



Western Cape
Government

Agriculture

BETTER TOGETHER.

A DIAGNOSTIC AND DESIGN EVALUATION OF THE SERVICE NEEDS OF DIFFERENT FARMER CATEGORIES



OABS Development

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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POLICY SUMMARY

- **Agriculture is an economic and not a social sector.** Policy makers should make this mind shift. In principle, servicing subsistence farmers is a social support service. Servicing any other category of farmers should be considered as supporting an economic sector.
- Since the efficiency of service delivery of many of the farmers' needs, especially those of the subsistence and smallholder, **depends largely on the efficiency of agricultural extension services by the WCDOA**, it is of paramount importance to address the current challenges. The authors realise that this is a politically sensitive issue but it has been highlighted since the success of implementation of any future strategy of the WCDOA will to a large extent be determined by the political will to change. In addition to a language sensitivity problem there are a host of problems in terms of the competencies required to provide an efficient service. The report emphasizes the private sector's role (commodity groups, organised agriculture, agribusiness and consultants) in improving the current state of extension services. The authors believe that, without partnering with the private sector, implementation of a turnaround strategy could be exhaustive or unlikely.
- A program linking **market readiness to market access** should prove the best approach to serve all smallholders (except Lifestyle 2) and even some small commercial farmers. Such a model should actively involve the private sector to ensure that all the elements for a farmer to be successful are addressed. The Department should take a policy decision to run the program over periods of 5-year cycles at minimum. The program should be supported by all the divisions within the Department and linked to the **performance of officials**. Very few WCDOA officials are not in a position to contribute.
- Policy makers should **face the reality of the agricultural sector**. Worldwide, **farmer numbers are decreasing** because small and even medium size farms cannot survive due to a **lack of economies of scale**. In South Africa estimates show that the number of commercial farmers will stabilise around 16 000¹. Against this background agricultural policy makers should consider the **sustainability** of establishing a large number of smallholder or even small commercial farmers compared to establishing a smaller number of well trained and equipped historically disadvantaged individual (HDI) larger farmers. Alternative innovative ways should be found to satisfy land hunger HDIs since, should the current policy be maintained, South Africa will only create more poverty, more disillusioned citizens on small farms and a decline in food security in the long run. If the WCDOA in principle agrees with this statement, the long-term focus of the Department should not be to support smallholder farmers to only survive but to empower them to become medium and large scale commercial farms.
- Related to the previous point, Smallholder Lifestyle 1 and those with Commercial aspirations need more advanced basic production factors and to graduate towards **commercial status (more market orientated)** to survive in the long run. An urgent **need for a service to address the institutional problems (Trusts)** was expressed. Since the majority of Lifestyle 1 farmers are part-time farmers, in many cases with a sound

¹ This estimate is based on trends from the Abstract for Agricultural Statistics which indicate that there were 100 000 farming units in 1960, 57 980 in 1993, 45 800 in 2002 and a mere 39 966 in 2007. From 2007 to 2011 there was a further decline to 36 000. The decline between 1993 and 2007 was 45.1% (15 000 in 18 years). If this trend continues there will only be 16 000 commercial farms by 2030.

educational background (even tertiary), they can also become **a source of supply for new commercial farmers** of all categories. Experience shows that, within the complex agricultural environment, people with an education (even if it is not in agriculture) have a larger chance of being successful farmers than those with no higher education. It is recommended that the WCDOA gives preference to these individuals.

- Throughout the developing world there is an increasing **trend towards services provision by the private sector**. South Africa is no different. The authors strongly believe that there is huge potential to strengthen many of the services through public private partnerships (PPP). The WCDOA should actively pursue this as an alternative model. The existing CPAC model is a good example of what is achievable. This report also highlights several others.
- There are smaller industries without strong commodity organisations or without any organisation with the potential (e.g. Honeybush tea, Rooibos, small vegetables, thatch reeds, bamboo, etc.) to contribute significantly to the economy of the Western Cape. These industries currently fall through the net of efficient farmers support services. The WCDOA should also focus on these.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CONTEXT AND PROBLEM STATEMENT

Farmer categories have different support requirements for on and off farm infrastructure as well as for economic, financial, marketing, agri-business, extension, research, training and animal health services. The framework to guide the allocation of support needs according category of farmer needs to be created.

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this diagnostic and design evaluation is to provide the scientific foundation for determining the service needs of farmer categories in the Western Cape Province, i.e. support requirements in terms of on and off farm infrastructure as well as economic, financial, marketing, agri-business, extension, research, training and animal health services.

METHODOLOGY

The project was executed in four phases which are briefly discussed in the sections below.

- PHASE 1: Organising the effort and project inception
- PHASE 2: Situation analysis and evaluation
- PHASE 3: Evaluation design
- PHASE 4: Final report

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

The research shows that historical service delivery channels have transformed with a shift away from traditional public sector agricultural organizations to agribusinesses and others linked to the sector. The Australian government has been particularly successful in setting up research and development corporations (RDCs) that combine public and private investments in key value chains. The RDCs bring industry and researchers together in agencies that fund strategic value chain projects to maintain innovation and competitiveness in global markets. In most of the African countries agricultural services are hampered due to infrastructure, budgetary and human resources constraints.

A structured questionnaire was used to conduct a farmers needs survey was with 200 respondents in the Western Cape covering all farmer categories and typologies. The key results indicate:

- About 60% **of the respondents** prefer to be served in Afrikaans, 12% Afrikaans/English, 2% English, 4% English/Afrikaans and 24% Xhosa. This shows that the WCDOA needs to be more **language sensitive** in all the services provided.
- Only 54% knew the name of their WCDOA extension officer.
- A one size fits all categories of farmers approach is not a workable solution.
- The needs of different categories of farmers are driven by the real and perceived environment in which they operate as well as their experience:
 - Both the farm survey and the group discussion showed that the **needs of subsistence farmers** are driven by **survival** (basic production factors).
 - Smallholder Lifestyle 1 and those with Commercial aspirations need **more advanced basic production factors and also to graduate towards commercial status** (more market orientated).

- The majority of the Lifestyle 1 farmers are part-time farmers, often with a sound (even tertiary) **educational background**, who may also become **a supply for commercial farmers** of all categories.
- Lifestyle 2 category farmers generally do not **farm for profit** - it is the country lifestyle and the status of having a farm that foot the bill. Many of these farm owners are very wealthy and **indifferent to whom the service providers are**, as long as they are the best.
- To many farmers **with commercial aspirations** it is an insult to **be classified smallholder farmers**; they wish to be classified **small commercial farmers**.
- Commercial farmers know that, in order for them to expand their operations and remain sustainable, **social issues need to be addressed effectively**.
- Internationally the trend is towards greater services provisioning by the private sector. South Africa is no different. The authors strongly believe in the **huge potential of public private partnerships (PPP) in strengthening services**.
- There are **smaller industries** in the Western Cape with the potential to contribute significantly to the economy but without strong commodity organisations or without any organisations, these industries currently fall through the net of efficient farmer support services.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Subsistence farmers: These farmers are the **key responsibility** in terms of agricultural services **since they fall through the private sector agricultural net**. Other key support actors are community organisations, churches and local municipalities. **Action:** The FSD programme, sub-programme Food Security of the WCDOA should be strengthened. It is suggested that subsistence farmers are organised into groups and that at least one official from the WCDOA be appointed per group of 50 to 100 farmers/households. All support must then be channelled through the official responsible for the group and or through a community worker willing to act as facilitator for a particular group. These interventions **should not drain** the Department of its **financial and human resources**. The services to these farmers are basically a social and not an economic service. Some of these farmers also have the potential to graduate to smallholder or even small commercial farmers.

Smallholder Lifestyle 1 farmers and **smallholder farmers with commercial aspirations:** The authors believe that these two categories of farmers require a similar service delivery approach: a **combination of public and private sector service providers**. Some of the Lifestyle 1 farmers can become a supply of farmers to become commercial farmers, as can talented smallholder commercial farmers. **Action:** Based on the service requirements and the logic of choice of service provider discussed in **Table 8.2** of this report it is suggested that the WCDOA concentrates its efforts through extension services on two levels, **market readiness and market access in public private partnerships** (similar to the Australian model). However, the WCDOA must be the coordinating/facilitating organisation. These PPP can include:

- **MOUs** between the WCDOA and organised agriculture **to actively promote “good neighbourship”/mentorship** between commercial farmers and smallholder farmers. However, this must be linked to a program such as the market access and other programs of the WCDOA.
- Agreements to co-fund commodity groups (organisations) and or accredited agri-businesses and consultants **to build capacity with extension officers**. The authors

believe that strong involvement of the private sector is the only way to revitalize the Western Cape extension service.

- MOUs between the WCDOA and commodity organisations **to assist the Department with expertise**. Where there are no commodity organisations, PPP with agribusiness should be investigated to ensure that these farmers receive reliable and good services.
- Agreements with **commodity groups to assist the WCDOA** in a structured program with regards to market compliance issues, training, and **to link farmers to markets** by making specialists available through shared funding.

Commercial farmers

Small commercial farmers: Many farmers who fall under **smallholder farmers** classify themselves as small commercial farmers. Care must therefore be taken to handle this issue **with sensitivity**. The WCDOA should support the small commercial HDI farmers in the same way as small holder farmers to a point where they can graduate to medium scale commercial farmers. All other small commercial farmers have similar services needs than medium and large commercial farmers. The key challenge for **small commercial farmers is to achieve economies of scale**. Their needs may mainly center on the **acquisition of resources**. These farmers are more vulnerable to natural disasters. **Actions:** As for smallholder farmers but emphasis can shift to **acquiring resources and market issues**.

Medium and large commercial farmers: The following key focus areas are:

- Facilitation and support of commercial agriculture in **negotiations with provincial and national government**. Development of a formal protocol by organised agriculture and commodity organisations on methods and procedures on how to involve the WCDOA.
- Development of a protocol by organised agriculture, commodity organisations and the WCDOA on procedures **to react to policy and other external impacts on agriculture**. The key responsibilities and roles for each of the role-players should be established as well as the procedures to react in an organised and civilised way.
- **Partnerships with the funding** of research between commodity organisations and commodity groups – key research areas to collaborate should be identified.
- WCDOA to **conduct and to fund research** and other basic services for **small or alternative industries** with the potential to create job opportunities to contribute to the local economy. There should be a **sunset clause**.
- PPP between commodity groups, agribusiness, consultants with information services.
- **WCDOA must be a one-stop information service for land-reform and BEE projects**.
- **WCDOA as strong support with negotiations and services to streamline EIA processes**.

EXTENSION AND ADVISORY SERVICES

Revitalisation of the current public extension service based on the new extensionist principles:

- A **bottom-up service delivery approach** – the concept of regional Agricultural Development Companies are discussed in this report.
- **Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)** model.
- **Education and training of extensionists** in the science of agricultural as well as in the science of extension are non-negotiable.
- The recognition of **extension advisory services as a profession** and the professional registration of extensionists.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFPM	Agents on fresh produce market
AB	Agri Businesses
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
ATMA	Agriculture Technology Management Agency
CFI	Commercial Financial Institutions
CG	Commodity Groups (Statutory and non-statutory)
COR	Community organisations / Civil society
CON	Consultants
CONS	Consumers
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
WCDOA	Department of Agriculture - Western Cape
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
DOBE	Department of Basic Education
DEADP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DOHE	Department of Higher Education & Training
DL	Department of Labour
DPWWC	Department of Public Works & Roads
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
DBSA	Development Bank of Southern Africa
PUC	ESCOM (Public Utility Company)
FED	Further Education
GA	Government Implementing Agencies
HAWK	Hawkers
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
LG	Local Government (District and Local Municipalities)
NAMC	National Agricultural Marketing Council
NDP	National Development Plan
NFPM	National Fresh Produce Markets
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) at DAFF
OA	Organised Agriculture
OL	Organised labour
PPECB	Perishable Product Export Control Board
PROD	Producers
PIC	Public Investment Corporation
SABS	South African Bureau of Standards
SM	Supermarkets
SANPRA	The South African National Pesticide Registration Authority
WRC	Water Research Commission
WS	Wholesalers

1 CONTEXTUALISATION

The last agricultural census (2007) carried out in South Africa yielded 39 966 commercial farmers of which 6 653 (20, 9%) lived in the Western Cape Province. At the time, the Gross Farm Income (GFI) generated by South African farmers was R79,6 billion (StatsSA, 2009). The distribution of the GFI differed markedly, with 51,1% of farmers generating an income of less than R373 251 and 1,5% of the total earning more than R12,4 million annually, the notably small proportion of high earning commercial farms accounting for the majority of GFI. There are 9 844 smallholder farmers in the Western Cape Province.

MinTech (2012), a consultative forum between the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and the various provincial MECs for Agriculture, approved the classification of farmers into **subsistence, smallholders and commercial farmers**, each with different service delivery needs. The basic argument put forward by Western Cape Department of Agriculture (WCDOA, 2008) is that farmer categories have different support requirements in terms of on and off-farm infrastructure, as well as economic, financial, marketing, agri-business, extension, research, training and animal health services. Nonetheless, no framework exists to guide the allocation of support needs according the category of farmer.

During May 2014, the WCDOA commissioned OABS Development to conduct a diagnostic and design evaluation of the service needs of different farmer categories in the Western Cape.

2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The different support requirements of the different farmer categories in terms of on and off-farm infrastructure, as well as economic, financial, marketing, agri-business, extension, research, training and animal health services require a framework to guide the allocation of support needs.

3 OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this diagnostic and design evaluation is to provide the scientific foundation for determining the service needs of the range of farmer categories in the Western Cape Province in terms of on and off-farm infrastructure as well as economic, financial, marketing, agri-business, extension, research, training and animal health services.

4 METHODOLOGY

The service provider adopted a fully inclusive interactive approach involving all relevant participants and stakeholders who stand to benefit from the study as part of the broader methodology. The project was executed in the four phases briefly discussed below.

4.1 PHASE 1: Organising the effort and project inception

- **Organise the effort:** Organise the project logistics and signing the contract.
- **Project inception:** Launch the project officially to client and relevant stakeholders.

4.2 PHASE 2: Situation analysis and evaluation

- Which support services are required by farmers to ensure long-term sustainability?
- Which actors are the most appropriately positioned to provide these services?
- Which key services should be provided by the Western Cape Department of Agriculture?
- Which structures should be put in place to ensure comprehensive service delivery to farmers of all categories?
- How should the Department change to deliver these key services?

4.3 PHASE 3: Evaluation design

- Conduct a **literature review**.
- Conduct a series of **focus group discussions**.
- Conduct **interviews** with relevant stakeholders.
- **Develop a rationale** why certain interventions are proposed.
- **Delivery of support services to ensure the long-term sustainability** of farming in the Western Cape should be considered throughout the evaluation.

4.4 PHASE 4: Final report

Compile final report in the 1/3/25 format.

5 NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL, LOCAL GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

5.1 Levels of government

The national and provincial spheres of government have concurrent legislative competence in accordance with Schedule 4 of the RSA Constitution (Act 108 of 1996). Hence, Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures of the Republic of South Africa at national and provincial level have the power to make laws for the country in accordance with Sections 43(a) and 44 of the Constitution. The National Council of Provinces (NCOP) represents the provinces to ensure that provincial interests are taken into account in the national legislative process. This is done by participating in the national legislative process and by providing a national forum for the public consideration of issues affecting the provinces.

Section 43 of the Constitution vests the legislative authority of the national, provincial and local sphere of government in:

- Parliament - i.e. the National Assembly (NA) and the National Council of Provinces (NCOP)
- The nine Provincial Legislatures
- The municipal councils.

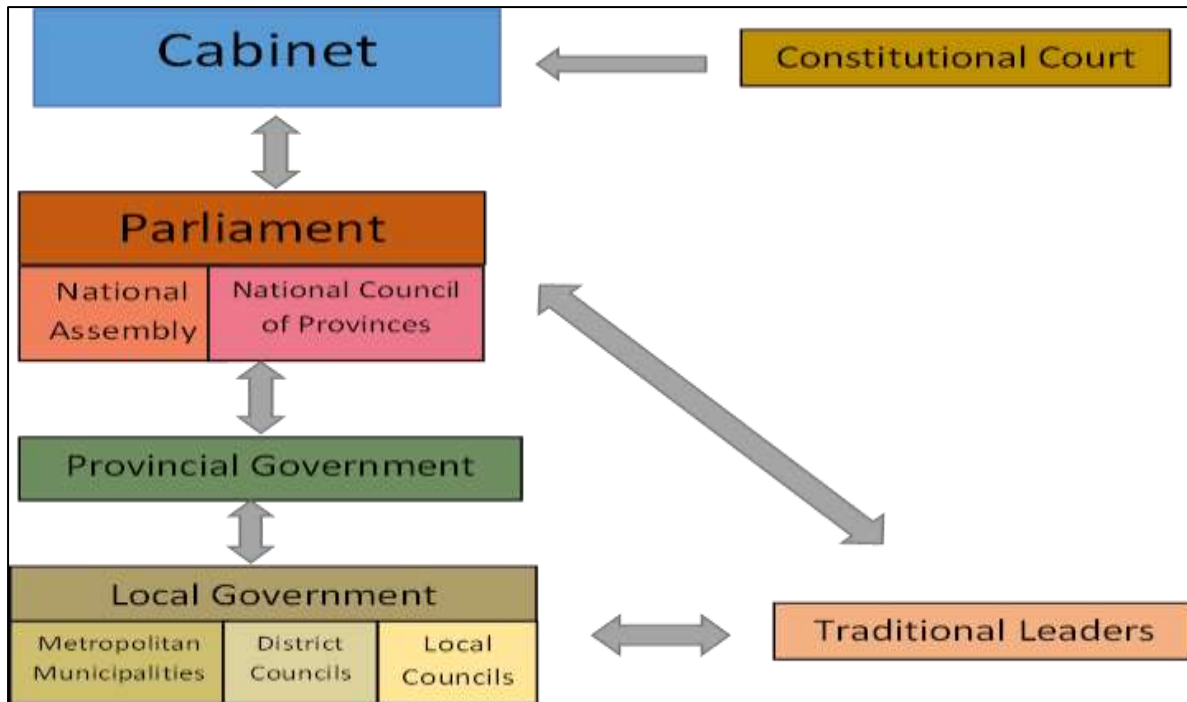


Figure 5.1: Conceptual overview of levels of government

In terms of Section 44(1) (b), the national legislative authority vested in Parliament confers on the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) the power to:

- Participate in amending the Constitution in accordance with Section 74
- Pass **ordinary Bills** affecting the provinces (Section 76 of the Constitution)
- Consider ordinary Bills not affecting the provinces (Section 75 of the Constitution) but passed by the National Assembly.

Parliament may intervene and pass legislation that falls within the functional areas of exclusive provincial legislative competence, only when it is necessary to:

- Maintain national security
- **Maintain economic unity**
- Maintain **essential national standards**
- Establish **minimum standards** required for the rendering of services
- Prevent unreasonable action taken by a province, which is prejudicial to the interests of another province or to the country as a whole.

OABS (2014) provides a comprehensive overview of the national, provincial and local government policies that should be considered in the strategic direction of all agricultural services providers but particularly the WCDOA. This document was developed as one of the deliverables for this project. However, for the sake of brevity, it is available as a standalone report (**APPENDIX 2 “MILESTONE DELIVERABLE REPORT (M1/D1): AN OVERVIEW OF THE RELEVANT LITERATURE AND POLICIES (INCLUDING A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE GLOBAL EXPERIENCE VS THE LOCAL REALITY” – referred to as M1/D1 in this report**). Figure 5.2 is a conceptual overview of the key policies and strategies within the context of this report.

