should be from the previously disadvantaged group;
- Increases national and household food security;
- Long-term sustainability and economic viability (DAFF, 2018).

2.2.4 Conditions of the grant

The grant conditions for CASP were set out as follows:

- Complement provincial budgets to improve and increase farmer support services within the CASP framework; and
- Implementation of quarterly reporting and approved plans for targeted areas and beneficiary groups (DAFF, 2018).

2.2.5 Expected outcomes of CASP

When CASP was inceptioned back in 2004, there were anticipated outcomes. The expected outcomes were specified in DAFF, 2018 as follows:

- Reduced poverty and inequalities in land and enterprise ownership;
- Increased incomes and foreign exchange earnings; improved farming efficiency;
- Improved national and household food security;
- Stable and safe rural communities,
- Lower levels of crime and violence, and sustainable rural development;
- Improved investor confidence, leading to increased domestic and foreign investment.

2.3 CASP alignment to policies and strategies

There is no known approved policy that guides implementation of the CASP. However, there are policies and strategies aligned to CASP that inform or complement the programme (Xaba and Dlamini, 2015: 155). According to the South African Constitution, the implementation of the concurrent function of agriculture is the joint responsibility of the national and provincial realms. Below are some of the policies in support of the programme:

2.3.1 Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP)

Through investments in four key areas, the CAADP aims to advance agriculture in Africa. These areas are: expanding the area covered by sustainable land management and reliable water control systems; enhancing rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for improved market access; boosting food supply and reducing hunger; and agricultural research (Xaba and Dlamini, 2015: 155). Through targeted investments, the primary goal is to end the agricultural crisis and reduce hunger. CASP is a program designed to help farmers increase their output, which will alleviate poverty (Xaba and Dlamini, 2015: 155).

2.3.2 Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Agricultural Policy (RAP)

This policy, which aims to reduce poverty in response to the continent's slow economic growth and high unemployment rate, is complemented by the CAADP and CASP programs. This is done through stimulation of agricultural production within the SADC region which will eventually alleviate poverty. The Agricultural policy and Strategic Plan are also better linked to the Regional Agricultural policy (RAP), as they aim at reducing inequality by increasing income through increased agricultural production (Xaba and Dlamini, 2015: 155).

2.3.3 The agricultural sector strategy

This approach was created as a means of resolving the agricultural limitations that mostly affect beginning farmers. The strategy emphasized the critical relevance of agricultural reforms and finance plans, and it further stated that an atmosphere favourable to their successful implementation should be developed. Thus, the DOA now known as DAFF was established (Xaba and Dlamini, 2015: 155).

2.3.4 White paper on agriculture

The 1995 White Paper on Agriculture was compiled as a guiding document to ensure access to agriculture and promote the contribution of agriculture to the development of all communities, society at large and national economy. This was done to enhance income, food security, employment and quality of life in a sustainable manner. In addition to this, it makes provision for agricultural production and marketing, the sustainable use of natural resources, agricultural financing, institutional infrastructure, access to information and agricultural technology, research and training (DOA – DAFF 1995). It was a response to a temporary constitution that had established numerous requirements for how competent each province should be in agriculture. According to these guidelines, there should also be acknowledgement that the national agricultural policy was necessary (Xaba and Dlamini, 2015: 155).

2.4 CASP support in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng provinces

Agriculture is still viewed as one of the most imperative sectors that the government is constantly improving through CASP. According to Radebe (2012) access to markets is one important pillar that CASP focuses on which has a potential of enhancing the livelihoods of producers and eventually impacting on their social and economic wellbeing (Mdlalose (2016:26). Therefore, improvements on access to markets are a necessity as this links producers to greater opportunities for income generation (Mdlalose, 2016: 26).

Table 2.2 below illustrates achievements by the (KZN) and Gauteng Provincial DOA in terms of implementation of CASP for the financial year 2016/17. Monitoring mechanisms applied by the DOA were through personal visits and production of reports per quarter.

Table 2.2: Expected outputs of CASP conditional grant paid for the period 01 April 2016 to 31 March 2017 for KwaZulu Natal and Gauteng Province.

Province	Expected outputs	Actual outputs achieved
Gauteng	<p>The expected outputs for GP as set out for the 2016/17 financial year were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 subsistence farmers supported; • 142 smallholder farmers supported; • 10 black commercial farmers supported; • 20% youth and 40% women supported through CASP; • On and off farm infrastructure provided and repaired; • Beneficiaries of CASP trained on farming methods or opportunities along the value chain; • 150 beneficiaries of CASP accessing markets; • 119 jobs created, 53 extension personnel maintained in the system; • Extension officers upgrading qualifications at various institutions; • Payment made at National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) for Agricultural Information Management Standards (AIMS) to be implemented. 	<p>Actual achievements for GP for the 2016/17 financial year were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 122 farmers supported (7 subsistence, 106 smallholder and 9 black commercial); • Youth, women and farmers with disabilities supported through CASP; • 9 on and off farm infrastructure provided and repaired; • 3 906 hectares (ha) of land under agricultural production (crop and livestock); • 679 beneficiaries of CASP trained on farming methods or opportunities along the value chain; • 839 beneficiaries of CASP accessing markets; • 73 jobs created; • 9 extension personnel recruited and maintained in the system; • 7 extension officers upgrading qualifications at various institutions; • R9 million paid for implementation of AIMS

KZN	<p>The expected outputs for KZN Province as set out for the 2016/17 financial year were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 645 subsistence farmers supported; • 5 024 smallholder farmers supported; • 141 black commercial farmers supported; • 20% youth, 40% women supported through CASP; • Beneficiaries of CASP trained on farming methods or opportunities along the value chain; • 5 100 beneficiaries of CASP accessing markets; • 472 jobs created; • 310 extension personnel recruited and maintained in the system; • Extension officers upgrading qualifications at various institutions. 	<p>Actual achievements for KZN Province for the 2016/17 financial year were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 211 subsistence farmers supported; • 5 030 smallholder farmers supported; • 91 black commercial farmers supported; • 1 420 youth, 4 399 women and 32 farmers with disabilities supported through CASP; • 5 121 beneficiaries of CASP accessing markets; • On and off farm infrastructure provided and repaired; • 13 252 ha land under agricultural production (crop and livestock); • 4 tons/ha yields per unit area in maize production and 1.5 tons/ha in dry beans production; • 650 beneficiaries of CASP trained on farming methods or opportunities along the value chain; • 3 071 jobs created; • 30 extension personnel recruited and maintained in the system.
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Source: DAFF, 2017

2.5 Importance of market access

According to the National Agricultural Marketing Council (NAMC) one of the main determining factors for farmer's success is access to markets. This requires a combination of systems, such as market information and to a certain extent effective farmer organization (NAMC, 2016: 2). It is important for farmers to seize available opportunities in terms of accessing markets. This may present farmers with good profit margins and encourage them to increase production and contribute to food security. Another important factor that determines access to markets as emphasized by NAMC is that betterment of market access for farmers requires a suitable and enabling institutional environment to obtain the much needed resources to become a successful farmer (NAMC, 2016:2; Machete, 2004).

According to Mdlalose, (2016), marketing is the process of identifying consumer needs and wants and being able to satisfy those needs and wants through the delivery of products. It involves all activities required for moving the product from producer to consumer such as packaging, transporting, processing, storage and retail. In addition to this, some of the challenges faced by farmers is the lack of information relating to markets, production and finance. Other challenges include lack of technical support such as the training based on markets and record keeping (NAMC, 2016: 2; Jari and Fraser, 2012). The World Food Programme (WFP) is in support of the notion of access to markets by households and smallholder producers, as this will assist in raising their income and improving their livelihoods, whilst building sustainable food systems and advances in food security (WFP, 2008). The WFP further indicates that there is a need for associations to be formed for producers to sell their produce, as this is envisaged to help with broadening the customer base. In summary, any successful agricultural enterprise requires access to markets and business development aspects. The markets agreements with retailers or commodity associations can either be formal or informal.

2.6 Marketing channels available for producers

According Mdlalose, (2016: 29), there are five types of markets in which businesses operate. These markets are as follows:

- **Consumer markets:** both people and households who buy goods and services for personal consumption make up this sector;

- **Business to business markets:** these markets are made up of businesses that buy products and services for processing later;
- **Reseller markets:** these markets buy products and services to resell for a profit;
- **Government markets:** Government organizations dominate such markets, buying commodities and services to provide public services or distribute these goods and services to people in need; and
- **International markets:** These marketplaces are dominated by foreign customers, producers, resellers, governments, and even global buyers.

There is potential amongst household and smallholder producers to graduate and participate in formal markets (Mdlalose, 2016). Perhaps a starting point for them would be consumer markets as farmers will directly meet with the consumers. Such markets afford farmers with an opportunity to avoid the middleman; therefore eliminating any cost associated with the middleman as selling their produce will be direct. Another added advantage of consumer markets is the fact that a direct marketing channel gives consumers an opportunity to purchase fresh produce, while farmers receive high returns on their produce. In addition to this, farmers have an option to sell to consumers at a market price if their produce is properly managed (Mdlalose, 2016: 29).

2.7 The state of technical and advisory services

CASP has a mandate to empower beneficiaries with technical and advisory services. Agricultural technical and advisory services are seen as a vital tool in improving agricultural productivity and increasing the income of farmers (Anderson; 2008:6). The importance of extension services is to help with implanting, monitoring and evaluation of programmes such as CASP. Anderson (2008: 7) further added that extension is not only important for assisting farmers with production, but also vital for facilitating adoption of technology by farmers and adaptation of technology to local conditions. As such, the technology connects farmers and scientists and has a major role to play in terms of promoting the spread of farmer based innovations, and this requires more than just communication skills.

Countries like Ghana have an extension policy that is based on the following nine principles as indicated by Anderson (2008: 14-15):

- Promote farmer-driven extension and research to ensure that provided services are relevant to the farmers;

- Empower farmers to develop farmer based organizations and other associations such as marketing, agro-processing and cooperatives;
- Promote best agricultural practices;
- Cost effective and improve on efficiency;
- Broaden extension and advisory services delivery;
- Ensure development of appropriate institutional structures at all levels;
- Adopt and implement effective monitoring and evaluation tools for extension and advisory services;
- Ensure human resource development through capacity building of agricultural development workers; and
- Respond to emerging issues such as poverty reduction.

2.8 Departmental technical and advisory services

The DALRRD, formerly known as the DAFF, has as its mission to realize agricultural development through extension and advisory services. Extension and advisory services is an important element to ensure service delivery of government programmes aimed at poverty alleviation, improving livelihoods and as well as sustaining the environment (DAFF, 2011: 1). However, the success rate of government programmes was minimal. As such, norms and standards of extension and advisory services in agriculture were adopted as a response mechanism to fill in gaps, predominantly in the extension and advisory services of the country. Norms and standards were also put in place to assist with clarifying the roles and responsibilities of participating stakeholders (DAFF, 2009: 1). In addition to this, the report further highlights the Ministers Extension Indaba that was hosted in 2008 with the intention to put forward best approaches in making extension more visible and reliable to farmers.

A study on profiling current government employed officers in extension and advisory services was commissioned and according to the report some of the objectives included were as follows but not limited to: examine the current condition of extension and advisory services in comparison to industry norms and standards; evaluate the degree to which extension staff complies with industry standards; learn about the range of tasks that each extension officer is responsible for; additionally identifying any officers' training needs (DAFF, 2007: 7).

Below is the key information that came out in the report for the study that was done in 2008 on profiling the current government employed officers in the extension and advisory services.

2.8.1 Gauteng

This province is the smallest yet the richest in the country with a few tertiary institutions that offer qualifications in agriculture, such as the University of Pretoria (UP), Tshwane University of Technology (TUT) and University of South Africa (UNISA). In order to improve food security, income generation, and employment creation, the province DOA and rural development is committed to boosting the contribution of sustainable agriculture and economy through its extension and advisory services. The report also reveals that out of the 29 extension officers that were interviewed for the study only 22 had higher education qualifications (degree or higher qualification), (DAFF, 2007: 18). This report further indicated that 26 out of 29 extension officers have fewer years of work experience as extension officer, less than 10 years to be exact (DAFF, 2007: 20).

2.8.2 KwaZulu-Natal

The province has a number of institutions offering qualifications in different streams of agriculture and these include University of KwaZulu Natal (UKZN), University of Zululand (UniZulu), Mangosuthu University of Technology (MUT), Cedara and Owen Sithole Colleges of Agriculture. Extension officers in KZN are useful in departmental programmes such as Siyavuna, CASP and LandCare. According to the 2017 DAFF report, only 35 out of 360 interviewed extension officers have a degree qualification and the remaining have a lower qualification. Therefore, the norms and standards classify this as development for the extension officers (DAFF, 2007: 22).

2.8.3 Farmer ratios

The norms and standards give a rough indication of the distribution of extension officers (extension officer: farmer ratios). It must be emphasized that ratios might differ in terms of application by province according to CASP beneficiary categorisation (DAFF, 2007: 47). The ratios are specified under Pillar 3 below.

2.9 Extension recovery programme

The extension recovery plan is based on the findings of the report on the profile of extension and advisory services (DAFF, 2009: 3). According to Liebenberg, 2015:15, the extension recovery programme has five pillars. The report specifies them as follows:

Pillar 1: Ensure visibility and accountability of extension

The main aim of this pillar is to change the mind-set of farmers about extension having a poor image. The plan is to capacitate farm workers with knowledge that can enable them to record information.

