CHALLENGES FACING BLACK EMERGING FARMERS IN TRANSITION FROM SUBSISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL IN BA-PHALABORWA MUNICIPALITY, LIMPOPO PROVINCE.

By

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DECLARATION

I Dinny Diniwe Mathye declare that the research on "**THE TRANSITION FROM SUBSISTANCE TO COMMERCIAL: CHALLENGES OF EMERGING FARMERS IN BA-PHALABORWA MUNICIPALITY, LIMPOPO PROVINCE**" is my own work and that all sources used have been indicated and acknowledged.

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DINNY DINIWE MATHYE DATE

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ABSTRACT

Despite the attempt by the South African government to transfer farms to black ownership, black farmers still remain poor and have to compete without technical skills. The majority of the previously disadvantaged farmers part of mostly practice subsistence agriculture characterised by low production and lack of market. The question that still remains to be answered is whether these subsistence farmers will ever grow to be commercial farmers, and white farmers continue dominating commercial farming. This prompted the researcher to engage in this study that will identify the challenges that make emerging farmers not to succeed as they should.

The aim of this study is to investigate the challenges faced by black emerging farmers in the transition from subsistence to commercial farming in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality and the role played by the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in ensuring that such transits take place. Data used in this study collected from 50 emerging farmers from the five villages in Ba-Phalaborwa and eight (8) extension officers from different sections in the department of Agriculture and Rural development in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality. The researcher used mixed research design, questionnaires and semi-structured interviews to achieve the intended objectives.

The finding shows that the majority of emerging farmers receive support to run their farm activities from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development mostly in the form of extension services. The study further indicated that emerging farmers are aware of the role being played by the Department of Agriculture, and Rural Development although they are not satisfied with the support the Department is giving them and they believe that if the departments can further support them, they can improve their productions.

The study established that emerging farmers have been facing several challenges, including lack of property right or title deed, insufficient farm size, shortage of money, inadequate extension services, inadequate or damaged infrastructure, and climate change, risk on production, lack of market, and lack of information, stock theft, erratic

rainfall is a major challenge, lack of access to electricity, lack of access to telephone, not receiving advices on farming activities, not receiving advices on marketing of products, bookkeeping and technology. The emerging farmers' challenges are worsened by the fact that farmers who are facing droughts are not able to get immediate funding to engage in farming activities. Despite these challenges emerging farmers want to continue with farming and in the next five years they want to see themselves in commercial farming.

The concerned government departments should be encouraged to provide farm inputs and equipment like tractors, fertilisers, improved seeds, irrigation system and other types of farm inputs to emerging farmers to empower them to move from subsistence to commercial. The government departments and extension officers should be encouraged to provide skills to emerging farmers like, soil cultivation, irrigation, controlling of weed, packaging, livestock health care, hygiene, breeding and nutrition, recording skills and maintenance of farm equipment to empower emerging farmers to move from subsistence to commercial. Furthermore, policy makers should be encouraged to develop alternative strategies that will motivate emerging farmers to overcome challenges they are facing like lack of property rights of title deeds, insufficient farm sizes, climate change and shortage of money.

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ABBREVIATIONS

BATAT	Broadening of Access to Agriculture Thrust
CASP	Comprehensive agricultural support Programme
IDC	Independent development Trust
MAFISA	Micro Agricultural Financial institution
NEF	National Empowerment fund
SEDA	Small Enterprise Development Agency
SEFA	Small Enterprise Finance Agency
SPSS	statistical Package for social Sciences

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CHAPTER ONE: AN OVERVIEW OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

In the developed world agricultural economies are supported by the state Chikazunga (2012). On the other hand, in the developing world like South Africa agriculture is regarded as the source of income and means of support that provides almost fifty percent of household income to the people who live in rural areas and also regarded as the economic backbone of most rural areas (Jayne et al 2003).

Agriculture plays a very important role in alleviating poverty by creating employment that will generate income to people who live in rural areas and agriculture is also important in economic development through the development of emerging farmers. Makhura (2001) indicated that emerging farmers can play a role in creating employment and generating income that will reduce poverty.

Land Reform Policy document (2012) states that the colonialism and apartheid undermined African agriculture when the white farmers, through substantial state subsidies and the availability of cheap labour, developed a model of large-scale commercial farming in South Africa so called subsistence farmers emanated from the group of black farmers who were excluded from the economy of the country during apartheid.

In Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality under Limpopo Province black emerging farmers are facing challenges to transits from subsistence to commercial farming. Chikazunga (2012) states that in South Africa, emerging farmers did not have support from the government as compared to commercial farmers even though they contribute to the economic growth of the country.

Koranteng (2010), Boonzaaier (2009) confirm that during the apartheid period white minority farmers were favoured over the black majority with the purpose to compel black emerging farmers from being part of commercial and to continue working as labourers. Hall (2004) indicated that in some instances black farmers have leased

their farms back to their previous original owners because they lack funds to farm it commercially. Emerging farmers in South Africa find it difficult to transits because of lack of support from the banks due to lack of lack of title deeds of the land to prove their ownership (Makhura, 2011).

This chapter is organised in to the following section; firstly the problem statement, motivation, significant of the study and the aim of the study. Secondly is the objective of the study and the research question and lastly is the definition of concepts, outline of the dissertation and the research limitation.

1.2 Problem statement

This study is concerned with the slow progress by emerging farmers in the transition from subsistence to commercial. The slow transition on emerging farmers is caused by number of factors like lack of land and title deeds , failure to access financial support ,lack of skills and failure to acquire technical infrastructure, lack of agricultural market, lack of information on agricultural market, lack of farm infrastructure, lack of transport, natural disaster and theft, socio-economic and institutional factors and lastly the increase in competition amongst agricultural and to achieve this the Department of Agriculture and Rural development must take full responsibility. According to Van Rooyen and Mene (1996) the emerging farmers face problems related to the uncertain and fragmented land rights, non-viable and small farm units and lack of infrastructure support.

Despite the attempt by the South African government to transfer farms to black ownership, black farmers still remain poor and have to compete without technical skills (Makhura, 2001).The majority of the previously disadvantaged farmers part of mostly practice subsistence agriculture characterised by low production and lack of market (Moloi, 2010).The question that still remains to be answered is whether these subsistence farmers will ever grow to be commercial farmers, and white farmers continue dominating commercial farming. This prompted the researcher to engage in this study that will identify the challenges that make emerging farmers not to succeed as they should.

1.3 Motivation

The researcher was motivated to undertake this study because of the persistent failure of the local black farmers in the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality to transform from subsistence to commercial farmers. The findings of this study therefore will identify the challenges the black emerging farmers face, and provide them with the possible solutions to become commercial farmers in order to contribute positively to economic growth, rural development and agricultural development. As espoused by Moloi (2010), emerging farmers can contribute positively to economic growth, rural development and agricultural development and it will also increase rural income, food security and rural employment. Finally, the study will positively contribute to the current body of knowledge as it will propose to both government and emerging farmers to consider the findings and recommendations as vital in the development and implementation of policies that seek to address the emancipation of previously disadvantaged communities, and be able to provide such communities with necessary knowledge and skills for self-economic development.

1.4 Significance of the study

The knowledge from this study will also assist the Department of Agriculture in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality to develop effective strategies that will benefit and transform black emerging farmers to reach the commercial farming status that may also contribute to the economic growth of Limpopo Province. The study through its recommendations will also assist policy makers in the South African government to identify loop holes in the implementation policies, Acts and regulations, in order to benefit black emerging farmers. The study will also motivate them to grow into commercial farming, and contribute positively to the welfare of the farmers and the growth of economy of the country. Researchers and other academics who are interested in such kind of a research nationwide will benefit from the research as it will serve as the basis for other similar studies in other South African provinces.

1.5 Aim of the study

The aim of the study is to investigate the challenges facing by black emerging farmers in the transition from subsistence to commercial in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality, and the role played by the Limpopo Department of Agriculture in ensuring that such transits takes place.

1.6 Objectives

The objective of the study is to;

- Identify strategies put in place by the Limpopo Department of Agriculture in assisting emerging farmers to be become commercial farmers
- Determine the role played by the Limpopo Department of Agriculture in ensuring that the emerging farmers become successful commercial farmers.
- Examine challenges and constraints affecting black emerging farmers in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality.

1.7 Research question

The study will be guided by the following research questions**:**

- What are the strategies that are put in place by the Limpopo Department of Agriculture in assisting emerging black farmers to become commercial farmers?
- What is the role played by the Limpopo Department of Agriculture in ensuring that the black emerging farmers become successful commercial farmers?
- What are the challenges and constraints affecting black emerging farmers in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality?

1.8. Definition of concepts

Emerging farmer: Emerging farmer is a farmer who has the desire and is increasingly working towards commercialising his/her production (Greenberg 2013:4).

Commercial farmer: Commercial farmer is a farmer whose main objective is to earn income from the sale of his/her produce. He/she constitutes the minority of the small-scale farmer (Greenberg 2013:4).

Subsistence Farmer: Subsistence farmer is a farmer who is based on production feasibility and subsistence requirements and selling only whatever surplus product is left after household consumption requirements are met (Jaleta et al 2009:4).

Strategy: Strategyis a term that refers to a complex views of thoughts, ideas, insights, experiences, goals, expertise, memories and perspective (Nickols 2016).

1.9 Outline of the dissertation

Chapter one introduces the topic of the research. The introduction gives the background on the challenges and opportunities of emerging farmers in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality in Mopani District under Limpopo Province followed by research problems, research questions and, also the purpose of the study which leads to the objectives of the study.

Chapter two reviews the challenges faced by black emerging farmers in Ba-Phalaborwa. The focus is on the importance of agriculture and economic development in Asiatic countries like India and African countries, the land reform in South Africa and the challenges facing black emerging farmers that prevent them from realising their aspirations of being commercial.

Chapter three reviews the research design and methodology that will carry out the actual research; study area and population, data analysis, the qualitative and quantitative research. Description of the method, data collection method and the justification of why the method is selected, sampling and sampling size will also follow.

Chapter four focuses on presentation of findings and data analysis. Figures and tables will be used to indicate the response of the respondents followed by the interpretation of findings and presentation of key findings.

Chapter five reports on the findings and key findings from literature reviews and interview where challenges that hamper the emerging farmers to transits to commercial farming will be summarised and conclusive remarks will also be summarised.

1.10 Research limitations

The study is limited to the black emerging farmers from the five villages in Ba-Phalaborwa and extension officers of Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality under Mopani District.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The previous chapter gave background of the study, wherein the problem statement, rationale, aim and objectives were provided. The chapter also presented research question and a summary of the research methodology. In this chapter, various literature sources from different scholars and researchers on the role of agricultural sector and the socio-economic development from a global perspective is explored.

Firstly the importance of agriculture and economic development in India as a developing country will be discussed. Secondly the agricultural sector and its role in Asiatic countries like India, as a developing country outside Africa is deliberated upon. Furthermore the debate on agricultural economic development with special emphasis on South Africa is discussed. Again the chapter present challenges faced by emerging farmers in South Africa that prevent them from realising their aspirations of being commercial farmers. Finally literature on emerging farmers in the Limpopo province with specific reference to the Ba-Phalaborwa emerging farmers is looked at.

2.2 International perspective on the role of agriculture

The focus of this study is the importance of agriculture in the lives of the people. Agriculture is generally understood to refer to farming which is accepted as a production of food in the world. Webster Dictionary (2015) refers agriculture as the science of production of crops and livestock on a farm. Wilkin et al (2015) state that in the modern and post-modern era agriculture is a key to economic development of any country and throughout the world agriculture is respected by all people because of its role in the economy of the country. This implies that in all the continents of the world agriculture is held in high esteem because of its contribution to the survival of the people. According to Klobucha (2013) in the United States of America, for example, agriculture is a major industry which provides the Americans with source of income.

2.2.1. Agriculture in India

Agriculture plays a major economic role in Asiatic countries such as India. In India half of the population depends on agriculture as a source of income and as such it is important for economic development. India is also regarded as the second country after China, with the highest population in the world. Indian economic statistics also reveal that 14% of Indian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well as 11% of Indian exports are based in agriculture (Department of Agriculture, India, 2013).

According to Tripathi and Prasad (2009) in that time of independence in India agriculture was the main source of national income and livelihood where seventy two percent of working population was in farming and this made agriculture to be the most dominant in the economy of the country. The growth rate of India is 2, 6 percent per annum as compared to 1 percent before independence about fifty years ago and they depend on food grain.

Kumar (2014), states that in India agriculture is economically inherited from their forefathers. In 2011 to 2012 agriculture increased by 9.08 percent and, this shows that sixty percent of Indian population are still working in agriculture sector. The population of India is now growing fast and overcrowded, and farmers are given very small land because of lack of space and they are resource poor (Haris 2014).

2.2.2. Agriculture in African countries

African countries are also dominated by agriculture. According to Nepad (2009), agriculture is also important for the economy of African countries as it contributes towards important priorities of Africa, such as eradicating poverty and hunger, stimulating trade and industry, fast development of industries, creation of jobs, human security and shared prosperity. An important feature of agriculture in Africa is that it is dominated by women. For example, according to NEPAD (2009), African women constitute about seventy percent of the workforce in agriculture and women play a significant role in food production and security. This is not surprising because traditionally, African women dominate farming and the production of food, for example, in Nigeria women take up farming for economic reasons such as

production, processing and trading of such food crops as maize, rice, cassava, yam and palm oil (Shaver, 2001).

In sub Saharan countries like Tanzania agriculture is the main source of food and income for rural areas where seventy eight percent of people are engaged in farming. Like the whole world they have the challenges of climate change like what the whole world is experiencing (Majule, Ngongondo, Kallanda-Sabola, lamboll, Stathers, Liwenga, Ngena: 2008).

2.3 The role of agriculture in South Africa

In South Africa, agriculture also plays a major role in the socio-economic development of the country and society. Various sectors of agriculture such as forestry, fisheries and food production play a major role in the socio-economic development of South Africa and they are regarded as a backbone of South African economy (Republic of South Africa, 2015). This is confirmed by the how the land is used in South Africa and the analysis of 2015 South African economy. According to the 2015 report of Department of agriculture, over 80% of South Africa's surface area is used for agriculture and the 2015 Analysis of South African Economy, reveals that the agricultural sector of South Africa contributed 2.6% to the GDP of South Africa and around 10% of formal employment. Furthermore, the research conducted by de Lange (2011:05), reveals that agriculture is practised on eighty four hectors of private farms in South Africa, called commercial sector, and on 16 million ha of communal land and they are used for crop and livestock production.

2.4 Land reform in South Africa

Historically, all black people were dispossessed of their land after colonization of South Africa in 1652. The Land Act of 1913 formalised the land dispossession of black South Africans and limited African land ownership to "native reserves, with communal land tenure administered by traditional leaders (Department of Agriculture, 2001). By 1991, the former homelands covered about 13.9% of South Africa (Department of Agriculture, 2001). Since 1994, the political changes in South

Africa have ushered in unprecedented changes in society. The agricultural sector has also been affected by the changes taking place in society. Land reform was one of the major promises made to the black population after the end of apartheid and the new government had promised to redistribute one third of the land to black farmers by 2014 (Iob, 2012).

To address the anomalies of the past the promulgation of the Provision of Land and Assistance Act, Act 126 of 1993 gave power to the government to identify land that would be proactively acquisitioned for, among other things, agricultural purposes with an aim of granting subsidy to “persons who have no land or who have limited access to land, and who wish to gain access to land. The history of liberation in the Southern part of Africa was rooted in land struggle as central political denominator that fuelled the fight against white settlers and Africans based on territorial rights and the rights of access to resources such as farming. Thus the struggle over land was fundamentally a struggle of rights over ownership, control, access and use of land (Kariuki, 2009:1).