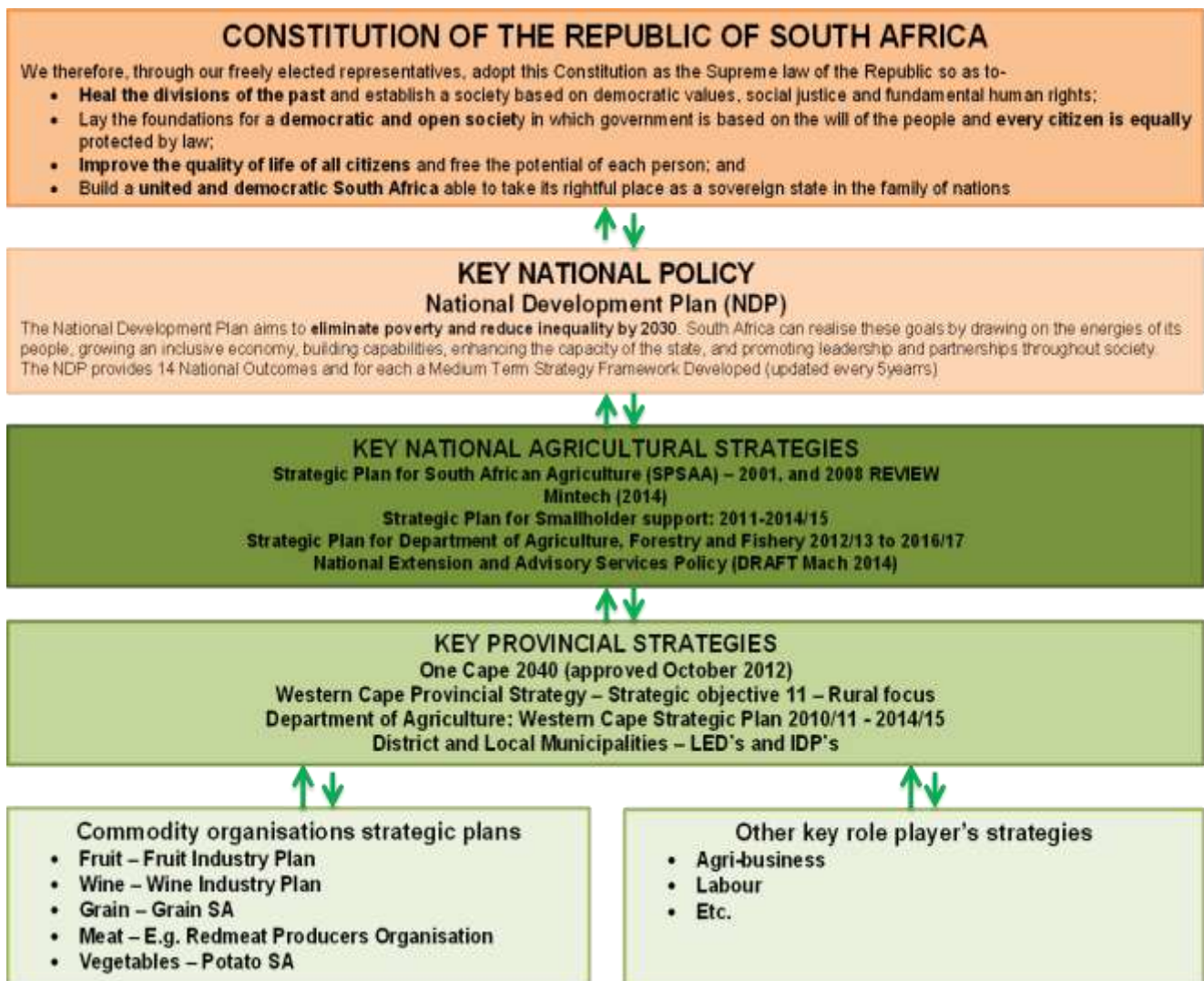


Figure 5.2: Overview of the strategic framework for South African agriculture

Important aspects within the context of this study are discussed in the following sections.

5.2 The National Development Plan (NDP)

The National Development Plan aims to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030. South Africa can achieve these goals by drawing on the energies of its people, growing an inclusive economy, building capabilities, enhancing the capacity of the state, and promoting leadership and partnerships throughout society. President Zuma stated that South Africa is planning for its agriculture sector in the next 30 years through the National Development Plan (NDP) produced by the National Planning Commission” – South Africa.info, 23 October 2012. Some of the key elements/objectives directed towards agriculture in the NDP are:

- A new district-based approach to **Land reform** as proposed by the South Africa's National Development Plan, and its financing. Each district should establish a land reform committee where all stakeholders can be meaningfully involved. The committee would be charged with identifying 20% of the commercial agricultural land in the district. Commercial farmers will be given the option of assisting in its transfer to black farmers, in line with the government's land reform targets. The identified land

would be bought by the state at 50% of its market value, which is closer to its fair productive value. The shortfall of the current owner would be made up by cash or in-kind contributions from the commercial farmers in the district who volunteered to participate. In exchange, commercial farmers would be protected from losing their land and gain black economic empowerment status.

- The National Development Plan views **agriculture as the primary economic activity in rural areas** with the potential to **create close to one million new jobs** by 2030 through expanding irrigated agriculture i.e. expanding the current 1.5 million hectares under irrigation by at least 500 000 hectares through more efficient use of existing water resources and the development of new water schemes.
- **Increased exports** in those areas where South Africa already has endowments and comparative advantage, such as mining, construction, mid-skill manufacturing, **agriculture and agro-processing**, higher education, tourism and business services.
- **Regional economic integration** that will boost economic growth in all countries in Southern Africa by identifying practical opportunities where cooperation can offer mutual benefits; investment in infrastructure; strengthening regional trade-blocs; lowering tariffs; and addressing nontariff barriers, such as inefficient border posts.
- Ensuring access to clean, potable water for everyone and **enough water for agriculture and industry** and recognising the trade-offs in the use of water.
- Increased investment in **new agricultural technologies**, research and the development of adaptation strategies to **climate change** for the protection of rural livelihoods and expansion of commercial agriculture.
- **Creating 643 000 direct and 326 000 indirect jobs** in the agriculture, agro processing and **related sectors by 2030** based on effective land reform and the growth of irrigated agriculture and land production, amongst others.

These objectives will have a direct bearing on the way both public and private sector agricultural services are aligned and directed to achieve the broad objectives of the NDP.

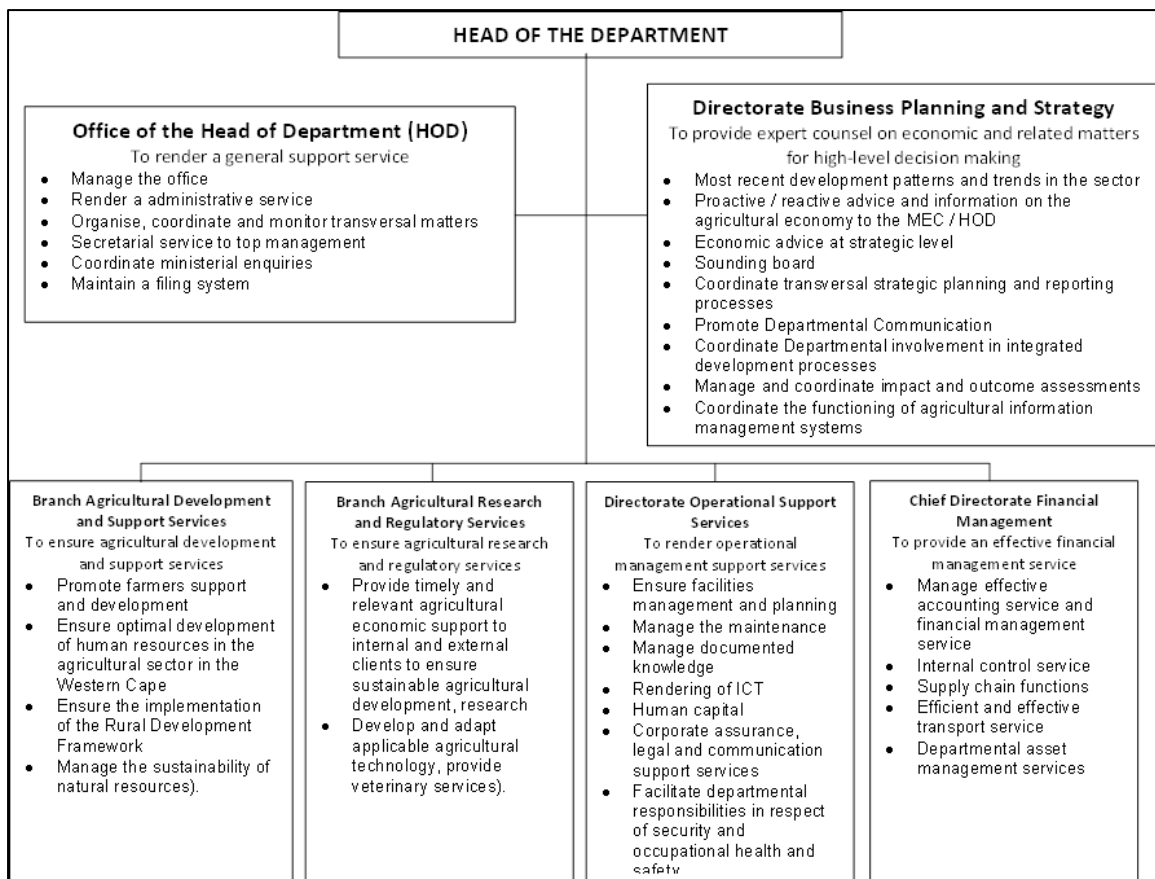
5.3 Department of Agriculture: Western Cape Strategic Plan 2010/11 - 2014/15

The Department of Agriculture has aligned its strategic plan with the Provincial strategy, and did so through focusing on the following six areas:

- Human capital development
- Improved market access for all farmers
- Extension revitalisation programme
- Rural development
- Increased agricultural production
- Research and Technology Development Services.

The strategic plan of the Department is embedded in the national Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries' priorities as well as the Medium Term Strategic Framework of national government. Agriculture is a concurrent constitutional function and therefore the alignment with national and provincial strategies are key drivers of this plan.

The organisational structure to execute the plan consists of six divisions:



6 SITUATION ANALYSIS

6.1 INTERNATIONAL BENCHMARKING – SERVICES

The benchmarking comparative analysis (**M1/D1**) provides valuable insight into the global arena (the international experience) with regard to service delivery of farmer support services compared to the local South African reality. It is apparent that historical service delivery channels have **shifted from traditional public sector agricultural organizations to agribusinesses and others linked to the sector**. Escalating cost in service delivery by the state in relation to the perception that the private sector can channel the services to end-users or recipients more efficiently due to the sectors' extended capacity, experience in agriculture and distribution networks seemed to have motivated this paradigm.

The Australian government has been particularly successful in setting up research and development corporations (RDCs) that combine public and private investments in key value chains. The RDCs bring industry and researchers together in agencies that fund strategic value chain projects to maintain innovation and competitiveness in global markets. This model of joint industry and government funding has been a key in the doubling of Australian productivity over the past 25 years. Key changes brought about by the RDCs were to regionalize/localize extension services, develop public-private industry partnerships, outsource and contract services and to instigate cost recovery mechanisms based on a user fee approach. Through this process, the Australian government was able to shift resources to private service providers; i.e. farmers or industry pays for services to support areas prone to market failure. This process also put more control of extension decisions into the hands of

farmers rather than relying on a top-down science push (Marsh and Pannell, 2000). It should be noted that the efficacy of this transformational approach **varies from country to country** and from developed to developing regional economies across the globe. Key lessons learned:

- In the more affluent countries (North America, European Union, Australia and New Zealand) there is little difference in the performance of public versus the private sector in terms of a broad spectrum of service delivery. This can possibly be ascribed to the availability of funding and the capacity of the public sector to attract top quality officials. Where the public sector still has plays a dominant role at a high performance level is with extension services. Private sector research in affluent countries is very strong compared to less affluent countries.
- The private sector plays a stronger role in marketing services in less affluent countries. Private sector extension services in less affluent countries are weak or non-existing.
- In a recent overview of the rural extension situation in Brazil, several issues were raised such as 'the lack of understanding of what constitutes rural extension, the lack of coordination and guidance in applying the national policy, the lack of capacity of professionals and institutions to work in multidisciplinary environments, and the lack of policies for evaluating the initiatives funded by federal resources.
- In most African countries agricultural services are hampered due to infrastructure, budgetary and human resources constraints. In some instances, the cost of transporting agricultural input and output is so high that farmers do not produce at all, regardless of the availability of other resources.
- A major drawback to agricultural research is that local research institutes depend largely on donor funding.
- Generally, private extension provision is skewed towards **high agricultural potential areas and high-value crops**. Remote areas and poor producers, particularly those growing low-value crops with little marketable surplus, are poorly served.
- High-level government interference, corruption and poor management resulted in worsening performance and increasing failure to offer services to farmers.
- Rural credit facilities are limited, not affordable or non-existent. A key constraint has been the lack of capacity to detect major livestock pests and diseases and a shortage of veterinary services in general.

Service delivery in the agricultural sector in South Africa is not what it is expected to be (MD1/D1). The service delivery used to be dualistic, with a highly educated and qualified workforce servicing the commercial sector and a less experienced, under-qualified team servicing the former homelands and developmental or HDI projects. With the merging of these two sections in 1994, a large number of the well-qualified workforce left the public service, either retiring or entering private consulting. This resulted in **extension offices and research institutes** being understaffed, and often left leaderless or without effective leadership. Research and extension services have consequently declined and are struggling to regain its former status. Post-settlement support to land claimants has been mostly poor. There are currently several programs trying to rectify this situation.

A 2007 survey (M1/D1) shows that gaps exist between service expectations and actual service delivery. The expectations of services and staff from the agricultural departments were higher than was actually experienced. Between 78% and 90% of respondents experienced an actual level of efficiency of 67%. According to a 2012 survey on the status quo of agricultural extension in South Africa extension services, at national level, have not had its intended impact intended over the last 18 years. This is due to the vast number of people requiring assistance, the relatively few and **inadequately trained and poorly resourced extension workers**, the misguided and budget-consuming effort to force 'carbon-copy' commercialization of so-called 'subsistence' and 'emerging' farmers ("one-size fits all approach"), and the failure to appreciate that the desired transformation is a difficult and labour-intensive process that requires staying the course. Following the international trend, **service delivery has shifted to the commercial agricultural sector, away from state support, to the private sector**. The human resources supporting this shift came mainly from the capacity drain within the national and provincial Departments of Agriculture and the Agricultural Research Council (ARC). However, the commercial agricultural sector acknowledges that Government still has a role to play in respect of the services that cannot be delivered by the private sector. These are discussed in the following section.

6.2 DEFINITION OF CATEGORIES OF FARMERS

For the purpose of this study, the Mintech (2014) definitions for different categories of farmers are accepted (see Table 6.1)

Table 6.1: Characteristics of the three farmer categories

#	Characteristics/ Criteria	Subsistence farmers		Smallholder farmers		Commercial farmers		
		Urban/peri- urban agriculture	Survival farmers	Lifestyle smallholder farmer	Smallholder farmer with commercial aspirations	Small commercial farmers	Medium commercial farmers	Large commercial farmers
1	Taxation							
	VAT registered	No	No	No	No	Some, but voluntary registration	Yes, compulsory VAT registration - turnover is above SARS specified amount (R1m in 2010)	Yes, compulsory VAT registration - turnover is above SARS specified amount (R1m in 2010)
	Qualify for income tax deduction	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Production intent							
	Production for consumption or sale	Predominantly production for home consumption	Predominantly production for home consumption	Predominantly production for market	Predominantly production for market	Predominantly production for market	Predominantly production for market	Predominantly production for market
	Intent to farm	Food security	Food security	Way of living	Commercial aspiration	Farm for profit	Farm for profit	Farm for profit
	Market	Home	Home / Informal	Formal	Formal	Commercial	Commercial	Commercial
	Depend on Agric (cash)	<10%	<10%	10 - 50%	10 - 50%	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Access to resources							
	Access to land	No	Limited/ Communal	Limited	Limited	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Access to capital/credit	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Other general characteristics							
	Source of labour	Own/family	Own/family	Own/ family/ hired	Own/ family/ hired	Hired	Hired	Hired
	Level of technology	Low	Low/indigenous	Some modern technology	Some modern technology	Modern technology	Modern technology	Modern/high technology

DAFF (2011) also suggests the breakdown of Smallholder farmers into three categories:

- **SP1 (“Smallholder producer type 1”)**: Smallholders for whom smallholder production is a part-time activity that forms a relatively small part of a multiple-livelihood strategy. Some aspire to grow their agricultural enterprise but possibly at the expense of pursuing off-farm activities; it therefore a risky prospect. More than 50% of smallholder households live in poverty and most appear to fall into the SP1 category. These smallholders are deserving of focused support, not least to raise their households above the poverty line.
- **SP2 (“Smallholder producer type 2”)**: Smallholders who are more or less in the middle of the spectrum, i.e. they rely largely on their agricultural enterprises to support themselves, are not living in poverty but need assistance to expand production (efficiency/profitability), join in the value addition and find markets.
- **SP3 (“Smallholder producer type 3”)**: Smallholders who operate according to commercial norms but have not reached the VAT registration or personal income tax thresholds. These smallholders tend to be capable all-round entrepreneurs and often command substantial funding support from government by virtue of the fact that they tend to be mobile and vocal; in reality though they often have the capacity to sustain themselves and even grow on their own. Some producers in this category are, in fact, commercial-scale producers who do not wish to be liable for taxes; this attitude is understandable, but for the sake of fairness, government must seek ways of easing them into the tax net.) This category would also include practising or retired professionals who have access to the resources to produce at a commercial level.

Finally, the research revealed the need for a **further category of Lifestyle smallholder farmer** i.e. wealthy privileged individuals. Most of these farmers consider their smallholdings as a status symbol and whether or not the farming activities are profitable is usually of no consequence. For them it is about a country life style.

6.3 FARMERS NEEDS – SURVEY RESULTS

6.3.1 Key characteristics of the survey

A questionnaire was used to conduct a farmers needs survey in all the regions of the Western Cape. The survey was conducted through personnel interviews, group sessions and electronic submissions by some of the participants. The objective was to obtain the input of as many as possible of the farming categories (subsistence, small holder, commercial) and farm typologies (fruit, wine, vegetables, small grain, livestock and others).

Table 6.2 represents the number of participants and the language sensitivity per region. Of the 216 farmers that participated, 200 questionnaires were usable. The majority of farmers were from the Cape Metro Region with its many subsistence farmers (32%), 16.5% from the West Coast region, 16.5% from Boland/Cape Winelands, 13.9% from Eden, 14.4% from the Central Karoo and 6.7% from the Overberg. The authors are comfortable that the regions are fairly represented. The Overberg farming area is relatively homogeneous which means that the lower percentage is not an indication that this region is not fairly represented.

Farmers were asked about the language in which they wish to receive the service. The majority (60%) of the respondents prefer of Afrikaans, 12% Afrikaans/English (indicating a preference for Afrikaans though English is acceptable), 2% prefer English and 4% English/Afrikaans (indicating a preference for English though Afrikaans is acceptable), and 24% Xhosa. The results generally indicate that most of the subsistence farmers prefer Xhosa (mainly in the Cape Metro region), a large number of farmers prefer Afrikaans and a very small number English, and about 20% either Afrikaans or English. The conclusion is that the WCDOA will have to be more language sensitive. Some of our small holder farmers do not even understand English but they are currently served by extension officers and other personnel at Elsenburg that cannot speak or understand Afrikaans. This is indeed a huge problem for service delivery in the Western Cape.

Table 6.2: Number of participating farmers per region and language sensitivity

Region	Number of farmers	Relative contribution (%)	AFR	AFR/ENG	ENG	ENG/AFR	XHOSA
West Coast	35	17.5%	94%	6%	0%	0%	0%
Cape Metro Total	62	31.0%	18%	0%	5%	2%	76%
Boland / Cape Winelands	33	16.5%	76%	21%	0%	3%	0%
Overberg	15	7.5%	60%	27%	7%	7%	0%
Eden	27	13.5%	70%	22%	0%	7%	0%
Central Karoo	28	14.0%	79%	14%	0%	7%	0%
Total	200	100.0%	60%	12%	2%	4%	24%

About 33% of the farmers fall under the subsistence group, 10% smallholder commercial aspirations, 5% smallholder Lifestyle 1 and 3% smallholder Lifestyle 2 farmers. On the commercial side 13% were classified as small, 30% medium and 8% large. The percentages are not necessarily an indication of the real relative contribution of farmer categories in the province. However, the authors are comfortable that the input received from these participants is a fair reflection of the needs of farmers in the Western Cape (see Table 6.3).

Table 6.3: Representivity of farming categories

Item	Number of farmers	Relative contribution (%)
Total Number of participating farmers	200	100%
Subsistence	65	33%
Smallholder commercial	20	10%
Smallholder Lifestyle 1	9	5%
Smallholder Lifestyle 2	6	3%
Commercial - Small	25	13%
Commercial - Medium	60	30%
Commercial - Large	15	8%

Another problem that cannot be ignored and which is related to the language sensitivity and other capacity problems within the WCDOA is the fact that only 54% of all the farmers surveyed knew the name of the extension officer in his/her area. A huge effort will be required to rectify this situation since a number of the aspects related to good agricultural services to the industry are related to an efficient extension service (similar to before 1994).

Figure 6.1 presents the number of farmers per farm enterprise who participated in the survey. The total number however does not add up to the 200 participants as some farmers represent multiple enterprises (e.g. livestock and small grain or wine and fruit). The survey covered many different enterprises in the Western Cape of which the majority are vegetables (mostly subsistence), sheep, beef, fruit, wine, small grain and some smaller enterprises.