Pillar 2: Promote professionalism and improve the image of extension

The main aim of this pillar is to upgrade and equip extension officers with professional knowledge to partake in professional conferences.

Pillar 3: Recruit extension personnel

The recommended extension to farmer ratios are 1:400 in crop production, 1:500 in livestock farming and 1:500 in mixed farming. Provincial DOA in collaboration with DAFF are expected to ensure recruitment of more extension personnel, a process that will be guided by the minimum educational qualification of extension personnel.

Pillar 4: Reskill and re-orientate extension workers

There are training programmes and short courses supported by DAFF which are meant to equip extension personnel with the skills and competencies as well as relevant qualifications, as indicated in the norms and standards.

Pillar 5: Provide Information and Communications Technology (ICT) infrastructure and other resources

This pillar focuses on ensuring that the extension personnel have relevant resources to carry out their duties. In addition to this, extension personnel are required to register with the Agri-SETA and this is done to improve the professional standard of extension officers.

There is also a need for professionalization of extension and advisory services. All government extension officers must be registered with councils such as the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) and the South African Society for Agricultural Extension (SASAE). These organizations have a certain code of conduct that extension officers must adhere to and hence will be beneficial to extension officers (Koch and Terblanche, 2013: 113).

2.10 State funded agencies

According to Liebenberg (2015: 18), there is a number of state funded agencies that support the mandate of agriculture, specifically extension and advisory services such as the Agricultural Research Council (ARC). The ARC supports smallholder farmers and the key mandate of this institution is development in the agricultural sector. Amongst other key functions and responsibilities of the ARC is technology development and technology transfer which is part of extension and advisory services (Liebenberg, 2015: 18).

2.11 Private sector extension services

There are number of institutions in the country that provide research, extension as well as information sharing. One of the key functions given through the private sector is funding research as well as extension specific to primary production (Liebenberg, 2015: 19).

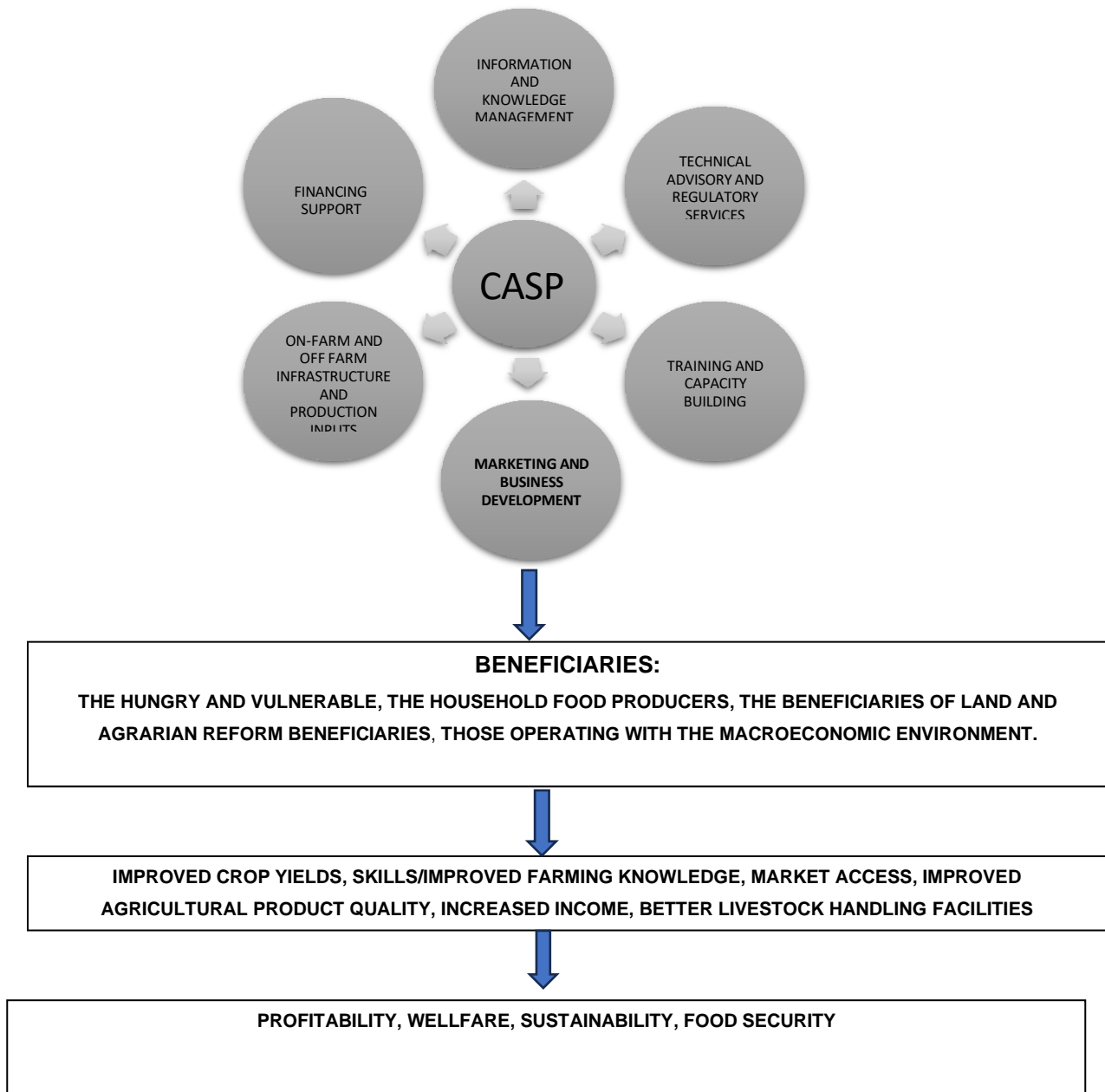
2.12 Food security

Food Security as defined by the World Food Summit organised in Rome in 1996 exists as when all people, at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active life (Du Doit, Ramonyai, Lubbe, and Ntushelo, 2011: 2). Food insecurity on the other hand can be strongly linked to loss of employment. As a result, this challenges and threatens one's standard of living and livelihood (Du Doit, *et al*, 2011: 2). In the General Household Survey conducted annually by Statistics South Africa, a set of questions are asked based on the Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS). This tool helps with determining households' access to food. The General Household Survey released in 2018 by Statistics South Africa shows that, the percentage of household with limited access to food decreased from 23.6% to 20.2%. The breakdown shows that 12.8% and 24.5% of people in GP and KZN, respectively had food access problems. This may seem low, but it is alarming and indicates that a lot still needs to be done. Participation in agriculture is one aspect that is promoted to cushion the food insecurity trap. However, this activity is not so popular in a province like GP as only 4% of households participated in agriculture as opposed to 18.2% in KZN. In addition to this about 59.9% and 71.5% of households in GP and KZN, respectively are mainly involved in agricultural activities to secure an extra source of food (Statistics South Africa, 2018: 80). Added to this is employment, which is an important aspect which contributes to

food security. Employment is one important aspect coupled with social grants, however with the current alarming unemployment rate, one cannot stress enough the importance of income as it is strongly linked to access to food. The Quarterly Labour Force Survey by Statistics South Africa indicated that the unemployment rate is 29.1% (Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2019: 7). The provincial breakdown shows that in KZN the unemployment rate was 25% and in GP it was 30.8% (Statistics South Africa – QLFS, 2019: 7).

2.13 Conceptual framework

Figure 2.2 The conceptual framework, which clarifies the relationships between CASP and food security for sustainable livelihoods.



In more severe situations, weakened livelihoods lead to food insecurity because reduced production lowers the amount of food available for household consumption and lowers food accessibility by raising food prices, which lowers incomes and labour opportunities and/or creates an unfavourable market for crops and livestock (Tuholske, Di Landro, Anderson, Jan van Duijne, and de Sherbinin, 2024). Each of CASP pillars, can be instrumental in improving household food security thus empowering households to be self-sufficient. Our hypothesis is that when farmers' resilience is bound by a lack of information, extension and advisory services can be especially helpful in fostering resilience (Davis, Babu, and Blom, 2014).

2.14 Theoretical framework

Perfect market conditions are uncommon in emerging nations due to the institutional structure. Since transactions are expensive, markets are shallow, and there are risks and uncertainties related to weather and markets, not all items and factors of production can be sold on markets. Market failure frequently results from a household's inability to meet a yearly cash income restriction due to limited credit availability, with expenses exceeding income during specific times of the year (Mahlobo, 2017).

While binding restrictions on off-farm work may limit adjustment in the agricultural labour market, family and hired labour may be inadequate replacements in agricultural productivity and farmers may have a preference towards working off-farm (Mahlobo, 2017). Decisions about production and consumption cannot be considered separate in any of these situations since farmers' choices are influenced by the resources or endowments that are available to them. Decisions about consumption (preferences) influence production decisions as well as decisions about output. Decisions about production and consumption are no longer based on exogenous pricing, which are assumed to be constant across all households. In summary, rural households are willing to devote the majority of their labour to agricultural output, contingent on household choices that result in higher farm revenues. Households will therefore only produce if the market provides them with higher prices than their labour supply. Limited credit access of small-scale farmers leads to market failure because they are unable to satisfy the yearly income constraints.

2.15 Challenges

Farmers such as smallholder and subsistence/household producers consume most of their produce and sell the surplus, usually to local communities (NAMC, 2016:2). This does not mean there is no potential for such farmers to break through market opportunities; however, access to markets also depends on availability of information made available to them as well as infrastructure (NAMC, 2016: 2). Barriers of access to markets limit chances of farmers being accommodated into the mainstream economy. This decreases their chances of improving their household food security, reducing poverty as well as enhancement of agricultural development (NAMC, 2016: 2).

A study conducted by Mdlalose (2016) on marketing of fresh produce by smallholder farmers noted that farmers are facing new challenges such as inconsistent supply of high quality produce, lack of knowledge of acceptable agricultural practices, capacity to comply with market, inability to conclude contractual agreements and lack of knowledge of regulatory requirements and traceability (Mdlalose, 2016: 16:27). Another challenge identified by WFP in 2008 is that some producers generate a small surplus and struggle to make profit (WFP, 2008). This might be due to limited resources such as production inputs as well as funding. Additionally, the challenge for some producers include inadequate storage facilities which might deteriorate the quality of their produce, thus making it undesirable for the market. Furthermore, some producers rely on rainfed agriculture which makes their plantations prone to extreme weather patterns or climatic hazards (WFP, 2008).

One of the major failures preventing household and smallholder farmers to access markets is inability to meet market standards. In other words, because of stringent rules relating to volumes, many farmers are unable to reach the legitimate markets. Market standards may also require proper storage and transportation, including availability of funds and this may be a critical barrier for these farmers (Mdlalose, 2016: 27). In a 2007 research, Ortmann and King stated that the creation of cooperatives can help to increase negotiating power and talks with significant purchasers while decreasing transaction costs (Mdlalose, 2016: 27). Large supermarkets are aware of their customers and treat them as focal points of their business and as such they tend to procure from well-established farmers (Kirsten *et al.*, 2008 cited by Mdlalose; 2016: 27). In this

regard, the opportunity for smallholder and even household producers to generate income is when they sell their produce at local level.

The challenge of reliable and sound extension and advisory services comes from a number of areas. According to Anderson (2008: 7), training received by extension officers does not prepare them for challenging duties. Anderson (2008: 11) further stated that effective advisory services cannot be easily established

2.16 Conclusion

Government has been providing extension and advisory support to farmers through CASP since 2004/05, however, there is a need to review and make recommendations to create an environment that support potentially progressive farmers. These are farmers who are willing to commit their resources, venture into businesses and improve their household food security status. Producers must comprehend that marketing is a process that begins before planting rather than just at harvest. Producers, especially smallholder and household farmers, to a certain extent, have access to markets. However, there is no ideal profit margin for such farmers to grow beyond household or small-scale production. However, CASP, as a programme, has a potential to integrate such farmers into the mainstream economy and achieving this will require market access accompanied by business development. Market participation alone is a determinant of access to markets and as such there is a need for these producers to be nurtured and orientated to be commercial producers and this translates to overcoming any form of hindrance to market participation.

The most important aspect about providing farmers with extension and advisory services or creating an enabling environment for farmers to access markets, is to empower farmers to be self-reliant and confident producers. This has a potential to eventually enable food and nutrition security.

Chapter 3: Study area and research methodology

3.1 Introduction

A summary of the research topic and the techniques applied for data collecting and analysis are provided in this part. An overview of the subject areas is given at the beginning of the chapter. The chapter also includes information on the procedures used for data collecting, sampling, and analysis.

3.2 Study areas

The study focused on two provinces namely, KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) and Gauteng Province (GP). Agriculture is a major economic and social activity in the province of (KZN). Apart from this, most of the CASP projects were implemented in these two provinces.

3.2.1 KwaZulu-Natal Province

KwaZulu-Natal is a province with population size of 11 215 000 million people and isiZulu is the most dominant language in the province (Statistics South Africa, 2018: 2). Agriculture contributes to the livelihoods of millions of households in the province. KwaZulu-Natal is a home to significant proportion of smallholder farmers. KwaZulu-Natal province has a total surface area of about 94 361 square kilometres (South Africa Info, 2018), which is equivalent to 7.7% of South Africa's total land area (KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, 2018). The KZN districts that formed part of the study were 12 in total, namely; uMgungundlovu, uMkhanyakude, ILembe, uThungulu, Sisonke, UThukela, Amajuba, Ugu, Zululand, UMzinyathi, Sisonke and EThekwini (Figure 3.1).