As stated by Mukhari (1994:12), apartheid policies pushed millions of Black South Africans into overcrowded and impoverished reserves, homelands and townships. In addition, capital-intensive agricultural policies led to the large scale of eviction of farm dwellers from their land and homes. Land Reform Policy Document (2012:5) states that the colonialism and apartheid undermined African agriculture when the white farmers, through substantial state subsidies and the availability of cheap black labour, developed a model of large-scale commercial farming in South Africa: so-called subsistence farming in the communal areas, and white commercial farming. Black emerging farmers emanated from the group of black farmers who were excluded from the economy of the country during apartheid.

In 1994, the new government of South Africa started to correct all the mistakes of the past of taking land from the people by force, forcing people out of the land and denying all Black people to own land, by enacting new legislations and producing new policies. One of the legislations that were enacted is called “Land Restitution Act of 1994”. This act was used to invite persons or communities who lost their properties due to apartheid laws or practices after 1913, to submit their claims for returning of land, which is called “restitution” or to receive financial compensation.

The aim of the new law was to assist the government to transfer about thirty percent of white commercial farms to the Black people of South Africa, who were disadvantaged by the apartheid government by 2014 (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations,(2010). A report by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (2010) reveals that in March 1999, 67 531 claims by individuals or communities from both rural (28%) and urban (72%) areas were submitted to the government.

Since 1994, the government has embarked on a comprehensive land reform programme to address the racial imbalance in land holding and secure the land rights of the historically disadvantaged (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations 2010).

The report indicates that many claimants from urban opted for financial compensation and by December 2002 the total financial compensation was R1.2 billion. The claimants from rural areas, on the other hand, opted for the return land and by December 2002 about 571 232 hectares of land were returned to the people at a cost of R442 million (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, 2010). Another law which was enacted to correct the mistakes of the past was the Extension of Security of Tenure Act of 1997. This act was designed to give people, especially farm workers, security of tenure, over houses and land where they work and stay. The types of tenure included private ownership, communal ownership and renting (Department of Agriculture, 2001).The act was made because many Black South Africans do not have secure tenure of their homes and the land which they use and are therefore vulnerable to unfair eviction. Other land Acts are Prevention of illegal occupation of Land Act of 1998, for the eviction of illegal occupants and Land Reform Act of 1996 (Department of Agriculture, 2001), for protecting the rights of labour tenants who live and grow crops or graze livestock on farms and they cannot be evicted without a court order.

After 1994, the government also started a programmes aimed at providing the disadvantaged and the poor with land for housing and small scale farming. In 2001 the Department of Agriculture of South Africa established a land distribution programme called Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development Programme

which was designed to help the previously disadvantaged citizens from African, Coloured and Indian communities to buy land or agricultural implements specifically for agricultural purpose. This programme allowed any agricultural land of South Africa, regardless of its present tenure status, to be able to get land for housing and small scale farming. This programme gave financial assistance in the form of grants to the claimants to enable them to purchase the land (Department of Agriculture, 2001).

The Department of Land Affairs and the Department of Agriculture work together to oversee the whole process of helping prospective farmers to purchase land through Land Redistribution for Agricultural development Programme grant which is a non-refundable form of funding or financial contribution using a formula to determine how much an individual will get based on the money they have or inputs in the farming operations on that piece of land or a combination of the two, a person contributes towards the purchasing of that particular land(Department of Agriculture 2001).

Land redistribution process was very slow, for example, Jacobs (2003) indicates that at the end of end of 2002 about 1.9 hectares was delivered through restitution and redistribution. However, a comparison of actual land transfers with the targets stated in policy documents shows that the government is still falling short of its own delivery targets. Makhura (2011) states that It has taken the government nine years to reach a target it set for the first year of the programme only South Africa's plans to undo the wrongs of apartheid by returning land seized from native blacks has not worked as planned, because today, less than eight percent of the land has been redistributed. As the process of land delivery proceeds, challenges facing emerging farmers are beginning to emerge more clearly. It is therefore very important to understand the challenges experienced by the emerging farmers in South Africa.

The process of willing buyer willing seller did not achieve the desired goal of returning the land to the previously disadvantaged. All productive farms are highly priced and cannot be accessed by government to resettle the dispossessed. According to Kariuki (2009:12) in Pepeteka (2013:9) the South African Land Bank targeted to redistribute 30 percent of land to farmers by 2012, but only 7, 5 percent

of land was transferred which is much lower than targeted. The reason for the slow pace of land reform is that land transfer is based on the principle of “willing buyer, willing seller”, meaning that government relies on the discretion of landowners whether to sell or not, 1994 the South African Land Bank targeted to redistribute thirty percent of land to black farmers within five years. However only one percent of land was redistributed by 1999 to black farmers

In 1994 the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) was a tool to be utilised to navigate land reform and to effectively address injustices of forced removals, the historical denial of access to land and to ensure security of tenure for rural dwellers. Furthermore, sections 25(5) and 25 (7) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that it is the duty of the state to ensure that citizens who were dispossessed of land after the 19th of June 1913 gain access to land in an equitable manner. To ensure that the provisions of the Constitution are realised the government introduced the Proactive Land Acquisition Strategy (PLASS) in 2007 that would see African people acquiring full ownership of land for, among other things, agricultural purposes

The Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality under the Mopani District embraced these policies and are developing black emerging farmers on crop and livestock farming, and to specialise in informal marketing where they sell their products to the public to raise money for their family need. The aim is to develop these subsistence farmers into commercial farmers. Unlike their affluent white counterparts, as mentioned by Fairlamb and Nieudwoudt (1990:284), emerging farmers have to exit the poverty cycle and experience sustainable economic growth through training and capacity building, increased productivity and support services such as access to credit. Large numbers of subsistence farms are run by black emerging farmers while white farmers dominate in commercial farms. Kariuki (2004) states that approximately 20 000-30000 white farmers currently own 102 million hectors of land, alongside 1,2 million black small-scale or emerging farmers who share about 17 million hectors in the homelands. Their level of success is measured by their level of knowledge and production in the agriculture production; however, it seems they are struggling in their quest to become commercial farmers. It is upon this premise that the

researcher wants to engage in this research to determine challenges that these farmers are facing in becoming commercial. The successful implementation of the Programme would then be evident when blacks become successful farmers.

2.5.The emerging farmers in South Africa

The main focus of this study is the challenges experienced by emerging farmers in South Africa, with special reference to emerging black farmers in the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality, Mopani District of the Limpopo Province. Before analysing the emerging farm sector, it is very important to understand the concept “emerging farmers”. Due to historical, political and socio-economic conditions, there are many terms in South African literature, referring to farmers who practice agriculture that is not commercially sustainable. The terms include previously disadvantaged farmers, small holder farmers, subsistence farmers, small growers, emerging farmers, emerging growers, small scale farmers and black farmers (Van Averbeke & Mohamed, 2006:137).

In this study the concept emerging farmer will be used by the researcher. An emerging farmer is generally defined as subsistent farmer who is gradually starting to be a commercial farmer (Nieuwoudt, 2000; Gelderblom, 2003). The emerging farmer starts commercial farming in a very low scale but is highly motivated to become a fully-fledged commercial farmer. That is why the emerging farmers are seen as representing evolutionary steps on a linear development trajectory from subsistence farmer to emerging farmer and lastly to commercial farmer (Makhura, et. al., 1996). This implies that in order to become a full-fledged commercial farmer, each farmer must pass through various stages. In other words, an emerging farmer is in developmental stages of commercial farming that requires external support in order to farm successfully.

A comprehensive description of an emerging farm sector is given by Massyn & Ramsdeen (2014), who describes it as the farm sector which consists of a farmer, who:

- was previously disadvantaged;

- was given land by government via the land reform process;
- has operating knowledge of farming but lacks technical know-how, farm and risk management skill;
- lacks access to formal markets, finance and usually rely on government grant funding.

In other words, an emerging farm sector in South Africa is a farm sector which consists of a farmer, who adopted commercial farming recently and unlike other farmers, is showing great interest in commercial rather than subsistence farming. Another characteristic of emerging farming is that the farmers do not have enough land and do not have access to local and international markets (Ramsdeen, 2014).

2.6. Challenges facing emerging farmers in South Africa

There are challenges facing and hindering the growth and development of small scale or emerging farmers to grow into commercial farming. These challenges are failure to access financial support lack of skills and failure to acquire technical infrastructure, lack of agricultural market, lack of information on agricultural market, lack of farm infrastructure, lack of transport, natural disaster and theft, socio-economic and institutional factors and lastly the increase in competition amongst agricultural businesses.

2.6.1. Failure to access financial support

The first challenge experienced by emerging farmers is their failure to access financial support. In South Africa, the rand and the high interest rate, also contribute to the financial challenges facing emerging farmers (Machete, 2004).

Throughout the world, businesses need financial support in order to improve productivity and become successful and the agricultural sector is not an exception. Agricultural productivity is also improved by getting credit from financial institutions. Masango (2006) indicates that the agricultural sector needs modern technology and infrastructure for running daily farming operations and to gain access to more developed local and international markets. Getting such modern technology and

infrastructure requires a substantial amount of capital which the emerging farmers do not have.

Many researchers agree that the major challenge of emerging farmers is the lack of financial support from the financial institutions of South Africa and that there are various reasons why emerging farmers are not able to get financial loans from financial institutions. Key and Runsten (1999:385) for example emphasise that many farmers in developing countries do not get financial support because they have no crop insurance. Financial institutions give loans only to insured businesses.

Financial institutions need to be assured that the farmers will be able to pay their loans even if there is crop failure due to natural disasters. Miller and Jones (2010:14), indicates that farmers in general take very long time to get their income because crops take a long time to give their products. During that time there is high risk of the crops for failing to give their products due to natural disasters. This results in defaults in principal and interest repayments (Miller & Jones, 2010:14).

Emerging farmers also fail to get loans from financial institutions due to lack of available security which should be given to the lenders as a fall back for any loan they received (Key & Runsten, 1999:388). In addition, in rural areas, emerging famers are not able to access loans because financial institutions are not allowed by law to claim the farm property. Due to high risks in the provision of finance to emerging farmers, financial institutions charge very high interest rates. Machete (2004) on the other hand, indicate that the increase of interest rates on the loans which is caused by the decline in the value of the

2.6.2.Lack of skills and failure to acquire technical infrastructure

The second challenge experienced by emerging farmers is the lack of skills and failure to acquire technical infrastructure due to lack of funds. This implies that, compared to established commercial farmers, emerging farmers do not have the essential skills to enable them to perform their agricultural tasks effectively. This is confirmed by Makhura, Goode & Coetzee (1998) who indicate that most commercial farmers are illiterate, lack skills in various activities such as cultivation, irrigation,

entrepreneur skills, and marketing, credit and management abilities. Makhura, Goode & Coetzee (1998), indicate that emerging farmers operate below the required levels of competition because they do not have the necessary experience because they worked as subsistence farmers for a long period.

Sasol (2006) and Massyn and Ramsdeen (2014) state that lack of skills of many emerging farmers force them to continue to practising old traditional methods of farming methods. This implies that emerging farmers still apply old cultural farming knowledge in a contemporary technologically advanced industry of agriculture. Molewa (2002) adds that another disadvantage of lack of farming skills is that the emerging black farmers are not able to prevent or fight diseases of their crops. It is therefore difficult for emerging farmers get markets for their products because big supermarket chains like Checkers and Shoprite prefer agricultural suppliers who have the necessary technical expertise and technologies that will enable them to adapt their products to the constant changing needs of the consumer (Louw, Jordaan, Ndaanga& Kirsten, 2008:17).

De Villiers (2004) indicates that most emerging farmers do not have the necessary experience related to implementing production strategies such as the allocation of prices to the production, division of their farming enterprises and renting of land. This makes it difficult for them to earn reasonable profit because there is a risk of under-pricing and over-pricing their production. De Villiers (2004), adds that emerging farmers are also unable to develop new markets, time their access to markets and initiate new contracts. This implies that emerging farmers are not capable of getting new customers and to spread their activities throughout the financial years. For example, some emerging farmers are only active during summer and during winter the whole farm is not working. All these contribute to the financial difficulties experienced by the emerging farmers in South Africa and all over the world. Consequently, most emerging farmers are not able to meet the quality standards set by fresh produce markets and food processors.

2.6.3. Lack of agricultural market

Emerging farmers experience challenges when marketing their products. The most common marketing challenge facing the emerging farmers in South Africa is to operate small scale business. Due to their long exposure to traditional farming

methods, emerging farmers are inclined to operate their farms on a small scale and sell their products at a fixed price (Makhura 2011). According to the Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa (2011), even when the emerging farmers have access to more land, their production capacity is limited by lack of resources and agricultural skills. This makes difficult of the emerging farmers to access financial support from the financial institutions.

Another challenge that makes it difficult for emerging farmers to market their production is their inability to produce quality products. In the modern era, many people are very careful about the quality of food they eat because of the emphasis on their health. Simmons (2002:14) indicates that for health reasons, many supermarket chains emphasise the quality of food to be sold to their customers in order to ensure uniformity in quality. This implies that in order to produce high quality products, the emerging farmers should have sufficient resources such as land, labour force and capital.

However, in South Africa and throughout the world, many emerging famers are not able to produce quality products because of their lack of resources and agricultural skills. This is supported by Bienabe *et al.* (2004), who indicate that the failure of the emerging farmers to get sufficient resources has a negative effect on the way in which emerging farmers can benefit from opportunities offered by the agricultural markets. This also influences agricultural markets to acquire their agricultural products from preferred suppliers that can provide a consistent and continuous supply and can meet the health and quality requirements.

Another marketing challenge faced by emerging farmers is the lack or absence of agricultural markets in the remote rural areas. This is confirmed by Timmer (1997) who emphasises that many rural areas throughout the world do not have formal agricultural markets or agricultural industries and that there are very few remote areas with complete and effective agricultural markets. Consequently, emerging farmers in remote rural areas are compelled to market their products at lower prices to the local communities in their areas. This is because it will be very costly to hire transport to transport their agricultural products to the urban areas.

2.6.4. Lack of information on agricultural market

The fourth challenge facing emerging farmers is the lack of information on agricultural markets. According to Bienabe, Coronel, Le Cog and Liagre (2004), many emerging farmers lack information on product prices, quality requirements, potential buyers and best places and times to sell their products. Many emerging farmers are forced to acquire inaccurate or unreliable agricultural market information from other emerging farmers which contributes to the decline of the business. According to Kotze (2007), there is a decline in their businesses and emerging farmers find it difficult to comply with supermarket standards to compete with commercial farmers as well as to produce the desired quality and quantity of products. This indicates that emerging farmers also have a challenge of high market transaction costs and this include the costs of information, negotiation, monitoring, coordination and enforcement of contracts and all of them make it difficult for emerging farmers to be successful in farming.

According to Makhura (2001), the high transaction costs are caused by the absence of formal markets and lack of information. This view is confirmed by D'Hease and Kirsten (2003), who emphasise that the high transaction costs are caused by amongst others, poor infrastructure, long distance to the markets, poor access to assets and communication services in remote rural areas. The reality is that only commercial farmers are able to access lucrative markets because they have sufficient capital to cover the high production and transaction costs.

2.6.5 lack of farm infrastructure

Bienabe, Coronel, Le Cog and Liagre (2004), indicate that emerging farmers also have a problem of lack of farm infrastructure such as such as post-harvest store rooms and cold-rooms to keep their products in good condition. The lack of proper storerooms is a great challenge to emerging farmers because it compromises the quality of the products which limits them to enter into the highly competitive agricultural markets. Store rooms are very important to the emerging farmers because they increase the flexibility of farmers in selling their products as well as their bargaining power. Inconsistency in terms of production, quality and quantity, in supplying products to markets is also experienced as a challenge by emerging farmers. Many experts agree that the majority of emerging farmers throughout the

world are not consistent in supplying sufficient high quality products to agricultural markets. For example, Louw, Madevu, Jordaan and Vermeulen (2004:25) indicate that many emerging markets are only able to deliver fresh high quality products to the agricultural markets for only two or three months in a year. This implies that if the emerging farmers were the only suppliers of agricultural products, the agricultural markets will be without agricultural products in the next nine months of the year. This leads to the end of the emerging farming business.