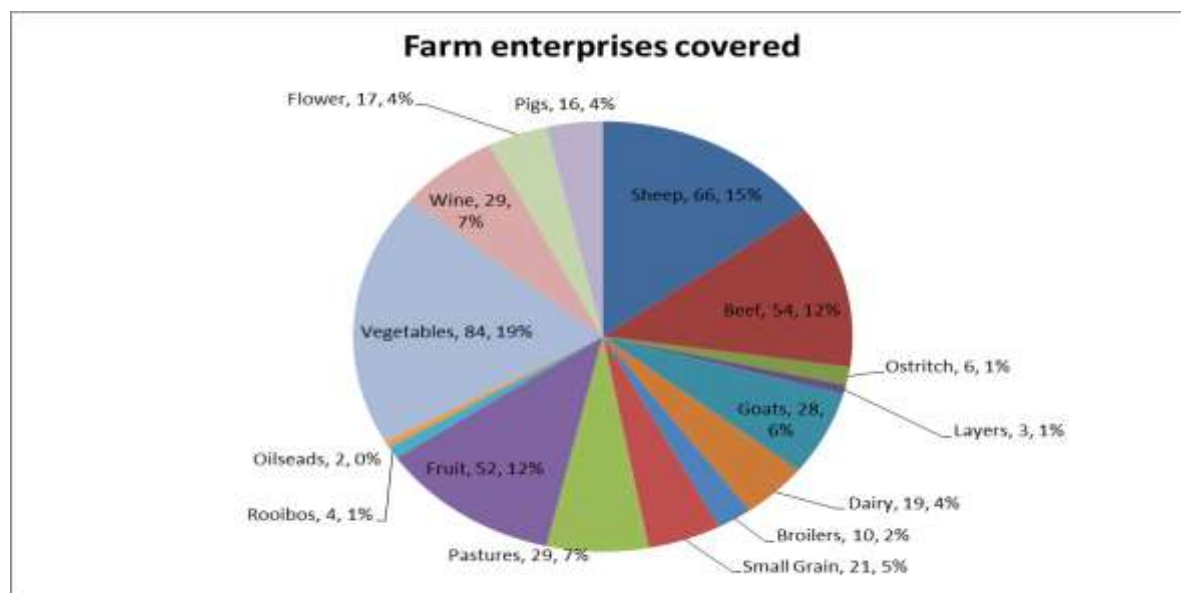


Figure 6.1: Farming enterprises covered

6.3.2 Key survey results – the needs of farmers

The detailed survey results are available on a CD in an Excel data base. The following sections present a condensed description of key findings and conclusions of the survey. The findings are reported in 9 categories of services. A colour code was allocated to each category and used throughout. These are presented below. The reader should note that the same colour code (light green) is used for both Research and Technology transfer since they are related, and the darker brown for Information which is divided into market and strategic information.

Table 6.4: Nine agricultural services categories and colour codes

Research	Farm planning	Strategic Information
Technology transfer	Market access	Off-farm infrastructure
Resources acquisition	Market Information services	Social Services

6.3.2.1 Research and technology transfer

The key findings are presented in Table 6.5. It is clear that subsistence and small holder commercial aspiration farmers indicated significantly less research needs compared to the broad commercial category. The reason for this is probably the fact that many of these farmers have not been exposed to the research to the same extent as commercial farmers. The conclusion nevertheless is that agricultural research is a cross cutting service between all categories of farmers. Within the broad concept of research it is not necessary to have a separate research service for different farmer categories. However, between commodity

groups there are clear differences that are directly linked to the characteristics of farming with the commodity, especially between crops and livestock. It is interesting to note that most of the farmers (contrary to belief) still prefer personal attention through farm visits, information days and study groups. It is also interesting to note that extension services were pointed out as key to efficient technology transfer across the board, even by the commercial farmers. During the group discussions (which are discussed later in this report) many commercial farmers also pointed out that the WCDOA, through its extension officers should be the first point of entry on especially land reform and other BEE initiatives.

Table 6.5 Research and technology transfer

List of services needs	Subsist	Smallholder			Commercial				Commercial		
		Lifest 1	Lifest 2	Com. Asp	Fruit	Wine	Small Grain	Live-stock	Small	Med	Large
Research services											
Production					X	X					
- Reliable vaccinations	X								X		X
- New cultivars and plant material	X				X	X	X		X	X	X
- Trellising systems						X				X	X
- Optimal farming methods	X			X	X		X			X	X
- Chemical products					X					X	X
- Crops and production					X		X	X		X	X
- Plant health					X	X	X			X	X
- Natural veld management								X	X	X	
- Vaccines / animal health								X	X	X	X
- Vermin control								X		X	X
- Cold chain technology					X					X	X
- Alternative enterprise (Heuningbos, etc.)										X	X
Mechanisation					X		X	X		X	
Agricultural economics											
- Impact of minimum wages on mechanisation					X						
- Optimal agricultural systems / crop-livestock combinations										X	
Marketing										X	
- Meat marketing								X			
- Market access issues			X							X	
Technology Transfer services											
Scientific Journals										X	X
Popular press						X	X	X	X	X	X
News papers											
Internet			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Information days	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Farm visits	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Study groups					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Extension officer	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Transport to information session	X			X					X		

Another point of interest is that the Lifestyle 2 farmers do not prioritise research. Also, the subsistence farmers have many more other critical service requirements to merely survive.

Many of the subsistence and small holder farmers with commercial aspirations regard transport to information and other sessions as a serious obstacle towards technology transfer. Commercial farmers use and regard the internet as an important medium for technology transfer. The lifestyle small holders did not show any interest in research and/or technology transfer services. There are several categories within this group as well. For some it is truly a lifestyle, for others it is just a status symbol (profit or making a living is not an objective). The results indicate that small commercial farmers also place a much larger emphasis on other important services compared to research. In general, medium and large commercial farmers place a high premium on research services. It is also interesting to note that the large farmers probably do their own agricultural economic and marketing research.

6.3.2.2 Resources acquisition services

The resource acquisition service is defined as any assistance or service to acquire agricultural resources. The supply of inputs in this section is mainly regarded as start-up packages. Although EIA processes were only indicated by the livestock category of farmers, it was mentioned in almost all the group sessions as a major obstacle towards agricultural development. Processes are simply too expensive and too cumbersome; hence, there is a need to reduce the cost (in both finance and effort). Farmers across the board of farmer categories and enterprises indicated that services to enhance land use and water rights are of critical importance to ensure the growth and stability of the agricultural sector. Electricity supply was pointed out by subsistence farmers.

Table 6.6: Resource acquisition services

List of services needs	Subsist	Smallholder			Commercial				Commercial		
		Lifest 1	Lifest 2	Com. Asp.	Fruit	Wine	Small Grain	Livestock	Small	Med	Large
Resources acquisition											
EIA processes - Service to reduce costs			X					X		X	
Land use rights	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Water rights	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Electricity supply	X										
Groundwater supply - boreholes - including testing of boreholes	X					X		X	X	X	
Intellectual property											
Advice on soil productivity					X	X				X	
Advice on water availability					X	X					
Functionality of irrigation				X	X	X				X	
Advice on water quality					X						
State of repair and functionality of buildings and					X	X				X	
Farm valuation											
Financial advice						X				X	
Financial assistance	X				X					X	
Supply of inputs (fertilizer, COMPOST, seed, vaccine etc.)	X			X						X	
Access to machinery and equipment	X	X		X							
Breeding stock	X	X							X		
Access to transport	X			X				X	X		
Infrastructure in general				X				X			

However, it can also be assumed that small holder farmers with commercial aspirations may have a similar need for electricity supply. Groundwater supply was pointed out by especially the livestock farmers (many in the Karoo) as a key need (new sources and testing of existing sources). The key difference between the subsistence/small holders and the commercial farmers is that the latter is past the stage of acquisition of basic resources. The services needs of commercial farmers are to a large extent for expansion/growth.

6.3.2.3 Farm planning services

Farm planning relates to all the services required for farm planning. Similar to resources acquisition, it is clear that subsistence and small holder farmers (commercial aspirations) need basic services related to access to inputs and production practices.

Table 6.7: Farm planning services

List of services needs	Subsist	Smallholder			Commercial				Commercial		
		Lifest 1	Lifest 2	Com. Asp	Fruit	Wine	Small Grain	Live-stock	Small	Med	Large
Farm planning						X					
Access to internet				X	X				X		
Climate information					X					X	
Mentorship - technical and financial				X				X	X		
Technical - Fencing		X			X			X			
Technical advice - livestock								X	X		
Technical advice - land use suitability classification for LT crops					X				X		
Technical SERVICE - Soil analysis					X			X	X		
Technical advice - Land preparation, soil health, soil conservation								X	X		
Technical advice - Irrigation equipment		X			X						
Technical advice - Irrigation scheduling					X				X		
Technical advice - Livestock production benchmarks	X			X				X		X	
Technical advice - Livestock Feed	X			X				X		X	
Technical advice - Livestock quality benchmarks								X			
Technical - Veterinary services (Dip, Medicine, Etc.)	X	X		X				X			
Technical advice - Crop rotation - vegetables	X			X							
Technical advice - Crop VARIETIES	X	X		X							
Technical advice - Crop production benchmarks				X	X					X	
Technical advice - Sustainable practices	X					X				X	
Technical advice - Farm safety and security					X					X	
Technical advice - Phytosanitary					X	X				X	
Technical service - Eradication of invader species								X	X	X	
Technical service - Vermin control								X	X	X	X
Financial Services - Recordkeeping								X	X		
Financial services - Crop and livestock budgets					X	X	X	X		X	
Financial services - Norms for machinery costs					X		X	X		X	
Financial services - Business plans				X						X	X
Financial services - Net farm income / Farm profit benchmarks							X	X		X	
Financial services - Assistance with applications to commercial banks							X	X	X		
Financial services - Assistance with Grant applications	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Whole farm planning - technical / financial					X			X	X	X	X
Agricultural engineering services					X				X	X	
Labour services - laws and regulations					X	X	X	X		X	X
Labour services - Relationships and conflict resolution					X	X	X	X		X	X
Labour services - Labour use norms per crop / livestock activity						X		X		X	X
Human resources development / training / Further Education Training / Short-courses					X	X	X	X		X	
Waste management						X					X
Access to plant material	X			X							
Access to pesticides	X			X							
Access to fertilizer	X			X							
Access to herbicides	X			X							
Access to pesticides	X			X							
Access to labour									X		
Access to feed	X			X							
Support during disasters					X	X			X	X	

More advanced commercial farmers do not need access to input services. Two key services were highlighted by commercial farmers: Everything related to labour and human resources planning, and the replacement of fencing for livestock farmers is a huge challenge. It was indicated that fencing should be regarded as a public good to be subsidised since a deterioration of the current state of affairs will ultimately result in environmental problems (over grazing, reduced livestock production, erosion, impact on biodiversity etc.).

Veterinary services were pointed out across all farmer categories as a critical service in the sustainability of the livestock industry. Commercial livestock farmers (mainly in the Karoo region) pointed out that services to eradicate intruder plants and vermin control are also crucial for profitable and sustainable livestock production. All the commercial farmer

typologies indicated that a service to develop independent crop and livestock budgets (e.g. Combuds) is extremely important. Not only for farm planning but also to negotiate with other stakeholders in the industry (buyers, in court cases, to react to micro and macro impacts etc.). Similarly, the Guide to Machinery Cost (KZNDOA) is an important service to be used in farm planning (budgets) and when negotiating hourly machinery and equipment hire rates.

Another important service mentioned by most categories of farmers is assistance with applications for funding, with either commercial institutions or grant funding. It is interesting to note that all the commercial farming categories indicated a need for assistance for grant funding which is possibly an indication of the support from commercial farmers for land reform and BEE projects to benefit their farm workers.

Also interesting to note is that technical services are not high on the priority list of large commercial farmers, probably because they have their own technical personnel.

6.3.2.4 Market access

A major distinction between small holders and commercial farmers is the emphasis on different market destinations. For the majority of small holders the emphasis is on the local market. The issue of compliance was also mentioned in several group sessions as a key area to be addressed (albeit on different levels). One of the most interesting findings is that commercial livestock farmers experience difficulty accessing informal livestock markets. They indicated that there is a need for this service since in many cases informal markets are more profitable compared to formal markets. Medium and large commercial farmers place a higher emphasis on services in order to maintain existing and grow new export markets.

Table 6.8: Market access

List of services needs	Subsist	Smallholder			Commercial				Commercial		
		Lifest 1	Lifest 2	Com. Asp	Fruit	Wine	Small Grain	Livestock	Small	Med	Large
Market access											
In general - what do the market require - what to plant?	X									X	
Informal								X		X	
Local fresh produce				X					X		
Local wholesalers				X				X	X		
Local retailers				X				X	X		
Exports - Existing markets			X		X	X				X	X
Exports - New markets			X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Market compliances - service to reduce costs			X			X		X	X	X	X
Meat hygiene								X		X	
Protection of local market								X		X	X

Market and strategic information

Table 6.9 clearly shows that subsistence and small holder lifestyle farmers are, not surprisingly, really interested in market information or strategic information. The small holder commercial aspirations farmer shows an interest in especially the local market price and volumes but not much interest in strategic information.

Table 6.9: Market and strategic information

List of services needs	Subsist	Smallholder			Commercial				Commercial		
		Lifest 1	Lifest 2	Com. Asp	Fruit	Wine	Small Grain	Livestock	Small	Med	Large
Market and strategic Information services											
Market information											
National fresh produce market prices and volumes				X	X				X	X	
Other fresh produce market prices and volumes traded (wholesale / retail / Hawkers)				X	X				X	X	
Other PRODUCTS market prices and volumes traded (local/ export)						X	X	X		X	
Export DIP prices / market destination					X					X	
National / International market overviews -regularly					X					X	
Market potential studies - local and export			X			X					
Market compliances			X		X	X			X	X	X
Strategic information											
Information to create a positive image of agriculture					X	X		X		X	X
Livestock numbers								X			
Tree and vine census information					X	X				X	X
Sales of plant material					X	X					X
Information on new cultivars and plant material					X	X				X	X
Production estimates - short and long-term crops,					X	X	X	X		X	X
Livestock production estimates								X		X	
Impact of policies on agriculture (labour, tax, etc.)			X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Impact of external factors on agriculture (toll roads, exchange rates, interest rates, min wages), FRACKING IN THE KAROO)			X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Phytosanitary measures and the impact on trade						X				X	X
Impact of compliances on agriculture (GLOBALGAP,					X						X
Information on the input supply chain - input cost monitoring					X					X	
Compliance with SARS						X	X		X	X	

Fruit and wine farmers (more complex in many cases more progressive) show a keen interest in both market information and strategic information. Commercial farmers emphasize the need for services and actions to improve the image of agriculture to attract young people and investment. Large commercial farmers express greater interest in strategic information services than in marketing since most commodity organisations provide such a service.

6.3.2.5 Off-farm infrastructure

Neither smallholder Lifestyle 1 nor 2 categories indicated a need for Off-farm infrastructure services. Electricity (reliability and cost) is viewed as a strategic input for wine and especially fruit farms (cold storage and packaging). The maintenance of roads and fencing was rated high by most. Small holder farmers with commercial aspirations regard processing, packaging, cold storage and mechanisation services as equally important.

Table 6.10: Off-farm infrastructure

List of services needs	Subsist	Smallholder			Commercial				Commercial		
		Lifest 1	Lifest 2	Com. Asp	Fruit	Wine	Small Grain	Livestock	Small	Med	Large
Off-farm infrastructure											
Electricity					X	X				X	X
Roads				X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Fencing on public roads					X			X		X	X
Processing				X							
Packaging				X							
Cooling				X							
Mechanisation	X			X					X		

6.3.2.6 Social services

Subsistence farmers regard training and education, health care and in some cases institutional reform services as important. Almost all the commercial farmers (especially fruit and wine farmers, and medium as well as large farmers) rate social services as crucial for a sustainable agricultural sector. This is not surprising since they employ the majority of farm workers and their farms are located in regions in the Western Cape that can be regarded as socio-economic “hot spots”. The seasonality of employment on these farms contributes to the socio-economic problems in these regions.

Table 6.11: Social services

List of services needs	Subsist	Smallholder			Commercial				Commercial		
		Lifest 1	Lifest 2	Com. Asp	Fruit	Wine	Small Grain	Livestock	Small	Med	Large
Social Services											
Literacy			X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Training and education	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X
Health Care	X		X		X	X				X	X
Labour housing			X		X	X		X		X	X
Transport - ESPECIALLY CHILDREN					X	X		X		X	X
Empowerment projects (excluding land reform)					X	X		X		X	X
Land reform					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Emerging farmers support				X			X		X	X	X
Institutional reform - TRUSTS	X			X				X	X		
Upliftment in general to reduce social evils			X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Security on farms			X						X	X	X
Other											

6.3.3 Ranking of top 10 services required by groups

6.3.3.1 Subsistence, smallholder lifestyle, small holder commercial aspirations

It is clear from Table 6.12 that 5 to 6 of the top ten services mentioned are the same for these farmers (see services marked in colours).

Table 6.12: Top ten ranked service for subsistence and smallholder farmers

Subsistence Farmers = 65		
Service	Total	%
Equipment & Tools	15	23%
Bore hole & Water	13	20%
Compost/Manure	13	20%
Fencing	13	20%
Seed	9	14%
Electricity	8	12%
Financial Services/Capital Budget	4	6%
Breeding stock	3	5%
Feeding	3	5%
Better living and health, more security and jobs.	3	5%
Smallholder Lifestyle = 9		
Farming Equipment & Implements	4	20%
Irrigation equipment & water storage tank	2	10%
Plant Material & Seed	2	10%
Fencing	2	10%
Veterinary services	1	5%
Catchment dam	1	5%
Infrastructure	1	5%
Dam (catchment)	1	5%
Smallholder Commercial = 20		
Farming Equipment & Implements	7	35%
Fencing	6	30%
Plant Material & Seed	6	30%
Irrigation equipment & water storage tank	5	25%
Breeding Stock	3	15%
Infrastructure	2	10%
Strategic as well as practical planning - all aspects.	2	10%
Information with regards to local markets and prices.	2	10%
Fertilizer	1	5%
Research	1	5%

Table 6.13 indicates that Lifestyle category 2 smallholder farmers ranked the acquisition of land and water rights (mainly the protection of these rights and in some cases new rights), market access and social upliftment as the highest priorities, followed by a one stop information service and the impact of government regulations.

Table 6.13: Top ten ranked services for Lifestyle category 2 smallholder farmers

Lifestyle2 = 6		
Resource Acquisition: Land and Water rights	5	83%
Market Access: Grow current markets and access new markets	5	83%
Social upliftment: Training & Literacy	5	83%
One-stop information service for everthing regarding Agricultur	4	67%
Social Upliftment: General	4	67%
Strategin Info: Impact of Govmt Regulations	3	50%
Social Upliftment: Labour Housing	1	17%
Security	1	17%

6.3.3.2 Small, medium and large commercial

Reliable vaccinations and roads and transport are the only overlaps between the small and the medium and large farmers.

Table 6.14: Top ten services mentioned by commercial farmers

Commercial Small = 25		
Service	Total	%
Assistance with applications for finances	7	28%
Reliable vaccinations	6	24%
Trust Issues & Land Reform	6	24%
Vermin control	5	20%
Mentorship and assistance from successful commercial farmers	3	12%
Roads and transport	3	12%
Soil conservation and eradication of invader plants	2	8%
Optimal farming practices	2	8%
Assistance during droughts	2	8%
Mechanisation	2	8%
Commercial Medium = 60		
Land and water rights	15	25%
Research: Crop Production	11	18%
Social Upliftment: General	11	18%
Research: Mechanisation	8	13%
Research: Cultivars/Plant material/Seed	7	12%
Technology Transfer: Internet	6	10%
Labour Services: Acts / Regulations / Relationship	6	10%
Social Upliftment: BEE Projects & Land reform	6	10%
Roads & Transport	5	8%
Research: Veterinary & Animal Health	5	8%
Commercial Large = 15		
Market Access: Grow current markets and access new markets	6	40%
Strategic Info: Impact of Government Regulations	5	33%
Water rights	4	27%
Social Upliftment : Training & literacy	4	27%
Labour Services & Regulations	4	27%
Research: Crop Production	4	27%
Market Info: general	4	27%
Research: Reliable vaccinations	3	20%
Social Upliftment : General for farmworkers	3	20%
Social Upliftment: Schooling	3	20%

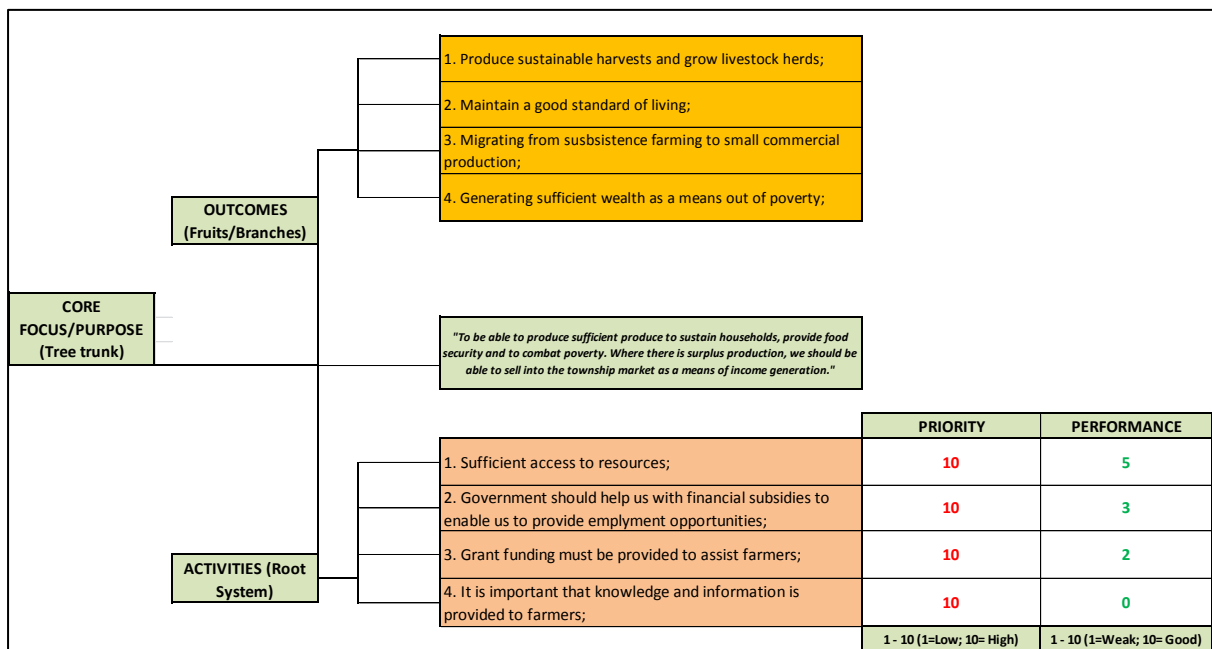
There is a significant overlapping between medium and large farmers (6 of the top 10 are the same). It is significant to note that 40% of all the large farmers indicated that market access is an important service.