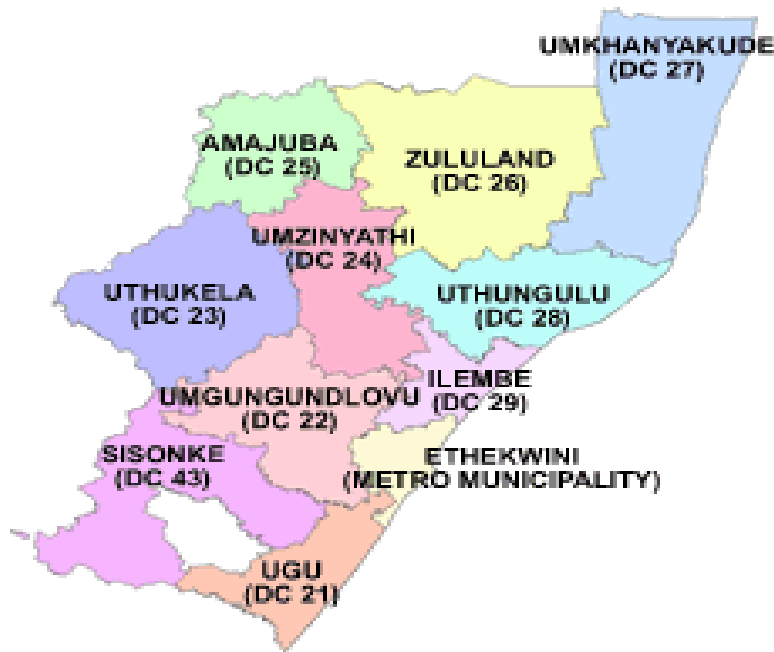


Figure 3.2: Map showing KwaZulu-Natal administrative areas (KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, 2018)

Agriculture plays an important role in food security. KwaZulu-Natal has good rainfall and fertile soils and has coastal forests with a range of plant species. Sugarcane is the primary commercial crop and other crops planted in the province are soybeans (9%), maize (7%) and dry beans (7%) (KZN DEDTEA, 2018). The province has about 6.5 million hectares of agricultural land, of which 18% is suitable for growing crops and 82% is suitable for livestock (KZN DEDTEA, 2018). Prominent in the province is livestock and the midlands area is famous for its dairy farms, 15% of the country’s milk producers are based in the province (The Agri Handbook, 2018). The agricultural contribution of the province is approximately 19% cattle, 13% goats, 10% pigs, 10.4% chicken layers and 12.1% broilers (The Agri Handbook, 2018). There is a concentration of vegetable, dairy, and livestock farms in the midland’s region between Pietermaritzburg and the Drakensberg. Tropical fruits such as pineapples, mangoes, and bananas are produced along the coast. With enormous potential for expansion in the macadamia nut sector, the coastal regions of KwaZulu-Natal are also quickly establishing themselves as the greatest places in the world to

cultivate macadamia trees (KZN Top business portfolio, 2016). Another significant source of revenue in the vicinity of Vryheid, Eshowe, Richmond, Harding, and Ngome is forestry, with Sappi and Mondi being the two largest forest owners. The KwaZulu-Natal sugar sector plays a significant role in the region's economy, which is defined by a high employment rate and connections to vital suppliers, support industries, and consumers. The two main producers of sugar are Tongaat Hulett and Illovo Sugar South Africa. Through employment and export activity, the food, beverage, wood, and paper industries benefit greatly from the downstream business and job opportunities that the agriculture sector creates (KZN Top business portfolio, 2016).

3.2.2 Gauteng Province

Gauteng is a province with population size of 14 661 000 million people (Statistics South Africa, 2018: 2). It is the smallest province in the country but highly urbanised and densely populated. Gauteng climate is mostly warm with an average rainfall of 790mm (South Africa Channel, 2018). There are six districts in GP that formed part of the study, namely; City of Tshwane, Sedibeng, Johannesburg Metro, Ekurhuleni, Westrand and City of Johannesburg as shown in figure 3.2 below.

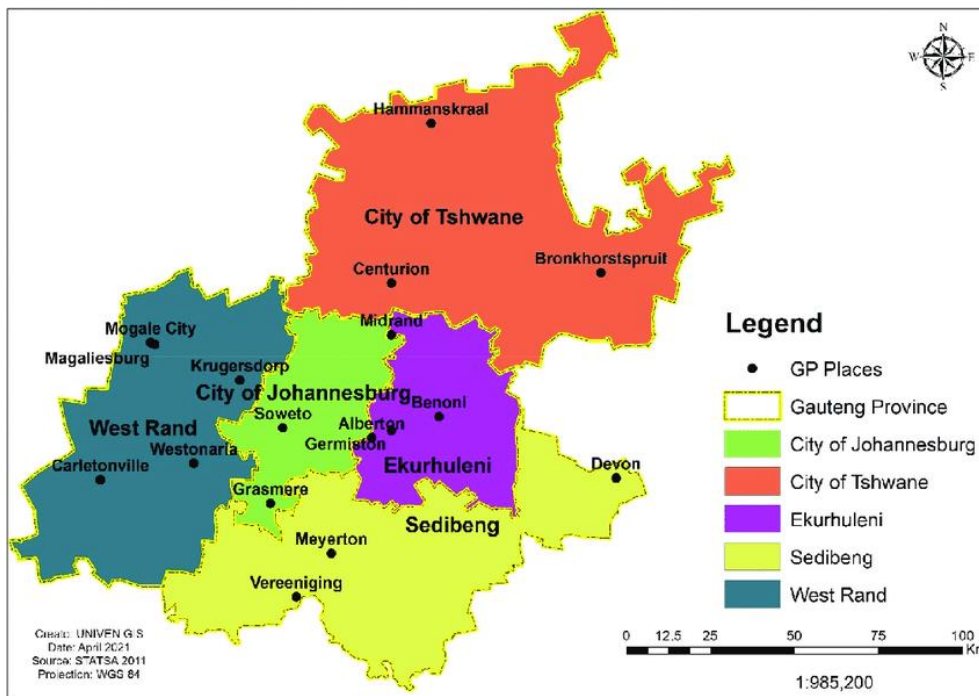


Figure 3.3: Map showing Gauteng Province administrative areas (Statistics South Africa, 2011)

The agricultural sector in GP is mostly channelled towards providing cities and towns with daily fresh produce, which is inclusive of vegetables, fruits, meat, eggs, dairy products as well as flowers. A quarter of the country's egg production is found in GP. Gauteng has approximately 3% of the country's arable land, dry beans, maize and soybeans are the major crops produced in the province. Approximately 10% of the country's pigs are produced in this province (The Agri Handbook, 2018).

3.3 Methodology

The study used secondary data from the CASP evaluation study that was conducted in 2015 by the University of Pretoria in conjunction with the DPME. The data was collected by researchers from University of Pretoria for the CASP evaluation study implemented on behalf of the CASP evaluation study. The secondary data that was received from the University of Pretoria and Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development (DALRRD) was analyzed with the use of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The analysis only focused on 167 key informants' data (80 in KZN and 87 in GP). Secondary data was analysed using SPSS focusing on the following indicators to respond to the objectives of the study:

3.4 Data access

As indicated in the section above, the study utilized secondary data. The Secondary data used for the study was obtained from CASP evaluation study that was commissioned by DALRRD in collaboration with the University of Pretoria. The secondary data was accessed from the Department of Agricultural Economics, Extension and Rural Development of the University of Pretoria.

The Committee for Research Ethics and Integrity at the University of Pretoria was approached with research ethics application which was approved. This process of acquiring ethical clearance was aimed at serving as an important guideline for maintaining high ethical standards in all academic activities.

3.5 Data processing and analysis

Secondary data was used for the study. From the acquired master data, a separate dataset with information only on KZN and Gauteng was isolated; an overall final dataset was prepared and cleaned on Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The secondary data was captured on Excel when it was received. The data was then cleaned and transferred to SPSS for analysis. When the secondary data was cleaned, the cleaned database was aligned to better respond to objectives of the study. This database was subjected to descriptive quantitative analysis, including basic statistics, crosstabs, pivot tables, etc. Data from key informant interviews was analysed using qualitative methods.

Data processing and analysis were done using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Utilizing the SPSS, descriptive quantitative analysis was used to analyse the project manager data SPSS. Visuals such as graphs and tables were used to present the data. The database was subjected to extensive descriptive quantitative analysis, including basic statistics such as cross tabs, frequencies and pivot tables. These results were used to draw conclusions as well as recommendations.

The data analysis table is presented below:

Table 3.1: Data analysis table

Objective	Data required	Data collection tools	Analytical techniques
Marketing and business development	Market facilitation Access to markets Access to markets before and after CASP Access to markets challenges	Questionnaire	Thematic analysis
	Access to different types of markets	Questionnaire	Chi square test
Extension advice and training services	Beneficiaries receiving extension advice and training before and after CASP intervention.	Questionnaire	Thematic analysis

	Farmers receiving training before and after CASP intervention Access to training before and after CASP Beneficiaries who received skills through training.		
	Access to extension advice before and after CASP Marketing training		Chi square test
CASP impacts	CASP contribution to food security Beneficiaries employed before and after CASP intervention	Questionnaire	Thematic analysis

3.5 Descriptive statistics

Descriptive statistics and Chi-square tests have been employed to present results. The Chi-square test was employed to determine whether there was a gender difference in farm management where p value: ***, **, and * means significant at 1%, 5% and 10% levels, respectively.

3.6 Limitations of the study

Results obtained from this study will only be specific for KZN and GP, they cannot be generalised for other provinces.

Chapter 4: Research findings

This chapter highlights the research analysis and findings. The results presented in this chapter used both secondary survey data and feedback from project managers. The results are presented according to thematic areas namely; beneficiary's knowledge of CASP, access to markets and business development, technical and advisory services and contribution to food security. This section also provides a clear indication of the people who were part of the study in terms of age, gender, highest academic qualification as well as formal qualification in agriculture.

4.1 Demographic characteristics

Table 4.1 below illustrates that most respondents (36.7%) were within the age category of 56 to 65 years in both provinces (33% in GP and 41% in KZN). The proportion of respondents with the least number of participants (1.2%) is that of 25 years and below. The age of respondents varied from 22 to 76 years. Only 7% and 8% of youth in GP and KZN respectively were project managers. This could mean that the youth may not possess the skills or knowledge of managing a farm, thus an indication that there is a need to advocate for involvement of youth in agricultural project management. Currently, those in management are older and may retire soon.

Table 4.2: Demographic characteristics of respondents

Demographic characteristics of respondents		Province				Total	
		GP		KZN			
		Count	%	Count	%	Frequency	%
Age	1-25 years	2	2	0	0	2	1.2
	26-35 years	6	7	6	8	12	7.2
	36-45 years	11	13	18	23	29	17.5
	46-55 years	22	26	17	21	39	23.5
	56-65 years	28	33	33	41	61	36.7
	66-75 years	13	15	4	5	17	10.2
	76 years and above	2	2	1	1	3	1.8
Gender	Female	37	43	15	19	52	31.3
	Male	49	57	65	81	114	68.7
Highest Academic Qualification	No Formal education	4	5	11	14	15	9.0
	Primary Education	11	13	22	28	33	19.9
	Secondary Education	44	51	36	45	80	48.2
	Tertiary Education	27	31	11	14	38	22.9
Formal Academic Qualification in Agriculture	Yes	4	5	8	10	12	7.2
	No	82	95	72	90	154	92.8

Disclaimer: while the range is 1-25 sampling looked from this 18 to above 76 years in range.

GP=Gauteng Province; KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

In terms of gender, the results show that the majority (68.7%) of respondents were males. The provincial break-down indicates that the proportion of male respondents is higher in KZN (81%) as compared to GP (57%). This is an indication that the positions of project managers are dominated by males. However, this discrepancy does not necessarily entail that females are not actively involved in the project as about 43% and 19% for GP and KZN, respectively were females.

Literacy is one of the critical factors in managerial positions, due to its correlation to improved accountability and transparency in project management. The results indicate that the proportion of respondents with secondary education was higher (48.2%) as compared to tertiary education (22.9%). The provincial breakdown indicates that majority of respondents with secondary

education was higher in GP (51%) as compared to KZN (45%). This was followed by tertiary education (31%) in GP. A different case was observed in KZN as secondary education was followed by primary education (28%). This could be because KZN is a fairly rural province as compared to GP which is predominantly urban; therefore this might indicate that access to information, opportunities and civilization could be better in GP compared to KZN. Only 14% of the respondents in KZN had tertiary education. When questioned further about the type of tertiary qualification respondents have acquired, the results show that the proportion of respondents with tertiary qualification in agriculture was low (7.2%). In GP, 5% of the respondents attained tertiary qualifications in agriculture as compared to 10% in KZN.

A Chi Square test was employed to determine if there were significant differences between gender and farm management.

Table 4.2: Relationship between gender and farm management participation in the study area

Variable(s)		Total (%) N= 166	Location		X ² test
			KZN (%) N= 80	GP (%) N= 86	
Gender	Male	69	81	57	0.001***
	Female	31	19	43	

Notes: *** means significant at 1% level

Table 4.2 shows that there was a statistical significant differences between gender of the respondents and participation in farm management in the two provinces ($p=0.001$). Men were more active in farm management interventions compared to their female counterparts. These results emphasize the need for the government to focus on women empowerment. This will enable women to demonstrate their capabilities in agriculture. The limited participation of women as farm managers was expected as traditional beliefs and culture in some rural areas limits women from leadership positions. Hence this limits women in agriculture from acquiring resources such as land and funds. This also limits women from being active participants on the market.

