

# Part B:

## Policy Intervention Measures





Forestry





## 1. INTRODUCTION

The development of the National Extension and Advisory Services Policy for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has become a matter of priority for the department. A number of challenges with regard to the coordination of extension and advisory services must be addressed urgently to enhance and maintain the required pace of rural development. The lack of a national framework for extension and advisory services creates unnecessary confusion with regard to the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders on service delivery. Therefore, it is imperative to establish a national policy for effective and efficient delivery of extension and advisory services in South Africa.

This policy aims to set a regulatory framework to guide the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in the provision of extension and advisory services. Historically, extension services excluded a large number of support services rendered by subject matter specialists, all of which provide important and critical services to producers and processors. Recognition of the entire spectrum of services rendered to producers and processors therefore provides a basis for broadening extension services, hence the appellation 'extension and advisory services'.

This policy is an outcome of research across a broad spectrum of sources and consultations with diverse stakeholders. The policy supports the implementation of the Integrated Growth and Development Plan (IGDP) for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Agricultural Policy Action Plan (APAP). It is drafted in recognition of the need for a coherent plan of action to direct the collective work of the state, private, non-profit organisations (NPO) and different producer agencies that are, in one way or another, engaged in promoting the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. The three sectors make important contributions to South Africa's society, culture and economy. These sectors rely heavily on the nation's natural resources and have a significant impact on the country's environmental status.

Since 1994, there has not been sufficient improvement in the lives of the vast majority of South Africans engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Inadequate access to the factors of production, markets, finance and to infrastructure continues to hamper the advancement of the three sectors and the people working within them. Furthermore, the many transformational policies such as Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (BBBEE), land reform policy, market reforms and policies intended to correct disparities of the past have all struggled to achieve their intended results within the agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Clearly there is an urgent need to bring all these many important elements together under an all-embracing and practical policy that will enable those working on the front line, and those reinforcing their work with technical, financial and managerial advice and support, to build on the progress made by previous extension strategies (including Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services, Extension Recovery Plan, and Food and Nutrition Security Policy). The policy provides a

common framework and a set of principles to achieve shared over-arching objectives and priorities set out in the 2012 IGDP and the National Development Plan (NDP): a) to eliminate poverty and reduce inequality by 2030; b) bring about accelerated economic growth, higher investment and greater labour absorption, and c) raise living standards.

## 2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The vision for agriculture, forestry and fisheries as identified in the Integrated Growth and Development Plan (IGDP, 2012) is to achieve equitable, productive, competitive, profitable and sustainable agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors that are growing to the benefit of all South Africans. Agriculture, forestry and fisheries have been identified among the sectors with the highest potential to make an immediate and sustainable contribution towards job creation in rural areas (DAFF, 2013). Since 1994, efforts have been made in all three sectors to address the disparities and inequities, to create broader access to services and markets. Land reform, targeted economic empowerment programmes, credit schemes and several other initiatives were instituted to attempt to bring equity and more broadly based prosperity. Various Acts addressing agriculture, forestry and fisheries were passed and implemented. While progress has been made, the agrarian system still reflects the disparities of the past with many rural people remaining on the economic margins.

Efficient and effective extension and advisory services can broker and facilitate information sharing and skills development in agriculture, forestry and fisheries, especially for smallholder entrepreneurs. In its current form, public extension services cannot facilitate the accelerated capacity development of a range of producers that is desired to address challenges of rural and economic growth, food and nutrition insecurity, inequality and unemployment. National extension services in the country are plagued with a number of structural and counterproductive challenges that limit the efficiency and effectiveness of efforts and investments in the development of smallholder producers in particular. **The following are some of the major challenges:**

### 2.1 Poor Linkage between Research, Extension and Producers

Research is a major input and continuous improvement ingredient to cutting-edge agricultural development innovation and is crucial to ensuring a diverse, resilient, productive and sustainable agricultural sector. However, often than not, the flow of information between researchers and producers is not as efficient and effective as it should be. Ensuring efficient flow of technological innovations between the researchers, extension and producers can only be achieved through the development of an efficient researcher, extension and producer agent linkages. This however is also true for the need of the opposite flow of information. In essence researcher-extension-producer interactions constitute triangular relationships, where information and innovation flows both ways. Extension practitioners and researchers in particular need to continuously recognize and take into account indigenous knowledge systems and the whole portfolio of livelihood strategies of the target groups when rendering services. The poor linkage still remains one of the major challenges

within the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in South Africa where research, extension and producers are at best disintegrated.

## 2.2 Low Extension to Producer Ratio

One of the major challenges for extension relates to the lack of extension capacity. The democratisation process and land reform policies of the South African Government emphasise the need to also transform extension services. Smallholder producers became more important under the new land reform and development policies. South African agriculture is distinctively characterised by commercial and smallholder producers which creates a dual system even in the provision of extension and advisory services. The challenge then for the new vision for South African agriculture is to merge the two, such that both groups equally benefit from the available set of services in the sector. The demand for extension and advisory services varies according to the nature of the farming practices (i.e. crop farming, livestock farming or mixed farming systems involving both crops and livestock) and farm size. Communities with a high number of producers on a subsistence level are currently serviced through a low extension producer ratio, while market oriented large scale producers are serviced through a high extension ratio (DAFF, 2006). This ratio is further blurred by the increase of smallholder farmers due to land redistribution and agricultural development policies and the fact that the target group among farming communities is often poorly defined, thus leading to the assumption that everyone that lives in rural areas is a producer, which creates more pressure for extension and the perception that public extension services are ineffective and inefficient.

## 2.3 Disintegrated Efforts from Different Extension Support Agencies

In South Africa there are a number of state, private and civil society institutions that provide extension support to producers at different stages of the value chains. Each of these institutional groupings is further disintegrated at the level of the different classifications. While these institutions invest and contribute in small and varied ways to the overall development of producers across the country, their efforts have not been able to make much impact on the overall picture of South African smallholder producers.

## 2.4 Lack of a National Policy and Regulatory Framework

Although there are a number of regulatory initiatives and strategies aimed at ensuring improved extension and advisory services, the lack of a national policy framework means that the implementation of these strategies has been limited to provincial and individual stakeholder decisions. Extension and advisory services in South Africa remain unregulated and fragmented. Although the Norms and standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture (DAFF, 2005) and the National Framework for Extension Recovery Plan (DAFF, 2011) already present a good foundation for extension and advisory services reform in South Africa, it is well noted that they focus on agriculture and are silent about forestry and fisheries sub-sectors.