2.6.6 Lack of transport

Transportation as the sixth challenge has also been identified as a major challenge experienced by emerging farmers around the world. Many emerging farmers are poor and therefore do not have transport to carry the agricultural products to the markets and where it is available it is often too expensive. The lack of transport by emerging farmers result in the loss of quality and late delivery which in turn lead to lower prices of agricultural products.

2.6.7 Natural disaster and theft

The seventh challenge experienced by emerging farmers is the natural disasters and theft of their products. Natural disasters and theft have a great negative effect on emerging farmers because they can cause both the emerging farmers and commercial farmers of South Africa to fail (Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa, 2011). Excessive rains also damage the crops and make it difficult for emerging farmers to harvest. In other farming areas of South Africa, emerging farmers have problems of bush fires, stock theft and bad roads. The emerging farmers' challenges are worsened by the fact that farmers who are facing droughts are not able to get immediate funding to engage in farming activities. Makhura (2011) states that it was regarded as a risk to lend black emerging farmers money as they do not have land ownership or property rights to own land which could be used as a security.

2.6.8 Socio-economic and institutional factors

The eighth and last challenge experienced by emerging farmers is the socio-economic and institutional factors. According to Guzman and Santos (2001), the socio-economic and institutional factors include education, age, household size and gender of household's heads. The socio-economic and institutional factors in-directly affect the success and economic development of the emerging farmers. On the other hand, the farmer's income often varies due to socio-economic factors such as education level, age of household head and household size.

In South Africa, the low level of education of emerging farmers has a negative impact of farm production. The high level of education of the emerging farmers enables the emerging farmers to understand and interpret farming market information correctly, communicate their farming business ideas and to possess effective farming management competence. This view is supported by Mohammed and Ortman (2005) who emphasises that there is a direct positive relationship between the level of education and successful performance in farming.

With regard to the age of the head of the household, Makhura (2001) indicates that age of the head of the household is considered a crucial factor since it determines whether the household benefits from the experience of an older person or has to base its decisions on the risk-taking attitude of a younger farmer. Magxinga *et al* (2005) states that, as farmer's age increases, it becomes more difficult to respond to opportunities, including accessing the local market. In addition, age can also affect the response to modern innovations in farming practices. The household size also determines the success or failure of the farm. Mathonzi (2000) indicates that the size of the large household which is actively involved in farming is useful in the provision of farm labour. Gender is also regarded as crucial in determining the success or failure of the farm. According to Argawal (1997), for a long time, women were not regarded as real farmers but a study conducted by Makhura (2001) revealed that female households were positively related with livestock sales and female farmers generally participate in livestock markets more than male farmers do.

2.6.9 Increase in competition amongst agricultural businesses

The last marketing challenge experienced by emerging farmers is the increase in competition amongst agricultural businesses. This is confirmed by Iob (2012), a senior researcher in Cape Town's Institute for Poverty, Land and Agrarian Studies. According to Hall (2008) South Africa has now a free economy which is referred to as "liberalised economy", in which emerging black farmers are competing not only with established white farmers, who had the benefit of learning over time, but also with other producers on the global market (Iob, 2012). This is a major challenge to the emerging farmers of South Africa

2.7. Agricultural support programmes for emerging farmers

This section focus on the agricultural support programmes provided to emerging farmers. According to Vink, Van Rooyen and Karaan (2015), the cause of the failure of South Africa's land reform programmes is the lack of agricultural support programmes provided to emergent farmers. Among the most important of these, is the fact that policies that have succeeded in transferring land have not been supplemented with support to the beneficiaries to enable them to make productive use of land, this indicates that an emerging farmer has a challenge of lack of resources such as agricultural finance.

2.7.1 Broadening of Access to Agriculture Thrust

As 1994, a new programme called the Broadening of Access to Agriculture Thrust (BATAT) was established in South Africa, (Oettle *et.al*, 1998). The programme focussed on agricultural development and was aimed at initiating a shift away from white dominance in agriculture and to identify and implement strategies for developing black agriculture in South Africa.

2.7.2 Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme

After a certain period when it became clear that BATAT was not working, a remedial action in the form of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) was implemented to enhance the provision of support services aimed at promoting agricultural development (Vink, Van Rooyen & Karaan, 2015). The eventual result was that all the provinces of South Africa, failed to implement CASP and this was a major blow to all emerging farmers.

Generally, developing countries have established parastetal institutions with an aim of channelling credit to small scale and emerging farmers (Machete, 2004). This is one of the approaches used by governments in developing countries to promote emergent agricultural development. The Department of Agriculture (2006) regard an emerging farmer as a suitable beneficiary of the government's land reform programmes in South Africa. This implies that the emergent farmer is mainly dependent on the state and state organisations for support and finance. Agricultural finance is a subsection of finance of any country that is focused on the provision of finance towards agricultural activities. This can range from support in provision of resources, production, distribution, and wholesale and marketing of agricultural products (Small Business Development 2009).

In South Africa, emerging farmers are financially assisted by banks, agricultural cooperatives and agribusinesses, the Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa (30%), private creditors and other financial institutions (Machete, 2004). This is confirmed by Rajan. *et.al* (2010) who emphasise that the agricultural finance includes the provision of all socio-economic and financial support to emerging farmers which is accompanied by lending procedures, rules, regulations, monitoring and controlling of the various formal financial institutions All these procedures are very significant for the emerging farmers because they deal with credit requirements of the agricultural sector and the terms and conditions for lending. The Department of Agriculture in South Africa provides vegetable packs of seeds, and fertilizer, short-term agricultural production loans, equipment such as small irrigation pumps and equipment and sprayers and livestock such as cattle, sheep goats and sheep to emerging farmers' .Many developing countries like South Africa have also

established parastatal institutions which are responsible for funding the emerging farmers.

Access to agricultural funding is an important element of empowering emerging farmers (Hedden-Dunkhorst,Mathonzi, & Mphahlele, 2001). Moser (1996) referred agricultural funding as one of the accelerators of agricultural development in the whole world because access to funding assists all farmers to obtain or afford the factors of production. In South Africa there are various financial institutions that provide financial support to emerging farmers.

2.7.3. The Land Bank of South Africa

The “Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa” is one of the financial institutions which provide financial support to the farmers. The Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa has been the leading agricultural finance in South Africa since it was established in 1912 (Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2016). The Land Bank provides the financial services to both established commercial farmers and emerging farmers. The Land bank is therefore a special agricultural bank guided by a government mandate to provide financial services to the commercial farming sector and emerging farmers from the historically disadvantaged backgrounds (Department of Agriculture 2000) Today, supporting emerging farmers of South Africa is regarded as both a core objective of public policy and an urgent economic necessity. The Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa does not get financial subsidy from the government but gets its money from the money market (Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2016). It competes with other financial institutions to lend money from the markets which it then lends to clients at market related interest rates. The Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa is however, exempted from paying taxes and dividends and it uses the income to support development. The Land bank is therefore, addressing how agricultural financial services can be improved to support the development of agriculture in general, and emerging farmers in particular.

The Land Bank has various term loans for agriculture, such as long-term mortgage loans, medium-term loans, and short-term loans which are aimed at financing land purchases and production costs. The only disadvantage of the Land Bank is that it is not able to reach all the emerging farmers with loans because most emerging farmers are not able to get agricultural credit (Hedden-Dunkhorst, 2001).

2.7.4. Small Enterprise Finance Agency

Another financial institution which can finance emerging farmers is the Small Enterprise Finance Agency (SEFA). The Small Enterprise Finance Agency lends money to the commercial banks and other lenders who in turn support commercial farming and emerging farming organisations. The loans include mortgage, equity share scheme and production loans.

2.7.5. The National Empowerment Fund

The National Empowerment Fund (NEF) is another financial institution which provides financial support to emerging farmers. The National Empowerment Fund was designed to promote sustainable change in social and social relations and supporting the goals of growth and development in the rural economy through financing of sustainable enterprises (Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2016).

2.7.6. Independent Development Trust

The Independent Development Trust (IDC) is another financial institution of South Africa which provides financial support to emergent farmers. The Independent Development Trust provides support to a wide range of food and non-food production activities in the agricultural sector Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2016).

2.7.7. The Old Mutual Masisizane fund

The Old Mutual Masisizane Fund is a financial institution which provides financial support to the emerging farmers. The mandate of the Old Mutual Masisizane Fund is to contribute to employment creation, reduction of inequality, economic growth and attraction of investment to small, medium and micro enterprise development and promotion of entrepreneurships (Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2016).

2.7.8. Micro Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa

The Micro Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa (MAFISA) provides financial support to emerging farmers. The Micro Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa was established in 2004 to provide financial assistance to economically active rural communities of South Africa, (Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries 2016). The main intention of Micro Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa is therefore the provision of financial support of the whole agricultural sector, which includes commercial and emergent farmers. The Micro Agricultural Financial Institutions of South Africa provides short term to medium term production loans to enhance agricultural, forestry and fisheries activities of South Africa.

2.7.9 Kagiso Trust

Kagiso Trust also contributes in the provision of financial support to the emerging farmers, small scale producers and communal land areas to enable them to start or expand their enterprises in South Africa (department of Agriculture 2001).

2.7.10. Small Enterprise Development Agency

The last financial institution which is also ready to provide support to the emerging farmers is the Small Enterprise Development Agency (SEDA). This is an institution which provides only information to emerging farmers, instead of financial support. It provides information to emerging farmers, small enterprises and prospective enterprises that will help and encourage them to start and build sustainable

business. The services provided by SEDA include business advice, commercial training, trade information, business assessments, technical support, and business mentoring and market access information, (Department of Small Business Development 2004).

2.8 Strategy for mitigating the challenges of emerging farmers

Apart from financial institutions, we have a strategy for mitigating the challenges of emerging farmers and this strategy is called “contract farming”. Contract farming is a transformation in agriculture that integrates various farmers such as independent smallholder farmers, traders, buyers, financial intermediaries and agricultural investors, into one organisation (Winn, Miller & Gegenbauer, and 2009:23). This arrangement can be described as a working relationship between the farmers and the buyers and the relationship is usually long-term in nature and based on interdependency and trust. The contract to buy and sell, known as contract farming, is a process which is aimed to improve the relationship between the buyers and the producers (Kirsten 2010).

2.9. Emerging farmers in the Limpopo Province

The focus of this research is the transition from subsistence to commercial: challenges faced by black emerging farmers in the Limpopo Province with special reference to the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality. The Limpopo Province is situated in the Northern part of South Africa. It is adjacent to the North West Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga and shares borders with Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique (See Fig.1 below). The Limpopo Province (LP) covers an area of 12,580,606 hectares and has a population of 5,871,791 accounting for 10.2% of the country’s total surface area. Limpopo Province consists of five districts, namely, Capricorn, Mopani, Sekhukhune, Vhembe and Waterberg, (Department of Water and Sanitation 2016).

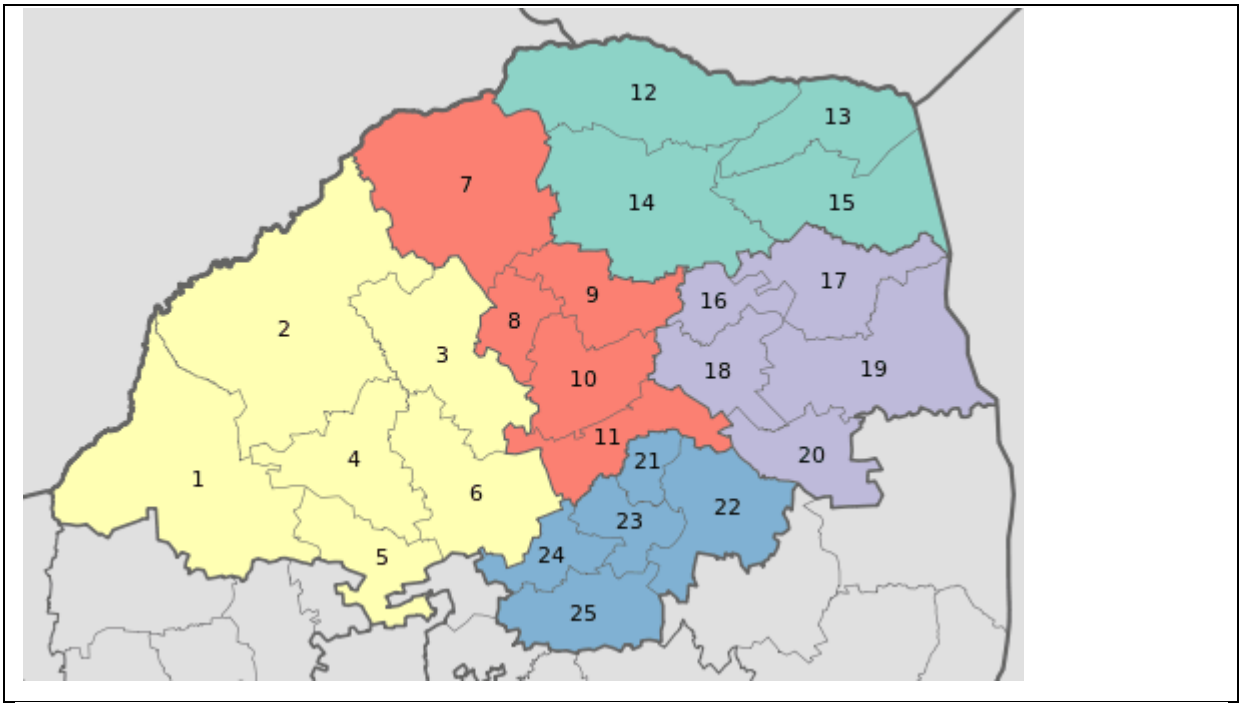

Figure 2.1: Map showing Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality (No. 13)

According to Oni, Nesamvuni, Odhiambo, Dagada. (2003), 89% of the population of Limpopo Province is classified as rural, and agriculture plays a major role in the economic growth and development of the province. Ikenoue (2009) states that the economy of Limpopo province is based on agriculture, mining and tourism, and agriculture contribute 15% of the economy and 20% of the workforce. The land reform in South Africa and Limpopo Province in particular is aimed at improving the lives previously disadvantaged communities in the rural areas and improving the economy.

There are two distinct systems of agriculture in the Limpopo Province, namely; the commercial system which occupies 14, 7% of land and subsistence agriculture which occupies 14% of the provinces land (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism 2007). According to 2011 report of Statistics South Africa (2011), there are 5000 commercial farmers in Limpopo Province. The report revealed that the two agricultural systems produce similar crops and livestock, but they differ in their methods of production, operation and marketing.

The commercial farms of Limpopo province occupy approximately 70% of the total land area, are found on the better agricultural land, employ large numbers of farm workers, practise large-scale farming with advanced production technologies, and are well-connected with formal agricultural markets of South Africa and the world (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism 2007).

Statistics South Africa (2011), also indicate that there are 273 000 small scale or subsistence farmers operating in the former homelands areas Limpopo Province and occupying 30% of the provincial and surface area. Another study conducted by Acheampong-Boateng, Menne, Raphulu, Tshovhote (2010) revealed that livestock farming is very popular in the Limpopo Province and the land used for grazing in the province comprises about 88 478 48 ha out of a total farming area of 10 548 290 ha, thus representing 83.9% of the total farming area in the province. These statistics reveal the importance of livestock production, especially grazing animals in the agricultural economy of the Limpopo Province.