4.2 Descriptive farm profile

This section elaborates on the acquisition of farms as well as the tenure of the farm. It also focuses on farm ownership as well as organisational structure of the farm/project (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Land acquisition of the farm as indicated by the respondents

Land acquisition	Province				Total	
	GP		KZN			
	Count	%	Count	%	Frequency	%
Farmer settlement	6	7	1	1	7	4.2
Government farmer support programme	2	2	0	0	2	1.2
Land affairs and land reform	0	0	2	3	2	1.2
Local municipality	3	3	1	1	4	2.4
PLAAS	9	10	3	4	12	7.2
Private transaction	46	53	9	11	55	33.1
Redistribution LRAD	14	16	47	59	61	36.7
Redistribution SLAG	1	1	0	0	1	0.6
Restitution project	0	0	9	11	9	5.4
Traditional authority	0	0	8	10	8	4.8
Transvaal Provincial Administration	5	6	0	0	5	3

GP=Gauteng Province KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

According to Table 4.3 above, the majority of farms that were acquired through Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD) were 36.7%. Provincial statistics show that 54% of respondents in GP indicated that their farms were acquired through a private transaction whereas in KZN, the largest proportion of respondents (59%) indicated that they acquired land through LRAD.

4.3 Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme

Respondents were also asked to indicate their understanding of CASP and what they thought CASP is about. Table 4.4 below shows the responses of respondents in relation to CASP.

Table 4. 4: Respondents knowledge of CASP

What is CASP about	Province				Total	
	GP		KZN		Frequency	%
	Count	%	Count	%		
Do not know what CASP is about	7	8	33	41	40	24.1
Facilitating access to markets	0	0	2	3	2	1.2
Providing agricultural information	17	20	5	6	22	13.2
Providing extension advice	6	7	2	3	8	4.8
Providing farming knowledge	6	7	2	3	8	4.8
Providing financial support	5	6	8	10	13	7.8
Providing infrastructure	36	42	12	15	48	28.9
Providing production inputs	5	6	10	13	15	9
Providing training	3	3	6	8	9	5.4
Provision of machinery/Vehicles and Tractors	0	0	1	1	1	0.8

GP=Gauteng Province KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

According to Table 4.4 above, a high proportion of respondents in KZN (41%) had no knowledge of CASP followed by 15% of respondents that indicated that CASP is about providing infrastructure. About 28.9% of respondents who indicated that CASP is about providing infrastructure was higher compared as compared to those that indicated that it is about providing machinery/vehicles and tractors. A different case was observed in GP where a higher percentage of respondents (42%) indicated that CASP is about providing infrastructure. Only 3% of respondents from KZN indicated that CASP is about facilitating access to markets.

When asked why the project needed CASP a variety of reasons were given by the respondents. In GP, the majority (31%) of respondents indicated that the project needed CASP to get funding as compared to 38% in KZN indicating that the project needed inputs. However, only 3% of respondents in KZN indicated that the project needed CASP for access to markets as compared to GP where there were no respondents indicating the need to access markets. These were unexpected results because markets access is always referred to as a challenge especially for

smallholder farmers; hence market access was expected to be the main reason for needing CASP.

Table 4.5: Knowledge of CASP in the study area

Variable(s)	Total (%) N=166	Location		X ² test
		KZN (%) N=80	GP (%) N= 86	
Providing infrastructure	29	15	42	0.000***

Notes: ***means significant at 1% level.

Table 4.5 shows further that with regards to respondent's knowledge of CASP, the majority indicated that CASP is about provision of infrastructure. This is supported by the significant difference ($p=0.000$) between the two provinces. These results show that respondents were not well informed about CASP and its role; hence the high number of respondents who reported not knowing what CASP is about. The difference between the provinces may also mean that respondents in GP are more knowledgeable and have access to more information as compared to KZN respondents. There is a need for CASP awareness in these two provinces and particularly the KZN province.

4.4 Marketing and business development

In light of market facilitation by CASP, only 5% and 10% of respondents in KZN and GP, respectively indicated that CASP facilitated their access to markets. Reviewing both provinces, only 7.8% of respondents' received market facilitation support from CASP.

Table 4.6: Proportion of respondents indicating how market access was facilitated through CASP

Market access facilitation by CASP		Province				Total	
		GP		KZN			
		Count	%	Count	%	Frequency	%
Facilitate market access	Yes	9	10	4	5	13	7.8
	No	77	90	76	95	153	92.2
Facilitate transport to marketing outlets	Yes	0	0	2	3	2	1.2
	No	10	12	3	4	13	7.8
Facilitate market identification	Yes	5	6	1	1	6	3.6
	No	5	6	4	5	9	5.4
Facilitate farmer linkage to markets	Yes	6	7	1	1	7	4.2
	No	4	5	4	5	8	4.8
Facilitate maintenance of access roads	Yes	0	0	1	1	1	0.6
	No	10	12	4	5	14	8.4
Facilitate protecting local markets	Yes	0	0	1	1	1	0.6
	No	10	12	4	5	14	8.4

GP=Gauteng Province KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

Facilitation of access to markets came in different forms as highlighted in Table 4.6 above. Only 3% of respondents in KZN were assisted with transportation to markets outlets as compared to none in GP. While 6% of respondents in GP confirmed being assisted with facilitation of market identification, only 1% of respondents confirmed this support in KZN. In terms of linking the farmers to markets, 7% of respondents in GP and only 1% in KZN received that support. This is also a confirmation that market access and business development of CASP still requires attention in the two provinces.

Respondents were also asked to indicate whether their farms/projects have access to the different types of markets, the responses are indicated in the table below.

Table 4.7: Proportion of respondents with access to different types of markets

Access to different types of markets		Province				Total	
		GP		KZN			
		Count	%	Count	%	Frequency	%
Access to international markets	Yes	2	2	3	4	5	3
	No	84	98	77	96	161	97
Access to national markets	Yes	9	10	7	9	16	9.6
	No	77	90	73	91	150	90.4
Access to local formal livestock auction	Yes	26	30	10	13	36	21.7
	No	60	70	70	88	130	78.3
Access to local informal livestock auction	Yes	43	50	10	13	53	31.9
	No	43	50	70	88	113	68.1
Access to local formal fresh produce	Yes	32	37	25	31	57	34.3
	No	54	63	55	69	109	65.7
Access to local informal fresh produce	Yes	38	44	10	13	48	28.9
	No	48	56	70	88	118	71.1
Access to local formal grain	Yes	4	5	8	10	12	7.2
	No	82	95	72	90	154	92.8
Access to local informal grain	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0
	No	86	100	80	100	166	100

GP=Gauteng Province KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

Table 4.7 above shows that the majority of respondents in GP (50%) had access to local informal livestock markets followed by local informal fresh produce (44%). Only 37% of respondents indicated that they had access to local formal fresh produce markets. In KZN, 31% of respondents indicated that they had access to formal fresh produce market and 13% of respondents admitted having had access to formal and informal livestock auctions as well as local informal fresh produce. There were no respondents that indicated to have had access to local informal grain markets.

Respondents were also requested to indicate as to whether they attributed the access to markets to CASP. The results show that only 8% of respondents in both provinces attributed their access to local formal fresh produce markets to CASP. Of the total respondents who attributed their

access to national markets to CASP, 6% and 5% where in GP and KZN, respectively. Overall, the results show that access to markets is still a challenge in both provinces.

Respondents were also requested to give details pertaining to access to markets before and after CASP. The table below provides an indication as to whether it was easier to access markets after implementation of CASP.

Table 4.8: Access to different types of markets in the study area

Variable(s)	Total (%) N=166	Location		X ² test
		KZN (%) N=80	GP (%) N= 86	
Local informal livestock auction	32	13	50	0.000***

Note: ***means significant at 1% level

Table 4.8 further shows that the most common type of market that respondents had access to was the local informal livestock auction. This is supported by the significance differences ($p=0.000$) between the two provinces. Gauteng province had a higher percentage of respondents with access to informal livestock auction but a lower percentage with access to all market types as compared to KZN. Access to markets is crucial for smallholder farmers as this helps farmers to develop and improve their food security statuses. This also increases their chances of earning a reasonable income. Therefore, it is required that not only government but other relevant institutions to be robust in getting the information out about services they provide. These institutions must also be easily accessible especially for provinces that are predominantly rural such as KZN.

Table 4.9 below shows access to markets prior and after participating in CASP in both provinces.

Table 4.9: Access to markets before and after CASP, including ease of access to markets since participation in CASP

Access to markets prior and after participating in CASP		Province				Total	
		GP		KZN			
		Count	%	Count	%	Frequency	%
Marketing support prior to CASP	Yes	21	24	22	28	43	25.9
	No	65	76	58	73	123	74.1
Marketing support received since participation in CASP	Yes	31	36	22	28	53	31.9
	No	55	64	58	73	113	68.1
Ease of access to markets since participation in CASP	Yes	38	44	22	28	60	36.1
	No	48	56	58	73	106	63.9

GP=Gauteng Province KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

Only 24% respondents in GP indicated that they had access to markets prior to CASP. However, after introduction of CASP there was a slight increase as 36% of respondents indicated to have access to markets. A total of 44% of the respondents from GP confirmed that there has been ease of market access since participation in CASP. In KZN however, there was no change as 28% of respondents indicated to have had access to markets prior and after participating in CASP. Even though there has been some positive contribution from CASP in terms of access to markets specifically for GP, there is still a need for improvement required in terms of access to markets for CASP beneficiaries. In KZN there was no change recorded in access to markets even after introduction of CASP. There was no major difference prior to CASP and after CASP, because even though CASP has contributed in facilitating access to markets for some farms, there are still farms that are experiencing a challenge of making their products available in the market.

One of the important roles provided by CASP is that CASP creates an enabling environment for farmers to access markets or rather facilitate the process of accessing markets. Access to markets ensures that CASP beneficiaries do not only produce but also make their produce available in the market. Thus, CASP ensures that farmers graduate from smallholder to commercial farmers.

The table below details access to market challenges prior to CASP and after CASP.

Table 4.10: Access to market challenges experienced by respondents before and after introduction or implementation of CASP

Challenges experienced by respondents before CASP		Province				Total	
		GP		KZN			
		Count	%	Count	%	Frequency	%
Informal local markets prior to CASP	Yes	20	23	8	10	28	16.9
	No	66	77	72	90	138	83.1
Formal local markets prior to CASP	Yes	31	36	12	15	43	25.9
	No	55	64	68	85	123	74.1
National markets prior to CASP	Yes	24	28	2	3	26	15.7
	No	62	72	78	98	140	84.3
Farm produce losses prior to CASP	Yes	20	23	7	9	27	16.3
	No	66	77	73	91	139	83.7
Contract farming prior to CASP	Yes	22	26	1	1	23	13.9
	No	64	74	79	99	143	86.1
Cooperative marketing prior to CASP	Yes	15	17	2	3	17	10.2
	No	71	83	78	98	149	89.8
Challenges experienced by respondents after CASP							
Informal local markets after CASP	Yes	16	19	5	6	21	10.2
	No	70	81	75	94	145	89.8
Formal local markets after CASP	Yes	26	30	11	14	37	22.3
	No	60	70	69	86	129	77.7
National markets after CASP	Yes	24	28	5	6	29	17.5
	No	62	72	75	94	137	82.5
Farm produce losses after CASP	Yes	17	20	7	9	24	14.5
	No	69	80	73	91	142	85.5
Contract farming after CASP	Yes	23	27	2	3	25	15.1
	No	63	73	78	98	141	84.9
Cooperative marketing after CASP	Yes	16	19	1	1	17	10.2
	No	70	81	79	99	149	89.8

GP=Gauteng Province KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

Table 4.10 above is a comparison of challenges that respondents experienced with access to different types of markets before and after CASP. A total of 25.9% of the respondents indicated that they had challenges with accessing formal local markets before CASP with the highest proportion recorded from GP (36%). The lowest proportion (10.2%) of total respondents were those who experienced challenges with access to cooperative marketing.

However, it cannot be ignored that for some types of markets such as national markets, there has been an increase of respondents that indicated to have experienced challenges in national markets from 15.7% to 17.5%. For contract farming, there was an increase from 13.9% to 15.1%. There were no changes for cooperative marketing prior and after CASP as it remained the same at 10.2%.

There are some positive outcomes observed in Table 4.10 above that CASP intervention had on beneficiaries in terms of access to markets. However, there are still a number of beneficiaries who stated that they are currently faced with challenges which must not be ignored. Otherwise, it would seem as though little progress has been achieved in terms of access to markets.

4.5 Technical and advisory services

This section provides an analysis on work done in order to promote capacity building and training on various aspects of farming through extension and advisory services. Participants were requested to respond to questions pertaining to technical and advisory services. The aim was to assess the contribution of CASP with regards to providing extension and advisory services.

The extension and advisory support pillar of CASP is aimed at strengthening extension services and ensure officials are provided with the tools to do extension and advisory work to beneficiaries (DALRRD, 2022). To assess CASP's performance and its contribution in providing extension and advisory services, respondents were asked to indicate whether they received extension services and training before and after CASP. Their responses are presented in Table 4.11 below. Although the responses varied from province to province, overall, the proportion of respondents receiving extension advice was higher after CASP.