South Africa does not have a regulatory framework within which the delivery of extension and advisory service takes place. Extension Service Providers (ESPs) have no formal guidelines, governing code of ethics and working standards. The practice therefore, is for every ESP to apply what they regard as appropriate. Consequently, some providers venture into extension services without adequately trained personnel and/or the pre-requisite extension working tools, thereby adversely affecting the quality of services offered. Clients need assurance that the extension service they receive is of high quality. In a pluralistic extension delivery environment, all stakeholders need to know that the extension resource is used efficiently and with synergy rather than duplication, overlap or omission. Clients should be protected from receiving contradictory information and advice, particularly those that adversely affect them or their enterprises.

## 2.5 Limitations in the Extension Education System and Narrow Service Focus

Extension and advisory services face major challenges in the areas of relevance, efficiency, accountability and sustainability. The changing economic scenario in South Africa and the need for appropriate agricultural technologies as well as the need for innovative and climate resilient production practices to respond to rising food prices, food and nutrition security, poverty eradication, diversifying market demands, export opportunities and environmental concerns, is posing a new set of challenges to technology dissemination systems. Extension and advisory services must respond to a wide set of local, national and global pressures to the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors across the value chains. Extension is part of a wide range of services needed to help producers acquire relevant knowledge and skills to increase and sustain the productivity and competitiveness of their enterprises.

Extension and advisory services lack a developmental and systems approach, where practitioners have a holistic view and understand the total value chain and linkages. Moreover, a major part of the extension and advisory services administered by DAFF and PDAs is focused on agriculture, thus the need to broaden the current scope towards a wider focus on forestry and fisheries with stronger emphasis on societal-wide sustainable economic development initiatives. This presents a great opportunity for extension practitioners to also put more emphasis in supporting producers on diverse rural livelihood initiatives based on a wider understanding of the overall development context and socio-economic objectives. Equally, this poses a new challenge for the education and training curriculum for extension practitioners. Thus the justification for a multidisciplinary approach to training that capacitates current and future extension practitioners and advisors with the relevant and diverse knowledge and tools to deal with and address the wider rural livelihood context of extension support.

Agrarian transformation programmes have thus not achieved the desired progress and where technical progress has been made, such as in land transfers and restitution, post-transformation issues have often presented new problems and challenges that impede real transformation. Communities settled under land reform initiatives are often ill-equipped to work the land or engage

their land economically. Communities to which state forests have been transferred also lack support services and face numerous problems that exclude them from effective participation in the forestry sector. Similar issues of access and post-access operational capacity are also found in the fishery sector.

Extension reform in South Africa equally calls for the re-alignment of extension and advisory services in terms of the constitutional framework. While the three sectors have been grouped together under DAFF, forestry and fisheries still remain national legislative competencies while agriculture is an area of concurrent (national and provincial) legislative competence. This presents a challenge for the effective and efficient implementation of the policy, particularly at provincial level with regards to forestry and fisheries.

### 3. RATIONALE

As early as the 1990s, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the United Nations' Global Consultation on Agricultural Extension recommended that governments develop and periodically review their agricultural extension policies. The well-being of the rural population is invariably linked to the performance of the agricultural sector and to the sector's ability to cope with the challenges that result from rising population pressures, changing demand for food and agricultural products, resource scarcity, climate variability and climate change and greater production uncertainty. Extension and advisory services are an integral component of ensuring the efficient facilitation of government development programmes in rural areas. In its current form extension and advisory services indirectly limit rather than facilitate the implementation of agricultural development policies and programmes as instruments designed to eradicate poverty, food and nutrition insecurity, facilitate job creation and improve livelihoods and household income. This justifies an urgent need for targeted and visionary reform of extension and advisory services as an effort to ensure their effectiveness and relevance to the country's agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors' development needs.

Since 1994, numerous Acts, policies, and strategies have been developed and implemented at national and provincial levels. The strategic intent was to redress the disparities inherited from the apartheid era and to foster equitable access to all South Africans, with a particular emphasis on previously marginalised black smallholder producers. A number of problems and challenges with regard to the coordination of extension and advisory services need to be addressed urgently in order to enhance and maintain accelerated rural and agrarian development. While focusing on addressing the identified problems and limiting factors to extension and advisory services, this policy framework also responds to the needs and actual role of extension to facilitate knowledge transfer and skills development for productive, competitive and sustainable (socially acceptable, economically viable and ecologically sound) agriculture, forestry and fisheries. This effectively means an objective focus on the development of these sectors rather than just addressing the problems and limiting factors to efficient extension and advisory services.

It is therefore government policy to broaden access to financial, human, physical and natural capital assets for smallholder producers and improve research outputs and access to efficient value chain-focused extension and advisory services. The development of a comprehensive and integrated extension and advisory services policy in South Africa is one of the prerequisites to facilitate the establishment of an efficient extension and advisory system that can contribute to increased productivity and farm income while ensuring equitable and sustainable improvements and growth. Many private sector businesses, commodity groups and non-profit organisations are currently engaged in extension and farmer support throughout the country. This, however, creates a fragmented collection of services that do not share a common vision or a set of guiding principles and criteria, and therefore cannot make the necessary headway in these sectors that remain such a vital part of South African society.

This presents an excellent opportunity for a holistic well-facilitated and collaborative approach to develop, improve, implement and monitor extension and advisory services strategies, norms and standards while creating a coordinated platform and space for different actors to play specific roles in the development of a prosperous and sustainable agriculture sector. The strength of an effective extension and advisory service lies in the ability of all role-players, stakeholders and service providers in the sector to work together and share knowledge and information. This will ensure that the combined capacity and knowledge base within the public, private and non-profit actors can be synergised and channelled towards the advancement of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. Therefore, government should facilitate extension and advisory services that are pluralistic; recognising that there are roles for the state, the private sector, non-profit organisations and for producers themselves in delivering services. Decentralisation and pluralism are preconditions for extension to take on a facilitation approach and to become directly accountable to clients at field level.