A third system of agriculture, called ‘emerging farmer sector” was established in the Limpopo Province after the implementation of the land reform program, and it joined the commercial and subsistence sectors making up Limpopo agriculture (Whitbread, MacLeod, McDonald, Pengelly, Ayisi & Mkhari, 2011). The emerging farms of Limpopo Province are owned and managed by people who were allocated agricultural land through support from land reform programs. The main disadvantage of emerging farming in the Limpopo Province is that many emerging farmers have no previous commercial farming experience because they were subsistence farmers trying to make a living. This implies that commercial farming is completely new to them. Most emerging farm operations in Limpopo Province that have originated from the land reform schemes started emerging farming with livestock farming, primarily with cattle and goats (Whitbread, MacLeod, McDonald, Pengelly, Ayisi & Mkhari, 2011). The department of Agriculture of Limpopo Province play a key role in the training and mentoring of emerging farmers, but their main challenge is the contemporary drought which has struck the Limpopo Province and some provinces of South Africa. This study is therefore aimed at exploring the main challenges experienced by the emerging farmers of the Limpopo Province with special reference to the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality emerging farmers.

2.10 Conclusion

Chapter two dealt with literature review with regard to the challenges experienced by emerging farmers. The purpose of the review of literature was to shed light on various approaches and strategies implemented to improve the problem of small scale farming in South Africa. The literature review focused on the role of the agricultural sector, land and emerging farmers in South Africa, challenges faced by emerging farmers from growing into commercial farmers, agricultural support programs for emerging farmers in the Limpopo Province.

The literature review revealed that the emerging farmers are facing major agricultural challenges, particularly the challenges related to agricultural funding. This happens despite the fact that the government is putting more effort to address this problem though the development of a series of policies and intervention strategies. The literature further revealed however, that the implementation of the agricultural policies and programs related to emerging farmers leaves much to be desired. It is against this background that this study is conducted to investigate the impact of challenges faced by emerging farmers in the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality of the Limpopo Province. In the next chapter, the researcher will focus on empirical investigation which will include the research design and methodology.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction

In the previous chapter a review of relevant literature on the transition from subsistence to commercial: challenges facing black emerging farmers were discussed in full. This chapter describes the method to collect data from both the emerging farmers and extension officers and a brief definition of the variables will be presented in this chapter. The chapter focuses on the research approaches; design, methods and techniques that will be used to collect assess and interpret data in chapter four.

3.2 Research design

A research design is described as a plan or a blue print on how the researcher intends conducting a research (Babbie and Mouton, 2002:74). To support this definition Cooper and Schindler(2006:71) referred research design as the" blue print" of fulfilling research objectives and answering questions pertaining to the problem and phenomena being investigated. It specifies the methods and procedures for collection, measurement and analysis of data.

The researcher used both quantitative and qualitative research design, namely mixed research design which provides the complete understanding of the research. The reason behind utilizing mixed methods in this study was a complimentarily, in which findings from qualitative method augmented, enriched and complemented the findings from quantitative method to help create comprehensive understanding of the challenges facing emerging farmers in transition from subsistence to commercial (Greene, Caracelli and Graham, 1989). Qualitative research was employed to collect data from extension officers while quantitative research was used to collect data from emerging farmers. Both qualitative and quantitative research (mixed) design are described as follow:

3.2.1 Qualitative research design

According to Chauke (2010:5) qualitative research design is referred as the “design where data is collected in the form of words and observations as opposed to numbers and analysis based on interpretation of data collected as opposed to statistical analysis”. To support this definition, Partington (2003:109) describe qualitative as a method of data collection in which the procedures are not strictly formalized, the scope is likely to be undefined and more philosophical mode of operation is adopted. This method enables the researcher to get an in-depth understanding of first-hand information and phenomenon. The data collected will make the process of investigation define shape during the research study. In the next section the researcher has discussed the quantitative research design

3.2.2 Quantitative research design

Nyathi (2011:5) argues that the quantitative research method places heavily emphasis on using formalized standardized questions and predetermined response option in questionnaires and surveys administered to large numbers of respondent. Quantitative research is described as “enquiries that use operational definitions to generate numerical data to answer set questions of the study (Ary, Jacobs and Razaviev, 2002:565)”. To achieve the application of mixed research design depends on the type of the research method that the researcher uses.

3.3 Research method

According to Mabuza (2014:7) research methodology is referred as “an overall approach evident in the research process from theoretical foundation to strategies that are used in the collection and analysis of data”. To support this definition Milondzo (2003:9) argues that there is no single, perfect method of collecting data, this reason be maintains that collecting data by more than one method is a prudent procedure. In this study different types of research methods were employed to achieve the intending objectives stated in chapter one.

3.4 Study area

The study area of the study is the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality under Mopani District, situated at the North Eastern part of Limpopo. Ba-Phalaborwa municipality is 7, 462 square Kilometres with a population of 150 637, with black emerging farmers occupying 171, 22 hectares of land (Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality IDP: 2013/14-2015/16). The black emerging farmers are living in five villages such as Mashishimale, Majeje, Selwane, Makhushane and Maseke.

3.5 Population

To support this definition Nyathi (2014:8) defines population as a total number of species or elements or units or people found in a particular place. In this study the population is 160emerging farmers who are living in the five villages mentioned above and 22 extension officers working Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality.

3.6 Sampling and sample size

Sampling involves the selection of a relatively small number of elements from a larger defined group of elements and expecting that the information gathered from the small group allowed judgements to be made about the larger group (De Vos and Foushe, 1998:27). Bless & Achola (1995) state that the main issue in sampling is to allow for the accurate generalisation of results. To support this definition Nyathi (2014:9) defines sample as a subset of the population.

In terms of sampling technique, the two techniques used in this study include simple random and purposive sampling. The sampling techniques and selection of sample size for this study are as follow:

a) Simple random sampling for the quantitative part to select emerging farmers. The population of emerging farmers was 160 and using simple random sampling 50 emerging farmers were selected, which accounts for 31%; and

b) Purposive sampling for the qualitative part to select extension officers for interview. The population of extension officers was 22 and using purposive sampling (researcher's judgement) eight (8) extension officers were selected.

3.7 Data collection

Data collection involves collecting data from various sources for the purpose of study. Van Rensburg (2010), states that data collection is the collection of information that will be used to in the investigation. Cresswell (1998) indicated that there are different methods of collecting data which include questionnaires, interviews and checklists.

3.7.1 Questionnaire

This study used questionnaire to collect data from 50 emerging farmers. Questionnaire is a very valuable method for collecting quantitative data and it is a set of questions and scales designed to generate primary data for completion of the information required that underline the research objectives (Hair, Bush and Ortinau, 2000:440). Closed questions and some open ended follow-up questions were included in the questionnaire (see annexure B). Using face-to-face interview, the researcher collected data from 50 emerging farmers.The researcher employed a pilot study with five farmers in order to check the quality of data collection instruments. This was done to make amendments in the questionnaires where necessary.

3.7.2 One- on-one interview

This study used one-on-one interview to collect data from eight (8) extension officers. Interview is one of the most common methods of collecting qualitative data from respondents. Interview is a qualitative data collection instrument that enables

the researcher to obtain thick data to ensure more insights into the problem under investigation (Cohen, Manion and Morrison, 2000:47). The researcher used one-on-one interview method and interview schedule for extension officers to collect data.

3.8 Data analysis

Data analysis refers as the “process of unpacking object, phenomenon, entity, process or event that the researcher will be investigating (Saunders et.al 2003:234). In this study, the researcher has assessed, analysed and interpreted the data collected as follow:

3.8.1 Quantitative data analysis

Miles and Huberman (1994) refer quantitative data analysis as a numerical systematic approach used during data collection. Quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics. Data collected using questionnaire was analysed by means of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The data was analysed to find out the frequency (F), percentage (%) and total frequency (FX). The researcher has also employed tables, graphs to present the data.

3.8.2 Qualitative data analysis

Creswell (2002) regards qualitative data analysis as a process and procedures to an explanation. Qualitative data was analysed using content analysis technique. Data collected through semi structured interviews was classified into themes, coded, translated and interpreted according to variables stated under various sub-themes through interpreting emerging themes.

3.9. Validity and reliability

McMillan & Schumacher (2010), consider validity as a degree of congruence that addresses the validity of what the researcher sees and that which is real. According to Cooper and Schindler (2006) reliability is the characteristic of measurement which

concerns the accuracy, precision and consistency of the research which means that the research cannot be concluded if the measurement is not reliable and valid.

The following procedures were applied by the researcher to ensure the quality of data: a) In this study the researcher used different data sources such as emerging farmers and extension officers from five different villages to ensure quality of data b) Furthermore, the researcher employed different data collection instruments such as interview schedule, questionnaire and examining documents to ensure the quality of data. C) The researcher employed a pilot study with five farmers in order to check the quality of data collection instruments. This was done to make amendments in the questionnaires where necessary.

3.10. Ethical consideration related to data collection

Mbatha (2005:16) states that, ethics are moral principles based on values which are related to the way in which human beings conduct themselves, with respect to the wrongness and rightness of the motives which lead to actions. According to Mafunisa (2001:335) ethics is a set of rules or standards governing the behaviour and conduct of employees in an institution, and the said ethics deal with values that are related to human conduct, with respect to rightness or wrongness of particular actions and to the goodness or badness of the motives and ends of such actions of which rightness refers to what ought to be or what is approved and wrongness, refers to what ought not to be or what is disapproved of by society. Welmen, Kruger &Mitchel(2005) espoused that it is important for the researcher to be honest and respectful to the respondents when collecting data and that respondents should be assured that they will not be harmed.

In this study, participants were not being forced to participate in the research, they participate willingly. They were allowed to stop participating immediately if they feel like no longer participating. The researcher was committed wholeheartedly to the safety of the participants. The researcher was also being objective at all times when conducting the research. The researcher was not reveal Information that will harm the participants and their families and if the participants feel that their identity be confidential the researcher will do so. The researcher was honest and make sure

that lack of funds do not influence the research process and will also ensure that the reporting of findings are accurate.

3.11. Conclusion

In this study different research designs, approaches, methods and techniques were discussed in full so as to relate the theory into practice. Data was collected through SPSS version. The research has tried to maintain the balance between the validity and the reliability in the study. In the exception of some of the limitation that had been identified by the researcher in some of the research approaches and methods, all of them are useful as long as they are used appropriately in the study.

In the next chapter the researcher will focus on data collection, analysis and discussion of results. The applicability and the relevancy of the data towards the transition from subsistence to commercial: challenges facing black emerging farmers will be looked upon.

CHAPTER FOUR: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

The focus of chapter three was on the description and rationale for the selection of research design and the methodology used to gather in this study this chapter provide an analysis and interpretation of data collected by means of questionnaire and semi-structured interview. The data was collected and analysed in response to the problem posed in chapter one. Data was collected from 58 respondents. 50 of the respondents are emerging farmers from the 5 villages in the Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality. These villages are Majeje tribal authority, Mashishimale tribal authority, Maseke tribal authority, Makhushane local authority and Ba-Phalaborwa Ba-Selwane tribal authority. 8 respondents are extension officials from the difference section in the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality, namely, Control Animal health technician, Production scientist with specialisation in Animal production ,assistance Director under extension and Advisory crop production, two Agriculture advisor – crop production, Agriculture advisor – animal production, Agriculture Scientist- crop production , Assistant Director- Agribusiness.

The chapter present research findings according to the three research objective; (1) to identify strategies put in place by the Limpopo Department of Agriculture in assisting emerging farmers to be become commercial farmers. (2) to determine the role played by the Limpopo Department of Agriculture in ensuring that the emerging farmers become successful commercial farmers.(3) to examine challenges and constraints affecting black emerging farmers in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality. Qualitative data collected through semi structured interviews was classified into themes, coded, translated and interpreted according to variables stated under various sub-themes. Data collected through empirical investigation questionnaire was analysed by means as Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24. The data was analysed by means frequency (F), percentage (%) and total frequency (FX). The researcher has also employed tables and graphs to analyse and interpret quantitative data.

4.2 Presentation of findings from questionnaire for emerging farmers

SECTION A: BIOGRAPHICAL DETAILS OF RESPONDENTS

1. Gender

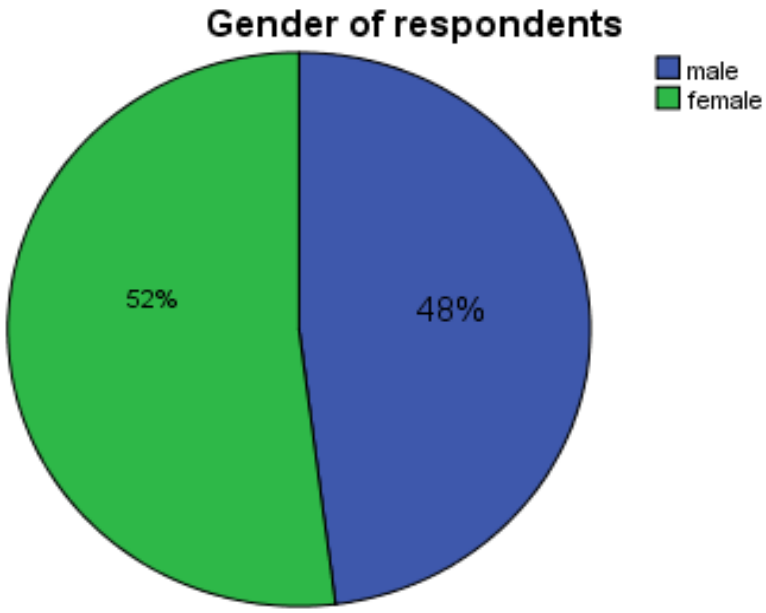

Figure 4.1 genders of respondents

The respondents were asked to provide their gender status to determine the proportion of female emerging farmers.

Figure 4.1 above shows that majority 26(52%) are female emerging farmers and 24(48%) are male emerging farmers. This shows that the land reform programs targets emerging women farmers. According to NEPAD (2009) African women constitute about seventy percent of the workforce in agriculture and they play a significant role in food production and security.

2. **Age group**

Table 4.1 Age group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	31-40	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	41-50	6	12.0	12.0	16.0
	50+	42	84.0	84.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The respondents were asked to provide their age to determine their age group.

Table 4.1 above shows that the majority 42(84% are emerging farmers with 50 years and above ,emerging farmers with 41-50 years are 6(12%) and emerging farmers who are between 31-40 years of age are 2(4%). It shows that there are many older emerging farmers than young emerging farmers. Aged emerging farmers are likely not to succeed the reason being that they are no longer active and it will be difficult for them to adopt new methods and technologies of farming. This is supported by Magxinga et al (2005) who indicates that the age of emerging farmers is crucial as it becomes more difficult to respond to opportunities and to access market.

3. **Level of Education**

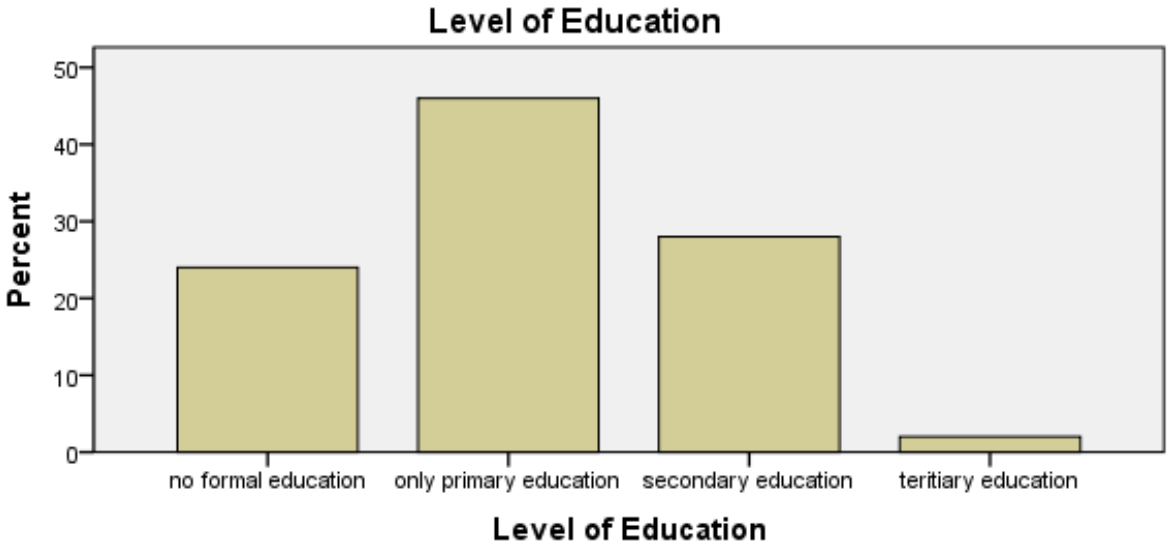

Figure 4.2 level of education

The respondents were asked to provide their level of education to determine their educational qualification status.