Table 4.11: Number and proportion of farmers receiving extension advice and training before and after CASP

Extension advice		Province				Total	
		GP		KZN			
		Count	%	Count	%	Frequency	%
Received extension advice							
Before CASP	Yes	72	84	45	56	117	71
	No	14	16	35	44	49	30
After CASP	Yes	77	90	59	74	136	90
	No	9	10	21	26	30	18
Extension advice provided through Provincial Department of Agriculture							
Before CASP	Yes	70	81	44	55	114	69
	No	2	2	2	3	4	2.4
After CASP	Yes	76	88	55	69	131	79
	No	1	1	4	5	5	3

GP=Gauteng Province KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

Provision of extension and advisory services coupled with training is one important component of CASP and farming (Davis *et al*, 2014). Through extension and advisory services, farmers are empowered with valuable skills required for their farming activities, allowing them to be self-sufficient (Davis *et al*, 2014). Beneficiaries were requested to indicate whether they have received extension and advisory services support before and CASP intervention. Prior to involvement of CASP, 56% of respondents received extension support in KZN as opposed to 84% in GP. This support was mainly supplied by the Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) in both provinces. Apart from PDA, respondents indicated that they have also received extension support from local municipality (18% in KZN and 74% in GP), commodity group (25% in KZN and 81% in GP) and agribusiness which was mostly in GP (73%) as compared to the 1% in KZN. Extension advice support from agro-industries was also more prominent in GP (80%), while only 4% received the same support in KZN.

After CASP involvement, the table shows a significant increase in extension advice of 74% and 90% for KZN and GP, respectively. The overall percentage shows an increase from 70.5% before CASP to 81.9% after CASP participation, marking an increase of 11.4% since CASP participation.

Extension services provided by PDA increased from 69% prior to CASP to 79% after CASP, thus an increase of 10% since CASP participation in total from both provinces.

Extension advice included certain areas of farming such as production, cropping programme animal husbandry, input use, irrigation, mechanisation, marketing, cash flow management, break even calculation, farm income statements, enterprise budgets as well as finance.

Table 4.12 shows access to extension advice in the areas before and after CASP involvement.

Table 4.12: Access to extension advice in the study area

Variable(s)	Total (%) N=166	Location		X ² test
		KZN (%) N=80	GP (%) N= 86	
Extension advice before CASP	71	56	84	0.000***
Extension advice after CASP	82	74	90	0.008***
Extension advice provided by PDA before CASP	69	55	81	0.001***
Extension advice provided by PDA after CASP	79	69	88	0.008***

Notes: *** means significant at 1% level

Table 4.12 shows that the percentage of respondents that received extension advice increased after CASP involvement especially in GP. The Table shows that there are significant differences ($p=0.008$) between the two provinces. This marks a positive relationship and contribution of extension support by the PDA.

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they received training before and after CASP involvement and Table 4.13 below details their responses.

Table 4.13: Number and proportion of farmers receiving training before and after CASP participation.

Training		Province				Total	
		GP		KZN			
		Count	%	Count	%	Frequency	%
Received training							
Before CASP	Yes	64	74	45	56	109	65.7
	No	22	26	35	44	57	34.3
After CASP	Yes	70	81	64	80	134	80.7
	No	16	19	16	20	32	19.3
Training provided through Provincial Department of Agriculture							
Before CASP	Yes	56	65	40	50	96	57.8
	No	8	9	10	13	18	10.8
After CASP	Yes	63	73	57	71	120	72.3
	No	7	8	11	14	18	10.8

GP=Gauteng Province KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

Training is vital for skills transfer which allows farmers to equip themselves with knowledge needed to advance their farming practices. On average, participants that received training prior to CASP involvement were 66% which later increased to 81%, this marks a 15% increase since CASP involvement. A similar pattern was observed when contrasting both provinces. For KZN, 56% participants received training prior to CASP involvement which later increased to 80% after CASP involvement. In GP, 74% of participants indicated to have received training prior to CASP involvement and the numbers later increased to 81% after CASP participation. This suggested a noteworthy improvement in provision of extension and advisory services after CASP involvement in both provinces.

A total of 68% and 77% respondents in KZN and GP, respectively indicated that training was/has been helpful in the farming operations.

Training from local municipality (16%) and commodity groups (25%) was reported in KZN. Only training from agribusiness (16%) was reported in GP. About 64% of respondents in GP indicated to have received training from cooperatives since participation in CASP.

Similar to extension advice, training provided to respondents covered the following aspects: production, cropping programme, animal husbandry, input use, irrigation, mechanisation, marketing, cash flow management, break even calculation, farm income statements, enterprise budgets as well as finance.

Table 4.14: Access to training in the study area

Variable(s)	Total (%) N= 166	Location		X ² test
		KZN (%) N= 80	GP (%) N= 86	
Training before CASP	66	56	74	0.014**
Training after CASP	81	80	81	0.820
Training provided by PDA before CASP	58	50	65	0.142
Training advice provided by PDA after CASP	72	71	73	0.462

Notes: ***, **, and * means significant at 1%, 5%, and 10% levels, respectively

Table 4.14 above shows that the percentage of total respondents that received training from the PDA increased after CASP involvement. The table shows that there was no significant differences ($p=0.820$) between the two provinces after CASP intervention. This is a symbol of a positive relationship of the CASP contribution through training, as there are a number of skills that are a needed to aid in the process of managing a farm.

Respondents were further requested to indicate the type of training they have received and table 4.15 below shows the results.

Table 4.15: Proportion of beneficiaries who received skills through training provided by CASP.

Type of training		Province				Total	
		GP		KZN			
		Count	%	Count	%	Frequency	%
Farm planning	Yes	52	60	52	65	104	63
	No	34	40	27	34	61	37
Financial Planning	Yes	42	49	26	33	68	41
	No	44	51	54	68	98	59
Marketing	Yes	53	62	17	21	70	42
	No	33	38	63	79	96	58

Labor Management	Yes	39	45	24	30	63	38
	No	47	55	56	70	103	62
Enterprise Budgeting	Yes	29	34	24	30	53	32
	No	57	66	56	70	113	68
Livestock production	Yes	40	47	2	3	42	25
	No	45	52	78	98	123	74
Business plan development	Yes	3	3	0	0	3	2
	No	83	97	80	100	163	98
Vegetable production	Yes	28	33	3	4	31	19
	No	58	67	77	96	135	81
Welding	Yes	0	0	1	1	1	1
	No	0	0	79	99	79	48

GP=Gauteng Province KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

A total of 63% of the respondents indicated to have received farm planning training. The proportion of respondents that benefited from this skill transfer was higher in KZN (65%) as compared to GP (60%), thus marking a difference of 5% between the two provinces.

Financial planning is another vital skill that is needed for management of the farm (Xaba and Dlamini, 2015: 154). A total of 41% of respondents indicated to have received this training compared to 59% that did not receive the training. The lowest proportion of respondents benefiting from financial planning training were from KZN (33%).

Marketing is another vital skill for beneficiaries for proper management of the farm (Xaba and Dlamini, 2015: 154). A total of 58% of respondents indicated that they did not receive this skill through training. The provincial figures show that approximately 62% of the respondents in GP received training in marketing. The proportion of the respondents in KZN who received training in marketing was only 21%.

Other components of the training were not as prominent as the training discussed above. The proportion of respondents that received training on different components include labour management (38%), enterprise budgeting (32%), livestock production (25%), business plan development (2%), vegetable production (19%) and welding (1%).

A total of 72.3% of respondents indicated that these training were helpful. For the provincial breakdown, 68% and 77% of respondents in KZN and GP respectively indicated that these trainings were helpful for the farm operations.

Table 4.16: Marketing training received by respondents in the study area

Variable(s)	Total (%) N= 166	Location		X ² test
		KZN (%) N= 80	GP (%) N= 86	
Marketing	42	21	62	0.000***

Notes: *** significant at 1% levels

Table 4.16 shows that majority of respondents from GP received training in marketing as compared to their KZN counterparts. The table shows significance differences ($p=0.000$). Marketing skills are vital; these skills enable access to the market and thus aiding the process of produce availability to different marketing platforms (Xaba and Dlamini, 2015: 154). This skill also has a potential to grow the business and alleviate farmers especially smallholder farmers from poverty, improving their food security statuses (Minot and Hill, 2007: 1).

4.6 The contribution of CASP on food security

One of the objectives of CASP is to improve the food security statuses, more especially of beneficiaries of the programme. This section gives a discussion of the contribution made by CASP in the lives of beneficiaries. To assess the impact CASP had on beneficiaries, respondents were requested to respond to questions related to food security. The questions are part of the questionnaire which is attached as appendix A. Table 4.17 below gives an illustration of the results.

Table 4.17: Food security statuses of the respondents

CASP contribution to Food Security		Province				Total	
		GP		KwaZulu Natal			
		Count	%	Count	%	Frequency	%
Beneficiaries produce more food	Yes	61	71	30	38	91	54.8
	No	25	29	50	63	75	45.2
Beneficiaries produce more food and eat regularly	Yes	55	64	21	26	76	45.8
	No	31	36	59	74	90	54.2
Beneficiaries produce a greater variety of food	Yes	44	51	13	16	57	34.3
	No	42	49	67	84	109	65.7
Beneficiaries can afford more food	Yes	51	59	17	21	68	41.0
	No	35	41	63	79	98	59.0
Beneficiaries have more diverse diet	Yes	40	47	15	19	55	33.1
	No	46	53	65	81	111	66.9
Beneficiaries eat more meat now	Yes	40	47	13	16	53	31.9
	No	46	53	67	84	113	68.1
Beneficiaries have surplus food to sell	Yes	42	49	11	14	53	31.9
	No	44	51	69	86	113	68.1
Beneficiaries can support poor families	Yes	49	57	20	25	69	41.6
	No	37	43	60	75	97	58.4

GP=Gauteng Province KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

The analysis of this indicator is based on whether the respondents and their households have adequate access to food. According to Table 4.17, about 71% of respondents in GP produce more food due of CASP intervention. In addition, approximately 64% of respondents in GP indicated that they now produce more food and eat more regularly as opposed to only 26% in KZN. The proportion of respondents indicating that they can now afford more food for their households was also higher in GP (59%) as opposed to only 21% in KZN. A total of 47% of respondents in GP indicated that they had more diverse diets and ate more meat since CASP intervention, as compared to only 19% and 16% in KZN, respectively. The above analysis indicates some improvement since CASP contribution in the lives of beneficiaries, more specifically for GP. However, the fact that a province like KZN is still lacking behind with improvement cannot be ignored.

Employment is another indicator that contributes to one's well-being and their state of food security. One of the main objectives of CASP is to contribute to job creation through farm employment.

Table 4.18 below indicates an average number of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries employed before and after CASP intervention.

Table 4.18: Mean number of beneficiaries employed before and after CASP intervention in GP and KZN.

Province	Before CASP				After CASP			
	Beneficiaries		Non-beneficiaries		Beneficiaries		Non-beneficiaries	
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time
GP	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2
KZN	4	1	8	4	8	2	9	6
Total	3	1	5	3	5	1	5	4

GP=Gauteng Province KZN=KwaZulu Natal

Source: CASP evaluation Survey, 2015

Before CASP intervention, there were typically three beneficiaries working full-time on each project. However, following CASP intervention, this number rose to five. Before CASP intervention, there were typically one part-time beneficiaries working on the farms; there was no difference after CASP intervention. Non-beneficiaries also formed part of the workforce for the farms/projects either on full time or part time basis. Prior to CASP intervention, there were five full-time non-benefit employees on average; this number stayed the same following CASP intervention. Examining the number of part-time non-beneficiary employees, there were three before CASP, and there were four after CASP participation. These figures are an indication that average number of beneficiaries employed on a full-time basis and non-beneficiary employed on a part time basis did increase after participation in CASP. However, there was however no change recorded with regards to the average number of part time beneficiaries and full time non-beneficiaries; this may mean that there is still room for improvement.

Chapter 5: Conclusion and recommendations

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of this chapter is to give a summary of the study, conclusion and recommendations as one of the objectives. CASP focuses on six pillars however the study mainly focused on two pillars of CASP namely: extension and advisory services and access to markets and business development. This chapter focuses on conclusions and recommendations.

5.2 Summary of chapters

The main aim of the study was to investigate whether CASP's policy goal of marketing, business investment and provision of key technical and advisory extension services achieved the goal of improving participant's employment opportunities, food production and food security. Below is a summary of the chapters.

Chapter one: provided an introduction to the study which also included the problem statement. The objectives and assumptions of the study were explained in this chapter, the layout of the report was also given.

Chapter two: provided a theoretical overview of CASP. The chapter covered the background, developments as well as policies aligned with CASP. Market and business development as well as extension and advisory service as pillars of CASP were discussed. The chapter also assessed the contribution of CASP to food security.

Chapter three: discussed the methodology of the study in terms of data collection tools and procedures, analysis of the data was also covered in this chapter.

Chapter four: is an analysis of access to markets and business development, extension and advisory services as well by CASP in order to improve food security statuses of the beneficiaries. A qualitative research design was adopted as an approach for the study. A semi structured questionnaire was administered to participants who captured knowledge of CASP, access to markets, access to extension and advisory services as well as food security.