Moreover, extension can provide researchers with an essential reality check for understanding how producers and other market actors are searching for and using new technologies. Extension and research should inform policy-makers about how food security initiatives are impacting on different target groups and how man and women producers are struggling with their own household food security while, looking for ways to enter new markets.

#### **4. GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND CORE PRINCIPLES**

This policy aims to facilitate the establishment of effective and efficient extension and advisory services to ensure knowledge transfer and skills development as the foundation for equitable, productive, competitive, profitable and sustainable (socially acceptable, economically viable and ecologically sound) agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in South Africa.

The goal of the policy is to ensure that all actors in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries value chains (from producers to processors) enjoy equitable and optimum access to knowledge and skills, and have the capacity to explore opportunities for the advancement of their enterprises



and livelihoods. This policy responds to economically viable needs, ambitions and circumstances expressed by users, which are linked to participatory, shared research and learning through combined efforts of extension and advisory services practitioners, producers and processors.

## 4.1 Strategic Objectives

The policy aims and goals will be achieved through the following **strategic objectives**:

- I. To ensure effective linkages and exchange of information between research, extension and producers;
- II. To establish a professional, accessible, reliable, relevant and accountable national extension and advisory service that is results oriented;
- III. To ensure a pluralistic and coordinated approach for the provision of extension and advisory services by public, private and non-profit organisations;
- IV. To transform and align the core competencies of extension practitioners towards the comprehensive development agenda; and
- V. To promote and implement the value chain approach for integrated and holistic support services.

## 4.2 Core Principles

The National Extension and Advisory Services Policy commits South Africans to the following:

### I. Poverty eradication

Extension and advisory services must make an effective contribution to national efforts of poverty eradication and food and nutrition security for all.

### II. Equity

All actors (young and old, men and women and people with disabilities) in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries value chains are entitled to extension and advisory services.

### III. Prioritising production and income opportunities

Extension and advisory services must stimulate production and income opportunities for disadvantaged producers and processors and support them in optimising the performance of their enterprises.

### IV. Promote sustainability

Extension and advisory services must promote sustainable development practices (socially acceptable, economically viable and environmentally friendly) and ensure the graduation of producers towards self-reliance.

## **V. Pluralistic and integrated extension and advisory services**

The policy commits South Africa to a pluralistic integrated approach that optimises and harmonises the extension and advisory roles and contributions of government, the private sector, NPOs and producers. This will ensure combined extension and advisory services capacity through partnerships, collaboration and integration between actors.

## **VI. Trustworthiness, integrity and efficiency**

Extension and advisory services must be trustworthy and uphold integrity and professionalism through the provision of scientifically proven and ethically defensible advice while ensuring effective and efficient services.

## **VII. Strong link between research, extension and producers**

The agenda for research, extension and advisory services programmes must respond to the economically viable needs expressed by producers' ambitions and circumstances. This must be facilitated through strong linkages between producers, extension and research.

# **5. POLICY CONTEXT AND SCOPE**

This policy applies to extension and advisory services for agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors in all rural and urban areas of South Africa. It covers all scales of production and processing by all South Africans, regardless of their socio-economic background or status, their level of income, their degree of livelihood dependence on these sectors, or the degree of their engagement within commodity value chains. It applies to all modes of extension and advisory service delivery, by government, the private sector, NPOs, producer organisations and commodity groups. This policy is aligned with the National Growth Path (NGP) and National Development Plan (NDP).

For the purpose of this policy, extension and advisory services refer to the active collaborative engagement of all stakeholders, actors and role-players involved in the agricultural, forestry and fishery value chains, to support wise decision-making about the socially, economically and environmentally sustainable use of resources in the pursuit and advancement of their livelihoods to ensure the optimal contribution of each sector to the economy and the welfare of society.

Active collaborative engagement includes, among other things, facilitating access to knowledge, information and technologies, fostering learning and practical partnerships, and assisting all parties to develop their technical, organisational and management skills and practices. Participants include primary producers, extension practitioners, researchers, agri-businesses, processors, education and other relevant institutions.

Extension and advisory services in this policy focus on the provision of services that respond to users' expressed economically viable needs, ambitions and circumstances, which are linked to

participatory, shared research and learning through combined efforts of extension and advisory personnel, producers and processors. Those involved in providing extension and advice play a facilitation role to assist producers and processors develop or otherwise find relevant advisory services and to access network and facilities essential to the enhancement of farm productivity, securing finance and markets.

The desired ultimate impact of any engagement with extension and advisory services is to share knowledge and strengthen individual and collective capacity to work with greater self-reliance and confidence. This enables producers and processors to contribute and to benefit from the prosperity of South Africa while pursuing their chosen livelihoods.

The modern strategy for extension and advisory services is pluralistic, recognising that there are roles for the state, the private sector, NPOs and for producers themselves in delivering services. The new approach thus reflects a reduced operational role for the state which, in addition to providing policy direction, appropriately fills certain extension and advisory niches, but leaves other functions which can be better performed by the private sector and NPOs through public-private partnerships and by producers and commodity groups themselves.

Global trends in extension and advisory services emphasise the need for new thinking about how best to deliver extension and advisory services. In South Africa this policy represents the first step in that direction. This policy reflects current economic, environmental and social realities and aspirations, and assigns appropriate roles to all elements of society engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors.

The policy commits South Africa to delivering and maintaining a pluralistic, harmonised, co-ordinated extension service for agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors that operates on a common set of principles and values, and which responds to the needs, aspirations, opportunities and other circumstances of the many actors in the respective value chains. The policy also recognises the overall rural livelihood context within which extension and advisory services occur and thus commits to the support of producers on the wider rural livelihood system and sustainable development initiatives.

## 5.1 Role of Extension and Advisory Services

The role of extension and advisory services is to assist producers make efficient, productive and sustainable use of their land and other agrarian resources, through the provision of information, advice, education and training. Extension and advisory services contribute to accelerated technological, social and economic development. In particular, effective extension and advisory services:

- Assist producers and processors to identify and overcome production, enterprise and marketing challenges, through the exchange of information among producers, extension practitioners, input suppliers, creditors and marketing agents.