6.4 GROUP SESSIONS

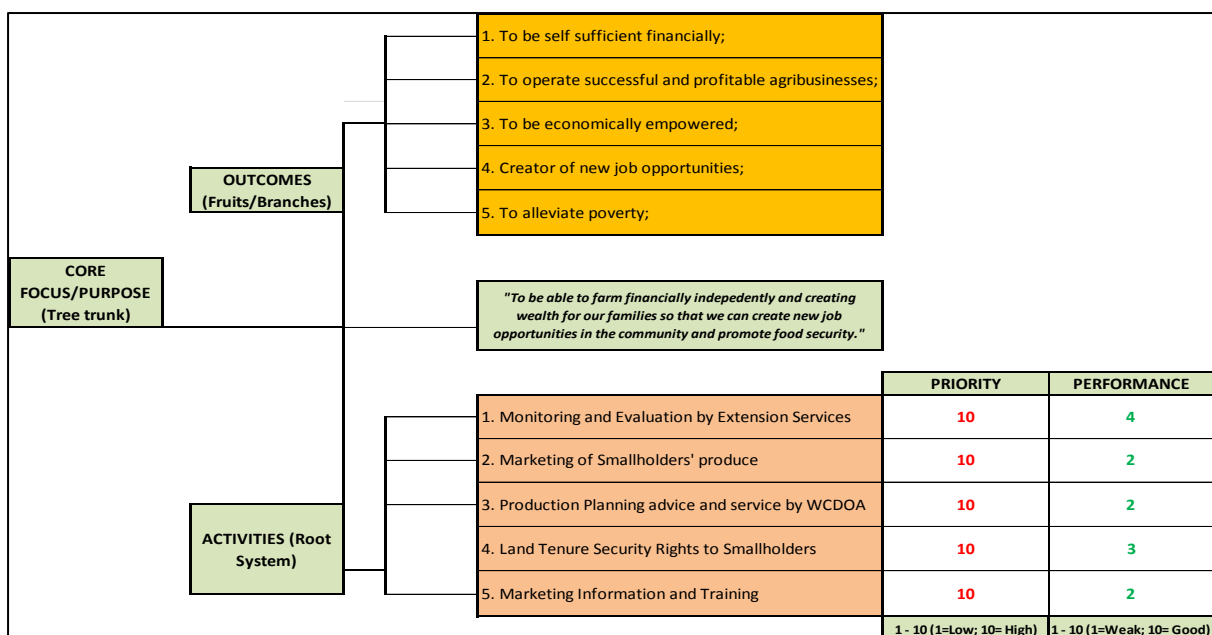
Appendix 3 - Milestone deliverable report (m2/d2): A report on the discussions and the main findings of the focus group discussions is available as a standalone report. The report is a detailed overview of all the group discussions that were held throughout the province (20 in total).

The sections below are a consolidated summary of the log frame results for each of the groups.

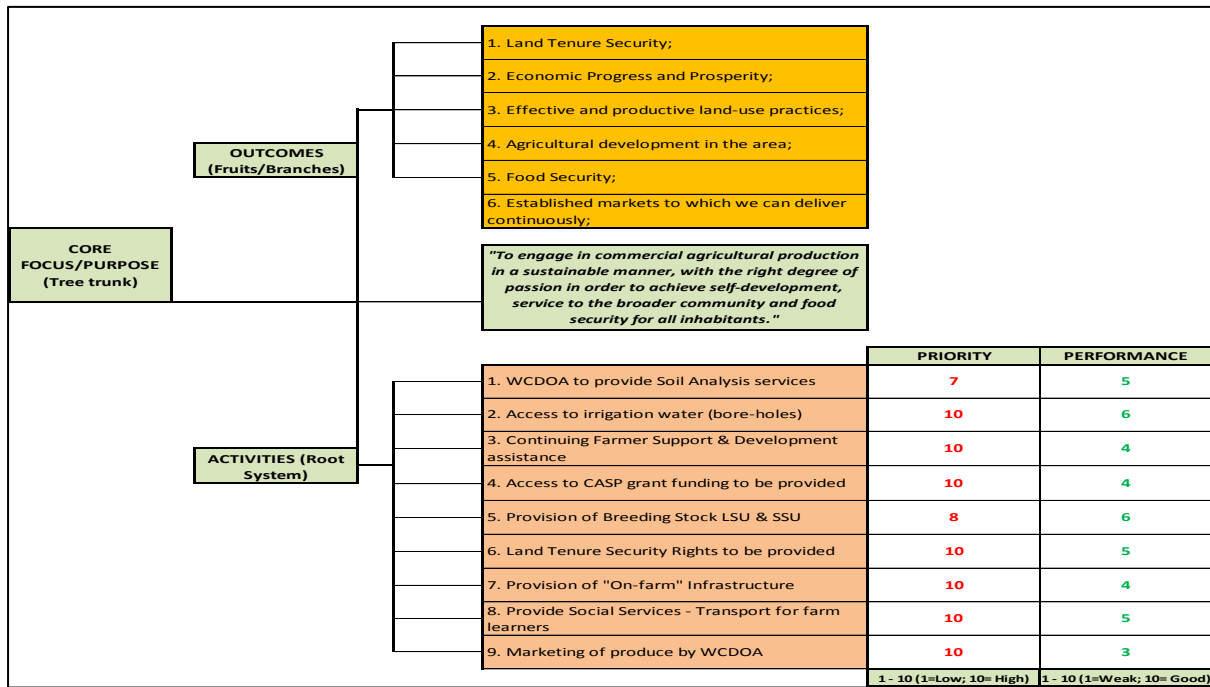
6.4.1 Subsistence farmers consolidated Logframe analysis



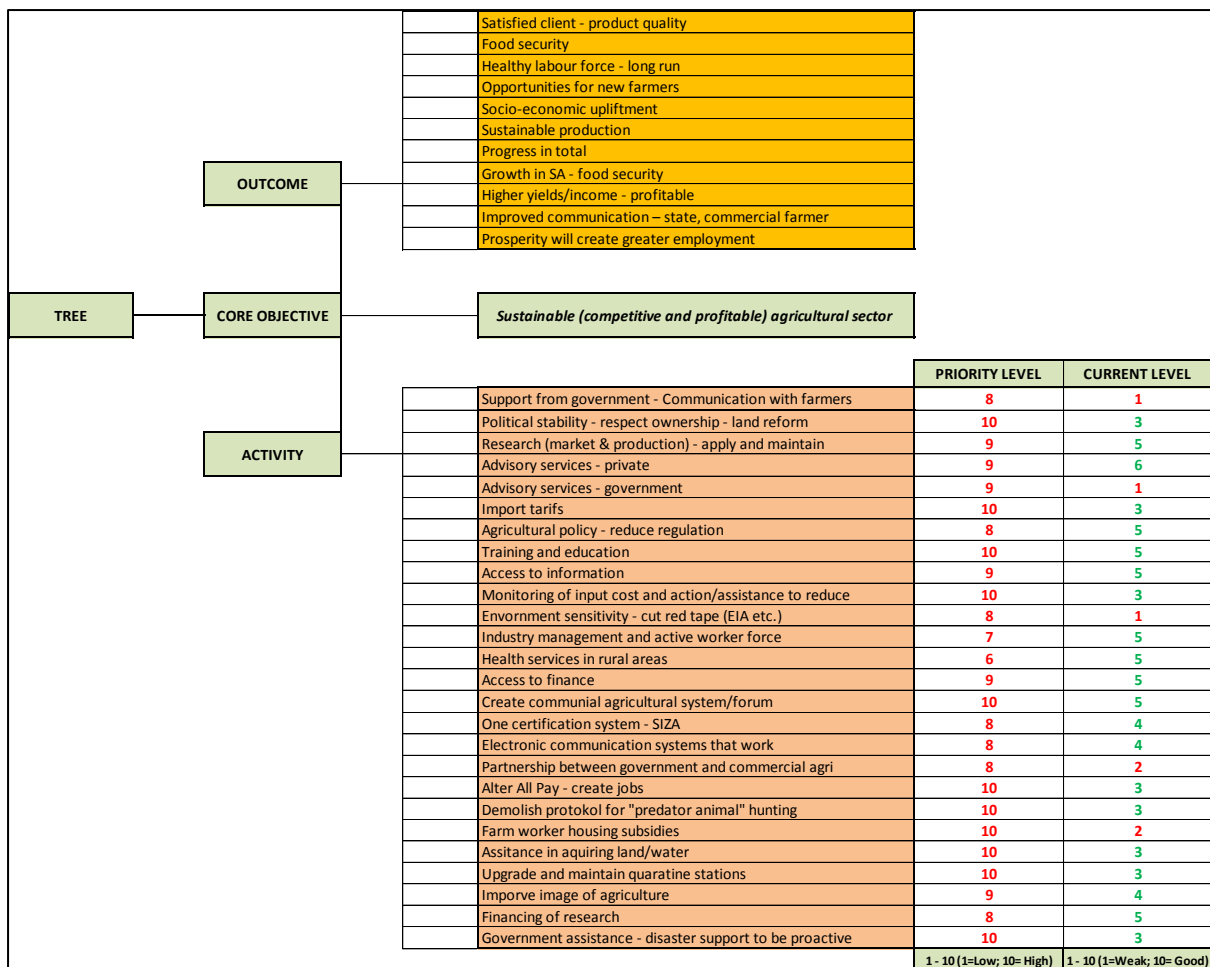
6.4.2 Smallholder farmers consolidated Logframe analysis



6.4.3 Smallholder Commercial Aspirations consolidated Logframe Analysis



6.4.4 Commercial farmers consolidated Logframe analysis



6.4.5 Synopsis of group discussions

Apart from the formal group discussion sessions, **three case studies** were conducted in the Heidelberg region where farmers were interviewed individually in order to get a general feel for the situation on grass roots level. The short report, attached as Appendix 1, is very informative and confirms most of the issues that were raised during the 20 group sessions. It was not possible within the scope of this study to expand the “case studies” to other regions.

6.4.5.1 Commercial farmers

In general commercial farmers focus on –

- innovation and technology through **private /public partnerships**
- quality **education**
- positive **agricultural image** “as a caring industry – not exploiting labour, the environment, etc.
- the importance of establishing an “**agricultural industry management**” facility to deal with labour and social development in cooperation with government agencies
- **competitiveness policies**, trade support, etc. in the greatly “unequal” global economic environment
- **social issues.**

Particular concerns were noted with regard to “**red tape**” (excessive bureaucracy), **conservation legislation** application and the ramifications of “slow decision making” with environmental impact studies. A strong appeal was made to allow Cape Nature to act as an accredited agency and not only a “side line player” delaying approval at times. The urgent need for a “**transformation support**” **structure** was highlighted, in particular to gain a **coordinated approach to BEE** and land reform initiatives linked to secure land occupation rights in order to promote the concept of “share schemes”, partnership agreements, mentorships and internships. The **strain of current un-coordinated efforts** by government regarding policies on energy, labour, law enforcement, infrastructure development, etc. was highlighted, requesting much improved “government support coordination”.

The author is also referred to **Appendix 1** which is a case study of the typical commercial farmer’s perception (in respect of a combination of commodities) in the Heidelberg region.

6.4.5.2 Smallholder farmers

This session led to a surprisingly wide spread of required activities, for example the need for “agri-friendly competitiveness legislation”, “organised agricultural development”, “monitoring of systems” to keep the support structure focussed – indicating that smallholder farmers do operate in a **very similar environment** as fully fledged commercial farmers and that the emerging group also aspire to similar services, outputs and expected outcomes.

Particular focus areas related to their unique situation on the commercial farming development trajectory are “**financial support**”, “**agricultural education and training**”, “**farm business and technical extension services**” and “**policy and operational measures**” to promote **access to land and water resources** in order to scale up towards commercial farming. This indicates that a focussed strategy should be introduced for the

group, incorporating fundamental issues such as farmer support and development, market information, access to markets, social support services (transport for learners), animal health care, research information (improved genetic material), etc. The core purpose is **virtually similar to the commercial category, namely: sustainability of production units, productivity and profitability.**

The outcomes identified by this group are food security, employment creation, access to research information and sustainable farming practices. A case study was conducted in the Heidelberg region to establish the real and perceived situation of typical smallholder farmers in a rural environment. The case study report is enlightening and confirms the issues that were raised during group discussions and the farm surveys (see Appendix 1).

6.4.5.3 Subsistence farmers

The subsistence group's main focus is to sustain their households through sufficient access to resources. The services they require are of a basic nature and include among others:

- Access to land and water.
- Subsidies/grants on basic inputs (seed, manure, compost, fertilizer, pesticides etc.).
- Technical production support – basic knowledge of production aspects.
- Fencing to protect their crops from animals in the townships.
- Some of these farmers also have the aspirations to migrate from subsistence to smallholder commercial farmers.

A case study of rural subsistence farmers was conducted at Melkhoutfontein, Heidelberg, Eden. In the opinion of the authors, the report (see Appendix 1) is a fairly accurate reflection of the current state of affairs for many subsistence farmers.

6.4.6 General conclusions from group discussion

In spite of the different needs and expectations that the four groups espouse based on the state of evolvement of their business enterprises, commonalities link them into a cohesive, homogenous entity, i.e. agricultural practitioners with a common destiny. These include:

- The uncoordinated approach to agricultural transformation. This aspect will require an entire rethink on the development strategy and trajectory of different farmer types. Collaboration between farmers, government and service providers will be vital and the idea of a regional **New Farmer Development Initiative** (referred to as an **Agricultural Development Company** by some participants) need to be considered seriously. This will mean the formulation of a regional strategic plan for land reform and the development of new farmers and that the institution to execute the plan should be an "Agricultural Development Company" (ADC). The shareholders of the ADC should be farmers of different farmer categories, agri-businesses and key government departments or agencies. Permanent staffing should be limited to a small managerial and secretarial core and capacity mobilised on a per project basis.
- Uncoordinated actions by government and its agencies leading to time delays, red tape and ineffective action.

- The “negative image” of agriculture. A clear collaborative strategy is required to promote a positive view by the public as well as of career prospects amongst the youth. More directed young farmer development “incubators” need to be introduced.
- Finally, the lack of an inclusive United Agricultural Industry Forum. Each and every player in the value chain, including labour and trade, has to be included.

6.5 SERVICE PROVIDERS

The key organisations and services are discussed and described in the M1D1 report. Only a summary is provided in the report in Figure 6.2 below.

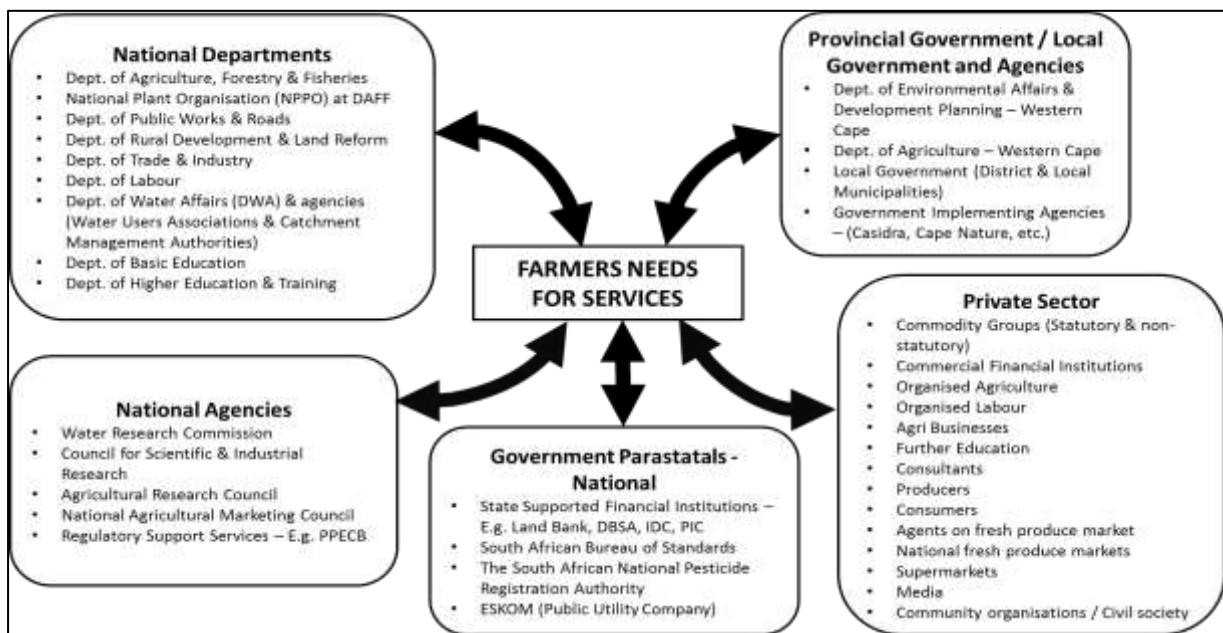


Figure 6.2: Summary of categories of service providers

The key role players are:

- **National government departments** – although others are also involved, only those that deliver services directly to agriculture are pointed out.
- **National agencies** – this category includes government parastatals/agents such as WRC, the CSIR, ARC, NAMC, PPECB.
- **Provincial government departments, local government and agencies** – WCDOA, DEADP, local and district Municipalities and agencies such as Casidra, Cape Nature and Wesgro.
- Private sector – a huge number of service providers are involved. For the purpose of this report, the sector is divided into categories.

Table 8.1 below lists the abbreviations used for organisations in the diagnostic design.

7 DESIGN PHASE

7.1 CONSTITUTIONAL IMPLICATION

This section is based on a commemorative FR Tomlinson paper presented by Troskie (2012) on the 12th of October 2012.

Troskie (2012) points that the agricultural allocations by provinces account for 63,7% of government expenditure on agriculture. A further 19% are conditional transfers from national government to provinces. Our point of departure is the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (Act 108 of 1996) dedicating an entire Chapter to the Bill of Rights, the cornerstone of our democracy. It drives our social responsibility and puts the responsibility (Article 7 (2)) to respect, protect, promote and fulfil the Bill of Rights on the State (Troskie, 2012).

According to Troskie (2012) the key question is how these rights can most efficiently be administered and executed. Section 40, which describes government at national, provincial and local level, dictates that government should be distinctive, interdependent and interrelated. Section 41 (1) describes the relationship between the three levels of government, and Section 41 (2) rules that, eventually, an Act of Parliament to regulate the relationship between the three levels of government must be passed. The Intergovernmental Relations Framework Act (Act 13 of 2005) was subsequently passed to facilitate intergovernmental relations. In essence the Act provides for platforms where functional and coordination issues can be discussed between the various levels of Government.

Section 104 (1) (b) of the Constitution confers power to the provinces to pass legislation with regard to any matter with a functional area listed in Schedules 4 and 5 of the Constitution. In short, the Constitution very specifically provides the provinces with a mandate for particular economic functions. Specific reference is made to the concurrent functions of **agriculture, regional planning** as well as **urban and rural development**. **Provincial planning, abattoirs and veterinary services are exclusively provincial functions**. It follows that the Constitution conveys the responsibility to provinces to execute these predominantly economic functions in a way that will **benefit the citizens of the province and the country**.

The question of “what constitutes optimal solutions” will always be a point for debate and creates the ideal opportunity for experimentation with different approaches to problem solving. Provinces are only allowed to focus on the public good and redistributive policies. It should therefore be obvious that it is important in this study to consider the three levels of government powers.

8 DESIGN ANALYSIS FRAMEWORK

For the purpose of this part of the study a matrix was constructed (see Table 8.2) based on the services needs of farmers identified and on the experience of the researchers. The design matrix was developed for the different categories of farmers and not per commodity since many of the services required cuts across all commodity groups. It is important to note, that especially with regards to subsistence and smallholder farmers, farmers only mentioned the services needs based on their experience. **The authors added services they deemed necessary to be sustainable from experience but not mentioned by the farmers (where service organisations are indicated in red font in the appropriate rows and columns in Table 8.2)**. Three key elements were considered in the design phase:

- The mandate of the national, provincial, local levels of government (policies and strategies)
- The issue of public versus private goods
- How the service will contribute to a more sustainable agricultural sector.