Figure 4.2 indicates that emerge farmers with only primary education are 23(46%), emerging farmers with secondary education are 14(28%). emerging farmers with no formal education are 12(24%) and emerging farmers with tertiary education is 1(2%). Low level of education may results in low level of managerial skill. Emerging Farmers with low level of education usually find it difficult to respond to technology and other ways that will enhance production. Mohammed and Ortman (2005) indicate that farmers with low level of education have negative impact on farm production. People with tertiary education are not interested in farming and the reason may be that they are still employable.

4. Marital status of respondents

Table 4.2 marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	married	37	74.0	74.0	74.0
	single	7	14.0	14.0	88.0
	widow	6	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to provide their marital status

The table above shows that 37(74%) of emerging farmers are married, 7(14%) of emerging farmers are single and 6(12%) of emerging farmers are widows. This shows that only married emerging farmers are interested in farming the reason might be to supplement their salaries.

5. **Are you the ownership of the farm?**

Table 4.3 farm ownership status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

Emerging farmers were asked about their ownership status to determine ownership.

Table 4.3 above indicates that 50(100%) of respondents are the farm owners.

6. **Do you have Title deed of the farm?**

Table 4.4 title deed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	7	14.0	14.0	14.0
	no	43	86.0	86.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked if they have title deeds of their farm to determine their ownership status.

The majority of emerging farmers with 43(86%) are without title deeds and those with title deeds are 7(14%). This shows that the highest numbers of emerging farmers are not the rightful owners and all they have is a permission to occupy.

7. For how long have you been farming?

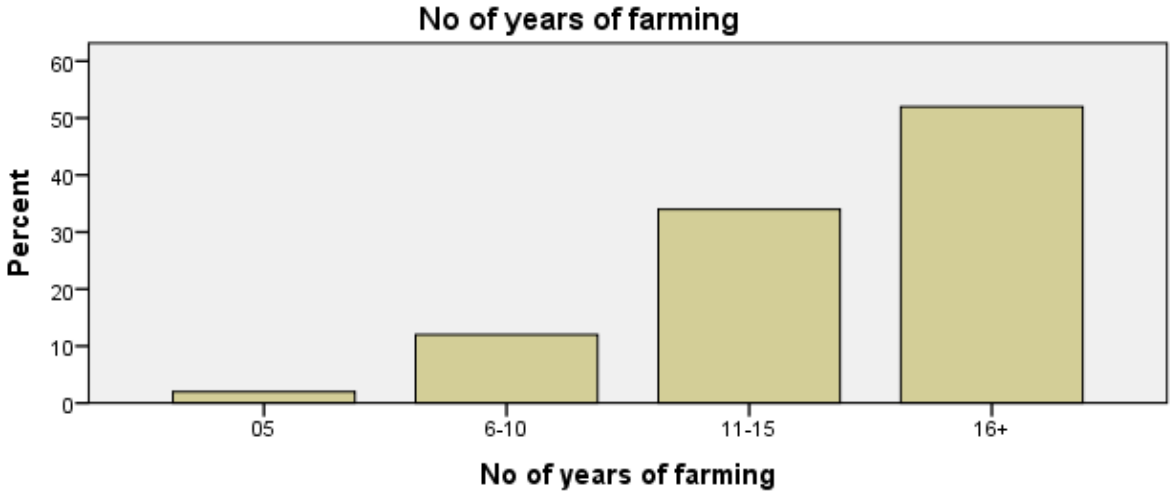

Figure 4.3 numbers of years in farming

Emerging Farmers were asked to indicate their number of years in farming to determine their experience and knowledge in farming industry.

Figure 4.3 above shows that emerging farmers with more experience are sixteen years and above at 26(52%), followed by emerging farmers who have been farming for 11 to 15 years at 17(34%), emerging farmers with 6 to 10 years are at 6(12%) and the lowest are emerging farmers with 5 years and below at 1(2%). The majority of emerging farmers have 16 years and above and this means that the chance of succeeding is very high because of their experience.

SECTION B: EXISTING SUPPORT STARTEGIES FOR EMERGING FARMERS

9. Where do you get support to run your farming activities?

9.1 Do you get support to run your farming activities from the public (Department of Agriculture and Rural Development)?

Table 4.5 farming activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	49	98.0	98.0	98.0
	no	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to indicate where they get the support to run their farming activities.

In table 4.5 the majority of emerging farmers with 49(98%) agreed to have received support to run their farming activities from public institutions like Department of Agriculture and Rural development this shows that the public institutions are the main source of support for the emerging farmers mostly in the form of extension service. According to Vink, et al. (2015) the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and Land Reform implemented CASP to emerging farmers with the aim of providing support.

9.2 Local government / Municipality?

Table 4.6 Local government or Municipality

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	no	46	92.0	92.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the support they received to run their farming activities from the Local government or Municipality.

Table 4.6 above shows that 46(92%) of emerging farmers disagreed that they receive the support from Local government or local municipality while 4(8%) Emerging agree that they get support from local government or local municipality.

9.3 Provincial and National Government?

Table 4.7 support from Provincial and national Government.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	no	46	92.0	92.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked if they receive the support to run their farm activities from provincial and National Government.

Table 4.7 above indicates that the majority of emerging farmers 46(92%) did not receive any support from Provincial and National government whereas 4(8%) of emerging farmers agree that they get the support from provincial and National Government.

9.4 Other department

Table 4.8 Other departments

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
	no	47	94.0	94.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked if they get the support to run their farming activities from other departments.

Table 4.8 above indicates that 47(94%) of emerging farmers do not receive support from other departments and only 3(6%) of emerging farmers indicates that they receive support from other departments like Department of Economic Development.

10. What supports are provided by the public institutions (Department of Agriculture, Department of Land Reform and Rural Development)?

10.1 Financial support or money to invest in farming activities

Table 4.9 financial support or money to invest in farming activities**.**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	9	18.0	18.0	18.0
	no	41	82.0	82.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to indicate if extension officers from the public institutions like Department of Agriculture, Department of Land Reform and Rural Development provide them with financial support or money to invest in farming activities.

Table above indicates that 41(82%) of emerging farmers do not receive any financial support, money to invest in farming activities was provided by the Department of Agriculture, Department of Land Reform and Rural Development and 9(18%) of emerging farmers agree that Department of Agriculture and Rural Development provide them with financial support or money to invest in farming activities. Masango (2006) states that the agricultural sector needs modern technology and infrastructure for running daily farming operations and to gain access to more developed local and international markets. Getting such modern technology and infrastructure requires a substantial amount of capital which the emerging farmers do not have.

10.2 Extension services by extension officers

Table 4.10 extension services

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	34	68.0	68.0	68.0
	no	16	32.0	32.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the extension services support from extension officers to determine the provision of services provided by extension officers in the development of farming.

The table above shows that 34(68%) of emerging farmers agreed that extension officers in the public institutions support them with extension services from public institution whereas 16(32%) of emerging farmers did not receive any support from extension officers.

10.3 Awareness creation on how to manage production risks such as drought and market associated to price

Table 4.11 Awareness creation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	18	36.0	36.0	36.0
	no	32	64.0	64.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about awareness creation on how to manage production risks such as drought and market associated to price to determine the type of support provided by extension officers.

32(64%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have never received any support and 18(36%) of emerging farmers agree that they have received support in terms of awareness creation on how to manage production risks such as drought and market associated to price fluctuations.

10.4 Infrastructural support

Table 4.12 infrastructural support

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	11	22.0	22.0	22.0
	no	39	78.0	78.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to indicate if the public institution supports them with Infrastructural support.

The majority of far emerging farmers 39(78%) disagree of receiving infrastructural support and 11(22%) of emerging farmers agree to have infrastructure support. The majority of emerging farmers do not have access to infrastructure that will enable them to reduce costs and this result in low production. This is also supported by Bienabe et al (2004) that lack of infrastructure compromises the quality of the products which limit the emerging farmers to compete in the market.

10.5 Farming inputs and equipment, e.g. improved seeds, tractor

Table 4.13 farming inputs

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	20	40.0	40.0	40.0
	no	30	60.0	60.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the support provided by public institution on farming inputs and equipment, for example, improved seeds, and tractor.

Table 4.13 shows that 30(60%) of emerging farmers disagree of receiving support from public institution and 20(40%) of farmers agree that public institution supports them with farming inputs and equipment.

10.6 training on crop farming

Table 4.14 training on crop farming

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	20	40.0	40.0	40.0
	no	29	58.0	58.0	98.0
	12	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the provision of training on crop farming by the public institution to determine their knowledge on crop farming

Out of 100% 29(58%) of emerging farmers have never received any training on crop farming whereas 20 (40%) agreed to have received training on crop farming. Only 1(2%) of emerging farmers received training. Training can boost their production.

10.7 Training on livestock farming

Table 4.15 livestock farming

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	no	46	92.0	92.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the support on livestock farming to determine their knowledge on livestock farming**.**

The above table shows that 46(92%) of emerging farmers have not been provided with training on livestock whereas 4(8%) of emerging farmers have been provided with support.

10.8 training on farm management

Table 4.16 farm management

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
	no	40	80.0	80.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the training on farm management

The majority of emerging farmers 40(80%) indicated that they have not received training on farm management whereas 10 (20%) of emerging farmers agree that they have received training on farm management.

11. What type of infrastructure you have access to?

11.1 access to road

Table 4.17 access to road

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	available	49	98.0	98.0	98.0
	not available	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the access to infrastructure such as road.

The majority of emerging farmers 49(98%) indicated that they have access to road whereas 1(2%) of emerging farmers revealed that they do not have access to road. Transporting the produce is easy and consumers are able to visit the farms.

11.2 Access to water

Table 4.18 access to water

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	available	39	78.0	78.0	78.0
	not available	11	22.0	22.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the access to water

Emerging farmers 39(78%) have access to water whereas 11(22%) of emerging farmers do not have access to water. If farms are without water there will be no production and farmers will run at a loss.

11.3 Access to electricity

Table 4.19 Access to electricity

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	available	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
	not available	44	88.0	88.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging Farmers were asked about the access to electricity.

44(88%) of emerging farmers do not have access to electricity whereas 6(12%) of emerging farmers have access. This may be the results of cable theft or that the government did not install electric cables.

11.4 Access to telephone

Table 4.20 Access to telephone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	available	22	44.0	44.0	44.0
	not available	28	56.0	56.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging Farmers were asked about the access to telephone

The table above shows that 28(56%) of emerging farmers do not have access to telephones in their farms whereas 22(44%) of emerging farmers have access to telephones. In this modern world telephone are a means of communication with the outside world.

11.5 Access to other infrastructure

Table 4.21 Access to other infrastructure

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	available	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
	not available	47	94.0	94.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the access to other infrastructures like store house.

The majority of emerging farmers 47(94%) do not have access to other infrastructure whereas 3(6%) of emerging farmers have access to other infrastructure like store house.

12. What type of services provided by extension officers?

12.1 Advice on farming activities

Table 4.22 Advice on farming activities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	14	28.0	28.0	28.0
	no	36	72.0	72.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the advice on farming activities that they have received from the extension officers to determine their knowledge on farm activities**.**

The above table shows that 36(72%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have not received any advice on farm activities from extension officers and 14(28%) emerging agree to have received advice on farm activities from extension officer. Emerging farmers need to change with times if they really need to compete with the world.

12.2 Advice on marketing the produce

Table 4.23 Advice on marketing of farm products

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	8	16.0	16.0	16.0
	no	42	84.0	84.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.23 indicates that 42(88%) of emerging farmers have never received any advice on marketing of farm products from extension officers whereas 8(16%) of emerging farmers have been advised on marketing of their products. This shows that there is less communication from the extension officers. Bienabe et al (2004) indicate that many emerging farmers lack information and are forced to acquire inaccurate or unreliable agricultural market information.

12.3 Advice on bookkeeping

Table 4.24 Advice on bookkeeping

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
	no	44	88.0	88.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging Farmers were asked about advice on bookkeeping to determine their book keeping skills and knowledge.

The above table shows that 44(88%) of emerging farmers have not received any advice on bookkeeping from extension officers whereas 6(12%) emerging farmers have received advice on bookkeeping. Bookkeeping contribute towards the success of the farm.

12.4 Advice on technologies

Table 4.25 Advice on technologies

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	7	14.0	14.0	14.0
no	no	43	86.0	86.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about advice on technology

The findings shows that 43(86%) of emerging farmers have not received advice on technology whereas 7(14%) of emerging farmers agree to have received advice on technologies from extension officers. knowledge in technology makes it easy for farmers to compete with the outside world. Technology plays an important role in faming.

12.5 Other advices

Table 4.26 other advices

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	no	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

Emerging farmers were asked about other advices they have received from extension officers.

All the emerging farmers 50(100%) indicated that they have not received any other advice from extension officers.

13. What type of farm inputs and equipment are available to you?

13.1 Tractors

Table 4.27 Tractors

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	available	8	16.0	16.0	16.0
	not available	42	84.0	84.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging Farmers were asked about the availability of tractors**.**

The above table shows that 42(88%)of emerging farmers indicated that tractors are not available to them whereas 8(16%) of emerging farmers indicated that tractors are available to them. Most of the farmers use privately owned tractors and charged according to hectors.

13.2 Fertilizers

Table 4.28 fertilizers

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	available	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
	not available	44	88.0	88.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the availability of fertilisers.

The majority of emerging farmers 44(88%) indicated that fertilisers are not available to them whereas 6(12%) emerging farmers indicated that fertilisers are available. The majority of emerging farmers mentioned that they cannot afford to buy fertilisers

because they are expensive. They use traditional fertilisers they learned from their forefathers.

13.3 improved seeds

Table 4.29 improved seeds

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	available	14	28.0	28.0	28.0
	not available	36	72.0	72.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the availability of improved seeds.

The above table shows that 36(72%) of emerging farmers said that improved seeds are not available whereas 14(28%) emerging farmers have improved seeds available. Majority of emerging farmers rely on seeds they buy from the supermarkets and their neighbours.

13.4 Irrigation

Table 4.30 irrigation

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	available	12	24.0	24.0	24.0
	not available	38	76.0	76.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the availability of irrigation facilities.

Table 4.31 shows that 38(76%) of emerging farmers indicated that irrigation is not available whereas 12(24%) of the emerging farmers said there is irrigation. The emerging farmers mentioned that irrigation equipment are very expensive they cannot afford to buy they use hosepipe to water their crops.

13.5 Other types of farm inputs

Table 4.32 others

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	available	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
	not available	47	94.0	94.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about other available type of farm inputs.

The majority 47(94%) of emerging farmers indicates that other types of farm inputs are not available whereas 3(6%) of emerging farmers shows that there is availability of other inputs like equipment.

14. How do you rate your crop farming skills?

14.1 Soil cultivation skills

Table 4.32 soil cultivation skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	18	36.0	36.0	36.0
	insufficient	29	58.0	58.0	94.0
	do not know	3	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to rate their cultivation skills

The above table indicates that 29(58%) of emerging farmers have insufficient cultivation skills whereas 18(36%) emerging have sufficient cultivation skills and only 3(6%) of emerging respondents do not know cultivation skills. This can result in a crop loss

14.2 irrigation skills

Table 4.33 irrigation skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
	insufficient	36	72.0	72.0	92.0
	do not know	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to rate their irrigation skills

The table above shows that the majority 36(72%) of emerging farmers have insufficient irrigation skills, 10(20%) emerging farmers have sufficient irrigation skills and 4(8%) emerging do not know. Water and Irrigation is necessary to water crops.