- Empower and build capacity of producers, producer organisations and commodity groups to ultimately become self-reliant for improved living standards.
- Assist producers and processors to access relevant advisory services and facilities that are essential for the enhancement of farm productivity, securing finance and markets.
- Support producers to implement climate smart agricultural production systems (mitigate, adapt and increase productivity and resilience).
- Provide information to research institutions on producers' production constraints so that appropriate basic, applied or adaptive research can be conducted.
- Share knowledge and strengthen individual and collective capacity to work with greater self-reliance and confidence.
- Implement, monitor and evaluate national policy, programmes and projects on extension through DAFF or its designated party.
- Create a favourable environment for the development of multi-sectoral collaboration and partnerships between stakeholders.
- Provide technical advice and mentorship as well as general management support for improved decision making.
- Promote the efficient and sustainable use of productive resources and technologies.
- Advance the development of human and social capital by proactively responding to producers' expressed needs.
- Enhance the capacity of producers through the facilitation and/or provision of ongoing training services for the development of comprehensive skills.
- Facilitate and support the establishment of commodity groups.
- Support producers to adopt measures aimed towards reducing the impact of natural hazards.
- Work with producers in technology development and innovation processes.
- Support producers on diverse rural livelihood initiatives based on a wider understanding of the overall development context and socio economics objectives.

## 5.2 Core Extension Methods

Effective implementation of this policy requires mutual understanding and commitment by the full complement of service providers (including producers and processors, the state, the private sector or non-profit organisations). This approach will make a vital contribution in enhancing productivity, ensure food security and reduce poverty and vulnerability.

There is no single extension model or approach suited to all situations in South Africa. Approaches and methods must be adapted to local situations and conform to the aforementioned principles for different methods and extension approaches (please refer to the Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services, June 2005). The choice and combination(s) of extension methods for implementation of the policy must be dictated by the prevailing conditions.

With a multiplicity of service providers, coordination is essential to ensure quality and adherence to minimum norms and standards. PDAs should establish a directorate for extension and advisory

services in order to focus and coordinate these state services in an effective, harmonised and recognised manner since not all provinces have well established directorates for extension and advisory services. The directorate will be responsible for the design and implementation of the respective provincial extension and advisory services strategies for the advancement of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. This will ensure the provision of appropriate professional, financial and administrative support to personnel and the overall extension and advisory function. DAFF will provide support to the provinces to establish provincial extension forums and other appropriate units thus ensuring provincially integrated service delivery. PDAs should coordinate (through extension forums) the various types of service providers aligning them with the community institutions (e.g. local municipalities or farmer organisations).

Existing structures, such as producer organisations and/or commodity groups should be used and partner with government structures (local and district municipalities) to act as overarching forums that takes responsibility for development initiatives and commissioning projects. Flexibility and adaptation to meet situation specific circumstances is important. This is coordinated with the understanding that not all community and/or producer challenges can be resolved by extension practitioners. Extension practitioners act as facilitators in building partnerships with private sector, research, district and local municipalities, producer organisations, markets (inputs and outputs) and credit institutions to address producer problems.

### 5.3 Clients for Extension and Advisory Services

The priority focus is on smallholder producers and subsistence household food producers. Extension practitioners should provide these clients with support envisaged under the six pillars of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (viz. Information and Knowledge Management, technical and advisory assistance, regulatory services, training and capacity building, marketing and business development, and facilitating access to appropriate on-and off-farm infrastructure).



**Table 1: CATEGORIES OF PRODUCERS**

Producer Category	Definition
<b>Household Producer (Vulnerable)</b>	A producer that produces primarily for household and has limited resources and skills to operate a market-oriented production system. This category includes vulnerable women and youth, child headed households, persons with disabilities, farm workers and households that are <u>registered as</u> indigents or would qualify to be registered as indigents.
<b>Household Producer (Subsistence)</b>	A producer that produces primarily for household consumption. These producers are not or would not be classified as indigents by their municipality and they do not meet the criteria to be registered as indigents with their municipalities. They may market limited surplus production with an annual turnover of less than <b>R50 000</b> .
<b>Smallholder Producer</b>	A venture undertaken by an individual or business entity for the purpose of household consumption and deriving a source of income from agriculture, forestry and fisheries activities along the value chain. These are usually the new entrants with an annual turnover ranging from <b>R50 001 – R1 million per annum</b> .
<b>Medium Scale Commercial Producer</b>	A venture undertaken by an individual or entity for the purpose of deriving a source of income from agriculture, forestry and fisheries activities along the value chain. These are established enterprises with an annual turnover ranging from <b>R1 000 001 – R10 million</b> .
<b>Large Scale Commercial Producer</b>	A venture undertaken by an individual or entity for the purpose of production and sale of agriculture, forestry and fisheries products to make a profit. These are established enterprises producing for market to make a profit with an annual ranging between <b>R10 000 001 – R50 million</b> .
<b>Mega/Corporate Producer</b>	A venture undertaken by an individual or entity for the purpose of production and sale of agriculture, forestry and fisheries products to make a profit. These are established enterprises producing for market to make a profit with an annual turnover above <b>R50 million</b> .

## 6. POLICY INTERVENTION MEASURES

### 6.1 Effective and Efficient Linkage Mechanism between Research, Extension and Producers

The flow of information between researchers and producers is not as efficient and effective as it should be. Ensuring effective technological transfer and efficient flow of technological innovations between the researchers, extension and producers can only be achieved through the development of an efficient researcher, producer and extension linkages. The policy and institutional context determine the types of strategies and mechanisms that can be used to develop effective linkages between research, extension and producer. Key contextual factors influencing such linkages include the resource availability and organisational structure of state institutions at national and provincial spheres that are involved in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Improving these linkages requires increased representation and participation of producers and extension practitioners within the three sectors where decisions about research priorities are being made. For production technologies to be relevant to local needs, researchers, extension practitioners and producers must be actively involved in identifying research problems, adapting the recommendations to local conditions and providing feedback to research (from production to



market research). This should also include the active engagement of private and non-profit actors. A strong and integrated linkage (which includes joint planning and review processes; collaborative professional activities; resource allocation procedures; structural linkage mechanisms; and communication devices) between research, extension and the producer is needed if the three institutional sectors are to achieve effectiveness, efficiency and a wide scale sustainable impact.