These elements were considered to make recommendations on who should provide the service and to provide the logic (why?). Organisations were divided into five broad categories (see Table 8.1 with abbreviations to be used in the design matrixes):

- National Departments
- National Agencies
- Provincial Departments
- Provincial agencies
- Private sector

Table 8.1: List of organisations and abbreviations used

ORGANISATION	Abreivation	ORGANISATION	Abreivation
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS		PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT	
Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	DAFF	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning – Western Cape	DEADP
National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) at DAFF	NPPO	Department of Agriculture – Western Cape	DOAWC
Department of Public Works & Roads	DPWWC	Local Government (District and Local Municipalities)	LG
Department of Rural Development and Land Reform	DRDLR	Government Implementing Agencies – (Casidra, Cape Nature, etc)	GA
Department of Trade and Industry	DTI	Western Cape Provincial Department of Health	WCDH
Department of Labour	DL	PRIVATE SECTOR	
Department of Water Affairs (DWA) and agencies (Water Users Associations and Catchment Management Authorities)	DWA	Commodity Groups (Statutory and non-statutory)	CG
National Department of Health	NDH	Commercial Financial Institutions	CFI
Department of Basic Education	DOBE	Organised Agriculture	OA
Department of Higher Education & Training	DOHE	Organised labour	OL
South African Police Services	SAPS	Agri Businesses	AB
South African Revenue Services	SARS	Further Education	FED
Department of Transport	DT		
NATIONAL AGENCIES		Consultants	CON
Water Research Commission	WRC	Producers	PROD
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research	CSIR	Consumers	CONS
Agricultural Research Council	ARC	Agents on fresh produce market	AFPM
National Agricultural Marketing Council	NAMC	National Fresh Produce Markets	NFFPM
Regulatory Support Services – E.g. PPECB	RSS	Wholesalers	WS
GOVERNMENT PARASTATALS - NATIONAL		Supermarkets	SM
State Supported Financial Institutions –E.g. Land Bank, DBSA, IDC, PIC	SSFI	Hawkers	HAWK
South African Bureau of Standards	SABS	Media	Media
The South African National Pesticide Registration Authority	SANPRA	Community organisations / Civil society	COR
ESCOM (Public Utility Company)	PUC	Professional accreditation authorities (SABl, Engineers, Vets)	PAA
South African National Roads Agency Limited	SANRAL		

The RACI model (RACI Charts, 2014) was used to lay out roles and responsibilities for any activity or group of activities. The basic elements of a RACI model are:

- **R = Responsible** = the person who performs the work.
 - **A = Accountable** = the person ultimately accountable for the work or decision.
 - **C = Consulted** = anyone who must be consulted prior to decision making and/or the completion of a task. There can be as many “C’s” as are appropriate in each row.
 - **I = Informed** = anyone who must be informed when a decision is made or work is completed. There can be as many “I’s” as are appropriate in each row.
- F = who should finance** the activity or service? (*authors’ addition*).

Please note that for the convenience of the reader, all the blocks where the WCDOA is already involved or where it is recommended to play a role or be responsible are **coloured in blue**.

Table 8.2: Farmers needs linked to RACIF model and the logic

List of Services	Subsistence					Smallholder															Commercial															Logic: By whom?						
						Lifestyle 1					Lifestyle 2					Commercial Aspiration					Small					Medium					Large											
	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C	I	F	
Research service																																										
Production																																										
Reliable vaccinations	ARC	ARC	ARC/DAFF	ARC/DAFF/WCD OA/CG/AB/Prod	ARC/DAFF	ARC	ARC	ARC	ARC/DAFF	ARC/DAFF/WCD OA/CG/AB/Prod	ARC/DAFF	ARC	ARC	ARC/DAFF	ARC/DAFF/WCD OA/CG/AB/Prod	ARC/DAFF	ARC	ARC	ARC/DAFF	ARC/DAFF/WCD OA/CG/AB/Prod	ARC/DAFF	ARC	ARC	ARC/DAFF	ARC/DAFF/WCD OA/CG/AB/Prod	ARC/DAFF	ARC	ARC	ARC/DAFF	ARC/DAFF/WCD OA/CG/AB/Prod	ARC/DAFF	ARC	ARC	ARC/DAFF	ARC/DAFF/WCD OA/CG/AB/Prod	ARC/DAFF	ARC	ARC	ARC/DAFF	ARC/DAFF/WCD OA/CG/AB/Prod	ARC/DAFF	ARC - Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute - one of the research institutes of the Agricultural Research Council and geared for this kind of research. However, the WCDOA Animal Health division should be first point of entry for information about vaccines. This is a public good and should be addressed on national level. Crucial for the sustainability of the livestock industry. Subsistence and smallholder farmers (excluding Lifestyle 2) should be subsidised. Opportunity for producer support (subsidy). Commercial farmers ultimately fund the service.
New cultivars and plant material	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB/DAFF/CG/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/DAFF/CG/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/CG	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB/DAFF/CG/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/CG	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB/DAFF/CG/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/CG	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB/DAFF/CG/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/CG	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB/DAFF/CG/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/CG	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB/DAFF/CG/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/CG	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB/DAFF/CG/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/CG	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB	ARC/AB/DAFF/CG/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/CG	ARC - Institutes, large Agri Business in plant material (local and international), DAFF to play regulating role (imports/exports), plant quarantine services should increase efficiency - prevent illegal imports. WCDOA to be the first point of entry for information and to conduct local trials with new cultivars to establish local adaptability and performance. This is a grey area in terms of public versus private goods since there are many commercial interests and huge investments by agribusiness. However, it is of paramount importance for South Africa to remain competitive and to increase productivity.	
Trellising systems	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	CG/Prod/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	AB/CG/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	CG/Prod/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	CG/Prod/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	CG/Prod/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	CG/Prod/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	CG/Prod/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	CG/Prod/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	ARC/AB/DOHE	CG/Prod/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	Non profit AB (Winetech, Hortgro Science, etc.) on request of industry organisations to manage research contracted to the ARC, Universities and other research institutions. WCDOA to be the first point of entry for information on where to access research results. Important for especially the wine and fruit industry. It is a public good and should be funded through statutory funding by the commodity organisations. The research will contribute to increased productivity and possible cost savings.	
Optimal farming methods	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	AB/Prod/WCD OA/Con	CG/ARC/WCD OA/AB	CG/ARC/WCD OA/AB	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	AB/Prod/WCD OA/Con	CG/ARC/WCD OA/AB	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	AB/Prod/WCD OA/Con	CG/ARC/WCD OA/AB	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	AB/Prod/WCD OA/Con	CG/ARC/WCD OA/AB	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	AB/Prod/WCD OA/Con	CG/ARC/WCD OA/AB	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	AB/Prod/WCD OA/Con	CG/ARC/WCD OA/AB	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	AB/Prod/WCD OA/Con	CG/ARC/WCD OA/AB	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Con	AB/Prod/WCD OA/Con	CG/ARC/WCD OA/AB	WCDOA to conduct research on optimal production systems for subsistence farmers since there is a high risk that these farmers will fall through the net of commercial agriculture. All other research relating to optimal farming systems to be conducted on request of commodity organisations by established research institutions such as the ARC, Universities and others and managed by commodity organisations research management agencies (Winetech, Hortgro Science etc.). With climate change, consumer changes and other factors it is important to continue research on optimal farming systems to remain sustainable. WCDOA should be responsible for commodities not organised in commodity organisations (rooibos, sour figs, honeybush, some vegetables, etc.).	
Chemical products	AB/DAFF	AB/DAFF	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	AB	AB/DAFF	AB/DAFF	AB/DAFF	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	AB	AB/DAFF	AB/DAFF	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	AB	AB/DAFF	AB/DAFF	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	AB	AB/DAFF	AB/DAFF	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	AB	AB/DAFF	AB/DAFF	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	AB	AB/DAFF	AB/DAFF	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	AB	AB/DAFF	AB/DAFF	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	CG/WCD OA/AB/RSS	Most agricultural chemicals is a private good and research is conducted by large AB. DAFF is responsible for registration of pesticides in South Africa through SANPRA and or SABS. The WCDOA should be the first point of entry for farmers to get independent information on new chemicals in agriculture. The extension officers of the WCDOA should at least have a basic knowledge of agricultural chemicals being used in their district. The CG should inform the WCDOA and SANPRA of minimum allowed residue levels (MRL) for different crops.	
Crops and production	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	CG/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/AB/DAFF/Prod	No single organisation can be pointed out as the agricultural industry is diverse. A general recommendation can be that the WCDOA should concentrate on crop and production research which maybe specifically applicable to smallholder farmers and on crops not researched by the ARC and or DOHE. The ARC have similar research programs for small farmers/ subsistence - it is important to coordinate efforts to ensure that there is no duplication						
Plant health	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	ARC/DOHE/DAFF	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	CG/AB/WCD OA/RSS/Prod	Since the Directorate Plant Health and Quality (DAFF) is the official National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) of South Africa in terms of South Africa's membership of the International Plant Protection Convention, it should be obvious that the DAFF should be responsible for research pertaining to plant health. The ARC and DOHE maybe contracted to conduct specific research						
Soil health	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	ARC/DOHE/WCD OA	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG/AB/ARC/DOHE/WCD OA/Prod	CG organisation in partnership with ARC, DOHE and WCDOA. Where CG not exist, WCDOA should be responsible for soil health research.						
Water quantity	DWA/CON	DWA/CON	CG/WCD OA/Prod	CG/WCD OA/Prod	DWA	DWA/CON	DWA/CON	DWA/CON	CG/WCD OA/Prod	CG/WCD OA/Prod	DWA	DWA/CON	DWA/CON	CG/WCD OA/Prod	CG/WCD OA/Prod	DWA	DWA/CON	DWA/CON	CG/WCD OA/Prod	CG/WCD OA/Prod	DWA	DWA/CON	DWA/CON	CG/WCD OA/Prod	CG/WCD OA/Prod	DWA	DWA/CON	DWA/CON	CG/WCD OA/Prod	CG/WCD OA/Prod	DWA	DWA/CON	DWA/CON	CG/WCD OA/Prod	CG/WCD OA/Prod	DWA	DWA/CON	DWA/CON	CG/WCD OA/Prod	CG/WCD OA/Prod	The DWA is the custodian of all water resources and should be primary responsible to access the sustainable abstraction of water resources. WCDOA should be aware of research results and probability of water abstraction	

List of Services	Subsistence					Smallholder															Commercial															Logic: By whom?			
						Lifestyle 1					Lifestyle 2					Commercial Aspiration					Small					Medium					Large								
	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C
Water quality	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	DWA/CG/Prod/WCD/OA/DEAD/P/LG	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC is the primary institution responsible for water research in South Africa. CSIR has very good infrastructure and reputation in this field. WCDOA should play a coordinating role between the relevant stakeholders (e.g. pollution of the Berg River is a public good, WCDOA is a key role-player, impact on exports).			
Irrigation technology and water management	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC/CSIR/DOHE/CON	WRC through ARC, CSIR, DOHE and consultants for primary research. WCDOA has a good reputation in the irrigation sector. A research service to commercialise new technology should be provided by the WCDOA.			
Natural veld management	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	WCD/OA/ARC	This service is a public good. Since veld management is very much location specific the authors believe the WCDOA is best positioned to conduct this research within the Research and Technology Development Services division as is currently the case. However, the research should be coordinated with the ARC - ISCW: National monitoring and veld improvement program.			
Vermin control	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	CG/OA/DEAD/P	CG/OA/DEAD/P	Cape Nature/DEAD/P/CON/DOHE	Cape Nature should take responsibility for research on vermin control since they have the expertise. DEADP, the Provincial Department responsible to protect the environment and WCDOA should collectively make finances available for the research and producers should also be involved in the design of the research. The control of predatory animals is a public good from a conservation point of view and it is important for the sustainability and profitability of livestock farmers. Also, it is a provincial problem that should be handled by the province.			
Cold chain technology					CSIR/ARC/DOHE	CSIR/ARC/DOHE	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CSIR/ARC/DOHE	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	CG/AB/RSS	The commodity organisations (including exporters) through their research agents (CSIR, ARC, DOHE) should be responsible. WCDOA to be the first point of entry for information. It is of paramount importance for South African competitiveness that it stays abreast of new technology. Since this is a private good (commercial interests) the research must probably be co-funded by commodity groups, agribusiness and in some cases the PPECB (RSS).			
Alternative enterprise (Heuningbos, etc.)	WCD/OA/ARC/DOHE	WCD/OA/ARC/DOHE	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCD/OA/CG/PROD	WCDOA should be responsible since new/alternative crops as industries are often too small to finance basic research. Alternatively WCDOA must fund research through organisations such as the ARC and Universities. If there is a commodity organisation, co-funding can be explored.			
Mechanisation	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	ARC/AB/PROD	ARC/AB/PROD	WCD/OA/ARC/AB	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	ARC/AB/PROD	ARC/AB/PROD	WCD/OA/ARC/AB	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	ARC/AB/PROD	ARC/AB/PROD	WCD/OA/ARC/AB	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	ARC/AB/PROD	ARC/AB/PROD	WCD/OA/ARC/AB	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	ARC/AB/PROD	ARC/AB/PROD	WCD/OA/ARC/AB	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	ARC/AB/PROD	ARC/AB/PROD	WCD/OA/ARC/AB	WCD/OA/ARC	WCD/OA/ARC	ARC/AB/PROD	ARC/AB/PROD	WCD/OA/ARC/AB	WCDOA should be responsible since they have the sub-regional infrastructure to conduct trials with new technology. However, WCDOA should ensure coordination with ARC - Agri Engineering to prevent possible duplication. Trials to be funded in partnership with AB and possibly ARC.			
Agricultural economics																																							
Impact of minimum wages					CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	CON/DOHE	Partnership between the WCDOA, CG, OA, OL to fund independent research. Minimum wages is a sensitive issue; an independent consultant/organisation (University e.g. BFAP) to establish the impact of government policies on the agricultural sector in the Western Cape.			
Optimal agricultural systems/crop-livestock combinations	ARC/DOHE	ARC/DOHE	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/ARC/WCD/OA/AB	ARC/DOHE	ARC/DOHE	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/ARC/WCD/OA/AB	ARC/DOHE	ARC/DOHE	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/ARC/WCD/OA/AB	ARC/DOHE	ARC/DOHE	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/ARC/WCD/OA/AB	ARC/DOHE	ARC/DOHE	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/ARC/WCD/OA/AB	ARC/DOHE	ARC/DOHE	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/ARC/WCD/OA/AB	ARC/DOHE	ARC/DOHE	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/AB/PROD/OA	CG/ARC/WCD/OA/AB	All research relating to optimal farming systems to be conducted on request of commodity organisations by established research institutions such as ARC, universities and others and managed by commodity organisations research management agencies (Winetech, Hortgro Science, etc.). With climate change, consumer changes and other factors it is important to continue research on optimal farming systems to remain sustainable. Where commodity organisations do not exist or are not strong enough, the WCDOA should do this research on its own or in partnership with weak organisations and or groups (especially for small farmers).			
Market potential					NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	DAFF/ARC/RSS/PROD/AFPM/SM/CONS	NAM/DTI/CON/WCD/OA	CG in PPP with the NAMC and the WCDOA to conduct primary marketing research. Where applicable, the DTI can also be part of the partnership. Since there are many specialised elements in marketing, it may be necessary to outsource this task to specialist consultants, e.g. the DTI Dairy Value Chain Analysis study.				

List of Services	Subsistence					Smallholder															Commercial															Logic: By whom?										
						Lifestyle 1					Lifestyle 2					Commercial Aspiration					Small					Medium					Large															
	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C	I	F					
Study groups						WCD	WCD	CG/	CG/	WCD						WCD	WCD	CG/	CG/	WCD	WCD	WCD	CG/	CG/	PROD	CON/	CON/	CG/	CG/	PROD	CON/	CON/	CG/	CG/	PROD	CON/	CON/	CG/	CG/	PROD	CON/	CON/	CG/	CG/	PROD	Management of study groups is an important service, even for progressive large commercial farms. The WCDOA to concentrate on smallholders with commercial aspirations and some small commercial farms. Experience has shown that study groups make a significant contribution in generating norms and in the dissemination of information.
Extension officer	WCD	WCD	COR/	COR/	WCD	WCD	WCD	PROD/	PROD/	WCD						WCD	WCD	PROD/	PROD/	WCD	WCD	WCD	PROD/	PROD/	WCD	WCD	WCD	PROD/	PROD/	WCD	WCD	WCD	PROD/	PROD/	WCD	WCD	WCD	PROD/	PROD/	WCD	The primary responsibility for extension to subsistence and smallholders lies with the WCDOA. The authors also recommend that the traditional role of extension officers in commercial agriculture should be strengthened through PPP (e.g. extension officers seconded to CG) between the WCDOA, AB and CG. The extension officer should be the link between all service providers and the farmer. It should be mandatory for extension officers to enter an orientation program during their first year of employ.					
Transport to information session	WCD	WCD	COR/	COR/	WCD											WCD	WCD	PROD/	PROD/	WCD																					This is a serious problem for subsistence and smallholders and even small commercial farmers; WCDOA should consider making transport available. If this problem is not addressed, many of these farmers will never have the opportunity to attend information days.					
Resources acquisitioning																																														
EIA processes - service to reduce costs								DEAD	DEAD				DEAD	DEAD				DEAD	DEAD				DEAD	DEAD				DEAD	DEAD				DEAD	DEAD				DEAD	DEAD		EIAs apply to new projects. These should be carried out by either the producer's consultant or the DEADP if relevant to their projects. It is costly and cumbersome. WCDOA should assist/intervene in the process to ensure that the process is streamlined (reduce red tape). The DRDLR should assist Life Style 1 and Commercial aspiring farmers in terms of finance to pay for the prohibiting costs.					
Land use rights	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	The producer is accountable in obtaining the necessary right to use land. The consultant involved in any prospective project should verify these rights before embarking on any project and is therefore also accountable. DRDLR and financial institutions should only finance projects if the user right is secured. This applies to all farmer categories.					
Water rights	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	CON/	CON/	DAFF/	DAFF/	DRDL	The producer is responsible and accountable to obtain the necessary water rights. The consultant involved in any prospective project should verify these rights before using water rights in any feasibility study or business plan and is therefore also responsible and accountable. DRDLR and financial institutions should only finance projects if the water right is secure. This applies to all farmer categories.					
Electricity supply	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	DRDL	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	DEAD	DRDL																															Electricity supply is a major problem for the subsistence farmer and his financial situation mostly does not allow for installation of such a facility. The supply of electricity to all subsistence and commercial aspiring farmers should be the priority of local government and be financed by DRDLR and the supplier, Eskom, although it could be subsidised by government.					
Groundwater supply - boreholes - including testing of boreholes	PROD	PROD			WCD	PROD	PROD			WCD						PROD	PROD			WCD						PROD	PROD			WCD	PROD	PROD			WCD	PROD	PROD			WCD	Agri Businesses should drill these boreholes on request for Subsistence, Life Style 1, Commercial Aspirations and Small Commercial farmers. It should be financed or at least subsidised by the DRDLR, DEADP or WCDOA. Other category farmers should organise it for themselves and also pay for the service.					
Advice on soil productivity											CON/	CON/	ARC/	ARC/	SSFI/	CON/	CON/	ARC/	ARC/	SSFI/	CON/	CON/	ARC/	ARC/	SSFI/	CON/	CON/	ARC/	ARC/	SSFI/	CON/	CON/	ARC/	ARC/	SSFI/	CON/	CON/	ARC/	ARC/	SSFI/	It is mostly only commercial farmers that are on a level to be concerned about the productivity of soil. The WCDOA should have a data base of the potential of all soils in the province and its locations based on research by ARC. The survey to obtain this information should be financed by the WCDOA as the custodian of the land in the province.					
Advice on water availability	DWA	DWA	DAFF/	CON/	DWA/	DWA	DWA	DAFF/	CON/	DWA/						DWA	DWA	DAFF/	CON/	DWA/						DWA	DWA	DAFF/	CON/	DWA/	DWA	DWA	DAFF/	CON/	DWA/	DWA	DWA	DAFF/	CON/	DWA/	The DWA is accountable for all water in the country. In allocating water usage the DWA should have on record the availability of all water from the different water sources. This information should be available in the public domain. The DWA should consult with other government departments and consultants on the water required for specific purposes before allocating water. The consultants and other role-players should have free access to this information.					