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14.3 Pests control skills

Table 4.34 pests control skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	32	64.0	64.0	64.0
	insufficient	16	32.0	32.0	96.0
	do not know	2	4.0	4.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to rate their pests control skills.

The above table shows that 32(64%) of farmers have sufficient knowledge of controlling pests, 16(32%) of emerging farmers have insufficient knowledge and 2(4%) of emerging farmers they do not know pests control skills. Chemicals used to control pests need a farmer who is educated to understand the instructions so that it does not harm the crops and results in crop loss.

14.4 Weeds controlling skills

Table 4.35 weeds controlling skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	14	28.0	28.0	28.0
	insufficient	32	64.0	64.0	92.0
	do not know	4	8.0	8.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about the weeds controlling skills.

According to the above table emerging farmers with insufficient knowledge of controlling weed are 32(64%), emerging farmers with sufficient knowledge are 14(24%) and emerging farmers who do not know how to control weed are 4(8%). The majority of emerging farmers have insufficient skills and this may results in poor production because if weeds are not properly controlled they grow faster as they compete with the crop for nutrients.

14.5 packaging skills

Table 4.36 packaging skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	insufficient	36	72.0	72.0	80.0
	do not know	10	20.0	20.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to indicate their packaging skills in crop farming

According to the above table emerging farmers with insufficient packaging skills are 36(72%, emerging farmers who do not know about packaging are 10(20%) and emerging farmers with sufficient packaging skills are 4(8%). The majority emerging of farmers have insufficient packaging skills and this can cause their crops to rot and results in crop loss.

15. How do you rate your livestock farming skills?

15.1 livestock health care

Table 4.37 livestock health care

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
	insufficient	30	60.0	60.0	72.0
	do not know	14	28.0	28.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to rate their livestock health care skills to determine their knowledge in livestock health care.

Table above shows that emerging farmers with insufficient livestock health care skills are 30(60%), emerging farmers who do not know about livestock health care are 14(28%) and only 6(12%) of emerging farmers have sufficient skills on livestock health care. This shows that most farmers rely on animal health technicians.

15.2 livestock hygiene skills

Table 4.38 livestock hygiene skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	insufficient	29	58.0	58.0	68.0
	do not know	16	32.0	32.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to indicate if they have livestock hygiene skills

According to the above table 29(52%) of emerging farmers have insufficient skills in livestock hygiene, 16(32%) of emerging farmers do not know livestock hygiene and 5(10%) of emerging farmers have sufficient livestock hygiene skills. They are unable

to identify and to prevent livestock diseases and outbreaks amongst livestock that are sick until their conditions worsen and they rely on veterinary when they dip their livestock.

15.3 livestock breeding skills

Table 4.39 livestock breeding skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
	insufficient	28	56.0	56.0	68.0
	do not know	16	32.0	32.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to indicate their livestock breeding skills.

According to the above table emerging farmers with insufficient livestock breeding skills are 28(56%), emerging farmers who do not know of livestock breeding skills are 16(32%) and emerging farmers with sufficient livestock breeding are 6(12%). Most of the emerging farmers they rely on Production Scientists with specialisation in Animal Production to breed their livestock.

15.4 livestock nutrition

Table 4.40 livestock nutrition

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	insufficient	29	58.0	58.0	66.0
	do not know	17	34.0	34.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers are asked about livestock nutrition skills to determine their knowledge in livestock nutrition.

Table 4.41 shows that 29(52%) of emerging farmers have insufficient skills in livestock nutrition, 17(34%) of emerging farmers do not know of livestock nutrition and 4(8%) of emerging farmers have sufficient knowledge of nutrition.

16. How do you rate your farm management skills?

16.1 Recording and registering

Table 4.41 recording or registering skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	7	14.0	14.0	14.0
	insufficient	23	46.0	46.0	60.0
	do not know	20	40.0	40.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to rate their recording and registering skill to determine their knowledge in recording and registering**.**

According to the above table emerging farmers with insufficient skills of recording or registering are 23(46%), farmers who do not know of recording and registering skills are 20 (40%) and emerging farmers with sufficient skills are 7 (14%). Recording need someone with better understanding and at least educated and without education farmers are unlikely to achieve.

16.2 Skills on marketing products

Table 4.42 skills on marketing products

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	insufficient	23	46.0	46.0	56.0
	do not know	22	44.0	44.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to provide their skills on marketing of product.

Table 4.41 shows that 23(46%) of emerging farmers have insufficient skills on marketing products, skills, they do not have marketing information and they cannot even price their products. They do not have transport, 22(44%) they do not know.5(10%) of emerging farmers have sufficient skills on marketing of products Makhura (2011) indicates that emerging farmers are have long exposure to traditional farming method and they are used to operate on small scale and they sell their products at a fixed price and they do not have skills in price allocation. De Villiers (2004), adds that emerging farmers are also unable to develop new markets, access to markets and initiate new contracts. This implies that emerging farmers are not capable of getting new customers and to spread their activities throughout the financial years. For example, some emerging farmers are only active during summer and during winter the whole farm is not working.

16.3 Maintenance of farm equipment skills

Table 4.43 maintenance of farm equipment skills

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	sufficient	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
	insufficient	22	44.0	44.0	56.0
	do not know	22	44.0	44.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to rate their maintenance of farm equipment skills.

According to the above table emerging farmers with insufficient maintenance of farm equipment skills are 22(44%), emerging farmers who do not know the maintenance of farm equipment are 22(44%) and emerging farmers with sufficient maintenance of farm equipment skills are 6(12%).

SECTION C: THE ROLE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

17. Are you aware of the role being played by Department of Agriculture, Department

Table 4.44 role played by the department

		Frequency	percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	27	54.0	54.0	54.0
	no	22	44.0	44.0	98.0
	3	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

The table above shows that 27(54%) of emerging farmers are aware of the role being played by Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

whereas 22(44%) of emerging farmers are not aware of the role being played by the Department. One of the emerging farmers said that:
The department train us and sometimes they assist us with seeds and they normally visit us.

18. In your opinion, do you think the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development is committed to help and support your farming business?

The findings shows that, 78% of the emerging farmers think that public institutions like department of Agriculture and department of Land Reform and Rural Development are not committed. One of the emerging farmers said that only veterinary sections are committed. They dip cattle regularly and they vaccinate our dogs. They also do awareness campaigns with their mobile clinic.

19. Are you satisfied with the support that you have received from the department?

Table 4.45 support from the department

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	16	32.0	32.0	32.0
	no	34	68.0	68.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to indicate if they are satisfied with the support from public institutions.

The table above indicates that 34(68%) of the emerging farmers are not satisfied with the support they receive from the department whereas 16(32%) of emerging farmers are satisfied with the support they receive from the Department. One of the emerging farmers said that,
We need our land. Land must be distributed to their owners and they must also assist us with resources. We need tractors and fertilisers.

20. What could have been done to improve the support service by the department?

One of the emerging farmers indicated that:
Public service officers should be committed to what they are appointed to do. The Department should train them so that they can train us. They take time to visit us. I have seen them a time ago when they were having functions. They have free cars and cell phones but they do not come or phone us. If they call you it means the Director is coming so they want us to protect them and we are tired they must work harder.

SECTION D: CHALLENGES FACING EMERGING FARMERS.

21. Currently, what are the challenges that face your farming?

21.1 Lack of property right or title deed

Table 4.46 Lack of property right or title deed

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	minor challenge	5	10.0	10.0	10.0
	major challenge	45	90.0	90.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked if lack of property right or title deed is a minor or major challenge.

The above table indicates that 45(90%) of emerging farmers regard lack of property right as a major challenge whereas 5(10%) of emerging farmers regard it as a minor challenge. According to Key and Runsten (1999), lack of property rights or title deeds is a major challenge to emerging farmers as they fail to get loans from the financial institutions like banks.

21.2 Insufficient farming size

Table 4.47 insufficient farm size

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	minor challenge	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	major challenge	48	96.0	96.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Farmers were asked to indicate if insufficient farm size is a major or minor challenge.

Table 4.48 above shows that 48(96%) of emerging farmers have major challenge with regard to the size of the farm, whereas 2(4%) of emerging farmers regard size of a farm as minor challenges.

21.3 Shortage of money

Table 4.48 shortage of money

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	minor challenge	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	major challenge	49	98.0	98.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked if they regard shortage of money as a major or minor challenge.

The majority of emerging farmers 49(98%) regard shortage of money as major challenge whereas 1(2%) of farmer see it as a minor challenge. Shortage of finance plays a crucial role in farming in emerging farmers. Miller and Jones (2010) indicates that crops take time to grow and there is always high risk of natural disaster that can also hinder crops to grow and this will also results in defaults in principal and interests payment . Shortage of money will enable emerging farmers to market their products.

21.4 Inadequate extension services

Table 4.49 inadequate extension services

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	minor challenge	4	8.0	8.0	8.0
	major challenge	46	92.0	92.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to indicate if inadequate extension services are a major or minor challenge.

The above table shows that 46(92%) of emerging farmers regard inadequate extension services as major challenge whereas 4(8%) of emerging farmers regard it as minor challenge.

21.5 Inadequate or damaged infrastructure

Table 4.50 inadequate infrastructure

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	minor challenge	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
	major challenge	49	98.0	98.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked to indicate if Inadequate or damaged infrastructure is a major or minor challenge.

The majority of farmers 49(98%) regard inadequate infrastructure as a major challenge whereas 1(2%) of farmers regard inadequate infrastructure as minor challenge. Inadequate or damaged infrastructure has negative influence in production. According to Masango (2006) for emerging farmers to succeed they need to have Morden technology and infrastructure to gain access to more developed and local and internationals markets.

21.6 Climate change (drought) risk on production

Table 4.51 climate change

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	major challenge	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

Emerging farmers were asked to indicate if climate change (drought) risk on production is a major or minor challenge.

The table above shows that all 50(100%) of emerging farmers regard climate change (drought) risk on production as a major challenge. Natural disaster has a negative effect on emerging farmers because they can cause both emerging farmers and commercial farmers to fail (Land and Agricultural Development Bank of South Africa, 2011).

21.7 Lack of market

Table 4.52 Lack of market

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	minor challenge	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	major challenge	48	96.0	96.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked if lack of market is a major or minor challenge to them.

The majority of emerging farmers 48(96%) regard lack of market as a major challenge whereas 2(4%) of emerging farmers regard lack of market as a minor challenge. Timmer (1997) emphasises that many rural areas throughout the world do not have formal agricultural markets, they are forced to market their products at lower prices to the local communities in their areas.

21.8 Lack of information and awareness on how to manage risks and dry function

Table 4.53 Lack of information and awareness on how to manage risks and dry function

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	minor challenge	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
	major challenge	44	88.0	88.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked if lack of information and awareness on how to manage risks and dry function is a major or minor challenge.

As shown in figure 4.54 the majority of emerging farmers 44(88%) lack information and awareness on how to manage risks and dry function whereas 6(12%) of emerging farmers regard it as a minor challenge.

22. What are your Future plans about your farm?

Table 4.54 farm future plans

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	continue	46	92.0	92.0	92.0
	not continue	3	6.0	6.0	98.0
	do not know	1	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Emerging farmers were asked about their future plans about their farms.

The majority of emerging farmers 46(96%) still want to continue with their farms in the next five years, 3(6%) of emerging farmers they do not want to continue and 1(2%) of emerging farmers do not know.

23. How do you see yourself In the next five years?

Table 4.55 five years to come

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Same	2	4.0	4.0	4.0
	commercial	28	56.0	56.0	60.0

	do not know	20	40.0	40.0	100.0
	Total	50	100.0	100.0	

Table 4.56 shows that 28(56%) of emerging farmers see themselves in commercial farming in the coming five years, 20(40%) of emerging farmers they do not know and 2(4%) said that they do not see themselves transiting to commercial status.

4.3 PRESENTATION OF FINDINGS FROM OFFICIALS AND EXTENSION WORKERS

A. Summary Biographic profiles of respondents

The total number of extension officers interviewed were 8, of which, 5(62%) were males and 3(38%) were females. This indicates that males are dominating in the institution. All extension officers 8(100%) have degree and above.4(50%).of extension officers have 21 years of experience and above.3(37.5%) of the extension officers were Agriculture Advisor in crop production under extension and advisory services section, 1(12.5%) was a Production Scientist- specialisation in animal production, 1(12.5%) is an Assistance Director – Agribusiness, Agriculture Scientist 1(12,5%) , Control Animal Health Technician 1(12.5%) and Agriculture Advisor in animal production 1(12,5%).

SECTION B: SUPPORT STARTEGIES FOR EMERGING FARMERS

Question 1

In your opinion, which public institutions are responsible for supporting emerging farmers? Please explain:

The findings shows that 75% of extension officers indicated that Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. One of the extension farmers said that the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development as well as other sister departments like Department of Social Department, Department of Public works, Department of water Affairs, Department of Fishery and forestry, Department of Land

Affairs, Department of Environmental affairs, South African Police Services, Department of Justice and other programmes such as *Letsima* which assists with tractors and inputs, F*etsatlala* assists with inputs, Land Care and CASP.

Question 2

What supports are provided by your organization (department) to help emerging farmers? Please explain:

The findings reveals that 75% of extension officers indicated that Technical support and advisory services. One of the extension workers said the department supports emerging farmers with Technical support as well as Advisory services, this include Animal health services, animal production, nutrition, breeding and general management crop production, uses of pesticides, cultivars, land care infrastructural support, production inputs, marketing of agricultural produces and soil analysis are provided by Department of Agriculture and Rural Development.

Question 3

What types of infrastructural support services available for emerging farmers? Please explain:

According to the findings 62.5% of extension officers indicated that fencing irrigation infrastructure, boreholes and one of the extension officers said Building of dipping infrastructure, irrigation system, inclusive of water pump, livestock watering, drips, Jojo tanks, water canal, fencing, pack houses, poultry houses and machinery such as tractors are types of infrastructural support services.

Question 4

What type of extension services available for emerging farmers? Please explain:

The findings shows that 37% of extension workers indicated business plans, help farmers to sustain their farms and one of the extension officers said Extension services such as reducing livestock due to drought they are facing, They were given advices on using fertilizers during ploughing, given seeds as the best seeds to produce more yield and practice rotational grazing.

Question 5

What type of farming inputs and equipment available for emerging farmers? Please explain:

According to the findings 75% % of extension workers indicated that animal fed, agro chemicals, irrigation systems and one of the extension workers said that system like Seedling, seeds, manure or fertilisers, pesticides, livestock feeds and medication mainly for poultry as well as supply of layers and one day old chicks, tractors and its implements as well as irrigation drips are types of farming inputs and equipment that are available for emerging farmers.

SECTION C: THE ROLE PLAYED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Question 6

To what extend is your organisation (department) committed to help and support emerging farmers? Please explain:

The findings shows that 50% of extension officers highly committed in giving technical advices to emerging farmers and one of the extension officers indicated that Department send Extension and Animal Health technicians to give technical support to emerging farmers and also give them fertilisers, vaccination and seeds and also feeds during drought for livestock.

Question 7

Are you satisfied with the support rendered to emerging farmers by your department? Please explain:

According to the findings 62.5% of extension officers indicated that they are not really satisfied as most officials need to be capacitated, the emerging farmers are not fully covered and one of the extension officers said that the support is not enough, the manpower is also not enough, funding is also limited sometimes they are not provided on time; however technical support is in the right direction.