#### **Core policy actions:**

- Design participatory and integrated institutional structures that bring together extension, research and producers at national, provincial and district levels.
- Design user-friendly ICT knowledge sharing platforms, such as social networks, to effect mass communication amongst actors, which also ensures free accessibility to research outcomes.
- Facilitate demand-driven research and extension services by promoting action-based and producer-led research processes by supporting programmes based on participatory on-farm trials, research-station based research processes, to ensure inclusion of producers and extension practitioners in all research processes.
- Organise smallholder producers into commodity groups to ensure that they have a voice in all research processes.
- Develop a multi-linguistic approach in line with the dissemination of information process, to enable open access to information by all actors across the value chain.
- Promote the adoption of locally viable technologies and indigenous knowledge systems by producers.

### **6.2 Improved Access to Quality Extension and Advisory Services that are Professional, Reliable, Relevant and Accountable**

Several development programmes have been developed by DAFF to respond to urgent priority issues such as food security, poverty eradication, food safety, economic growth and environmental conservation. These include: Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Strategy (ISRDS), the Land and Agrarian Reform Programme, the Integrated Food Security Nutrition Programme (IFSNP), the National LandCare Programme, Marketing and Entrepreneurship Development and Comprehensive Agriculture Support Programme (CASP). The successful implementation of these programmes depends largely on improved access to quality extension and advisory services that is professional, reliable, relevant and accountable.

Since 1994 the democratic government of South Africa undertook to prioritise the smallholder and subsistence producers as a way of increasing their participation in agricultural sector in line with principle of equality. This called for transformation of public extension services to meet the various needs of large numbers of producers. Hence the development of the Extension Recovery Plan (ERP) in 2008/9 as an overall strategy to revitalise extension services in the country to effectively address prevailing socio-economic conditions owing to the inequalities of the past. The five pillars of

the programme are: ensuring visibility and accountability of extension, promoting professionalism and improving image, recruitment of extension personnel, re-skilling and reorientation of extension and provision of information communication technology (ICT) and other resources.

However the lack of a National Policy on Extension and Advisory Services rendered ERP being operated within an unregulated fragmented approach. Hence the need to develop a common regulatory framework and a set of principles to achieve shared over-arching objectives and priorities set out in the 2012 IGDP and NDP. Therefore building on the progress achieved through the ERP, DAFF will draft an Extension Development Plan (EDP) which will give effect to the aims, objectives and principles of the National Extension and Advisory Services Policy. This framework recognises the merger of the three sectors and hence seeks to provide guidance and support in the provision of extension and advisory services by DAFF. The EDP will supersede the Extension Recovery Plan (ERP) (which addresses only agricultural extension) and set out an integrated strategy for the enhancement and maintenance of extension and advisory services in agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors. The EDP will further provide the plan for implementation of this policy by the public and private sectors, and for monitoring and evaluating extension and advisory services in the country.

The major part of access to quality extension and advisory services depends on the extension to farmer ratio which is currently low; particularly for smallholder producers as compared to large scale commercial producers as noted in the Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture (DAFF, 2005). The Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services in Agriculture recommend the following figures as a rough indication and estimates of what the extension/farmer ratios should be, but local conditions, circumstances and realities must dictate the application of ratios (see Table 2 below).

**Table 2: Extension practitioner to producer ratios**

SCALE OF OPERATION	NATURE OF OPERATION/FARMING		
	Crops	Livestock	Mixed
Subsistence and Smallholder	1:400	1:500	1:500
Semi-commercial	1:250	1:250	1:300
Market oriented and large scale commercial	1:500	1:500	1:500

Source: Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services, 2005

Extension and advisory services should be rendered, at the minimum, with a common understanding of competence as defined in the Public Service Regulation (South Africa, 2001) which states the need for a blend of knowledge, skills, behaviour and attitude that can be applied in the work environment. Among others the Extension Norms and Standards identify the following as the invaluable package of skills for an extension practitioner: client orientation and customer focus, communication, project management, knowledge management, service delivery innovation,

problem solving and analysis, honesty and integrity, people management and empowerment. Furthermore, the professional registration of extension practitioners will ensure the establishment and maintenance of high quality (professional, reliable, relevant and accountable) extension and advisory services.

#### **Core policy actions:**

- Recruit competent extension practitioners to augment the current human capital.
- Certify and ensure the competence of extension professionals through registration with a recognised and credible professional body.
- Develop a National Extension Development Plan (EDP).

### **6.3 Facilitate a Pluralistic and Integrated Approach to provide Extension and Advisory Services**

A variety of Extension Service Providers (ranging from public, private and NPOs) are already involved in rural development initiatives. DAFF acknowledges that a major part of reforming extension will include greater coordination and collaboration efforts between the different institutions that provide extension services. This kind of collaboration and coordinated approach must equally apply to research, technology development and innovation processes such that a pluralistic 'complex' of researchers and extension practitioners from public, private and NPOs exist. The provision of extension services to such a wide and diverse clientele of producers in South Africa further justifies the need for a pluralistic approach that embraces all extension service providers within and outside state agencies. Such an approach will allow extension services to benefit from the distributed human intelligence, financial capital and other resources located across the stakeholder-base. Government should therefore assume responsibility for ensuring that extension services deliver needed public goods and are well placed to promote increased institutional pluralism in extension service provision and oversee the quality enhancement and assurance necessary for rural development.

#### **Core policy actions:**

- Identify and establish pluralistic and integrated extension and advisory services partnerships with private and non-profit organisations (at national, provincial and local levels).
- Establish provincial directorates for extension and advisory services.
- Establish the National Public Sector Forum for Extension and Advisory Services (PSFEAS).
- Establish extension forums at district and provincial level.
- Design and implement respective provincial strategies for extension and advisory services.

### **6.4 Advance the Extension Education System and Broaden Service Focus**

Extension and advisory services must respond to a wide set of local, national and global production and market pressures across value chains. This justifies the need for appropriate and innovative

technologies that respond to environmental and socio-economic challenges in support of diverse rural livelihood initiatives. Extension is part of a wide range of services needed to help producers acquire relevant knowledge and skills to increase and sustain the productivity and competitiveness of their enterprises. Currently extension and advisory services lack a developmental and systems approach, where practitioners have a holistic view and understand the total value chain and linkages with sustainable development goals. This presents a new challenge for the education and training curriculum of extension practitioners which is currently inadequate to address the new competencies required for comprehensive producer development. This calls for a multidisciplinary approach for the capacity development of extension practitioners with the relevant and diverse knowledge and tools.