List of Services	Subsistence					Smallholder										Commercial										Logic: By whom?															
						Lifestyle 1					Lifestyle 2					Commercial Aspiration					Small						Medium					Large									
	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F
Functionality of irrigation	PROD/AB	PROD/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	AB/DAFF	PROD/AB	PROD/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	AB/DAFF	PROD/AB	PROD/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	AB/DAFF	PROD/AB	PROD/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	AB/DAFF	PROD/AB	PROD/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	AB/DAFF	PROD/AB	PROD/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	AB/DAFF	PROD/AB	PROD/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	AB/DAFF	PROD/AB	PROD/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	WRC/ARC/DAFF/WCD/OA/AB	AB/DAFF	The functionality of water is determined by research. ARC, WRC, DAFF and the producer should be responsible for testing and measuring the productivity, although the producer is finally accountable for optimizing the use of his system and making the right choice. Consultants, CG's, DAFF and DWA should all be consulted in the functional application of irrigation. This information should be available free of charge either from the DAFF, DWA or AB selling the irrigation system.
Advice on water quality	DWA/WRC/DEAD/P/CON/AB	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	DRDL/DEAD/P	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	DRDL/DEAD/P	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	DRDL/DEAD/P	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	DRDL/DEAD/P	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	DRDL/DEAD/P	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	DRDL/DEAD/P	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	DRDL/DEAD/P	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	DWA/WRC/CON/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	ARC/WRC/CON/DAFF/DWA/AB	DRDL/DEAD/P	The importance of water quality is not only a concern for the commercial farmer but for all farmer categories. It is the responsibility and accountability of DWA, WRC, WCDOA and local government. DWA and local government are responsible for ensuring that good quality water is available. It is the producers responsibility to use good quality water.
State of repair and functionality of buildings and equipment	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCDOA, DRDLR and DEADP to be responsible and assist with finance regarding state and maintenance of buildings for Subsistence, Life Style 1, Commercial Aspiring and Small Commercial farmers. Small, Medium, Large Commercial and Life Style 2 farmers should take care of their own buildings and equipment.
Farm valuation						CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	WCD/OA/DRDLR	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	PROD	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	WCD/OA/DRDLR	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	PROD	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	WCD/OA/DRDLR	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	PROD	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	PROD	From Lifestyle 1 to Large Commercial farmers there is a need for valuations of land and it could be provided by CFI and consultants - they are responsible and accountable for the valuation. The cost for the valuation will be for the producer in the case of Life Style 2, Med and Large Commercial Farmers. The rest of the farmer categories should get financial assistance from DRDLR and or WCDOA.
Financial advice	WCD/OA/GA	WCD/OA/GA	WCD/OA/GA	WCD/OA/GA	WCD/OA/GA	WCD/OA/GA	WCD/OA/GA	WCD/OA/GA	WCD/OA/GA	WCD/OA/GA	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	PROD	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	WCD/OA/DRDLR/SSFI	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	PROD	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	WCD/OA/DRDLR/SSFI	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	PROD	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	CFI/CON	PROD	WCDOA and GA should provide and be accountable for this service to Subsistence and Life Style 1 Farmers. Although these farmers are subsistence they may be able to grow into larger operations and become small holder farmers. CFI and Consultants should provide this service to the rest of spectrum of farmers. Producers should be liable for the finance in this regard.
Financial assistance	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	DAFF/WCD/OA	DAFF/WCD/OA	DAFF/WCD/OA	DAFF/WCD/OA	PROD	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	DAFF/WCD/OA	DAFF/WCD/OA	DAFF/WCD/OA	DAFF/WCD/OA	PROD	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	DAFF/WCD/OA	DAFF/WCD/OA	DAFF/WCD/OA	DAFF/WCD/OA	PROD	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	WCD/OA/DRDLR/DAFF/GA	The whole spectrum of farmer groups need financial assistance at some stage. This should be provided by WCDOA, DRDLR,GA and DAFF to Subsistence, Life Style 1 and Commercial Aspiring Farmers. These farmers should be accountable for the service received. Commercial farmers also require this support from DAFF and WCDOA. They will also be accountable for the assistance received.
Supply of inputs (fertilizer, COMPOST, seed, vaccine etc.)	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	Supply of production inputs to Subsistence Farmers, Life Style 1 Farmers and Aspiring Commercial Farmers should be the responsibility of DAFF, DRDLR and WCDOA as these are the inputs needed by these groups to get started with their farming operations.
Access to machinery and equipment	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	Supply of machinery to Subsistence Farmers, Life Style 1 Farmers and Aspiring Commercial Farmers should be the responsibility of DAFF, DRDLR and WCDOA as these are the inputs needed by these groups in order to get started with their farming operations.
Breeding stock	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	PROD	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	DAFF/DRDLR/WCD/OA	Supply of breeding stock to Subsistence Farmers, Life Style 1 Farmers and Aspiring Commercial Farmers should be the responsibility of DAFF, DRDLR and WCDOA as these inputs will enable these farmers to get started with their farming operations.
Access to transport	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	WCD/OA/LG	LG should play an important role in ensuring safe public transport especially in Commercial Agricultural areas where a large number of farmworkers are employed.					
Infrastructure in general	LG/DRDLR	LG/DRDLR	LG/DRDLR	LG/DRDLR	LG/DRDLR	LG/DRDLR	LG/DRDLR	LG/DRDLR	LG/DRDLR	LG/DRDLR						WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR						WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR						WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCD/OA/DRDLR	WCDOA and DRDLR should be responsible for infrastructure and supply the finance where needed. This is the case with Subsistence, Life Style 1, Aspiring Commercial Farmers and in some instances Small Commercial Farmers.
Farm planning																																									
Access to internet																																				It cannot be expected from the WCDOA to facilitate internet access to farmers. The WCDOA extension officers must be responsible to disseminate important internet information to smallholder farmers without access to internet. Local government through library services can potentially contribute to make internet available to farmers without access.					
Climate information																																				X					WCDOA should be first point of entry for information about available sources. In addition, the WCDOA to ensure weather stations under their control in the province operate well and that info is available. There are a number of private providers of weather information and a number of large scale producers do make use of them.

List of Services	Subsistence					Smallholder										Commercial										Logic: By whom?															
						Lifestyle 1					Lifestyle 2					Commercial Aspiration					Small						Medium					Large									
	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F					
Mentorship - technical and financial																																				Organised Agriculture in collaboration with CG to take the lead and develop, implement, manage and evaluate mentorship program in collaboration with DAFF, DRDLR, CFI who should finance the program. Program should be available for Smallholder, Commercial Aspiration, small scale, medium scale and large scale Commercial producers. CFI special programs (Standard Bank leadership development program) ???					
Technical - fencing	WCD/ OA/ LG	WCD/ OA/ LG	PROD/ LG	PROD/ LG	WCD/ OA/ LG	WCD/ OA/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ ARC	PROD/ DAFF	PROD/ DAFF	WCD/ OA						WCD/ OA/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ ARC	PROD/ DAFF	PROD/ DAFF	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ ARC	PROD/ DAFF	PROD/ DAFF	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ ARC	PROD/ DAFF	PROD/ DAFF	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ ARC	PROD/ DAFF	PROD/ DAFF	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ ARC	PROD/ DAFF	PROD/ DAFF	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA to be the point of entry for information for small scale producers. For medium to large commercial farmers it is within the context of soil conservation and or possible EIA implications (DEADP)?
Technical advice - livestock	CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA						CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	CON/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ CFI/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA is responsible for service delivery to Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. WCD/ OA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and that farmers are included. Consultants, in collaboration with commercial producers, are jointly responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial Farmers.					
Technical advice - land use suitability classification for crops	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA						CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA is responsible for service delivery to Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. WCD/ OA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and that farmers are included. Consultants in collaboration with commercial producers take joint responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial Farmers.
Technical SERVICE - soil analysis (physical/chemical)	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA						CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA is responsible for service delivery to Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. WCD/ OA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and that farmers are included. Consultants in collaboration with commercial producers take joint responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial farmers.
Technical advice - land preparation, soil health, soil conservation, soil reclamation	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	WCD/ OA						CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC	CON/ ARC	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	PROD/ ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD/ OA/ DEADP	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA is responsible for service delivery to Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. WCD/ OA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and that farmers are included. Consultants in collaboration with commercial producers take joint responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial Farmers. Regulatory responsibility lies with DEADP.
Technical advice - irrigation design and equipment	ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA/ COR	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA/ COR	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA						CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA	WCD/ OA is responsible for service delivery to Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. WCD/ OA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and that farmers are included. Consultants in collaboration with commercial producers take joint responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial Farmers.					
Technical advice - irrigation scheduling	ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA/ COR	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA/ COR	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA						CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	CON/ ARC/ DAFF/ WCD/ OA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	PROD/ CG/ WRC/ PAA	WCD/ OA/ DAFF/ DWA	WCD/ OA is responsible for service delivery Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. WCD/ OA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and that farmers are included. Consultants in collaboration with commercial producers take joint responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial Farmers					
Technical advice - livestock production benchmarks/genetics	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	WCD/ OA						WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA research division and experimental farms to coordinate the program in close collaboration with, CG, ARC and PROD – the coordinated structure to be used.					
Technical advice - livestock feed	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	WCD/ OA						WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD/ OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC/ CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD/ DOHE/ CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	WCD/ OA	WCD/ OA is responsible for service delivery to Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. WCD/ OA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and that farmers are included. Consultants in collaboration with commercial producers take joint responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial Farmers					

List of Services	Subsistence					Smallholder										Commercial										Logic: By whom?														
						Lifestyle 1					Lifestyle 2					Commercial Aspiration					Small						Medium					Large								
	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F				
Technical advice - livestock quality benchmarks	WCD OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC CG/ CFI	PROD / DOHE / CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI	WCD OA	WCD OA/ CG/ ARC	WCD OA/ CG/ ARC	ARC CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD / DOHE / CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	WCD OA						WCD OA/ CG/ ARC/ CON	WCD OA/ CG/ ARC/ CON	ARC CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD / DOHE / CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	PROD / CG/ WCD OA	WCD OA/ CG/ ARC/ CON	WCD OA/ CG/ ARC/ CON	ARC CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD / DOHE / CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	PROD / CG/ WCD OA	WCD OA/ CG/ ARC/ CON	WCD OA/ CG/ ARC/ CON	ARC CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD / DOHE / CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	PROD / CG/ WCD OA	WCD OA/ CG/ ARC/ CON	WCD OA/ CG/ ARC/ CON	ARC CG/ CFI/ AB	PROD / DOHE / CON/ CG/ CFI/ SSFI/ AB	PROD / CG/ WCD OA	ARC to lead the program in close cooperation with WCDOA research division and experimental farms, CG and PROD – the coordinated structure to be used.				
Technical - veterinary services (dip, medicine, etc.), animal health	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ CON/ COR/ LG	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ CON/ COR/ LG	DAFF/ WCD OA	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	ARC CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ CON/ COR/ LG	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ CON/ COR/ LG	DAFF/ WCD OA					DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ CON	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	ARC CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	DAFF/ WCD OA/ ARC/ CON	WCDOA (e.g. diagnostic services) is responsible for service delivery to Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. DAFF (SAAHA) overall responsible for regulatory role. WCDOA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and especially that farmers are included. Consultants in collaboration with commercial producers take joint responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial Farmers						
Technical advice - crop rotation	WCD OA/ CON/ AB	WCD OA/ CON/ AB	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	WCD OA	WCD OA/ CON/ AB	WCD OA/ CON/ AB	ARC CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	WCD OA					WCD OA/ CON/ AB	WCD OA/ CON/ AB	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	WCD OA	WCD OA/ CON/ AB	WCD OA/ CON/ AB	ARC CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / WCD OA	CON/ AB	CON/ AB	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / WCD OA	CON/ AB	CON/ AB	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / WCD OA	CON/ AB	CON/ AB	PROD / WCD OA	WCDOA is responsible for service delivery to Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. WCDOA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and that farmers are included. Consultants in collaboration with commercial producers take joint responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial Farmers				
Technical advice - crop VARIETIES, fertiliser, pest control	WCD OA/ AB	WCD OA/ AB	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ COR	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ COR	WCD OA	WCD OA/ AB	WCD OA/ AB	ARC CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ COR	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ COR	WCD OA					WCD OA/ CON/ AB	WCD OA/ CON/ AB	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	WCD OA	WCD OA/ CON/ AB	WCD OA/ CON/ AB	ARC CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / WCD OA	CON/ AB	CON/ AB	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / WCD OA	CON/ AB	CON/ AB	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / WCD OA	CON/ AB	CON/ AB	PROD / WCD OA	WCDOA is responsible for service delivery to Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. WCDOA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and that farmers are included. Consultants in collaboration with commercial producers take joint responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial Farmers				
Technical advice - crop production/quality benchmarks	WCD OA/ ARC/ RSS/ DAFF	WCD OA/ ARC/ RSS/ DAFF	CON/ PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ COR	CON/ PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ COR	WCD OA	WCD OA/ RSS/ DAFF	WCD OA/ RSS/ DAFF	ARC CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ COR	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA/ COR	WCD OA					CON/ AB/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF	CON/ AB/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	WCD OA	CON/ AB/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF	CON/ AB/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF	ARC CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / WCD OA	CON/ AB/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF	CON/ AB/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / WCD OA	CON/ AB/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF	CON/ AB/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF	PROD / ARC/ CG/ AB/ WCD OA	PROD / WCD OA	CON/ AB/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF	CON/ AB/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF	PROD / WCD OA	ARC to lead the program in close cooperation with WCDOA research division and experimental farms, CG and PROD – use the coordinated structure.				
Technical advice - sustainable practices	WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	PROD / ARC/ CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	PROD / ARC/ CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	WCD OA/ CG/ LG	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	ARC CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	PROD / ARC/ CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	WCD OA/ CG/ LG	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	ARC CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	PROD / ARC/ CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	WCD OA/ CG/ LG	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	PROD / ARC/ CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	PROD / ARC/ CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	WCD OA/ CG/ LG	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	ARC CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	PROD / ARC/ CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	WCD OA/ CG/ LG	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	ARC CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	PROD / ARC/ CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	WCD OA/ CG/ LG	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	ARC CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	PROD / ARC/ CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	WCD OA/ CG/ LG	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	CON/ WCD OA/ ARC/ DAFF	ARC CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	PROD / ARC/ CG/ OA/ AB/ CFI/ LG/ OL/ DEAD P/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ DWA/ COR	WCDOA is responsible for service delivery to Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. WCDOA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and that farmers are included. Consultants in collaboration with commercial producers take joint responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial Farmers
Technical advice - farm safety and security	OA/ SAPS / CON/ AB	OA/ SAPS / AB	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	SAPS	OA/ SAPS / CON/ AB	OA/ SAPS / AB	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	SAPS	OA/ SAPS / CON/ AB	OA/ SAPS / AB	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	SAPS	OA/ SAPS / CON/ AB	OA/ SAPS / AB	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	SAPS	OA/ SAPS / CON/ AB	OA/ SAPS / AB	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	SAPS	OA/ SAPS / CON/ AB	OA/ SAPS / AB	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	SAPS	OA/ SAPS / CON/ AB	OA/ SAPS / AB	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	PROD / DL/ CG/ OL/ COR	SAPS	Organised Agriculture to take the lead in close coordination and collaboration with CG, SA Police Services and Dept of Labour. Private security business = AB in this context.				
Technical advice - phytosanitary	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA/ COR	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA/ COR	WCD OA	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	WCD OA	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	WCD OA	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	WCD OA	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	WCD OA	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	WCD OA	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	CON/ RSS/ CG/ DAFF/ DTI	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	DAFF/ AB/ ARC/ CG/ WCD OA	WCD OA	WCDOA is responsible for service delivery to Subsistence, Smallholder and small scale Commercial producers. WCDOA needs to form a coordinated structure to ensure all stakeholders are part of planning and that farmers are included. Consultants in collaboration with commercial producers take joint responsibility for medium and large scale Commercial Farmers				

List of Services	Subsistence					Smallholder															Commercial															Logic: By whom?					
						Lifestyle 1					Lifestyle 2					Commercial Aspiration					Small					Medium					Large										
	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C	I	F
Labour services - laws and regulations						DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DL/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DEAD P/ PROD /DL											DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DL/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DEAD P/ PROD /DL						DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DL/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DEAD P/ PROD /DL						Commercial farmers will in all likelihood make use of consultants, commodity organisations and organised agriculture to address labour compliances issues. Farmers indicated that WCDOA should act as intermediate between Dept. Labour and farmers
Labour services - relationships and conflict resolution						DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DL/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DEAD P/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DL/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DEAD P/ PROD /DL						DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DL/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DEAD P/ PROD /DL						DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DL/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DEAD P/ PROD /DL						Commercial Farmers will in all likelihood make use of consultants, commodity organisations and organised agriculture to address labour compliances issues. Farmers indicated that WCDOA should act as intermediate between Dept. Labour and farmers
Labour services - labour use norms per crop/livestock activity						DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DL/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DEAD P/ PROD /DL											DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DL/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DEAD P/ PROD /DL						DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ CON/ PROD /DL	DEAD P/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DL/ WCD OA/ CG/ OA/ OL	DEAD P/ PROD /DL						Commercial Farmers will in all likelihood make use of consultants, commodity organisations and organised agriculture to address labour compliances issues. Farmers indicated that WCDOA should act as intermediate between Dept. Labour and farmers
Human resources development/training/further education/short-courses	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCD OA/ LG/ ARC/ CON/ GA/ AB/ DOHE/ FED/	WCDOA to remain a key role-player to supply the industry with human resources and to provide training to farm workers. Capacity should be strengthened in support of the objectives of the NDP			
Waste management	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	DEAD P/ WCD OA	DEAD P/ WCD OA	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	DEAD P/ WCD OA	DEAD P/ WCD OA	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	DEAD P/ WCD OA	DEAD P/ WCD OA	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	DEAD P/ WCD OA	DEAD P/ WCD OA	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	DEAD P/ WCD OA	DEAD P/ WCD OA	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	DEAD P/ WCD OA	DEAD P/ WCD OA	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	LG/ PROD	Collaborative action between Local Government WCDOA and DEADP				
Access to plant material	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	The key responsibility to coordinate is with the WCDOA				
Access to pesticides	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	The key responsibility is with the WCDOA - extension officers with assistance from LED officers				
Access to fertilizer	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	The key responsibility is with the WCDOA - extension officers with assistance from LED officers				
Access to herbicides	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	The key responsibility is with the WCDOA - extension officers with assistance from LED officers				