Chapter five: provides a summary of chapters, lessons from the study, emerging issues, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

5.3 Objectives of the study

The following objectives were adopted for the study:

- **To assess the technical and advisory services provided by CASP:** to achieve this objective, beneficiaries were asked if they received technical and advisory services before and after CASP involvement. They were also asked if there was any training provided before and after CASP involvement. The discussion also indicated the type of farm skills received through CASP.
- **Assess contribution of CASP to beneficiary's access to markets and business development:** to address this objective, beneficiaries were requested to indicate how access to markets facilitated through CASP. Beneficiaries were also requested to indicate the different types of markets they had access to. In addition to this, beneficiaries were also requested to indicate the challenges they experienced before and after CASP involvement.
- **Assess the contribution of CASP to beneficiary's food security:** to achieve this objective, the food security statuses were assessed using various questions to analyse CASP impact on food security statuses of the beneficiaries. The number of employed people before and after CASP involvement was also factored in.

5.4 Summary of the key emerging issues

In terms of target population, the study revealed that project management is led by beneficiaries between ages 56-65. This indicated a very low rate of youth participation in the programme and lack of exposure of the youth in project management. In addition to this, is the dominance of male counterparts in the management position in both provinces, (81%) in KZN and (57%) in GP. Even though females are active participants in the farm practices, farm management is still dominated by males.

The survey also revealed that CASP pays more attention to infrastructure support compared to other pillars. Respondents knowledge indicate that CASP is about infrastructure support, KZN (15%) and 42% in GP. This difference between the provinces presents an opportunity for raising awareness about CASP to ensure that farmers are well informed. Some of the challenges faced

by beneficiaries included the receiving farming inputs very late in the season which disturbs their planting calendar.

In terms of impact on market access, there have been no major improvements with access to markets even after participation in CASP. Respondents had access to different types of markets, although at very low rates. There is a need for improvement in the market access pillar as it proves to be one of the weakest pillars of CASP. The most common type of market that respondents had access to was the local informal livestock auction. There was a noticeable difference between the two provinces in terms of access, 13% in KZN and 50% in GP. This could be an indication of ease of access to informal livestock auction in GP compared to KZN.

When assessing the impact on extension and advisory services, the survey indicated that there have been strides of improvement after CASP involvement. The good thing about this is that there is a certain level of skill and knowledge transfer required by beneficiaries that is eventually shared with them through extension and advisory services. About 56% of respondents received extension support in KZN as opposed to 84% in GP. This support was mainly supplied by the Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) in both provinces. This marks a positive impact of CASP with relation to extension support in both provinces.

In terms of training in GP, 73% respondents received training after CASP involvement marking an increase from 65% and increase from 50% to 71% in KZN. This shows a positive contribution by CASP in terms of training which is important for skills transfer.

In terms of marketing training, approximately 62% of the respondents in GP received training in marketing compared to 21% KZN. These results indicate that there still need to be more skills transfer in KZN.

The survey revealed that CASP has a positive impact on food security as respondents indicated that they can now produce more food. There has been a positive impact in vegetable production especially for GP.

5.5 Conclusion

CASP is a beneficial programme; however it is currently under a lot of strain. CASP requires strong and feasible policies including regular monitoring and evaluation. Furthermore, fully capable institutions need to co-ordinate CASP and provide the required resources. The programme is also aimed at assisting South African citizens with required resources for farm production whilst contributing to food security within the country; however CASP faces a challenge of dependent beneficiaries. The analyses indicated that while CASP has made positive strides in terms of the access to markets for beneficiaries, there is still some improvement required as success has not been entirely achieved in terms of access to markets and business development. Success has been achieved with extension and advisory services. The point to be taken into consideration is that at some point these beneficiaries must increase their visibility on the markets, allowing the beneficiaries space to graduate to be commercial farmers.

Leading government departments have a role to identify the most effective and progressive systems that can be employed in ensuring that the programme is successful and beneficial to beneficiaries. In conclusion the study argues that, even though there has been positive strides done by CASP, it cannot be denied that CASP still requires more strengthening. The study can be used as a basis for further research and spark debate to ensure effective support for CASP beneficiaries.

It is quite evident that government, DALRRD specifically needs to strengthen ways of supporting progressive farmers. It can be argued that it is economically viable to intensify support to those who show willingness, progress and determination to make the farm a success. CASP has proven to be a worthwhile programme; pillars such as extension and advisory support have shown some great strides in terms affording farmers with the required support. Pillars such as marketing and business development support still need to be improved. There is a need for improvement of certain aspects of CASP, which will be a great contribution for CASP to achieve at least one of its goals which is food security. This will also allow a greater reach of beneficiaries resulting into a greater CASP impact. There is a need for a high determination and competency level with regards to extension and advisory services, as well as market access. These will allow beneficiaries to reach their full potential as farmers and enabling these farmers to be more independent. Greater levels of coordination with other institutions are a need, including the need to ensure the quality

and variety of required support from different institutions. Overall, the results show that communities' access to services increased as a result of CASP and their state of food security has improved.

5.6 Recommendations

As indicated above, the study focused on extension and advisory services as well as access to markets and business development pillars of CASP. A number of challenges were revealed and these are highlighted in Chapters four and five, amongst these challenges is the issue of access to local formal markets and other various forms of marketing. Some training done through extension and advisory services require strengthening.

Listed below are recommendations which are meant to enhance and strengthen the programme:

Extension and advisory services: there must be frequent visits from extension advisory officers and frequent training of extension personnel in order to improve their competency and sharpen their skills. This will require extension personnel to be provided with the necessary infrastructure to enable them to perform their duties. Improvement of extension advisory services requires that extension personnel adhere to norms and standards of the department and be more focused on serving needs of the beneficiaries. There is a need to empower farmers with technical knowledge, skills, improvement of recent agricultural practices etc. However, the scope still needs to be broadened so that more farmers can benefit from the programme. There should be more extension personnel recruited in the government system to improve coverage of farmers that require assistance.

Training and mentorship programme: capacity building and training needs to be intensified through mentorship programmes. This will assist beneficiaries to improve their farming skills and to use the land entrusted in them profitably.

Coordination/collaboration of institutions: institutions must work together in developing farmers. There must also be a framework that intensifies coordination of services and put forward clearly defined responsibilities of all the involved entities. Collaborations of institutions supporting CASP beneficiaries will assist in coordinating the support provided. This has to be done in such a way that it stimulates agricultural production and sustains the farms. CASP has to be seen as a priority in such a way that farmers deem the programme beneficial.

Access to markets and financial support: it is vital that beneficiaries are linked to markets, agro-processing value chain and even establishment of more abattoirs so that their produce is more accessible in their communities. Farmers must be continually supported with access to markets for economic gains; this can be done through contracts with retailers or any institution that is viable for marketing products..

Monitoring and evaluation: it must not be overlooked as a lot of money has been invested in CASP already. Monitoring and evaluation is recommended to trace progress and challenges, as such there is also a need to develop an efficient monitoring and evaluation tool or plan to be utilised by extension personnel. This will also ensure the availability of extension personnel to farmers. Hence accountability and intended objectives will be achieved. Ongoing monitoring and evaluation will also assist with noting challenges at an early stage for prompt responses. There is also a need for a database with all the details of the CASP beneficiaries entailing type of support that was afforded to the farm.

Efficient exit strategy: As government cannot support beneficiaries indefinitely, at some point beneficiaries will have to be self-sufficient and prove themselves to be farmers. This can guarantee the continuity of the programme. There should be a document to this effect which gives guidance in terms of CASP implementation which must also detail the exit strategy of support to beneficiaries. This will assist with graduation of beneficiaries to independence. In this regard, CASP might increase its reach and be able to assist more farmers.

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APPENDIX A: QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire Number	Province	Office file number	GPS Coordinates

EVALUATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME: BENEFICIARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Strictly Confidential

This information is confidential and the name and address of respondents will not be divulged for any purpose other than for the Monitoring and Evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme. Names will not be linked to the information that is gathered and are required only for the purposes of monitoring.

1. Name of the project					
2. Name of the area	District Municipality:		Local Municipality/Region:		Ward number:
3. Date of interview	Year	Month	Date	Time started	Time finished

4. Name of interviewer _____ 6. Signature of interviewer _____	5. Name of data capturer _____
	7. Signature of data capturer _____

INFORMATION SHEET

Good (morning/afternoon/evening). My name is _____. I am part of a research team from the University of Pretoria and we are asking people questions for the purposes of evaluating the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) started in 2004.

This study is intended to help the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) to understand the impact of projects that benefited from CASP and, thus, determine what action to take to re-orientate the CASP programme, if necessary. This impact evaluation of CASP, which excludes MAFISA, will be carried out in all nine provinces, namely, Eastern Cape, Gauteng, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Northern Cape, North West and Western Cape.

We have randomly chosen this project as one of several projects we will be engaging with. We would like the management of this project and some of the beneficiaries to respond to our questions, independently, if possible. The questionnaire will take about one hour to complete and we would need your commitment and attention during this time to talk about your project, the support you have received, the CASP programme, and challenges faced.

We would really appreciate it if you could share your thoughts with us as this will help DAFF to determine how best to improve the CASP programme in particular, agriculture and living conditions of rural people, in general. The study will hold no risks for you or any other member of the project. All information that you provide will be kept confidential and you will not be identified by name or address in any of the reports that we plan to write.

If you would like more information about this study, please feel free to ask or to contact us at the University of Pretoria (Prof. Charles Machethe, Tel: 012 420 3601, fax: 012 420 3206, email: charles.machethe@up.ac.za). You can also contact directly the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Ms Elder Mtshiza, Tel. 012 319 7380, email: elderm@daff.gov.za OR Garfield Whitebooi, Tel. 012 319 8203, email:GarfieldW@daff.gov.za).

DECLARATION BY ENUMERATOR AND INTERVIEWER	
<p>I hereby declare that I explained to the respondent that he or she is participating freely in this study. I also explained to the respondent that he or she may stop this interview at any point and that such a decision would not in any way affect them negatively.</p> <p>I explained to the respondent that this is an evaluation study whose purpose is not necessarily to benefit him or her personally.</p> <p>I explained to the respondent that the answers he or she will provide during the interview would remain confidential.</p>	
Signature of Interviewer:.....	Date:
Signature of Respondent:	Cellphone number of Respondent:

Questionnaire

No:

**Section A:
PARTICULARS OF THE RESPONDENT**

The Respondent should be the project/farm owner or farm manager

A.1. Respondent's Name:

A.2. Age: _____

A.3. Gender:

M F

A.4. Respondent's status in his/her household

	Tick
Head	
Spouse	
Son	
Daughter	
Other (specify)	

Respondent's status/position on the project (*tick one response*)

A.5. Status/Position in the project	Tick	A.5.1. Since when?
Project owner and full-time farmer on the project		
Project owner and full-time farmer, farming on this and another farm		
Project owner and part- time farmer on the project		
Project manager and beneficiary, full-time employed as manager on the project		
Project manager (and not beneficiary), full time employed by the project		

Questionnaire
No:

Chairperson of the Board of Trustees/ CPA		
Board/CPA Executive member		
Chairperson of the cooperative		
Other (specify)		

A.6. What is your highest academic qualification? _____

A.6.1. Do you have any formal academic qualification in agriculture?

YES

NO

A.6.2. If yes, please specify. _____

**Section B:
THE PROJECT: BASIC DESCRIPTION AND ITS INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP**

B.1. When did you acquire/gain access to the land on your farm/project?

Month:

Year:

B.2. How did you acquire/gain access to this land? (Let respondent explain and tick the appropriate response)

	Tick
Redistribution SLAG	
Redistribution LRAD	
PLAS	
Redistribution Equity-sharing projects	
Restitution project	
Private transaction	
Traditional authority	
Local municipality	
Other (specify)	

B.3. Project/farm ownership? (Let respondent explain and tick the appropriate response)

Questionnaire

No:

Who owns the project/farm?	Tick
Private/ Individual	
Trust	
Communal Property Association	
Close Corporation	
Government	
Local municipality	
Cooperative	
Traditional authority	
Other (specify)	

B.4. What is the type of land ownership/tenure on the project/farm? (Let respondent explain and tick the appropriate response)

Type of land ownership/tenure	Tick
Freehold/Private ownership	
Permission to occupy	
Leased from the State	
Leased from private owner	
Other (specify)	

B.5. How is the project/farm presently managed? (Let respondent explain and tick the appropriate response and capture)

Organisational structure	Tick	B.5.1. Detail, if necessary
By a single beneficiary/owner		
By committee/board of beneficiaries		
By the strategic partner/mentor		
By single beneficiary and committee		
By beneficiary and strategic partner/mentor		
By beneficiary, strategic partner and committee		
By manager employed by the project		
Other (specify)		

Questionnaire

No:

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Appointment of management (*Let respondent explain and tick the appropriate response*)

B.5.2. Who appointed the project/farm management?	Tick
Elected by beneficiaries/owners	
Appointed by DAFF	
Appointed by committee/board	
Self-appointed	
Other (specify)	

B.6. Project ownership: Ownership numbers and involvement

	B.6.1. No. of male owners	B.6.2. No. of female owners	B.6.3. No. of youth owners (35 years and below)	B.6.4. No. of disabled owners	B.6.5. Number of households
On acquisition of farm					
Current					
Full-time engaged					
Part-time engaged					

**Section C:
COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME (CASP)**

C.1. In your view, what is CASP about? (*Let respondent explain and tick the appropriate response and capture*). (*You may tick more than one response*)

	Tick	C.1.1. Capture response
Providing agricultural information		
Providing extension advice		
Providing farming knowledge		

Questionnaire
No:

Facilitating access to markets		
Providing training		
Providing infrastructure		
Providing financial support		
Providing production inputs		
Don't know		
Other (specify)		