#### **Core policy actions:**

- Support producers on diverse rural livelihood initiatives based on a wider understanding of the overall development context and socio-economic objectives.
- Review and develop multidisciplinary training curriculum for extension practitioners.
- Ensure continuous professional development through systematic maintenance, improvement and broadening of knowledge and skills, and development of personal qualities necessary for the execution of professional and technical duties of extension practitioners.

### **6.5 Promote Commodity Value Chain Development Approach**

The challenge facing smallholder producers is how to gain greater access to markets, enhance their value chain position and to increase their value-add (improve quality, increase efficiency) for competitiveness, improved income and reducing poverty. Value chains encompass the full range of activities and services required to bring a product or service from production to markets. As noted by Punkt (2005), value chains describe productive processes around a product from the provision of inputs to production, transportation, transformation, processing, marketing, trading, and retailing to final consumption. Value chain actors include input suppliers, producers, processors and buyers which are supported by a range of technical, business and financial service providers. Since production only translates into income once consumers demand and buy goods, the value chain approach encourages looking at the production process from the consumer's perspective.

Value chains and diversified livelihoods are no longer simply dependent upon what one produces, but also how production fit within competitive chains in the market system. Extension services provide information, skills, and technologies to improve producer livelihoods and can strengthen linkages within the commodity value chain. The focus of extension has been the transfer of technology to improve productivity. While transfer of technology is very relevant to the developing world, extension must also play a wider role to enhance the skills and knowledge for production and processing, facilitating access to markets and trade, and working with farmers for natural resource management. Although extension services are traditionally focused on production aspects, this

policy asserts a serious shift towards a value chain approach. As such, extension practitioners have a great role to play in promoting the value chain approach to agricultural development. This equally calls for developing the capacity of the extension practitioners in order to extend effective and efficient support to producers.

#### **Core policy actions:**

- Integrate marketing and value chain aspects into extension and advisory services activities. Extension practitioners must become champions of the value chain approach to integrate comprehensive value chain aspects into farming operations.
- Support market access opportunities for producers (especially smallholders) by negotiating for marketing outlets including preferential procurement opportunities by state agencies and others.

## **7. POLICY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

This policy builds on the Extension Recovery Plan, Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services, National Policy on Food and Nutrition Security and Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme. This policy seeks to strengthen and expand the original focus of all these national policy framework documents and programmes to include forestry and fisheries as the added roles and responsibilities of DAFF as a department. While the ERP and the Norms and Standards for Extension and Advisory Services strategies will continue to guide and provide the detailed policy interventions, the National Policy on Extension and Advisory Services will assume the superseding position of the state's interventions on extension and advisory services.

The implementation of this policy builds on current and existing government implementation agencies. Here it is recognised that agricultural extension is a national and provincial competency while forestry and fisheries remain national government responsibilities. This policy also recognised that extension is multi-pronged and pluralistic such that the role players include the private sector and non-profit organisations over and above the state. The principal actors for the achievement of the policy strategic objectives are national, provincial, local governments, producer organisations, other statutory bodies such as public entities, SETAs, and the private sector.

While the policy integrates agriculture, forestry and fisheries, their nature in terms of national and provincial competencies dictates their independence and interdependencies and thus the need to extend efforts for integration recognising that these functions do exist at national, provincial and district spheres of government. The successful implementation of this policy could therefore benefit the integration of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries functions at all spheres of government.

DAFF and PDAs will establish local district extension forums in consultation with relevant stakeholders (private, social, public actors and researchers), to bring together all extension and advisory service providers in a coherent geographic grouping, together with representatives of



agriculture, forestry and fisheries producers (such as producer associations). Similar forums will be established at provincial and national levels. The forums will (i) articulate priorities, (ii) outline the co-ordination of planning and action with regard to the provision of extension and advisory services in the designated geographic area, and (iii) help local interest groups secure advice and support from higher levels. The creation of these forums and their consultative agendas will not necessarily be uniform, but will be created based on experience and learning from the ground.

The policy implementation process will be phased with short, medium and long term implementation plans. Short term plans will focus on immediate interventions required to support the three sectors through extension and advisory services while the medium and long term implementation will focus on interventions to transform the current structure of the extension system to address shortcomings identified through the policy analysis and development process.

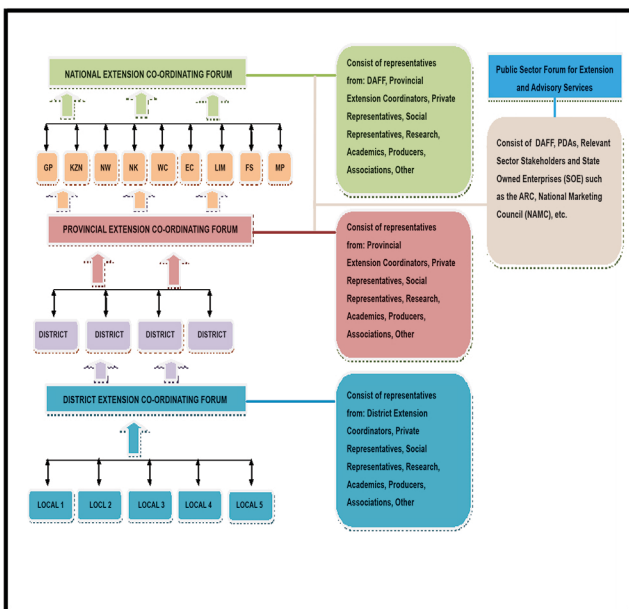


Figure 1: Institutionalisation of extension coordinating forums

The roles and responsibilities of different role players are outlined below:

## 7.1 Public Sector

The key roles and responsibilities of the national government (DAFF), provincial departments of agriculture (PDAs), districts, Agricultural Research Council (ARC) and private sector extension service providers are highlighted below. Coordination and collaboration between the principal stakeholders is essential to provide high quality service.