List of Services	Subsistence					Smallholder															Commercial															Logic: By whom?					
						Lifestyle 1					Lifestyle 2					Commercial Aspiration					Small					Medium					Large										
	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C	I	F
Access to pesticides	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG						WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG						WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG						The key responsibility is with the WCDOA - extension officers with assistance from LED officers
Access to feed	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ LG/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG						WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG						WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG/ AB/ PROD /GA	WCD OA/ DRDL R/CG						The key responsibility is with the WCDOA - extension officers with assistance from LED officers
Support during disasters	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	DEAD P/ PROD	CFI/ SSFI/ PROD	DAFF	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	DEAD P/ PROD	CFI/ SSFI/ PROD	DAFF	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	DEAD P/ PROD	CFI/ SSFI/ PROD	DAFF	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	DEAD P/ PROD	CFI/ SSFI/ PROD	DAFF	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	DEAD P/ PROD	CFI/ SSFI/ PROD	DAFF	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	DEAD P/ PROD	CFI/ SSFI/ PROD	DAFF	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	WCD OA/ OA/ LG	DEAD P/ PROD	CFI/ SSFI/ PROD	DAFF	The first point of entry and key responsibility is with the WCDOA - with assistance from their extension officers					
Market access																																									
In general - what does the market require - what to plant?	AFPM	WCD OA	WCD OA	WCD OA/ AFPM	DAFF/ WCD OA			WCD OA/ AFPM	WCD OA/ AFPM	DAFF/ WCD OA	CG	PROD	WCD OA/ AFPM	PROD		WCD OA	WCD OA/ DAFF	AFPM	CG	DAFF	CG	WCD OA	AFPM /AB	CG	PROD	CG	PROD /CG	AFPM /AB	AB/ WCD OA	PROD /CG	CG	PROD /CG	AFPM /AB	AB/ WCD OA	PROD /CG	Due to different marketing options various entities can provide information and guidance. The higher the level of sophistication, the larger the organisations that will be contacted, e.g. agribusinesses. At the Subsistence and Lifestyle 1 stages the WCDOA will be important. Throughout, agents at the fresh produce markets are a very important source of information. DOAWS's role is to stay informed and give direction.					
Informal	DAFF/ DRDL R/ WCD OA	WCD OA	WCD OA/ AFPM	WCD OA	DAFF/ WCD OA	DAFF/ WCD OA	DAFF/ WCD OA	WCD OA/ AFPM	WCD OA	DAFF/ WCD OA			WCD OA/ AFPM	WCD OA		WCD OA	WCD OA	CG	CG	DAFF																					The agents at the FPM are very informed about all aspects of the market and play an important role.
Local fresh produce	WCD OA	WCD OA	AFPM	AFPM	WCD OA	WCD OA/ AFPM	DAFF/ WCD OA	WCD OA/ AFPM	WCD OA/ AFPM	DAFF/ WCD OA			WCD OA/ AFPM	DAFF		WCD OA/ AFPM	DAFF	AFPM/ SM	CG	DAFF	AFPM /SM	WCD OA	AFPM /SM	CG	WCD OA	AFPM /SM	WCD OA	AFPM /SM	CG	PROD	WCD OA/ AFPM S	WCD OA	AFPM /SM	CG	PROD	For emerging farmers the WCDOA plays an important role. As the farmers become larger and more sophisticated, they also start contracting with supermarkets and consult commodity organisations.					
Local wholesalers													AFPM /CG	DAFF		AFPM /CG	DAFF	AFPM/ SM	CG	DAFF	CG	WCD OA	AFPM /SM	CG	WCD OA	CG	WCD OA	AFPM /SM	CG	PROD /WCD OA	CG	WCD OA	AFPM /SM	CG	PROD	CG becomes an important point of entry as do supermarkets. Agents at the FPMs will always play an important role.					
Local retailers													AFPM /SM	DAFF		AFPM /SM	DAFF	AFPM/ WCDO A	CG	DAFF	CG	WCD OA	AFPM	CG	WCD OA	CG/SM	WCD OA	AFPM /SM	CG	PROD /WCD OA	CG	WCD OA	AFPM /SM	CG	PROD	Agents at the FPM are important sources of information on prices, supply and demand. CG play an important role as point of entry for higher level of data and information.					
Exports - existing markets											CG	RSS	AB	AFPM	DAFF/ Dti											CG/RSS	DAFF/ DTI	DTI	DAFF	CG/RSS	DAFF/ WCD OA	AFPM	CG	RRS/ DAFF/ DTI	WCD OA	AFPM	CG	RRS/ DAFF/ DTI	Agents at the FPMs are very informed of fresh produce opportunities in other countries. PPECB also regarding trade agreements. DTI to play role in tariffs and non-trade barriers. CGs are aware of the existing markets. WCDOAs to make sure it stays informed and liaise with the parties. Ideal for PPPs.		
Exports - new markets											CG	RSS	AB	AFPM	DAFF/ Dti											CG/RSS	DAFF/ DTI	DTI	DAFF	CG/RSS	DAFF/ WCD OA	AFPM	CG	RRS/ DAFF/ DTI	DAFF	AFPM	CG	RRS/ DAFF/ DTI	CGs, agents, PPECB are partners to explore new markets with DTI's role an important one (e.g. Aloe Vera for processing). WCDOA to monitor and direct.		
Market compliances - service to reduce costs											CG	RSS	AB	AFPM	DAFF/ Dti											CG	RSS	AB	DAFF/ CG	DTI/DAFF	CG	RSS	AFPM	AB	RSS/ DAFF	CG	RSS	AFPM	AB	RSS/ DAFF/ Dti	Agents at FPMs can inform with relevant info. CG can give strategic direction. PPECB oversees standards, etc. Agribusinesses play a major role with inputs and technical inputs. DOAWS to monitor and direct.
Meat hygiene																										RSS	RSS	AFPM	AB	RSS	RSS	RSS	RSS	AFPM	AB	PSS	Public good performed by relevant government body (Dept of Health with DAFF). Can also be performed by AB in PPP's. DOAWS to monitor and direct from strategic point of view.				
Protection of local market	WCD OA/ LG	DAFF/ DTI	AB	WCD OA/ CG	WCD OA/ CG	DAFF/ DTI	AB	CG/ HAW K	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG	WCD OA/ CG	DAFF/ DTI	AB	AFPM	DAFF/ Dti	WCD OA/ CG	DAFF/ DTI	AB	AB	DAFF/ Dti	WCD OA/ CG	DAFF/ DTI	AB	AB	DAFF/ Dti	WCD OA/ CG	DAFF/ DTI	AB	AB	DAFF/ Dti	WCD OA/ CG	DAFF/ DTI	AB	AB	DAFF/ Dti	Collective responsibility and effort from all parties involved. Public and private good/interest. There are also PPPs that can play a role.						
Market and strategic Information services																																									
Market information																																									
National fresh produce market prices and volumes traded																																									WCDOA and CG (where they exist) should have links on their websites to this information. Extension officers of the Department should make an effort to distribute the information to farmers without internet access. The use of cell phone technology should be investigated.

List of Services	Subsistence					Smallholder										Commercial										Logic: By whom?													
						Lifestyle 1					Lifestyle 2					Commercial Aspiration					Small						Medium					Large							
	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C
Other fresh produce market prices and volumes traded (wholesale/retail/hawkers)						WCD OA/ NAM C/ DAFF	WCD OA/ NAM C/ DAFF	CG/ NAM C/ WS/ SM/ HWA K/ PROD	CG/ NAM C/ WS/ SM/ HWA K/ PROD	WCD OA/ CG/ NAM C/ DAFF						WCD OA/ NAM C/ DAFF	WCD OA/ NAM C/ DAFF	CG/ NAM/ WS/ SM/ HWA/ K/ PROD	CG/ NAM/ WS/ SM/ HWA/ K/ PROD	WCD OA/ CG/ NAM C/ DAFF	WCD OA/ NAM C/ DAFF	CG/ NAM C/ WS/ SM/ HWA K/ PROD	CG/ NAM C/ WS/ SM/ HWA K/ PROD	WCD OA/ CG/ NAM C/ DAFF	WCD OA/ NAM C/ DAFF	CG/ NAM C/ WS/ SM/ HWA K/ PROD	CG/ NAM C/ WS/ SM/ HWA K/ PROD	WCD OA/ CG/ NAM C/ DAFF	WCD OA/ NAM C/ DAFF	CG/ NAM C/ WS/ SM/ HWA K/ PROD	CG/ NAM C/ WS/ SM/ HWA K/ PROD	WCD OA/ CG/ NAM C/ DAFF	WCD OA/ NAM C/ DAFF	CG/ NAM C/ WS/ SM/ HWA K/ PROD	CG/ NAM C/ WS/ SM/ HWA K/ PROD	The WCDOA should play a more active role here. Even in as poor a country as Rwanda the Dept Agric collects this information regularly and makes it available to smallholder farmers through cell phone technology. We believe there is also an opportunity for a partnership between the WCDOA and CG (where they exist).			
Other PRODUCTS market prices and volumes traded (local/export)						WCD OA/ CG	WCD OA/ CG	PROD	PROD	WCD OA/ CG						WCD OA/ CG/ CON	WCD OA/ CG/ CON	PROD	PROD	WCD OA/ CG	WCD OA/ CG/ CON	PROD	PROD	WCD OA/ CG	WCD OA/ CG/ CON	PROD	PROD	WCD OA/ CG	WCD OA/ CG/ CON	PROD	PROD	WCD OA/ CG	WCD OA/ CG/ CON	The WCDOA should play a more active role here. Even in as poor a country as Rwanda the Dept Agric collects this information regularly and makes it available to smallholder farmers through cell phone technology. We believe there is also an opportunity for a partnership between the WCDOA and CG (where they exist).					
Export DIP prices/market destination						CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ AB	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ AB	CG/ RSS/ AB						CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	WCDO A/ PROD /CG/ AB	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ AB	CG/ RSS/ AB	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ AB	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ AB	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG/ RSS/ PPEC B	CG should generate this information through their networks in collaboration with the PPECB. However, CG must ensure that the WCDOA also have access to this information so that they can contribute meaningfully on strategic issues in support of the various sectors.					
National/International market overviews - regularly updated																CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA/ CONS	CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA/ CONS	AB/ ARC/ OA/ OL/ PROD	AB/ ARC/ OA/ OL/ PROD	CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA	CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA/ CONS	AB/ ARC/ OA/ OL/ PROD	AB/ ARC/ OA/ OL/ PROD	CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA	CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA/ CONS	AB/ ARC/ OA/ OL/ PROD	AB/ ARC/ OA/ OL/ PROD	CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA	CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA/ CONS	AB/ ARC/ OA/ OL/ PROD	AB/ ARC/ OA/ OL/ PROD	CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA	CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA/ CONS	AB/ ARC/ OA/ OL/ PROD	AB/ ARC/ OA/ OL/ PROD	CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA	CG/ NAM C/ WCD OA/ CONS	CG are the best positioned to prepare these valuable overviews. Where they do not exist or where the industries are Western Cape specific with weak industry organisations (Rooibos, Honeybush etc.), the NAMC should write overviews from time to time. The WCDOA to assist. These reports should be made available through all the different communication channels.	
Market potential studies - local and export											DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	AB/ PROD /OA	AB/ PROD /OA	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	AB/ PROD /OA	AB/ PROD /OA	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	AB/ PROD /OA	AB/ PROD /OA	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	AB/ PROD /OA	AB/ PROD /OA	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	AB/ PROD /OA	AB/ PROD /OA	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	DAFF/ DTI/ NAM C/ CG/ CON	Market potential studies is a public good if it is in general support of the development and growth of the agricultural sector. It therefore make sense that the DTI and or the NAMC supported by the CG (if available) should either execute these studies in-house or outsource to competent consultants.					
Market compliances						DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	AFPM/ AB/ WS/ SM/ CG/ PROD	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	DAFF/ WCD OA/ CG/ CON/ PPEC B	The WCDOA in partnership with CG (if they exist) should assist Smallholder and Small Commercial farmers. Market compliance includes the negotiations for trade protocols during trade agreements. It is important that there is close collaboration between the CG and supported by the WCDOA with the DAFF and the DTI to negotiate favourable trade agreements. At times, some very specialised issues are at stake and therefore a need to contract consultants with specialised skills. Agribusiness in the export industry often complain that they are not adequately consulted in trade negotiations.							
Strategic information																																							
Information to create a positive image of agriculture	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	PROD /AB/ OL/ LG/ GA	LG/ GA/ PROD /CG/ CONS /MEDI A/ CONS	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	PROD /AB/ OL/ LG/ GA	LG/ GA/ PROD /CG/ CONS /MEDI A/ CONS	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	PROD /AB/ OL/ LG/ GA	LG/ GA/ PROD /CG/ CONS /MEDI A/ CONS	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	PROD /AB/ OL/ LG/ GA	LG/ GA/ PROD /CG/ CONS /MEDI A/ CONS	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	PROD /AB/ OL/ LG/ GA	LG/ GA/ PROD /CG/ CONS /MEDI A/ CONS	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	PROD /AB/ OL/ LG/ GA	LG/ GA/ PROD /CG/ CONS /MEDI A/ CONS	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	PROD /AB/ OL/ LG/ GA	LG/ GA/ PROD /CG/ CONS /MEDI A/ CONS	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	CG/ OA/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ CON	PROD /AB/ OL/ LG/ GA	LG/ GA/ PROD /CG/ CONS /MEDI A/ CONS	During almost all the group sessions a need was expressed to work hard towards an improved public image of agriculture. The idea to create a new forum where all the role-players in the agricultural value chain from farm to fork can share information was expressed. This forum should work in close collaboration with the media to find innovative ways to build the image.					
Livestock numbers											WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCDO A/ PROD /CG/ OA/ DAFF	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA/ DAFF	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA/ DAFF	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCD OA/ PROD /CG/ OA	WCDOA through veterinary services should collect and publish this information on a regular basis. This information contributes significantly to improved planning for a more sustainable livestock industry. This is a public good since all the livestock industries benefit from this service. Also, it must be a provincial service since the WCDOA is well positioned to provide the service. However, it is impossible for the WCDOA to be successful with livestock number surveys without the support of farmers, commodity groups and organised agriculture.				
Tree and vine census information						CG/ WCD OA	CG/ WCD OA	PROD	PROD /NAM C/ WCD OA	PROD /CG/ WCD OA						CG/ WCD OA	CG/ WCD OA	PROD	PROD /NAM C/ WCD OA	PROD /CG/ WCD OA						CG/ WCD OA	CG/ WCD OA	PROD	PROD /NAM C/ WCD OA	PROD /CG/ WCD OA						CG and their agents (Hortgro, SAWIS) are in the best position to provide this service. However, experience has shown that the most effective way is through statutory funding of which the applications are administered by the NAMC. WCDOA should have access to this information for planning purposes and analysis of the fruit and wine industry.			
Sales of plant material																CG	CG	CG/ AB/ PROD	PROD /WCD OA	CG/ AB	CG	CG	CG/ AB/ PROD	PROD /WCD OA	CG/ AB	CG	CG	CG/ AB/ PROD	PROD /WCD OA	CG/ AB	CG	CG	CG/ AB/ PROD	PROD /WCD OA	CG/ AB	Commodity Group organisation PlantSA (Plant Improvement Organisation) is in the best position to supply this information. WCDOA should be informed of trends.			

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	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F
Information on new cultivars and plant material						AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	DAFF/AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA/PROD	DAFF/AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	WCD OA											AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	DAFF/AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA/PROD	DAFF/AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	WCD OA	AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	DAFF/AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA/PROD	DAFF/AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	PROD	AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	DAFF/AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA/PROD	DAFF/AB/ARC/CG/WCD OA	PROD	CG should be the first point of entry and must ensure that they stay up to date with information from AB involved with the development and importation of plant material and ARC. The WCDOA extension officers should regularly be informed of trends and on availability of new cultivars and plant material.
Production estimates - short and long-term crops, livestock						CG/DAFF	CG/DAFF	OA/PROD / WCD OA/ C/ AB/ NFPM	OA/PROD / WCD OA/ C/ AB/ NFPM	CG/DAFF						CG/DAFF	CG/DAFF	OA/PROD / WCD OA/ C/ AB/ NFPM	OA/PROD / WCD OA/ C/ AB/ NFPM	CG/DAFF	CG/DAFF	CG/DAFF	OA/PROD / WCD OA/ C/ AB/ NFPM	OA/PROD / WCD OA/ C/ AB/ NFPM	CG/DAFF	CG/DAFF	CG/DAFF	OA/PROD / WCD OA/ C/ AB/ NFPM	OA/PROD / WCD OA/ C/ AB/ NFPM	CG/DAFF	CG/DAFF	CG/DAFF	OA/PROD / WCD OA/ C/ AB/ NFPM	OA/PROD / WCD OA/ C/ AB/ NFPM	CG/DAFF	CG (through their agencies) should be responsible for crop estimates for most commodities with the exception of grain where the DAFF National Crop Estimate committee conducts estimates on a national basis. It is of critical importance that an efficient line of communication be established to inform the WCDOA of the estimates to enable the Department to keep up to date with seasonal forecasts and as a early warning in the case of natural disasters. The NAMC should also be informed since most of the statutory levies are based on volumes.
Impact of policies on agriculture (labour, tax, etc.)						DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	This service should be provided by independent organisations such as Universities and or independent consultants to ensure integrity of the results. However, the CG, OA and the WCDOA should form a strong alliance to lobby with National Government for support and to provide objectivity in the debates in Parliament. Farmers should be well informed on the impacts and the best way to position themselves to be sustainable
Impact of external factors on agriculture (toll roads, exchange rates, interest rates, min wages), FRACKING IN THE KAROO.						DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	DOHE/CON/NAM C	DOHE/CON/NAM C	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/OA/OL/WCD OA/DAFF/PROD / AB/ MEDI A/ CONS	CG/NAM C/ WCD OA	This service should be provided by independent organisations such as universities and or independent consultants to ensure integrity of the results. However, CG, OA and the WCDOA should form a strong alliance to lobby with National Government for support and to provide objectivity in the debates in Parliament. Farmers should be well informed of the impacts and the best way to position themselves to be sustainable.
Phytosanitary measures and the impact on trade						CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG are responsible to inform the DTI, DAFF, WCDOA and the NAMC of the impact or suspected impact of phytosanitary measures on trade. This impact is a public good and any detailed studies should be funded by National Government (DTI and or DAFF). WCDOA to play a lobbying role and to facilitate negotiations with National Government when requested to do so.
Impact of compliances on agriculture (GLOBALGAP, etc.)						CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA/ MEDI A	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA/ MEDI A	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA/ MEDI A	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA/ MEDI A	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA/ MEDI A	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA/ MEDI A	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA/ MEDI A	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA/ MEDI A	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA/ MEDI A	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA/ MEDI A	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG/AB/SM/PROD / WCD OA/ MEDI A	CG/DTI/DAFF/NAM C	CG are responsible to inform the DTI, DAFF, WCDOA and the NAMC of the impact or suspected impact of phytosanitary measures on trade. This impact is a public good and any detailed studies should be funded by National Government (DTI and or DAFF). WCDOA to play a lobbying role and to facilitate negotiations with National Government when requested to do so.
Information on the input supply chain - input cost monitoring						CG/WCD OA/NAM C	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	PROD / OA/ AB/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ MEDI A	PROD / OA/ AB/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ MEDI A	CG/WCD OA/NAM C						CG/WCD OA/NAM C	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	PROD / OA/ AB/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ MEDI A	PROD / OA/ AB/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ MEDI A	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	PROD / OA/ AB/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ MEDI A	PROD / OA/ AB/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ MEDI A	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	PROD / OA/ AB/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ MEDI A	PROD / OA/ AB/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ MEDI A	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	PROD / OA/ AB/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ MEDI A	PROD / OA/ AB/ WCD OA/ DAFF/ MEDI A	CG/WCD OA/NAM C	There is a very good argument that a partnership between CG, OA, AB, WCDOA and the NAMC should provide this service. It is suggested that the NAMC coordinates an "Input cost monitoring committee" similar to the NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MARKETING COUNCIL FOOD PRICE MONITORING COMMITTEE.
Compliance with SARS						SARS / WCD OA	SARS / WCD OA	PROD / AB	PROD / AB	SARS / WCD OA	SARS / WCD OA	SARS / WCD OA	PROD / AB	PROD / AB	SARS / WCD OA	SARS / WCD OA	SARS / WCD OA	PROD / AB	PROD / AB	SARS / WCD OA	SARS / WCD OA	SARS / WCD OA	PROD / AB	PROD / AB	SARS / WCD OA	SARS / WCD OA	SARS / WCD OA	PROD / AB	PROD / AB	SARS / WCD OA	SARS / WCD OA	SARS / WCD OA	PROD / AB	PROD / AB	SARS / WCD OA	Especially Smallholder Farmers and some Small Commercial Farmers are not in a position to employ financial staff/consultants to take care of tax and other SARS compliances. It is suggested that the WCDOA in collaboration with SARS create capacity to assist farmers to become compliant. The first step is obviously good financial recordkeeping. Such a service will not only broaden the tax net but will also make a significant contribution towards more sustainable farmers and improved farm planning.

List of Services	Subsistence					Smallholder															Commercial															Logic: By whom?														
						Lifestyle 1					Lifestyle 2					Commercial Aspiration					Small					Medium					Large																			
	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C	I	F									
Cooling																CG/AB/CON	CG/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	CG/AB/CON	CG/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON																					The provision of an infrastructure AC Cold Store for Smallholder Farmers (with commercial aspirations), in this instance, should be considered a public good because of historical disadvantages and the empowerment outcomes. WCDOA will be the entry point to coordinate the effort will all relevant role-players to ensure that the requirement is provided.				
Mechanisation	GA/CG/AB/CON	GA/CG/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	GA/CG/AB/CON	GA/CG/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	GA/CG/AB/CON	GA/CG/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	GA/CG/AB/CON	GA/CG/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON	WCD/OA/GA/CG/DRDLR/DTI/LG/NAMC/RSS/DEADP/PROD/AB/CON																					The provision of mechanization (tractors, implements, delivery vehicles, etc.) is considered a public good in this instance considering the historical disadvantages experienced and the empowerment outcomes expected. WCDOA will be the entry point to coordinate the effort will all relevant role-players to ensure that the requirement is provided.									
Social services																																																		
Literacy - farm labour & children	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE											Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Increased literacy levels of farm workers are a critical intervention to enhance upliftment in general and programs have to accommodate all illiterate persons. The project team recommend that these programs involve all illiterate persons on farms. The general perception of school education varies from poor to good.									
Agri related training and education - producers	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE											Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	All categories of producers indicated to some extent (small scale producers to a high degree and commercial producers to a lesser degree) the importance of training and education in agriculture related matters - production, finance, marketing, DL relations and management.									
Agri related training and education - farm labour	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE											Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	All categories of producers indicated to a high degree the importance of training and education in basic agriculture concepts of importance to farm DL - with reference to I									
Emerging farmers support - general	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE											Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	The success of emerging farmers are in the best interest of South Africa. Emerging and commercial organised agriculture demand a clear and coordinated effort to ensure the success of the emerging farmers on viable portions of land. Decision /policy makers must take cognisance of the "economy of scale - dilemma" that emerging farmers are facing. Commercial farmers became bigger to unlock economy of scale opportunities, while policy enhanced the establishment of emerging farmers on non-viable portions of land.									
Upliftment in general to reduce social evils	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE											Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	Prod/DoBE/WCD/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	CON/Prod/DL/OA/GA	CON/Prod/DL/OA/DAFF/DRDLR	DoBE	All categories of producers indicated a strong desire for the eradication of past wrongs. Government policy is focussed on that. Consultation and coordination at all levels will ensure progress.									
Health care in rural areas	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	OA/Prod/LG	OA/Prod/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG											WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	OA/Prod/LG	OA/Prod/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	OA/Prod/LG	OA/Prod/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	OA/Prod/LG	OA/Prod/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	OA/Prod/LG	OA/Prod/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	OA/Prod/LG	OA/Prod/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	OA/Prod/LG	OA/Prod/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	WCD/H/NDH/LG	OA/Prod/LG	OA/Prod/LG	All indications are that the level of health services varies from excellent to very poor in rural WC. Clinic and hospital services are the main source of concern in rural areas. Transport to and from hospitals is also a concern.

List of Services	Subsistence					Smallholder															Commercial															Logic: By whom?			
						Lifestyle 1					Lifestyle 2					Commercial Aspiration					Small					Medium					Large								
	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F	R	A	C	I	F		R	A	C
Labour housing & retirement villages for farm workers	DL/Prod/DWA/DEAD/P/LG	DL/Prod/DWA/DEAD/P/LG	OA	OA	LG via National Dept's / Prod											DL/Prod/DWA/DEAD/P/LG	DL/Prod/DWA/DEAD/P/LG	OA	OA	LG via National Dept's / Prod	DL/Prod/DWA/DEAD/P/LG	DL/Prod/DWA/DEAD/P/LG	OA	OA	LG via National Dept's / Prod	DL/Prod/DWA/DEAD/P/LG	DL/Prod/DWA/DEAD/P/LG	OA	OA	LG via National Dept's / Prod	DL/Prod/DWA/DEAD/P/LG	DL/Prod/DWA/DEAD/P/LG	OA	OA	LG via National Dept's / Prod	Organised agriculture is of opinion that government policy is counter productive on the matter. Policy did not allow commercial farmers to accommodate the housing issue for a win-win situation. The entire policy needs a rethink and redesign to accommodate DL and land owner.			
Transport - in general & transport of school children																					WCD/OA/DoBE/LG	WCD/OA/DoBE/LG	OA/DT	OA/DT	DoBE/LG	WCD/OA/DoBE/LG	WCD/OA/DoBE/LG	OA/DT	OA/DT	DoBE/LG	WCD/OA/DoBE/LG	WCD/OA/DoBE/LG	OA/DT	OA/DT	DoBE/LG	Transport in rural areas is a problem and especially the service level of school children transport.			
Empowerment projects (excluding land reform)																					Prod/WCD/OA/DTI/DAFF	Prod/WCD/OA/DTI/DAFF	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	Prod/DTI/AB/SSF/CFI/CG	Prod/WCD/OA/DTI/DAFF	Prod/WCD/OA/DTI/DAFF	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	Prod/DTI/AB/SSF/CFI/CG	Prod/WCD/OA/DTI/DAFF	Prod/WCD/OA/DTI/DAFF	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	Prod/DTI/AB/SSF/CFI/CG	The perception exists that empowerment projects are a difficult and fragmented process. The existence of a "one stop information and execution agency" will benefit the process and result in more producers entering this important development. If such an "agency" exists - producers are ill informed about it.			
Land reform - focussed on farm labour participation																Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	Prod/DTI/AB/SSF/CFI/CG	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	Prod/DTI/AB/SSF/CFI/CG	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	Prod/DTI/AB/SSF/CFI/CG	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	OA/CON/SSF/CG/AB	Prod/DTI/AB/SSF/CFI/CG	The perception exists that land reform projects are a difficult and fragmented process. The existence of a "one stop information and execution agency" will benefit the process and result in more producers entering this important development. If such an "agency" exists - producers are ill informed about it.			
Institutional reform - focus on business entities, such as trusts, CC or companies	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA/GA/CON	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA/GA/CON	Conslt/SSF/CFI	Conslt/SSF/CFI	Prod						Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA/GA/CON	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA/GA/CON	Conslt/SSF/CFI	Conslt/SSF/CFI	Prod	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA/GA/CON	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA/GA/CON	Conslt/SSF/CFI	Conslt/SSF/CFI	Prod	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA/GA/CON	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA/GA/CON	Conslt/SSF/CFI	Conslt/SSF/CFI	Prod						Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA/GA/CON	Prod/DRDLR/WCD/OA/GA/CON	Conslt/SSF/CFI	Conslt/SSF/CFI	Prod	Follow up planning is an age old problem in agriculture. The choice of business entity is important. All involved in the process must advise clients accordingly.			
Security on farms											Prod/SAPS	Prod/SAPS	OL/OA/WCDOA	OL/OA/WCDOA	SAPS/Prod	Prod/SAPS	Prod/SAPS	OL/OA/WCDOA/LG	OL/OA/WCDOA/LG	SAPS/Prod	Prod/SAPS	Prod/SAPS	OL/OA/WCDOA/LG	OL/OA/WCDOA/LG	SAPS/Prod	Prod/SAPS	Prod/SAPS	OL/OA/WCDOA/LG	OL/OA/WCDOA/LG	SAPS/Prod	Prod/SAPS	Prod/SAPS	OL/OA/WCDOA/LG	OL/OA/WCDOA/LG	SAPS/Prod	Security is an all round concern and needs community involvement to address successfully.			

9 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Conclusions

The key conclusions emanating from this study are as follows:

- A one size fits all categories of farmers approach is not a workable solution.
- The needs of different categories of farmers are driven by both real and perceived environment in which they operate and their experience.
 - Unsurprisingly/the survey and group discussions showed that subsistence farmer needs are driven by survival (basic production factors).
 - Smallholder Lifestyle 1 farmers and those with commercial aspirations need more advanced basic production factors to graduate towards commercial status (more market orientated). There is an urgent need for a service to address the institutional problems (Trusts). Since most of the Lifestyle 1 farmers are part-time farmers with/in many cases a good educational background (even tertiary)/they can also become a **source of supply for commercial farmers** of all categories. Experience has shown that/within the complex agricultural environment/people with an education (even if not in agriculture) have a larger chance to be successful farmers compared to those with none.
 - Lifestyle 2 category farmers do not farm to make a profit as it is the country lifestyle and status of having a farm that foot the bill. Most are very wealthy and can afford the best service providers in the country irrespective of who they are. They will make use of the WCDOA should they prove to be the best.
 - Many farmers with **commercial aspirations take offence to the smallholder classification**; they want to be classified small commercial farmers.
 - Commercial farmers know that/to remain sustainable and expand their operations (grow volumes and access new markets)/they need to address the social problems since their future depends on social issues being resolved.
- A growing trend throughout developing countries is towards more services provided by the private sector. South Africa is no different. The authors strongly believe that there is huge potential in strengthening many of the services through public private partnerships (PPP).
- Some smaller industries (e.g. Honeybush tea/Rooibos/small vegetables/thatch reeds/bamboo/etc.) have the potential to contribute significantly to the economy of the Western Cape. These industries currently fall through the net of efficient farmers support services in the absence of strong commodity organisations or any organisation.

9.2 Recommendations

The key recommendations by the project team are as follows:

9.2.1 Subsistence farmers

These farmers are the key responsibility of the WCDOA in terms of agricultural services since they will fall through the private sector agricultural net. Other key role support actors are community organisations/churches and local municipalities but these do not necessarily

have the agricultural knowledge to ensure that subsistence farmers receive appropriate services for their circumstances. There is also a lot of goodwill from the commercial agricultural sector which can be tapped into but this has to be facilitated.

Action: The FSD programme/sub-programme Food Security/ from the WCDOA should be strengthened. It is suggested that subsistence farmers are organised into groups and that at least one official from the WCDOA be appointed per group of 50 to 100 farmers/households. All support must then be channelled through the official responsible for the group and/or through a community worker willing to act as facilitator for a particular group.

However/the WCDOA should not allow these interventions to drain the Department of a substantial proportion of its financial and human resources. It was mentioned earlier in this report that services to these farmers are basically social/not economic.

Some subsistence farmers have the potential to graduate to smallholder farmers or even small commercial farmers. Criteria should be developed to identify talented farmers and they should be supported to reach their potential. There is a need to broaden the supply of potentially successful commercial farmers. The facilitator does not need to be a specialist in all agricultural fields; he/she should be able to source assistance from wherever it is available (public and private sector). The service requirements for this group of farmers were identified and the rationale for the service discussed in the previous section. The facilitator also requires the tools and support to perform these functions adequately.

9.2.2 Smallholder Lifestyle 1 farmers and smallholder farmers with commercial aspirations

The authors believe that these two categories of farmers require a similar service delivery approach/i.e. a combination of public and private sector service providers. It was pointed out earlier that some Lifestyle 1 farmers can become a supply of potential commercial farmers. The same applies to talented smallholder commercial farmers.

Action: Based on the service requirements and the logic behind the choice of service provider earlier discussed in this report it is suggested that the WCDOA concentrate its efforts through extension services on two levels:

Market readiness - ensure that farmers can sustainably supply to a market:

- Resources acquisitioning
- Basic recordkeeping – training in a simple system is required
- Farm planning – bankable business plans that include technical/biological/environmental/economic and financial/risk and institutional aspects and workable implementation plans
- Basic and advanced production practices training
- Linking farmers to good neighbours (mentors) (adopt a farmer scheme)
- Market compliance – local as well as international regarding food safety and health
- Entire value chain exposure in preparation of graduating to market access.

Market access – linking smallholder farmers to market:

- Identify the different marketing options available
- Markets and marketing training
- Supply management training
- Negotiate access through agreements with markets
- Link farmers to reliable supply chain actors/stakeholders (in collaboration with other successful farmers)
- Expose farmers to markets (local and international).

Many of the aspects present a very strong possibility for public private partnerships (similar to the Australian model). However/the WCDOA must be the responsible coordinating/facilitating organisation. These PPP can include:

- MOUs between the WCDOA and organised agriculture to actively promote “good neighbourship”/mentorship between commercial farmers and smallholder farmers. However/it must be linked to a program such as the market access program of the WCDOA to ensure that all the elements for success are in place. It does not make sense to link commercial farmers (even if they are very keen) to smallholder farmers if the other support structures are not in place.
- Agreements to co-fund commodity groups (organisations) and or accredited agri-businesses and consultants to build capacity with extension officers. The authors believe that strong involvement of the private sector is the only way to revitalize the Western Cape extension services. This partnership should not only make provision for assisting the Department with building human capacity but also for assisting extension officers to build up a network in commercial agriculture in their regions and to re-establish the good relationship between the Department and commercial agriculture at grassroots level. Extension officers should be capacitated to do their job and to be proud of it. This includes the availability of a sufficient budget.
- MOUs between the WCDOA and commodity organisations to make expertise available to the Department where it is lacking. Where there are no commodity organisations/PPP with agribusiness should be investigated to ensure that these farmers receive reliable and good services.
- Agreements with commodity groups to assist the WCDOA in a structured market access program on the market readiness side with market compliances/training/and to link farmers to markets by making specialists available through shared funding.

9.2.3 Commercial farmers

9.2.3.1 Small commercial farmers

It has been pointed out that many farmers that fall under the Small holder classification by strict definition classify themselves as small commercial farmers; hence/ it is proposed that this issue be handled with sensitivity. The WCDOA should support the small commercial HDI farmers in the same way as the small holder farmers up to a point where they can graduate to at least medium scale commercial farmers. All other small commercial farmers have similar services needs compared to medium and large commercial farmers.

The key challenge for small commercial farmers is to grow their businesses to achieve economies of scale. The main needs of these farmers therefore center on the acquisition of resources such as land/water/infrastructure/machinery and market compliances issues to enter new markets (local and international). These farmers are also more vulnerable to natural disasters.

Actions: As for smallholder commercial but the emphasis can shift from technical production services to acquiring of resources and market issues (see analysis in previous section).

9.2.3.2 Medium and large commercial farmers

The following key focus areas for the WCDOA for medium and large commercial farmers are recommended:

- Facilitation and support of commercial agriculture in negotiations with provincial and national government departments for improved service delivery. It is suggested that a formal protocol (agreed to by all parties) on methods and procedures on how to involve the WCDOA is developed by organised agriculture and commodity organisations. The key areas of needs are: water and land rights/labour issues/infrastructure issues (roads and electricity) and market access (trade negotiations).
- Development of a protocol by organised agriculture/commodity organisations and the WCDOA on procedures to react to policy and other external impacts on agriculture. The key responsibilities and roles for each of the role-players and procedures to react in an organised and civilised way should be established.
- Partnerships with the funding of research between commodity organisations and commodity groups – key research areas for collaboration should be identified.
- WCDOA should conduct and fund research and other basic services for small or alternative industries with the potential to create jobs and contribute to the local economy. A sunset clause is required. If industries do not prove viable within a period to be determined before engagement/the WCDOA should have an exit strategy.
- PPP between commodity groups/agribusiness and consultants with information services/particularly with regard to:
 - Reliable and updated budgets for the different major enterprises.
 - Input cost monitoring on a regular (6 monthly) basis.
 - Industry surveys (regional farm surveys) – “Bedryfsopnames” to establish agricultural norms (land use/labour use/water use/technologies used/NFI/capital investment and returns/labour housing etc.) based on scientific survey methods.
 - National/International industry overviews on an annual basis.
 - Market studies on a biannual basis to obtain information on various developments in the domestic and international markets to explore new opportunities.
 - Development of an information communication technology (ICT) service to facilitate business-to-business (B2B) transactions/marketing information/financial services/weather information (requirements regarding broadband become an issue).
 - Disaster management program to reduce the time lag from the time of the disaster to the time of service delivery.
- The WCDOA providing a one-stop independent information service for land-reform and BEE projects. Commercial farmers are extremely frustrated with disinformation and the

effort that goes into finding the right information and being connected to the relevant government Departments and even divisions within the WCDOA.

- A strongly supportive role by the WCDOA's in negotiations and with services to streamline the EIA processes. It was mentioned in all the commercial farming workshops that this should be a key services area of the Department since the process is currently not conducive to new agricultural development.

9.2.3.3 Extension and advisory services

According to the literature review of the new extensionists the following four aspects were clearly indicated as essential:

- a. Establishment of a pluralistic coordinated system/structure to ensure a bottom-up service delivery approach. Participation and collaboration of all stakeholders and beneficiaries – the concept of regional **Agricultural Development Companies** were mentioned earlier in this report.
- b. A decentralised model is proposed. The ideal should be to form structures at district and regional level and to ensure that farmers are part of it – a farmer-demand driven approach! An example of such a structure is the **Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA)** model.
- c. Education and training of extensionists in the science of agricultural as well as in the science of extension are non-negotiable.
- d. The recognition of extension advisory services as a profession and the registration of extensionists as professionals. The process of professional registration has been approved in South Africa and launched at the SASAE annual conference in George in June 2014. A process of Continuous Professional Development (CPD) is essential part to ensure extensionists will continuously upgrade their skills and knowledge in future.

9.3 Recommended priorities

- It was pointed that smallholder farmers and even small commercial farmers across the globe is under huge pressure to be sustainable due to economies of scale and the so-called cost-price squeeze. Since the strategic direction to be taken by the Department will impact on service delivery in the next 15 years and beyond/it is suggested that the Department should take a policy decision to strongly support small farmers to grow continuously to reach medium and even large scale status. The medium to long-term consequence of such a decision will be to position the Department in such a way that it will retain and even grow the capacity of the Department to deliver support services to medium and large scale commercial farms.
- Although service delivery to agriculture is not only extension services/the authors believe that efficient services to farmers will be impossible without a strong and efficient extension service. The revitalisation and expansion of extension services should be a high priority.
- Partnerships with the funding of research between commodity organisations and commodity groups – key research areas for collaboration should be identified.

- The WCDOA providing a one-stop independent information service for land-reform and BEE projects. This should also be a key priority since the authors believe that it will make a significant contribution to encourage commercial farmers to get involved in land reform projects and other BEE initiatives.
- The EIA process was pointed out as a key obstacle towards new agricultural development in the Western Cape. Developing a strategy to reduce the time/cost/and effort/in collaboration with the relevant government Departments/should be a high priority.
- The development of PPP for several key services was pointed out.
- Development of a strategy to provide key services to small agricultural industries with a potential to make a meaningful contribution towards the achievement of the key strategic objectives of the NDP.
- Development of a protocol between the WCDOA and organised agriculture to analyse and to react efficiently to the impact of external factors on agriculture in the Western Cape.
- Facilitation and support of commercial agriculture in negotiations with provincial and national government departments for improved service delivery. It is suggested that a formal protocol (agreed to by all parties) on methods and procedures on how to involve the WCDOA is developed by organised agriculture and commodity organisations.
- Subsistence farming is a reality in the Western Cape but should not absorb the capacity of the Department excessively since it is a social service. The Department should develop a strategy in collaboration with other government departments/community organisations and other relevant NGO's to support these farmers.

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APPENDIX 1: EDEN CASE STUDIES

MELKHOUTFONTEIN HOUSEHOLD GARDEN FARMERS

The Melkhoutfontein household garden farmers' perception of service delivery by the Department of Agriculture cannot be described as positive. However/the local municipal official tasked with development (LED) is supportive of their endeavours and extends his assistance to both the household garden farmers and smallholder farmers of Melkhoutfontein beyond his call of duty/in view of what is perceived to be a lack of capacity on the side of the Department's agricultural extension officer.

So far/30 farmers have joined the project and a further 10 are expected to join as well/pending the level of support from the Department. At this stage the latter have not yet received any irrigation infrastructure/whereas the first 30 farmers have only partially received irrigation infrastructure. Water tanks were delivered during the month of March 2014 with the instruction that the farmers should not proceed with any installations themselves/but should await contractors appointed by the Department to carry out the work/which entails the building of platforms for the water tanks and the fitting of gutters – the gutters/however/have not yet been delivered either. At the time of the survey conducted by OABS – roughly three months onwards – nothing had materialised. In the meantime/farmers are obliged to buy municipal water to irrigate their vegetables/which is expensive. The rain season brought a measure of relief; however/without water storage facilities no rain water collection in preparation of the dry summer months is possible.

Although there is cooperation among these farmers in the sense that they exchange produce/seedlings and fertiliser/they wish to receive more assistance with start up costs and planning in order to maximise their harvests from the small patches of land at their disposal/in order to increase their level of self-reliance.

They also feel it could be beneficial to them to attend information sessions and meet farmers from other areas where successful projects have been achieved; transport/however/is a huge problem as most of them do not own vehicles and cannot afford the cost of fuel/even if shared.

The success of the community gardens at the Melkhoutfontein Primêre Skool that provide for the school's feeding scheme/as well as at the Soeterus Versorgingoord/both with surplus production at times/serves as inspiration to the farmers/but it is generally felt that the Department is disinterested/that communication is problematic and that expectations have been created that cannot be met. Hence/farmers are growing despondent and frustrated. There is also a negative spill-over in attitude from smallholder farmers who have been waiting for assistance with the replacement of their stolen solar panels since 2010 – these farmers apparently have to transport water for their livestock in drums/which is threatening the sustainability of their enterprises as a result of the high cost of both water and fuel.

HEIDELBERG SMALLHOLDER FARMERS

Although the Heidelberg smallholder farmers display a fair amount of optimism as well as some measure of appreciation for the efforts made by the Department of Agriculture/the general feeling is similar to that of the Melkhoutfontein household garden farmers in that there is a definite lack of capacity on the side of the extension officer and that the extension services so desperately needed are insufficient and therefore cannot provide the necessary support to smallholder farmers in rendering their farming enterprises sustainable. There is a strong perception that/neither the Department of Agriculture/nor the local authority/are meeting the expectations that they have created/and that the system is slow and inefficient. Commercial farmers in the area have proved to be valuable to the farmers as support is generally rendered when requested. Although admitting to their own responsibilities as owners of a particular enterprise/the farmers do/however/expect continuous support from government/in terms of offering practical solutions to the challenges of the industry as well as boosting the good morale of the farmers/of whom a number are aspiring to become commercial farmers.

The following needs and problem areas were expressed:

- Training/market access facilitation and strategic market information and extension services.
- Training/market access facilitation and strategic market information and extension services delivered **in Afrikaans**/their mother tongue/as many farmers do not speak English and cannot read or write English.
- Assistance with finances and facilitation of financing/including credit facilities with suppliers as well as subsidised or discounted prices/as the participant smallholder farmers neither had access to accounts nor credit agreements for essential agricultural/industry purchases (their enterprises are not regarded as credit worthy).
- The securing of land through rental contracts with the local municipality is problematic in instances where the rental period does not justify input costs. Mentioned has also been made of land that is rented without proper fencing – although provided for in the contracts - resulting in livestock breaking out or being impounded/with associated costs for the owners who then have to hire transport to Riversdale as well as pay a fine in order to retrieve their animals.

HEIDELBERG COMMERCIAL FARMERS

Almost all of the participant commercial farmers in the Heidelberg area are experienced farmers with a passion for farming and a positive view of the farming industry but do not expect much assistance from the Department of Agriculture. They have accepted that the Department's focus is and will remain on emerging farmers. This has paved the way for innovation among both the commercial farmers and the private sector servicing the industry. Farmers find support through excellent networking and ample information supplied via the internet/which is readily accessible to them. Generally good relations exist between labourer and farmer/but increasingly farmers opt for town-based labourers that commute to and from the farms in order to avoid the complexities of labour issues. In spite of their level of self-reliance as commercial farmers/a number of serious concerns were expressed:

- The high and increasing cost of energy
- Legislation concerning water supply
- Infrastructure – a definite need was expressed for better maintenance and the creation of more off-farm infrastructure such as cold storage facilities.
- Research/training and expert-knowledge – although the Outeniqua Research Farm is doing valuable research it is not deemed sufficient for the industry in the Western Cape and more money should be made available to the private sector for this purpose.
- Veterinary and vaccination services in order to avoid outbreaks of disease completely fall short of what is required and serious intervention is called for.
- Communication with government and its institutions is not adequate.
- Rural development is paramount to the survival of rural communities and although the Heidelberg farmers are more than willing to contribute it is felt that the Departments of Health and Education respectively should hugely increase their efforts to improve the welfare of these communities.