C.2. How was your farm/project selected to participate in CASP? (Let respondent explain and tick the appropriate response and capture)

	Tick	C.2.1. Capture respondents description of the process
Selected by DAFF		
Selected by Provincial Department of Agriculture		
Selected by Strategic partner/mentor		
Beneficiaries/owners approached by Provincial Department of Agriculture		
Beneficiaries approached DAFF		
Don't know		
Other (specify)		

C.3. What criteria did the project have to meet to qualify for CASP? (Let respondent explain and tick the appropriate response and capture)

Criteria	Tick	C.3.1. Capture respondent's clarification
No criteria		
Because it is land reform farm/project		
Potential to be financially successful		
Farm promised to generate jobs		
Farm had a good business plan		
Don't know		

Questionnaire

No:

71

Other (specify)		
-----------------	--	--

C.4. Why did your project need CASP support? (Let respondent explain and tick the appropriate response and capture)(You may tick more than one response)

Reasons	Tick	C.4.1. Capture reasons
Project/farm collapsing		
To get funding		
To acquire skills		
To acquire knowledge		
To gain access to markets		
To obtain extension services		
To obtain inputs		
To diversify farming activities		
To obtain tractors		
Don't know		
Other (specify)		

Method and nature of CASP funding requested

C.5. Was CASP support requested per business plan?	Yes	No			
C.5.1. If not per business plan, how was support requested?					
C.5.2. Nature of support requested per business plan	Tick	C.5.3. Amount requested (R)	C.5.4. Did you receive all the support requested? YES NO		C.5.5. If no, how much/what was received?
Marketing support					
Business development					
Training and capacity building					

Questionnaire No:

On-farm infrastructure					
Off-farm infrastructure					
Mechanisation					
Production inputs					
Financial support					
Other (specify)					

Section D: Information and knowledge management

Agricultural information

	Yes	No
D.1. Did you receive any agricultural information from your provincial Agriculture Department prior to participation in CASP?		
D.2. Since participation in CASP, did you receive agricultural information from your provincial Agriculture Department?		

D.3. If you received information since participation in CASP, what type of information did you receive?

Nature of information	Tick	D.3.1. Explain	D.3.2. How was the information transmitted? (TV, radio, sms, extension officer, etc.)
Production			
Marketing			
Extension			
Mechanisation			

Questionnaire

No:

73

Finance			
Other (specify)			

Nature of CASP information

D.4. Was the information useful for your farming operations?		YES	NO
D.4.1. If useful, how did it help?			
D.4.2. If not useful, explain			
D.4.3. Was the information sufficient for your needs?		YES	NO
D.4.4. If not sufficient, what other information did you need?			

Indication of information needs

D.5. Have you ever indicated the type of information you need to the extension staff?		YES	NO		
D.5.1. If not, why?					
D.5.2. If Yes, have they responded?		YES	NO		
D.5.3. If they have responded, what was your level of satisfaction?	1 - Low	2	3	4	5- High
D.5.4. Have you ever been requested to identify your information needs?		YES	NO		
D.5.5. If you were to identify your information needs, what information would you like to be furnished with?					

Questionnaire

No:

Section E: EXTENSION ADVICE AND TRAINING SERVICES

Provision of extension advice and training

	Yes	No
E.1. Did you receive any extension advice prior to participating in CASP?		
E.1.1. If yes, was the extension advice provided by/through the provincial department of agriculture?		
E.2. Since your participation in CASP, did you receive extension advice?		
E.2.1. If yes, was the extension advice provided by/through the provincial department of agriculture?		
E.3. Did you receive any training prior to participating in CASP?		
E.3.1. If yes, was the training provided by/through the provincial department of agriculture?		
E.4. Since your participation in CASP, did you receive any training?		
E.4.1. If yes, was this training provided by/through the provincial department of agriculture?		

Extension advice since the participation in CASP and the frequency of advice received

E.5. Since participation in CASP, did you receive extension advice from:			E.5.1. Frequency of services received (e.g. once a month)	E.5.2. Are you satisfied with the quality of extension advice?		E.5.3. Provide reasons why you are satisfied or not
	Yes	No		Yes	No	
1. Local municipality						
2. Provincial department						
3. Commodity group						

Questionnaire

No:

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4. Agribusiness						
5. Cooperative						
6. Agro-industries						
7. Other (specify)						

Training since the introduction of CASP and the frequency of training received

E.6. Since participation in CASP, did you receive training from:			E.6.1. Accredited or not?	E.6.2. Frequency of training received (e.g. once a month)	E.6.3. Are you satisfied with the quality of training?		E.6.4. Provide reasons why you are satisfied or not
	Yes	No			Yes	No	
1. Local municipality							
2. Provincial department							
3. Commodity group							
4. Agribusiness							
5. Cooperative							
6. Agro-industries							
7. Other (specify)							

Relevance of extension advice received since participation in CASP

E.7. Did you find the extension advice you received since participation in CASP from the following relevant to your farming enterprise?			E.7.1. Provide reasons why you find the advice relevant or not
	Yes	No	
1. Local Municipality			
2. Provincial department			
3. Commodity group			

Questionnaire
No:

4. Agribusiness			
5. Cooperative			
6. Agro-industries			
7. Other (specify)			

Relevance of training received since participation in CASP

E.8. Did you find the training you received since participation in CASP from the following relevant to your farming enterprise?			E.8.1. Provide reasons why you find the training relevant or not
	Yes	No	
1. Local Municipality			
2. Provincial department			
3. Commodity group			
4. Agribusiness			
5. Cooperative			
6. Agro-industries			
7. Other (specify)			

Areas covered by training

E.9. Have you ever received training in the following areas?	Yes	No
Farm planning		
Financial planning		
Marketing		
Labour management		
Enterprise budgeting		
Other (specify)		

Questionnaire

No:

E.10. Were you able to follow proceedings of the training offered?

YES

NO

Please explain

E.11. Have you found the training helpful in your farming operations?

YES

NO

Please explain.

Continuity of extension - received.

E.12. How long has the project had the same extension officer?	Period in years	E.12.1 How is the project's relationship with the extension officer?				
		1. Good	2. Not good	3. Don't know him/her	4. Yet to meet him/her	5. Great respect for him/her
1. Local Municipality extension staff						
2. Provincial department's extension staff						
3. Commodity group's extension staff						
4. Agribusiness extension staff						
5. Cooperative's extension staff						
6. Agro-industries' extension staff						
7. Other (specify)						

Since participation in CASP, which areas of farming does the extension advice received by the project cover? (You may tick more than one option)

E.13. Nature of extension advice	Yes	No	E.13.1. How did it improve your farming operations?
1. Production			
2. Cropping programme			

Questionnaire

No:

3. Animal husbandry			
4. Input use			
5. Irrigation			
6. Mechanisation			
7. Marketing			
8. Cash flow management			
9. Break even calculation			
10. Farm income statements			
11. Enterprise budgets			
12. Finance (loans, etc)			
13. Other (specify)			

Since participation in CASP, which areas of farming did the training received by the project cover?

Did it improve farming? (You may tick more than one option)

E.14. Nature of training	Yes	No	E14.1. How did it improve your farming operations?
1. Production			
2. Input use			
3. Cash flow management			
4. Cropping programme			
5. Marketing			
6. Farm income statements			
7. Enterprise budgets			
8. Break even calculation			
9. Animal husbandry			
10. Mechanisation			
11. Finance			
12. Irrigation			
13. Other (specify)			

Questionnaire

No:

E.15. Besides CASP, has the project received support from any other government institutions?

YES

NO

If yes, provide the following information.

Institution	E.15.1. Type of support provided	E.15.2. Was support requested?		E.15.3. Is the support sufficient?		E.15.4. If there are any problems, specify the problems
		Yes	No	Yes	No	
1. DRDLR						
2. Dept. of Public Works						
3. Dept. of Water Affairs						
4. Local Municipality						
5. Other (specify)						

E.16. Has the project received any support from any NGO since participation in CASP?

YES

NO

If yes, provide the following information.

E.16.1. Project was supported by the following institutions since participation in CASP	E.16.2. Type of support received	E.16.3. Did you request their support?		E.16.4. Is their support sufficient?		E.16.5. If there are any problems specify the problems
		Yes	No	Yes	No	

Questionnaire

No:

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Section F: MARKETING AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

Markets and market access *(You may tick more than one option)*

F.1. Does the project currently sell products in the following markets?	Yes	No	F.1.1. How does the project access these markets? Please describe how the project sells on these markets.
1. International			
2. National			
3. Local formal livestock auctions			
4. Local informal livestock			
5. Local formal fresh produce			
6. Local informal fresh produce			
7. Local formal grain			
8. Local informal grain			

CASP and the project's access to markets

F.2. Would you attribute access to these markets to CASP?	Yes	No	F.2.1. How does CASP assist the project to access these markets? Please explain.
1. International			
2. National			
3. Local formal livestock auctions			
4. Local informal livestock			
5. Local formal fresh produce			
6. Local informal fresh produce			

Market support

	Yes	No
F.3. Did you receive any marketing support prior to CASP?		

Questionnaire

No:

F.3.1. Since participation in CASP, did you receive marketing support?		
F.3.2. Since CASP, has market access been easier for you/the project?		

CASP market facilitation

F.4. Did CASP facilitate market access	Yes	No
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If No, go to F.5

F.4.1. If CASP facilitated market access, did it:	Yes	No	F.4.2. Explain how
1. Facilitate transport to marketing outlets			
2. Facilitate market identification			
3. Facilitate farmer linkage to markets			
4. Facilitate export markets			
5. Facilitate maintenance of access roads			
6. Facilitate integration into value chains			
7. Facilitate the protecting of local markets			
8. Other (specify)			

Marketing challenges

F.5. Did you experience the following marketing challenges prior to participation in CASP?	Yes	No	F.5.1. Explain how
1. Access to informal local markets			
2. Access to formal local markets			
3. Access to national markets			
4. Farm produce losses due to market access			
5. Contract farming			
6. Cooperative marketing			

Questionnaire

No:

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F.6. Since participation in CASP, did you experience the following marketing challenges?	Yes	No	F.6.1. Explain how
1. Access to informal local markets			
2. Access to formal local markets			
3. Access to national markets			
4. Farm produce losses due to market access			
5. Contract farming			
6. Cooperative marketing			

8. Section G:
9. PROJECT ASSETS

10. Project's agricultural assets

Item	G.1. Number	Before CASP					G.2. Number	Value	After CASP					
		Value	G.1.1. Number in good working order?	G.1.2. Years acquired					G.1.3. Source of funding (SLAG, LRAD, RECAP, private, etc.)	Value	G.2.1. Number in good working order?	G.2.2. Years acquired		
1. Tractor														
2. Truck														
3. Bakkie/Van														

Questionnaire

No:

Item	Before CASP					After CASP								
	G.1. Number	Value	G.1.1. Number in good working order?	G.1.2. Years acquired			G.1.3. Source of funding (SLAG, LRAD, RECAP, private, etc.)	G.2. Number	Value	G.2.1. Number in good working order?	G.2.2. Years acquired			G.2.3. Source of funding (SLAG, LRAD, CASP, RECAP, private, etc.)
4. Water pump														
5. Ploughing equipment														
6. Irrigation equipment (specify)														
7. Crop storage facility														
8. Grain mill														
9. Wheelbarrow														
10. Other (specify)														

Questionnaire

No:

11. Section H:

12. PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

13.

Residential infrastructure

What residential infrastructure is on the project?	Before CASP				After CASP			
	H.1. Number	H.1.1. Condition (Enter 1,2 or 3) 1. Well maintained 2. Need attention 3. In disrepair	H.1.2. Use (Enter 1,2 or 3) 1. Occupied 2. Unoccupied 3. All occupied 4. Most occupied 5. Some occupied	H.1.3. Source of funding (SLAG, LRAD, RECAP, private, etc.)	H.2. Number	H.2.1. Condition (Enter 1,2 or 3) 1. Well maintained 2. Need attention 3. In disrepair	H.2.2. Use (Enter 1,2 or 3) 1. Occupied 2. Unoccupied 3. All occupied 4. Most occupied 5. Some occupied	H.2.3. Source of funding (SLAG, LRAD, CASP, RECAP, private, etc.)
1. Main houses								
2. Houses for beneficiaries								
3. Houses workers								
Other (specify)								

Social infrastructure

H.3. What social infrastructure is on the project?	Yes No		H.3.1. If Yes, was it acquired before CASP?		H.3.2. If Yes, how was it acquired?	H.3.3. In working order?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No		Yes	No
None							

Questionnaire

No:

85

Sanitation							
Electricity							
Domestic water							
Other (specify)							

Questionnaire
No:

On-farm infrastructure

What on- farm infrastructure is on the project?	Before CASP		After CASP		
	H.4. Value	H.4.1. Condition (Enter 1,2 or 3) 1. Well maintained 2. Need attention 3. In disrepair	H.5. Value	H.5.1. Condition (Enter 1,2 or 3) 1. Well maintained 2. Need attention 3. In disrepair	H.5.2. Source of funding (SLAG, LRAD, CASP, RECAP, private, etc.)
1. Sheds & stores					
2. Workshop					
3. Pack house & Grading					
4. Dairy					
5. Piggery					
6. Chicken houses					
7. Tunnels					
8. Shade net structures					
9. Cattle handling facilities					
10. Sheep handling facilities					
11. Fencing					
12. Dipping tanks					
Main irrigation infrastructure					
13. Irrigation canal					
14. Main underground irrigation lines					
15. Dam					
16. Water tanks					
17. Borehole					

Questionnaire

No:

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18. Windmills					
Irrigation distribution systems					
19. Centre Pivot					
20. Dragline system					
21. Sprinklers					
22. Other (specify)					

Off-farm infrastructure

	Before CASP	After CASP
What off- farm infrastructure is there to service the project?	H.6. Condition (Enter 1,2 or 3) 1. Well maintained 2. Need attention 3. In disrepair	H.7. Condition (Enter 1,2 or 3) 1. Well maintained 2. Need attention 3. In disrepair
1. Dipping tanks		
2. Weir in river		
3. Irrigation canal		
4. Main water supply lines		
5. Main water pumps		
6. Dam		
7. Borehole		
8. Windmill		
9. Farm access roads		
10. Electricity main lines		
11. Livestock auction facilities		
12. Agricultural produce markets		
13. Agro-processing facilities		

Questionnaire
No:

14. Other (specify)		
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14. LAND

What is the total land area of the project/farm? (Indicate unit of measurement)

What are the different land use types?