### 7.1.1 Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)

The main responsibilities of DAFF are to:

- Develop National Extension and Advisory Services Policy framework documents for the country in order to regulate, guide and harmonise extension and advisory services;
- Provide oversight on the implementation of National Extension and Advisory Services Policy through monitoring and evaluation to ensure compliance to policy prescripts;
- Review National Extension and Advisory Services Policy on an ongoing basis and in line with new developments;
- Create an enabling environment for equitable participation in advisory services (facilitate access to facilities and schemes, facilitate availability of referenced material and other sources, and coordinate the policy dialogue in all nine provinces);
- Maintain a national database for extension service providers;
- Develop and maintain a national technical database covering mapping, climate, soil potential cropping, water (source and quality) diseases pests, agro-ecological system, market, infrastructure, etc.
- Collaborate and partner with key principal stakeholders in extension and advisory services;
- Consult stakeholders for comments, inputs and implications of the policy;
- Ensure and support PDAs in the establishment of forums for successful implementation of the policy;
- In conjunction with relevant institutions of higher learning, facilitate the development, review and the promotion of a standard extension training curricula;
- Ensure cooperative governance at national, provincial and local municipal levels (for the purposes of this policy);
- Provide secretariat services at meetings of national forums on extension and advisory services;
- Produce and distribute national reports/newsletters on extension and advisory services at regular intervals;
- Support PDAs with the implementation of the policy;
- Ensure provision of extension and advisory services to all clients of extension and advisory services; and
- Maintain agricultural, forestry and fisheries infrastructure and facilities.

### 7.1.2 Provincial Services

The main responsibilities of the PDAs are to:

- Actively participate and provide inputs on the development of the National Extension and Advisory Services Policy;
- Interpret and implement the National Extension and Advisory Services Policy;
- Build capacity of personnel (extension practitioners, advisors, mentors, etc.);
- Facilitate establishment of extension forums at provincial and district levels;
- Provide secretariat services on meetings of provincial forums on extension and advisory services;
- Facilitate establishment of a provincial directorate of extension and advisory services;
- Develop provincial strategies for implementing extension and advisory services policy;
- Establish, strengthen and empower producer organisations and commodity groups through appropriate support mechanisms;
- Develop and maintain a provincial technical database covering mapping, climate, soil potential cropping, water (source and quality) diseases pests, agro-ecological system, market, infrastructure, etc.
- Develop and maintain clientele and stakeholder database for extension;
- Participate in the development of provincial Integrated Growth Development Plans;
- Consolidate extension performance reports from districts and submit to DAFF on a regular basis;
- Provide feedback to clients and other relevant stakeholders;
- Budget for and administer the disbursement of public funds;
- Facilitate the establishment of funding schemes to assist producers and processors;
- Create an enabling environment for increased participation in commodity value chains (formal and informal);
- Assist districts to address shortfalls and on areas of poor performance;
- Provide oversight on the implementation of the policy and, monitor and evaluate implementation process at district level.

### 7.1.3 District Services

The key roles to be executed at the district levels are to:

- Participate in the development of Municipal Integrated Development Plans;
- Manage and coordinate the provision of extension and advisory services within the district;
- Facilitate establishment of extension forums at district level;
- Provide secretariat services on meetings of district forums on extension and advisory services;
- Participate in budgetary processes at provincial level;
- Input on and maintain a provincial database of all clients eligible for extension and advisory services including all service providers and their expertise on agricultural extension and advisory services within the district;

- Develop and maintain a district technical database covering mapping, mapping, climate, soil potential cropping, water (source and quality) diseases pests, agro-ecological system market, infrastructure, etc.
- Liaise with the local municipalities and stakeholders to enhance inter-sectoral development efforts at district level;
- Carry out needs assessment of clients to determine required support services;
- Develop, consolidate and submit extension reports to the province; and
- Within their designated arena of service, provincial personnel in extension and advisory services will provide advice and facilitate access to knowledge, information and services to promote livelihood development, focusing primarily on lower income areas and smallholder producers who produce for own consumption, for the market or both.

#### **7.1.4 Agricultural Research Council (ARC) and Public Sector Research Institutions**

Research is crucial to improve productivity and ensure the sustainability of agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors. However, ensuring that technological innovations flow from the researchers to producers (and vice versa) is the prime responsibility of extension and advisory services. Therefore, the link between researchers-extension-producers must be strengthened. The ARC and public sector research institutions must actively engage with producers and extension practitioners and advisors in transferring the technological know-how. Specifically, the ARC and other public sector research institutions must ensure that:

- Partner with DAFF in a collaborative manner to develop the National Extension and Advisory Services Policy;
- Actively participate in collaborative extension efforts with multiple stakeholders at district, provincial and national level;
- In conjunction with DAFF, conduct regular reviews of the implementation process of the National Extension and Advisory Services Policy (collect data, analyse and make recommendations) on behalf of DAFF;
- Conduct research and technology development programmes planned in collaboration with extension practitioners and producers;
- Provide backup on technical expertise and ensure accessibility to producers and extension practitioners;
- Generate technology and innovation packages that are of relevance to all categories of clients and diverse agro-ecological zones;
- Generate knowledge that is widely accessible in electronic or other appropriate formats countrywide, and in the appropriate languages;
- Support empowerment initiatives through appropriate technology development and transfer; (Agricultural Black Economic Empowerment and Forestry Sector Charter);
- Design and implement a Training-of-trainers Programme on new technologies on an ongoing basis;

- Develop a discussion document on 'Bridging the gap between research and development (R&D) and extension' informed by key relevant stakeholders; and
- ARC must inform PDAs of planned activities annually.

## 7.2 Private Sector

Government recognises the essential role played by private sector organisations in the provision of extension and advisory services to achieve the vision of a united and prosperous agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector. Partnerships between public and private sector extension and advisory services are essential to overcome the effects of limited resources, to meet the growing demand for food and sustain the natural resource base. The private sector shall play the following roles:

- Contribute to AgriBEE and Forestry Sector Charter initiatives by developing and implementing empowerment strategies. Such empowerment strategies will include amongst others the following:
  - Human resource and skills development of people from the designated groups; and;
  - Investment in enterprises that are owned and managed by people from the designated groups;
- Provide production inputs, finance, mentorship, extension and advisory services to their empowerment clients;
- Provide advice and effective specialised financial support (especially to land reform beneficiaries);
- Play a key role on extension forums through empowerment of other stakeholders;
- Participate and provide inputs towards the development of the National Extension and Advisory Services Policy;
- Effectively participate in joint planning and implementation of advisory service programmes;
- Provide a range of more specialised technical advisory services as required by their clients focusing, on specific crops, livestock, processing methods or equipment;
- Continue to be the primary provider of extension support to commercial producers but will be actively encouraged to participate in the initiatives aimed at empowering rural and local communities to improve their productivity through the enhancement of relevant management, marketing, and technical skills; and
- To establish public-private partnerships for research, training and investment opportunities.

## 7.3 Producer Organisations and Commodity Groups

Producer organisations and commodity groups exist at national and provincial levels to support development initiatives. The role of this group is to:

- Offer training on extension and advisory services to their members;
- Represent members' interests in expressing demand for services;
- Actively participate on the development of National Extension and Advisory Services Policy;



- Play a leading role in the integration of the value chain commodity-based extension approach;
- Play a key role on extension forums through empowerment of other stakeholders;
- Enable joint planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of advisory support at national, provincial and district levels;
- Participate and contribute to problem resolution mechanisms with other stakeholders;
- Lobby and advocate for systematic ways of listening to and learning from producers within value chains;
- Mobilise around issues of interest as producer organisations and take the lead in researching, developing, institutional management and land holding arrangements that meet social, economic and environmental sustainability standards; and
- Participate in public-private partnerships with DAFF to ensure effective service delivery.

#### 7.4 Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs)

- As with the private sector, NPOs may also be engaged by the state directly, through public-private partnerships, through a smallholder voucher system or through other means to provide extension and advisory services and other activities on behalf of the state;
- NPOs will continue to play their unique and vital advisory, advocacy and facilitation roles with individuals, communities and organisations that are marginalised and require assistance to improve their individual and collective circumstances.

#### 7.5 Academic and Agricultural Development Institutions

##### 7.5.1 Colleges and universities

Academic institutions with extension and advisory services training components are vital for building and sustaining capacity in the public services. These institutions need to review their curricula to develop well-trained extension practitioners that are able to respond effectively to the challenges facing extension and advisory services (*viz.* food security, economic growth, globalisation and environmental conservation).

They also need to contribute to the knowledge support system of government (e.g. information gateway) and offer accredited in-service training to extension practitioners and advisory personnel and train producers through their community-outreach programmes. Academic institutions should conduct research for technology development and transfer.

Cooperation with the AgriSETA should be established to coordinate training for emerging farmers.

##### 7.5.2 Development institutes

Development institutes play an important role in conducting research on technology development and transfer, and the provision of specialised support to commercial and smallholder producers (e.g. Grootfontein Agricultural Development Institute). These institutes should be supported and strengthened to become centres of excellence in their areas of expertise.

## 8. MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Performance monitoring and evaluating enables improved management of the outputs and outcomes while encouraging the allocation of effort and resources in the direction where it will have the greatest impact. Successful measurement depends on the quality of data collected through programme records, surveys, and secondary sources. Data should be collected in a consistent manner using agreed definitions and procedures, and stored in appropriate computer databases to facilitate data access, analysis and reporting.



**Table 3: Indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the National Policy on Extension and Advisory Services**

Policy interventions	Measurement indicator	Means of verification
Promote effective and efficient linkage between research, producers and extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of strategic partnerships created through IGR and stakeholder frameworks</li> </ul>	Signed MOUs and SLAs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of producers, researchers and extension practitioner represented in research, extension and producer forums</li> </ul>	Agreed TORs, attendance registers/ minutes of the meeting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of commodity groups linked to research organisations</li> </ul>	Reports from research, extension and producer forums.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of extension practitioners attached to commodity groups</li> </ul>	Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated ICT knowledge sharing platforms established</li> </ul>	Reports and established tools
Improve access to quality extension and advisory services that is professional, reliable, relevant and accountable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of active users of integrated ICT knowledge sharing platforms</li> </ul>	Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of multilingual documents and research abstracts developed</li> </ul>	Documents, abstracts, production manuals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of extension practitioners per district in a province</li> </ul>	Reports/national database of extension practitioners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of producers with access to extension support per district as well as province</li> </ul>	Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Framework document for registration extension practitioners with a professional council developed</li> </ul>	Framework document approved by DAFF and a professional council
Facilitate a pluralistic and integrated approach to provide extension and advisory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of extension practitioners registered with a professional body</li> </ul>	Reports, database of extension practitioners
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of extension practitioners trained on Climate-Smart agricultural production systems</li> </ul>	Reports, attendance register and/or attendance certificates
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased productivity for producers</li> </ul>	Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Extension Development Plan developed</li> </ul>	Framework document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of provincial directorates for extension and advisory services established</li> </ul>	Revised organogram, minutes and reports
Improve extension education system and broaden service focus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincial strategies for extension and advisory services approved</li> </ul>	Provincial strategies, minutes and reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of pluralistic extension support forums (national, province, district) established</li> </ul>	Agreed TORs, reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Frequency of meeting for pluralistic extension forums at national, provincial, district levels</li> </ul>	Agreed TORs, attendance registers/ minutes of the meeting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Core competencies and curricula of extension reviewed</li> </ul>	Reports and MOUs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of producers and/or communities supported on other rural livelihood based initiatives</li> </ul>	Reports
Promote commodity value chain development approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Change in income from other rural based initiatives</li> </ul>	Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Framework document for registration extension practitioners with a professional council developed</li> </ul>	Framework document
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher education curriculum on extension revised</li> </ul>	Reports, minutes, revised curriculum
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of extension practitioners trained for continuous professional development</li> </ul>	Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of extension practitioners and actors trained in the value chain approach</li> </ul>	Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of commodity value chains established</li> </ul>	Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of participants in commodity value chains</li> </ul>	Reports
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of producers and processors accessing sustainable markets</li> </ul>	Market reports



## 9. FUNDING MECHANISMS

Government of South Africa will continue to fund extension and advisory services. This is especially so to poorly resourced clients. A user-pay principle will apply in the case of producers and members of producer organisations that can afford to pay for services rendered. Outsourcing, co-financing, contracting of services and private funding should be implemented to solve the problem of fiscal sustainability. Full-scale privatisation of extension and advisory services is not feasible in the country at the moment and government policy is to ensure equity and meet the need to support the many clients who rely on the public service, and who have no means to pay for private services. However, integration of the private sector into the public extension and advisory services is encouraged and promoted.