SECTION D: THE CHALLENGES FACING EMERGING FARMERS

Question 8

Currently what are the challenges that face emerging farmers? Please explain:

The findings reveal that 75% of extension officers indicated that lack of access to financial support, mechanisation and access to market, drought and one of the extension officers said that challenges facing emerging farmers currently are Shortage of land; lack of infrastructure; lack of grazing land, erratic rainfall, stock theft drought and lack of farming capital.

Question 9

What should be done by your organisation (department) to further empower emerging farmers in transits from subsistence to commercial? Please explain:

The findings indicates that 25% of extension officers indicated that the department should assists with finance to improve their infrastructure provide irrigation equipment and one of the extension officers said that the department should acquire more manpower should be acquired; specialists, relevant resources such as vehicles for field workers, working equipment; provision of sufficient and relevant training, demonstration and workshops; inclusive of exposure visits and mentorship programmes on ground.

4.4 SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

Objective 1: Support strategies for emerging farmers

Response from emerging farmers

- 49(98%) of emerging farmers agreed that they received support to run their farming activities from public Institutions like Department of Agriculture and Rural development. This shows that the department acts as the main source of support for the emerging farmers mostly in the form of extension services. 46(92%) of emerging farmers disagreed that they have received the support from Local Government or local Municipality.

  46(92%) of emerging farmers did not get ant support from Provincial and national government and 47(94%) did not receive any support from other departments and only 3(6%) of emerging farmers received support from other departments like Department of Economic Development.
- 41(82%) of emerging farmers did not receive financial support or money to invest in farming activities from Department of Agriculture and Rural development .34(68%) of emerging farmers agreed that extension officers in public institutions support them with extension services, whereas 16(32%) did not receive any support from extension officers. 39(78%) of farmers disagree receiving infrastructural support from extension officers. 30(60%) of emerging farmers disagree to have been provided with farming inputs and equipment, for example, improved seeds and tractors. 29(58%) of emerging farmers have never receive any training on crop farming .lack of training can results in poor production and loss on profit.46(92%) of emerging farmers disagreed to have receive training on livestock farming. 40(80%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have not received training on farm management.
- 49(98%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have access to road and farmers will be able to market their produce and transport them with ease.39(78%) of emerging farmers have to have access to water44(88%) of emerging farmers do not have access to electricity. This may be the results of cable theft or that the government did not install the cable. 28(56%) of

emerging farmers do not have access to telephones. In this modern world telephone is a means of communication with the outside world. 47(94%) of emerging farmers do not have access to other infrastructure like store house.

- 36(72%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have not received any advice on farming activities this will make it difficult for farmers to compete with the outside world. 42(84%) of emerging farmers have never received advice on marketing of products.44(88%) of emerging farmers have not received advice on bookkeeping and without it farmers will not be able to contribute towards the success of the farm.43(86%) of emerging farmers did not receive advice on technology from extension officers and lack of knowledge in technology makes it difficult for farmers to compete in the market. Technology plays a very important role in farming. All the emerging farmers 50(100%) indicated that they have not received any advice from extension officers.
- 42(84%) of emerging farmers indicated that tractors are not available to them. Most of the farmers use to hire privately owned tractors which they charge per hector. 44(88%) of emerging farmers indicated that fertilisers are not available and they stated that they cannot afford to buy because they are expensive so they rely on traditional fertilisers. 36(72%) of emerging farmers indicated that improved seeds are not available and they rely on seeds they buy from the supermarket and their neighbours. 38(76%) of emerging farmers indicated that irrigation is not available they mentioned that irrigation equipment is very expensive and they cannot afford to buy so they use hosepipe to water their crops. 47(94%) of farmers mentioned that they do not have other types of farm inputs.
- 29(58%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient cultivation skills. 36(72%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient irrigation skills as they do not have irrigation equipment. 32(64%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have sufficient knowledge on how to control pests. Chemicals used to control pests need a farmer who understands the instructions so that the chemicals do not harm crops to avoid crop loss. 32(64%) of emerging farmers have insufficient knowledge of controlling weeds and this may results in poor production because weeds usually grow

faster if they are not properly controlled and they compete with crop nutrients. 36(72%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient packaging skills and this can cause their crops to rot and results in crop loss.

- 30(60%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient livestock health care and they rely on animal health technicians. 29(58%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient livestock hygiene and they are unable to identify and to prevent livestock diseases and outbreaks amongst livestock that are sick until their conditions worsen, and they rely on control animal health technicians or state veterinary. 28(56%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient skills in livestock breeding and they rely on production scientists with specialisation in animal health production to breed their livestock. 29(58%) of farmers have insufficient livestock nutrition skills.

- 23(46%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient recording and management skills recording need someone with better understanding to achieve. 23(46%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient marketing skills to market their product and22(44%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient skills in maintenance of farm equipment.

Response from Extension officers

75% of extension officers indicated that Department of Agriculture and Rural Development as well as other sister departments like Department of Social Department, Department of Public works, Department of water Affairs, Department of Fishery and forestry, Department of Land Affairs, Department of Environmental affairs, South African Police Services, Department of Justice and other programmes such as *Letsima* which assists with tractors and inputs, *Fetsatlala* assists with inputs, Land Care and CASP.

75% of extension officers indicated that Department of Agriculture and Rural Development provide Technical support as well as Advisory services, this include Animal health services, animal production, nutrition, breeding and general management crop production, uses of pesticides, cultivars, land care

infrastructural support, production inputs, marketing of agricultural produces and soil analysis

62.5% of extension officers indicated that Building of dipping infrastructure, irrigation system, inclusive of water pump, livestock watering, drips, Jojo tanks, water canal, fencing, pack houses, poultry houses and machinery such as tractors are infrastructural support services that are available for emerging farmers.

37% of Extension services such as reducing livestock due to drought they are facing. They were given advices on using fertilizers during ploughing, given seeds as the best seeds to produce more yield and practice rotational grazing

The majority 100% of extension officers indicated that farming inputs and equipment available for emerging farmers are System like Seedling, seeds, manure or fertilisers, pesticides, livestock feeds and medication mainly for poultry as well as supply of layers and one day old chicks, tractors and its implements as well as irrigation drips

Objective 2: The role played by public institution

Response from emerging farmers

- 27(54%) of emerging farmers are aware of the role being played by the institutions like Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. One of the farmers says *that extension officers help them by visiting their farms; they sometimes call us for meetings or training in their offices."* The Department of agriculture and Rural Development is not committed to help and support farming business. 34(68%) of farmers disagree about them being satisfied with the support they receive from public institutions. 54% of farmers believe that public institutions should visit and train them to improve the support services.

Response from extension officers

50% of extension officers indicated that the Department send Extension and Animal Health technicians to give technical support to emerging farmers and

also give those fertilisers, vaccination and seeds and also feeds during drought for livestock. 62.5% of extension officers indicated that they are dissatisfied with the support, the manpower is also not enough, funding is also limited sometimes they are not provided on time; however technical support is in the right direction

Objective 3: The challenges facing emerging farmers

Response from emerging farmers

- 45(90%) of farmers indicated that lack of property right or title deed is a major challenge. 48(96%) of farmers indicated that insufficient farm size is a major challenge and the government should address it. 49(98%) of farmers indicated that shortage of money as a major challenge. 46(92%) of farmers indicated that inadequate extension services as a major challenge. 49(98%) of farmers indicated that inadequate or damaged infrastructure as a major challenge. Majority of farmers 50(100%) indicated that climate change risk on production as a major challenge. 48(96%) of farmers indicated that lack of market as a major challenge. 44(88%) of farmers indicated that lack of information as a major challenge. 46(92%) of farmers want to continue with farming in the next five years. 28(56%) of farmers see themselves in commercial farming in the next five years**.**

Response from extension officer

- 75% of extension officers indicated that Shortage of land; lack of infrastructure; lack of grazing land; erratic rainfall, stock theft drought and lack of farming capital, are the challenges that are facing the emerging farmers.
- 25% of extension officers indicate that for the department to empower emerging farmers in transits from subsistence to commercial they should acquire more manpower; specialists, relevant resources such as vehicles for field workers, working equipment; provision of sufficient and relevant training,

demonstration and workshops; inclusive of exposure visits and mentorship programmes on ground**.**

4.5 CONCLUSION

This chapter dealt with the challenges faced by black emerging farmers in their transition to commercial farming at Ba-Phalaborwa local municipality. Some of the factors that accelerate and hamper black emerging farmers in the area of the study were revealed and analysed in this chapter.

In the next chapter, an overview of the study, findings, recommendations and conclusion from the study will be presented.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The legacy of apartheid has left many black farmers with subsistence farming. The inception of the new democratic country has tried to alleviate some of the emerging farmers into a higher level. These emerging farmers are not immune from challenges related to farming. In this context, this study is significant as it focused mainly on the implications and challenges of emerging farmers. This study has provided insights in the emerging farmer's experiences with farming at this early stage of implementation by identifying the challenges experienced by emerging farmers. The researcher was able to make recommendations to enhance the quality of production in agriculture.

5.2. An overview of the study

Chapter one introduced the topic of the research. The introduction gave the background on the challenges and opportunities of emerging farmers in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality in Mopani District under Limpopo Province followed by research problems, research questions and, also the purpose of the study which lead to the objectives of the study.

Chapter two reviewed the challenges faced by black emerging farmers in Ba-Phalaborwa. The focus was on the importance of agriculture and economic development in Asiatic countries like India and African countries, the land reform in South Africa and the challenges facing black emerging farmers that prevent them from realising their aspirations of being commercial.

Chapter three reviewed the research design and methodology that carries out the actual research; study area and population, data analysis, the qualitative and quantitative research. Description of the method, data collection method and the justification of why the method was selected, sampling and sampling size were also followed.

Chapter four focused on presentation of findings and data analysis. Figures and tables were used to indicate the response of the respondents followed by the interpretation of findings and presentation of key findings.

Chapter five reported on the findings and key findings from literature reviews and interview where challenges that hamper the emerging farmers to transits to commercial were summarised and conclusive remarks were also summarised.

5.3. Summary of key findings

The majority of emerging farmers were found to be female while male extension officers were dominating in extension services. Age of the emerging farmers was of concern because majority of them were above fifty years with only primary education. All of the extension officers interviewed were found to be having degrees and above. Emerging farmers were also found to be the owners of the farms with no title deeds and they have been farming for more than sixteen years.

Objective 1: Support strategies for emerging farmers

Response from emerging farmers

- 49(98%) of emerging farmers agreed that they received support to run their farming activities from public Institutions like Department of Agriculture and Rural development. This shows that the department acts as the main source of support for the emerging farmers mostly in the form of extension services. 46(92%) of emerging farmers disagreed that they have received the support from Local Government or local Municipality.

  46(92%) of emerging farmers did not get ant support from Provincial and national government and 47(94%) did not receive any support from other departments and only 3(6%) of emerging farmers received support from other departments like Department of Economic Development.
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- 49(98%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have access to road and farmers will be able to market their produce and transport them with ease.39(78%) of emerging farmers have to have access to water44(88%) of emerging farmers do not have access to electricity. This may be the results of cable theft or that the government did not install the cable.28 (56%) of emerging farmers do not have access to telephones. In this modern world telephone is a means of communication with the outside world. 47(94%) of emerging farmers do not have access to other infrastructure like store house.
- 36(72%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have not received any advice on farming activities this will make it difficult for farmers to compete with the outside world. 42(84%) of emerging farmers have never received advice on marketing of products.44(88%) of emerging farmers have not received advice on bookkeeping and without it farmers will not be able to contribute towards the success of the farm.43(86%) of emerging farmers did not receive advice on technology from extension officers and lack of knowledge in technology makes it difficult for farmers to compete in the market. Technology plays a very important role in farming. All the emerging farmers 50(100%) indicated that they have not received any advice from extension officers.
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they rely on traditional fertilisers. 36(72%) of emerging farmers indicated that improved seeds are not available and they rely on seeds they buy from the supermarket and their neighbours. 38(76%) of emerging farmers indicated that irrigation is not available they mentioned that irrigation equipments very expensive and they cannot afford to buy so they use hosepipe to water their crops. 47(94%) of farmers mentioned that they do not have other types of farm inputs.

- 29(58%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient cultivation skills. 36(72%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient irrigation skills as they do not have irrigation equipment. 32(64%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have sufficient knowledge on how to control pests. Chemicals used to control pests need a farmer who understands the instructions so that the chemicals do not harm crops to avoid crop loss. 32(64%) of emerging farmers have insufficient knowledge of controlling weeds and this may results in poor production because weeds usually grow faster if they are not properly controlled and they compete with crop nutrients. 36(72%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient packaging skills and this can cause their crops to rot and results in crop loss.
- 30(60%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient livestock health care skills , as Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality is a Foot and Mouth Disease Zone it is difficult for them to identify the livestock with that disease until it is too late and they rely on animal health technicians. 29(58%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient livestock hygiene and they are unable to identify and to prevent livestock diseases and outbreaks amongst livestock that are sick until their conditions worsen, and they rely on control animal health technicians or state veterinary. 28(56%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient skills in livestock breeding and they rely on production scientists with specialisation in animal health production to breed their livestock. 29(58%) of farmers have insufficient livestock nutrition skills.

- 23(46%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient recording and management skills recording need someone with better understanding to

achieve. 23(46%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient marketing skills to market their product and22(44%) of emerging farmers indicated that they have insufficient skills in maintenance of farm equipment.

Response from Extension officers

75% of extension officers indicated that Department of Agriculture and Rural Development as well as other sister departments like Department of Social Department, Department of Public works, Department of water Affairs, Department of Fishery and forestry, Department of Land Affairs, Department of Environmental affairs, South African Police Services, Department of Justice and other programmes such as Letsima which assists with tractors and inputs, *Fetsatlala* assists with inputs, Land Care and CASP.

75% of extension officers indicated that Department of Agriculture and Rural Development provide Technical support as well as Advisory services, this include Animal health services, animal production, nutrition, breeding and general management crop production, uses of pesticides, cultivars, land care infrastructural support, production inputs, marketing of agricultural produces and soil analysis

62.5% of extension officers indicated that Building of dipping infrastructure, irrigation system, inclusive of water pump, livestock watering, drips, Jojo tanks, water canal, fencing, pack houses, poultry houses and machinery such as tractors are infrastructural support services that are available for emerging farmers.

37% of Extension officers agreed that services such as reducing livestock due to drought they are facing. They were given advices on using fertilizers during ploughing, given seeds as the best seeds to produce more yield and practice rotational grazing

The majority 100% of extension officers indicated that farming inputs and equipment available for emerging farmers are System like Seedling, seeds, manure or fertilisers, pesticides, livestock feeds and medication mainly for poultry as well as supply of layers and one day old chicks, tractors and its implements as well as irrigation drips

Objective 2: The role played by public institution

Response from emerging farmers

- 27(54%) of emerging farmers are aware of the role being played by the institutions like Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. One of the farmers says *that extension officers help them by visiting their farms; they sometimes call us for meetings or training in their offices."* The Department of agriculture, and Rural Development are not committed to help and support farming business. 34(68%) of farmers disagree about them being satisfied with the support they receive from public institutions. 54% of farmers believe that public institutions should visit and train them to improve the support services.

Response from extension officers

50% of extension officers indicated that the Department send Extension and Animal Health technicians to give technical support to emerging farmers and also give those fertilisers, vaccination and seeds and also feeds during drought for livestock. 62.5% of extension officers indicated that they are dissatisfied with the support, the manpower is also not enough, funding is also limited sometimes they are not provided on time; however technical support is in the right direction

Objective 3: The challenges facing emerging farmers

Response from emerging farmers

- 45(90%) of farmers indicated that lack of property right or title deed is a major challenge. 48(96%) of farmers indicated that insufficient farm size is a major challenge and the government should address it. 49(98%) of farmers indicated that shortage of money as a major challenge. 46(92%) of farmers

indicated that inadequate extension services as a major challenge. 49(98%) of farmers indicated that inadequate or damaged infrastructure as a major challenge. Majority of farmers 50(100%) indicated that climate change risk on production as a major challenge. 48(96%) of farmers indicated that lack of market as a major challenge. 44(88%) of farmers indicated that lack of information as a major challenge. 46(92%) of farmers want to continue with farming in the next five years. 28(56%) of farmers see themselves in commercial farming in the next five years**.**

Response from extension officer

- 75% of extension officers indicated that Shortage of land; lack of infrastructure; lack of grazing land; erratic rainfall, stock theft drought and lack of farming capital, are the challenges that are facing the emerging farmers.
- 25% of extension officers indicate that for the department to empower emerging farmers in transits from subsistence to commercial they should acquire more manpower; specialists, relevant resources such as vehicles for field workers, working equipment; provision of sufficient and relevant training, demonstration and workshops; inclusive of exposure visits and mentorship programmes on ground**.**

5.4 Conclusion

The findings show that the majority of emerging farmers receive support to run their farm activities from the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. This shows that the department is the main source of support for emerging farmers mostly in the form of extension services and that National, provincial and municipal government does not support them. The Department of Agriculture and Rural Development do not support the emerging farmers with finance or money to invest in farming activities, but extension officers do support them with extension services. The findings also shows that the extension officers do not give emerging farmers infrastructural support, farming inputs like improved seeds and tractors and also this emerging farmers have not received training on crop farming, livestock farming and

farm management , this can result in poor production and loss of profit and failure to compete in the formal market.

Emerging farmers have access to road and water. It is easy for them to transport their products to the market and they are also able to water their crops. Emerging farmers do not have access to electricity and the reason may be cable theft and that the government did not install electric cables in the farms because of their known reasons. Emerging farmers do not also have access to telephone and they find it difficult to communicate with outside world and also difficult for them to market their products. emerging farmers have never receive advices on farming activities, marketing of products, bookkeeping, technology and this makes it difficult for them to compete in the market.

Emerging farmers do not have access to tractors, they hire privately owned and they are charged as per hector. Fertilisers are also not available and they are unable to buy as they are expensive. Improved seeds are also not available they rely on seeds from their neighbours or from the supermarkets. Emerging farmers they do not have irrigation system and farm inputs and they use hosepipe to water their crops because irrigation system is very expensive to buy.

Emerging farmers have insufficient cultivation skills and irrigation skills. They also have insufficient knowledge of controlling weeds and as a results they their production is very poor because weeds grow faster if they are not properly controlled and again their packaging skills is insufficient and causes their crops to rot and they end up losing their profit. Emerging farmers have insufficient livestock health care, livestock hygiene, livestock breeding and livestock nutrition, they rely on control animal health technicians and one other thing they are unable to prevent livestock diseases and outbreaks like foot and mouth disease. They have sufficient knowledge .on how to control pests and this helps them to follow the instructions when using chemicals to avoid crop loss. Emerging farmers also have insufficient recording and management skills, marketing skills and maintenance of farm equipment.

Emerging farmers are aware of the role being played by the institutions like Department of Agriculture, Department of Land Reform and Rural Development

although they are not satisfied with the support this institutions are giving them and the\y believe that if the department can visit them ,they can improve their productions.

Emerging farmers indicated that lack of property right or title deed, insufficient farm size, shortage of money, inadequate extension services, inadequate or damaged infrastructure, and climate change ,risk on production, lack of market, and lack of information, stock theft ,erratic rainfall is a major challenge. Emerging farmers want to continue with farming and in the next five years see themselves in commercial farming.

This chapter dealt with the challenges faced by black emerging farmers in their transition from subsistence to commercial farming at Ba-Phalaborwa local municipality, and the role played by the Limpopo Department of Agriculture and Rural development in ensuring that such transits take place. Some of the factors that accelerate and hamper black emerging farmers in the area of the study were revealed and analysed in this chapter.

5.5 Recommendation

On the basis from the primary findings, the following motivated recommendations are made:

(A) The three spheres of government, that is, National, provincial and Local government and other departments should be encouraged to support emerging farmers to run their farming activities, so as to assist them to move from small scale farming to commercial farming.

(B) Department of Agriculture, Department of Land Reform and Rural development should support the emerging farmers with finance so as to assist them to move from small scale farming to commercial farming.

(c). Extension officers should be encouraged to offer emerging farmers with extension services, infrastructural support, farming inputs and equipment like improved seeds and tractors, training programmes like crop farming, livestock

farming and farm management, so as to empower and enable them to move from small scale farming to commercial.

(D) The government should be encouraged to assist emerging farmers with infrastructures like electricity, water, telephone lines and other infrastructure like store houses so as to empower and enable them to move from subsistence to commercial.

(E) The government and extension officers should be encouraged to support emerging farmers by advising them on farming activities, marketing of products, book keeping, technologies and other services related to farming.

(F) The government should be encouraged to provide farm inputs and equipment s like tractors, fertilisers, improved seeds, irrigation system and other types of farm inputs to emerging farmers to empower them to move from subsistence to commercial.

(G) The government and extension officers should be encouraged to provide skills to emerging farmers like, soil cultivation, irrigation, controlling of weed, packaging, livestock health care, hygiene, breeding and nutrition, recording skills and maintenance of farm equipment to empower emerging farmers to move from subsistence to commercial.

(H) policy makers should be encouraged to develop alternative strategies that will motivate emerging farmers to overcome their challenges they are facing like lack of property rights of title deeds, insufficient farm sizes climate change and shortage of money.

5.6 Conclusive remarks

South African emerging farmers have undergone different stages of transitional changes since the new democratic government has been introduced. When the new government took over from the apartheid regime it came with different programmes to support the emerging farmers. Despite the above support, there are factors that were identified as the main challenge that hinder the emerging farmers to move from small scale to commercial farming. The findings and recommendations against the objectives stated in chapter one, were outlined in this chapter. The study is just an eye opener to the police makers, stakeholders and emerging farmers to move within the transition between small scale and commercial farming at Ba-Phalaborwa.

The study is limited to the black emerging farmers from the five villages in Ba-Phalaborwa and extension officers of Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality under Mopani District.

Future research should be done in other municipalities to find out the challenges that are facing emerging farmers elsewhere. All the research is intended to suggest further research hence no research is complete in itself. The following aspects are suggested for further research;

- The impact of financial support in small scale farming
- The role of government policies towards the success of emerging farmers.
- The importance of training towards human development in agricultural production.
- Factors that contribute towards the acceleration of small scale farming to commercial farming.
- The role of inter-governmental relations towards the improvement of emerging farmers to commercial farming.

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Annexure A: Consent Form

My name is Mathye DD and I am a post graduate student at the University of Limpopo. My study investigates the challenges that are facing emerging farmers to transit from subsistence to commercial in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality. Participation in this study is voluntarily. If you do not wish to participate, you may withdraw at any stage during this study. All responses will be anonymous and will be presented as summaries in the findings. To ensure the privacy of the information you provide in this study, your name will not appear anywhere in the survey and is therefore not requested. Completing and returning the questionnaire constitutes your consent to participate and you are kindly appreciated. Any information that you kindly provide will be treated with maximum confidentiality. This questionnaire will only take just few minutes of your time. Your cooperation is highly appreciated and will contribute to the success of this study.

For any further information, kindly be free to contact me at 083 77 26 313 or mathyediniwe@yahoo.com. I agree to participate in the study. I understand that I may refuse to participate or I may withdraw from the study at any time without any prejudice.

Participant's Signature: _____ Date: _____

Researcher's Signature: _____ Date: _____

ANNEXURE B: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EMERGING FARMERS

My name is Mathye DD and I am a post graduate student at the University of Limpopo. My study investigates the challenges that are facing emerging farmers to transit from subsistence to commercial in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality. Participation in this study is voluntarily. If you do not wish to participate, you may withdraw at any stage during this study. All responses will be anonymous and will be presented as summaries in the findings. To ensure the privacy of the information you provide in this study, your name will not appear anywhere in the survey and is therefore not requested. Completing and returning the questionnaire constitutes your consent to participate and you are kindly appreciated. Any information that you kindly provide will be treated with maximum confidentiality. This questionnaire will only take just few minutes of your time. Your cooperation is highly appreciated and will contribute to the success of this study. For any further information, kindly be free to contact me at 083 77 26 313 or mathyediniwe@yahoo.com.

Thank you

Mathye Dinny Diniwe
Researcher

SECTION A: Biographical details of respondents.

1. Gender

01. M ale		02.female	

2. Your Age group

01. 20 or under		02. 21-30		03. 31-40		04. 41-50		05. 50+	

3. Level of education

01. No formal education		02. only primary education		03. secondary education		04. Tertiary education	

4. Race

01 Black		02 coloured		03white		04 Other, specify	

5. Marital status

01 Married		02 Single		03 widow		04 Other, specify	

6. Are you the owner of the farm?

01.Yes		02.No	

7. Do you have title deed of the farm?

01.Yes		02.No	

8. For how long have you been farming?

01. 0 – 5 years		026-10 years		0311-15 years		04.16 years +	

SECTION B: Existing support strategies for emerging farmers

9. Where do you get support to run your farming activities?

Source	Yes	No
01.Department of Agriculture and rural development		
02.Local government/ Municipality		
03.Provincial and national government		
04.Other farm activities		

10. What supports are provided by the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development?

Type of supports	YES	NO
01. Financial support/money/ to invest in farming activities		
02. Extension service by extension officers		
03. Awareness creation on how to manage production risks such as drought and market associated to price fluctuations.		
04. Infrastructural support,		
05. Farming inputs and equipments, e.g. improved seeds, tractors,		
06. Training on crop farming		
07. Training on livestock farming		
08. Training on farm management		

11. What type of infrastructure you have access to?

Infrastructure	Available	Not available
01. road		
02. water		
03. electricity		
04. telephone		
05. other infrastructure		

12. What type of services provided by extension officers?

Extension services	Yes	No
01. Advice on farming activities		
02. Advice on marketing produce		
03. Advice on book keeping		

04. Advice on technologies		
05. other services		

13. What type of farm inputs and equipments you have access to?

Farm inputs and equipments	**Available**	**Not available**
01. Tractor		
02. Fertiliser		
03. Improved seeds		
04. Irrigation		
05. other farm inputs		

14. How do you rate your crop farming skills?

Crop farming skills	**Sufficient**	**insufficient**	**Do not know**
01. Soil cultivation			
02. Irrigation scheme			
03. Controlling pests			
04. Controlling Weed			
05. Packaging			

15. How do you rate your livestock farming skills?

Livestock farming Skills	**Sufficient**	**Insufficient**	**Do not know**
01. livestock health care			
02. livestock hygiene			
03. livestock breeding			
04. livestock nutrition			

16. How do you rate your farm management skills?

Farm management Skills	**Sufficient**	**Insufficient**	**Do not know**
01. Record/ register			
02. Marketing products			
03. Maintenance of farm equipment			

SECTION C The role of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

17**.** Are you aware of the role being played by public institutions like Department of Agriculture, and Rural Development?

01.Yes		02.No	

Please explain:

_____
_____
_____
_____

18**.** In your opinion, do you think that Department of Agriculture and Rural D Development are committed to help and support your farming business?
Please explain:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

19**.** Are you satisfied with the support that you have received from Department the of Agriculture, Department of land reform and Rural Development?

01.Yes		02.No	

If no give reasons why you are not satisfied?

_____
_____
_____

20. What could have been done to improve the support service by the public institutions?

_____
_____
_____
_____

SECTION D: challenges facing emerging farmers.

21. Currently, what are the challenges that face your farming?

Types of challenges	Nature of the challenges	
	Minor	Major
01. Lack of property right (no title deed)		
02. Insufficient farm size		
03. Shortage of money		
04. Inadequate extension services		
05. Inadequate or damaged infrastructure		
06. Climate change (drought) risk on production		
07. Lack of market		
08. Lack of information and awareness on how to manage risk and dry function		

22. What are your future plans about your farm?

01. Continue		02. Not continue		03. Don't know	

23. How do you see yourself in the next five years?

01. Same		02. Commercial		03. Don't know	

Thank you for your participation!

ANNEXURE C: INTERVIEW SCHEDULLE FOR EXTENSION OFFICIALS

A. Biographic profiles of respondents

1. What is your gender?

01.Male 02.female

2. What is your highest education?

01.Matric 02.Certificate 03.Diploma 04.Degree and above

3. How long have you been working?

01.2-5 years	02.6-10 years	03.11-15 years	04.16-20 years	05.21 years +

B. Support Strategies for Emerging Farmers

4. In your opinion, which departments are responsible for supporting emerging farmers? Please explain:

_____

_____

_____

5. What supports are provided by your organization (department) to help emerging farmers? Please explain:

_____

_____

_____

6. What types of infrastructural support services available for emerging farmers? Please explain:

_____

_____

_____

7. What type of extension services available for emerging farmers? Please explain:

_____

_____

_____

8. What type of farming inputs and equipment available for emerging farmers? Please explain:

_____

_____

_____

C. The Role Played By Public Institutions

9. To what extent is your organization (department) committed to help and support emerging farmers? Please explain:

_____

_____

_____

10. Are you satisfied with the support rendered to emerging farmers by your department? Please explain:

_____

_____

_____

D. The challenges Facing Emerging Farmers

11. Currently what are the challenges that face emerging farmers? Please explain:

_____

_____

_____

12. What should be done by your organization (department) to further empower emerging farmers in transit from subsistence to commercial? Please explain:

_____

_____

_____

ANNEXURE D

Enq: Mathye DD
Tel : 083 77 26 313

P O Box 7807
Namakgale
1391
16 November 2016

The Manager
Department of Agriculture and Rural development
Private Bag x012008
LULEKANI

PERMISSION TO COLLECT DATA: MYSELF

1. I **Mathye Dinny Diniwe** hereby request for a permission to collect data in your area as part of the requirement to complete my mini-dissertation.

2. The topic for my research is **"The Transition from Subsistence to Commercial: Challenges Facing Black Emerging Farmers in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality, Limpopo Province.**

3. Hope you will find this in order

Yours Faithfully

.....
Mathye Dinny Diniwe (miss)

LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

MOPANI DISTRICT
BA-PHALABORWA MUNICIPALITY

ENQ: Shikwambana MJ
DATE: 22.11.2016

Mathye Dinny Diniwe
Box 7807
NAMAKGALE
1391

SUBJECT: PERMISSION TO COLLECT DATA.MATHYE DD, STUDENT NO: 201321769

1. The above matter refers:
2. These is to confirm that Mathye DD has been granted permission to collect data from areas of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
3. The research topic is **"the transition from subsistence to commercial: challenges facing black emerging farmers in Ba-Phalaborwa Municipality. Limpopo Province"**

.....
DEPUTY DIRECTOR: BA-PHALABORWA MUNICIPALITY

1637 Nghunghunyani Street, Lulekani, 1392. Private Bag x12008, Lulekani, 1392
Tel: (015) 783 0284 Fax: (015) 783 0694 Website: http://www.lda.gov.za

ANNEXURE E. LANGUAGE EDITORIAL LETTER

Fax: 01526828683174
Tel. 0152862684
Cell: 0822198060
Rammalaj@ul.ac.za

Dr J R Rammala
440B Mankweng
Box 4019
Sovenga
0727

To whom it may concern

31 March 2017

Confirmation letter: Mathye D D (201321769)

Dear Sir/Madam

This memo serves to confirm that I edited a mini-dissertation by the above-mentioned candidate entitled: **Challenges facing black emerging farmers in transition from subsistence to commercial in Ba-Phalaborwa municipality, Limpopo Province.**

Editing was done on language, typesetting and technical appearance. There were not so many language errors but a few on agreement and tense. Technically the document was well written and not much was done is this area except rearranging headings and subheading in accordance with rules for the University of Limpopo Research Administration and Development. The bibliography is well written and only a few were corrected for spacing and alignment.

I confirm that the document is now readable and clean with regard to language issues and recommend that it can be submitted for assessment.

Thanks

Signed: .....

Dr J R Rammala