H.8. Type of land use	Before CASP			After CASP		
	Tick	H.8.1. Size (ha)	H.8.2. What was it used for? (explain)	Tick	H.8.3. Size (ha)	H.8.4. What is it used for? (explain)
Arable dry land						
Irrigated land						
Shade netting						
Hydroponics						
Chicken houses						
Piggery						
Aquaculture						
Grazing						
Dairy animal sheds						
Communal grazing land						
Feedlot						
Non arable land						
Other (specify)						

Questionnaire No:

Section I: FINANCIAL AND INPUT SUPPORT

I.1. Has the project benefited from any government grants prior to participation in CASP?

 YES

 NO

I.1.1. If yes, what were the grants?

Type of grant	Purpose	Value (R)

I.2. Besides CASP, has the project benefited from any government grants since participation in CASP?

 YES

 NO

I.2.1. If yes, what were the grants?

Type of grant	Purpose	Value (R)

Financial support from CASP

I.3. Has the project received any financial	If Yes go to I.3.1; if No, go to I.9	I.3.1. When (Year)	I.3.2. Was the support requested?	I.3.3. What was the purpose of the support	I.3.3. What was the value (R)

Questionnaire

No:

90

support from CASP?						
	Yes	No		Yes	No	

Basis for allocation of funding

	Yes	No
I.4. Did you have to prepare a business plan to access the funding for the project?		
I.4.1. If a business plan was not required, on what basis was the CASP funding provided? Explain		
I.4.2. If a business plan was prepared, who prepared it?		
I.4.3. If a business plan was prepared, was the funding provided according to the business plan?	Yes	No
I.4.4. How much was requested?		
I.4.5. How much was received or paid to a service provider on your behalf?		
I.4.6. If the amount requested and the amount received differs, what was the reason? Explain		
I.4.7. Was the funding received adequate?	Yes	No
I.4.8. If not, Explain		

Questionnaire No:

Use of CASP financial support

	Enterprise	Tick
I.5. For which farm enterprise did you receive financial support?	1. Field Crop	
	2. Horticulture	
	3. Cattle	
	4. Small stock	
	5. Poultry	
	6. Other(specify)	

Use of CASP on-farm financial support

I.6. What was the CASP on-farm financial support used for?	I.6.1. Year of expenditure	I.6.2.Total expenditure
1. Tractor		
2. Farm equipment /Implements		
3. Irrigation equipment		
4. Fencing		
5. Buildings		
6. Seeds		
7. Fertilizer		
8. Food production		
9. Livestock purchase		
10. Livestock handling facilities		
11. Other (specify)		

Questionnaire

No:

Use of CASP off-farm financial support

I.7. What was the CASP off-farm financial support used for?	I.7.1. Year of expenditure	I.7.2. Total expenditure
1. Dipping tanks		
2. Weir in river		
3. Irrigation canal		
4. Main underground water supply lines		
5. Main water pumps		
6. Dam		
7. Borehole		
8. Windmill		
9. Farm access roads		
10. Electricity main lines		
11. Livestock auction facilities		
12. Agricultural cooperatives		
13. Agricultural produce markets		
14. Agro-processing facilities		
15. Other (specify)		

I.8. How long did it take to receive payment (from the time CASP funding was approved)?	1. Days	2. Weeks	3. Months	4. Years
I.8.1. Was the funding available on time in relation to the timing of farming activities?	Yes	No		
I.8.2. If No, explain when it should have been available, and when was it available				

Questionnaire No:

15. Access to Credit

I.9. Has the project obtained CREDIT from any financial or credit institution?	<i>If Yes go to I.9.1; if No, go to I.10.</i>		I.9.1. Which institution	I.9.2. When (Year)	I.9.3. What was the loan amount?	I.9.4. What is the currently outstanding loan amount?	I.9.5. Are instalments up to date?	
	Yes	No					Yes	No
I.9.6. Who was the loan recipient?								
I.9.7. What was the purpose of the loan?								
I.9.8. How was the loan facilitated?								
I.9.9. Reasons why project has not obtained credit	Tick	Detail, if necessary						
1. Applications to commercial banks rejected								
2. Commercial banks consider the project a risk								
3. Could not provide security								
4. Constitution does not allow taking a loan								
5. Internal disagreement on taking a loan								
6. Interest rate on loans is too high								
7. We are blacklisted								
8. Other (specify)								

Questionnaire

No:

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Input support from CASP

I.10. Has the project ever received any assistance from CASP in the form of inputs?	<i>If Yes go to I.10.1; If No go to Section J</i>		I.10.1. When (Year)	I.10.2. Were the inputs requested by the project? <i>If No go to I.10.3.; If yes go to I.10.4.</i>		I.10.3. If not requested, who determined the need for those inputs?	I.10.4. Would you have bought those inputs had you been given money to buy on your own? Yes No	
	Yes	No		Yes	No		H.10.5. Explain	

Nature of inputs

	Inputs	I.11.1.Quantity
I.11. Specify the inputs you received from CASP	1.	
	2.	
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	
	6.	

Questionnaire No:

I.12. How would you rate the following services in relation to production input support on a scale of 1-5 (1- Poor and 5 - Good)?

Item	I.12.1. Before CASP	I.12.2. After CASP
Fertiliser availability		
Fertiliser affordability		
Seed availability		
Seeds affordability		
Chemicals availability		
Chemicals affordability		
Chemicals variety		
Labour availability		
Water availability		
Electricity availability		
Mechanization availability		
Other (specify)		

Provision of inputs and use

	Yes	No	
I.13. Did you find the inputs necessary for your farming operations?			I.13.1. Explain:
I.13.2. Were the inputs enough for your operations?			I.13.3. Explain:
I.13.4. Were the inputs provided of satisfactory quality?			I.13.5. Explain:
I.13.6. Were the inputs you received available when you needed it?			I.13.7. If No, explain when it should have been available, and when was it available

Questionnaire No:

I.13.8. Did the project have equipment for the appropriate use/application of the inputs?			I.13.9. Explain:
I.13.10. Was the use/application of the inputs efficient			I.13.11. Explain:

**Section J:
Detailed description of the activities on the project**

16. Crop production - Last season

J.1. Did you produce any crops in the last season? YES NO

If yes, provide the following information. *If No, go to J.2.*

J.1.1. Crops produced	J.1.2. Area cultivated (ha)	J.1.3. Total production (Indicate unit)	J.1.4. Quantity consumed (Indicate unit)	J.1.5. Quantity used on farm (animal feeding, etc.) (Indicate unit)	J.1.6. Quantity sold? (Indicate unit)	J.1.7. Where sold?	J.1.8. Production cost (R/annum)	J.1.9. Income derived (R/annum)
1. Maize								
2. Sorghum								
3. Soyabean								
4. Mangos								
5. Avocados								
6. Cane								

Questionnaire
No:

7. Apples							
8. Citrus							
9. Banana							
10. Groundnuts							
11. Beans							
12. Vegetables							
13. Other (specify)							

17. Crop production – Evolution

J.2. Did you produce any crops since the farm was acquired?

YES

NO

J.2.1. If yes, provide the following information. *If No, go to J.3.*

Crops produced	When farm was acquired		Just before CASP		After implementation of CASP	
	J.2.2. Area cultivated (ha)	J.2.3. Total production (Indicate unit)	J.2.4. Area cultivated (ha)	J.2.5. Total production (Indicate unit)	J.2.6 Area cultivated (ha)	J.2.7. Total production (Indicate unit)
1. Maize						
2. Sorghum						
3. Soyabean						
4. Mangoes						
5. Avocados						
6. Cane						

Questionnaire

No:

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7. Apples						
8. Citrus						
9. Banana						
10. Groundnuts						
11. Beans						
12. Vegetables						
13. Other (specify)						

18. Livestock-Current activities

J.3. Do you keep any livestock currently?

YES

NO

J.3.1. If yes, provide the following information. *If No, go to J.5.*

LIVESTOCK OWNERSHIP	J.4. Number	J.4.1. Number consumed last year	J.4.2. Number lost last year		J.4.3. Number sold last year	J.4.4. Where sold	J.4.5. Income derived (R/year)	J.4.6. Other uses (specify)
			Died	Stolen				
1. Cattle								
2. Goats								
3. Sheep								
4. Chickens (broilers)								
5. Chickens (layers)								

Questionnaire

No:

6. Pigs							
7. Donkeys							
8. Horses							
9. Other (specify)							

19. Livestock numbers since the acquisition of the farm

J.5. Did you keep any livestock since the farm was acquired?

YES

NO

J.5.1. If yes, provide the following information. *If No, go to K.1.*

	J.5.2. Number upon acquisition	J.5.3. Number just before CASP	J.5.4. Number after participation in CASP
1. Cattle			
2. Goats			
3. Sheep			
4. Chickens (broilers)			
5. Chickens (layers)			
6. Pigs			
7. Donkeys			
8. Horses			
9. Other (specify)			

Questionnaire
 No:

Section K: CASP Impacts

Employment creation

K.1. How many people were/are employed on the project?	K.1.1. Number of full-time employed beneficiaries/owners	K.1.2. Number of part-time employed beneficiaries/owners	K.1.3. Number of full-time employees (non-beneficiaries/owners)	K.1.4. Number of part-time employees (non-beneficiaries/owners)	K.1.5. Are there other rural dwellers benefiting from this project?	
					Yes	No
1. Before CASP						
2. Immediately after CASP						
3. Currently						

Skills/knowledge transfer

K.2. Was there any transfer of skills/knowledge to beneficiaries and/or employees through CASP's skills and training transfer activities?

Questionnaire

No:

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YES

 NO

If yes, provide the following information. If no, go to K.3.

Did CASP's skills and training transfer activities improve beneficiaries'/employees' skills to:	K.2.1. Beneficiaries' skills		K.2.2. Employees' skills	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
1. Plan farming activities				
2. Manage the project's finance				
3. Operate equipment (e.g. harvester, tractor, etc.)				
4. Maintain equipment				
5. Apply fertilizer and herbicides				
6. Select cultivars				
7. Control livestock diseases				
8. Market the projects produce				
9. Market livestock				
10. Manage the project				
11. Keeping the project's books				
12. Resolve internal conflict				
13. Other (specify)				

K.3. Who was/is responsible for production decisions?		K.3.1. Before CASP	K.3.2. After CASP
Crops	1. Beneficiary(ies)		
	2. Strategic partner/mentor		

Questionnaire

No:

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	3. Extension officer		
	4. Farm manager		
Livestock	1. Beneficiary(ies)		
	2. Strategic partner/mentor		
	3. Extension officer		
	4. Farm manager		
Other enterprise (specify)	1. Beneficiary(ies)		
	2. Strategic partner/mentor		
	3. Extension officer		
	4. Farm manager		

Income

Please provide the following:	K.4. Project management's salaries:	K.5. Project beneficiaries' salaries:	K.6. Project management's dividends/ shares or bonuses:	K.7. Project beneficiaries' dividends/ shares or bonuses:	Clarification and comment
1. Before CASP					
2. Immediately after CASP					
3. Currently					

Food security

K.8. Because of participation in CASP:	Yes	No	K.8.1. Detail, if necessary
1. Beneficiaries produce more food			

Questionnaire

No:

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2. Beneficiaries produce more food and eat regularly			
3. Beneficiaries produce a greater variety of food			
4. Beneficiaries can afford to buy more food			
5. Beneficiaries have a more diverse diet			
6. Beneficiaries eat more meat now			
7. Beneficiaries have surplus food to sell			
8. Beneficiaries could support poor families and households with food.			
9. Other (specify)			

**Section L:
Challenges and problems overall**

L.1. Apart from CASP, do you know of any other programme that provides support to farmers?

YES

NO

L.1.1. If YES, what are the programmes?

Questionnaire
No:

L.2. Does CASP present advantages compared to the other farmer support programmes?

YES

NO

L.2.1. If yes, what are these advantages?

Advantages	Details

L.3. Are there any problems/challenges with CASP overall?

YES

NO

L.3.1. If yes, what are the problems/challenges with CASP overall?

L.4. Are there any other problems/challenges on the farm not addressed by CASP?

YES

NO

L.4.1. Explain:

Questionnaire
No:

L.5. What were the major factors that affected your production?

Factors that affected production	Nature of impact (negative or positive)	Degree of impact on the scale of (1-5; 1=low and 5=high)

Questionnaire
No: