

The Establishment of Vegetable and Fruit Markets and Nurseries: A Case Study in the Greater Sekhukhune District, Limpopo Province, South Africa

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Abstract

This paper highlighted the importance of the establishment of vegetable markets, fruit markets and nurseries in the Greater Sekhukhune district, Limpopo Province, South Africa. This entailed taking a representative sample consisting of 69 agricultural projects, with 1096 beneficiaries participating in this research. The following 5 local municipalities were visited: Ephraim Mogale, Greater Tubatse, Elias Motsoaledi, Fetakgomo and Makhuduthamaga. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used in the form of a detailed questionnaire written in English, a focus group discussion, a stakeholder's discussion, and field observations as part of the data collection. A purposive sampling technique was used to select the 69 projects, in order to cover uniformity and homogenous characteristics such as infrastructure requirements, skills availability, production challenges, agricultural training needs, water source needs, educational level and others. Data was coded, captured, and analyzed with the Software Package for Social Sciences (SPSS version 20) using Descriptive Analysis and Univariate Regression Analysis. The results showed a significant association among the following variables: age, educational level, farming experience, land size, land acquisition, crops planted, water source and market participation. It is recommended that fruit and vegetable markets be established, as well as the creation of a complete, viable agro-value chain that will expand community driven agricultural production and processing.

Keywords: fruit markets, Greater Sekhukhune district, Limpopo Province, South Africa, vegetable markets, agricultural projects and agricultural production

1. Introduction

The majority of rural households in South Africa are living under severe poverty. Agriculture is the predominant economic activity for rural households in the country, with about 8.5 million people depending directly or indirectly on agriculture for their livelihood (StatsSA, 2011). This indicates that agriculture remains at the core of rural development, and has a positive influence in the country's economic growth. Investment in the agricultural sector has undeniable potential to make an enormous impact on the livelihoods of people to alleviate poverty, to bring financial security and to improve nutrition to name a few (Osci-Bimpch, 2013). Rural industrialization promotes the alleviation of rural poverty, and enhances a sustainable economic growth. The localization of markets encourages linkages between the rural sector and the mainstream.

Development of formal and sustainable agriculture markets is critical in helping to unleash the full potential of agriculture in third world countries. Linking rural farmers to the markets is vital in increasing agricultural production, generating economic growth in rural areas and reducing food insecurity and poverty. Improving these linkages boosts productivity, increasing incomes and strengthening food security. Better access of small producers to domestic and international markets means that they can reliably sell more produce at higher prices.

The literature suggests a positive connection between growth in agricultural development and non-farm activity towards rural development.

The Sekhukhune district municipality has 740 villages, with a mushrooming of urban areas as well (StatsSA, 2011). The district has a mixture of commercial and subsistence agriculture, with subsistence farming predominant in rural areas. Despite agriculture being the vital contributor to employment within the district, agriculture remains a relatively marginal contributor (approximately 9.7%) to the aggregate GGP of the district (StatsSA, 2011). Rural farmers are struggling to access markets for their produce. According to Maponya & Moja (2012) 63% of households within the district were food insecure and levels of hunger were on the increase.

More than 50% of the district populations are residing in rural areas, thus there is a need for development of local agricultural markets. Facilitating the establishment of viable markets is a vital part of rural development and agricultural development in the district. According to FAO (2003), new markets or improvements to existing markets in rural areas can help overcome many of the marketing problems faced by rural farmers. Formal markets in rural areas play a significant role in improving agricultural marketing. They can increase retail competition by providing a convenient place where farmers can meet with consumers, reduce post-harvest losses by providing overhead protection for produce, provide a focal point for rural activities and make marketing a more pleasurable activity.

Production sites (69) in Sekhukhune district, Limpopo Province are part of the Agri-Park project which is coordinated by the Agricultural Research Council (ARC). The project is also in other districts in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape provinces. Beneficiaries were trained and are mentored so as to implement sustainable production and develop markets. The overall aim of the study is to establish whether sustainable agricultural markets are viable in the Sekhukhune district. The major objectives are: (1) to identify and describe the characteristics of selected agricultural projects in the Sekhukhune district and (2) to determine factors that influence decision making to participate in agricultural markets.

2. Methodology

Quantitative and qualitative methods were used. A detailed questionnaire in English was developed for the data collection, and used both open and closed ended questions. Focus group discussions and field observations were also part of the data collection. As part of standard protocol for conducting the study, meetings were held with all stakeholders in the Sekhukhune district, namely: (1) local municipalities, (2) Limpopo Department of Agriculture (LDA), (3) Department of Rural Development and Land Reform (DRDLR), (4) local economic agencies and (5) local farmers. The purpose of the meetings was to introduce and explain the aim of the study, and future plans of the potential market.

Purposive sampling was used to select agricultural projects. The sampling was used to assess uniformity and homogenous characteristics, namely infrastructure needs, skills availability, production challenges, agricultural training needs, water source needs, educational level, land acquisition, size of land farming experience, source of water and inputs and implements used (Table 1). Agricultural projects visited in the Sekhukhune district were prioritized based on the agricultural potential of the area, namely project type, numbers of projects around an area, size of the land, chances of extending production, water availability, commitment of members to their projects, internal conflicts and working material and infrastructure.

The Limpopo Province lies in the northern part of South Africa, and has shared borders with Zimbabwe and Botswana, which allows favourable economic cooperation with these countries (StatsSA, 2011). It has a total number of 5 district municipalities, namely Waterberg, Capricorn, Sekhukhune, Mopani and Vhembe districts (StatsSA, 2011). The present study was conducted in the Greater Sekhukhune district municipality (Figure 1). The work was done by the ARC together with officials from DRDLR, LDA and local municipalities. A total of 69 projects in 5 local municipalities were visited and all formed part of the study. The 5 local municipalities visited were Elias Motsoaledi, Fetakgomo, Greater Tubatse, Makhuduthamaga and Ephraim Mogale (Table 2). Agricultural projects visited were prioritized based on the agriculture potential of the area, namely project type, numbers of projects around an area, size of the land, chances of extension to increase production, water availability, commitment of members in their projects, internal issues and working material and infrastructure.

Table 1. Definition of variables included in the study

Variables	Description of variables
Age	Age of the respondent/farmer
Gender	Gender of the respondent
Educational level	Highest educational level of respondent
Land acquisition	Form in which the farm was acquired or purchased
Size of the land farmed	Size of the farm under crop production
Number of years in farming	Farming experience of the respondent(s)
Soil sample	If the soils of the farm have been tested
Crop planted	Type of crops produced
Inputs available	Inputs used for production activities
Implements used	Implements used for production operation
Source of water for irrigation	Where the respondent gets water for irrigation

Table 2. Agricultural projects visited in the Sekhukhune district, Limpopo Province

Local municipality	Number of projects	%
Elias Motsoaledi	16	23.2
Fetakgomo	16	23.2
Greater Tubatse	22	31.9
Makhuduthamaga	13	18.8
Ephraim Mogale	2	2.9
Total	69	100

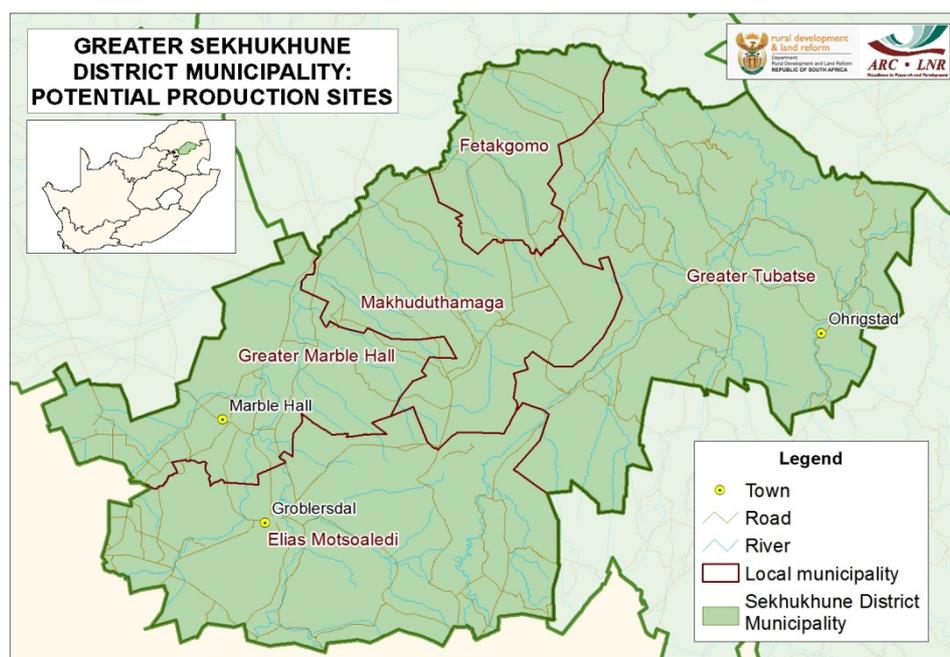


Figure 1. Map of Greater Sekhukhune

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Socio-Economic Factors

As indicated in Table 3, Sekhukhune district has 1096 beneficiaries from the 69 agricultural projects that were adopted by the Agri-Park project. The age distribution of project respondents indicated that the majority were in the age group of > 61 (36.2%). The different age groups were fairly well represented in the district, which shows a good potential, as age plays a very significant role in farming, with experience helping in decision making while young farmers are eager to create wealth. Oladele (2011) stated that age distribution was very important for all agricultural production. The good representation of age groups in the projects shows a great potential for sustainable establishment of agricultural markets, nurseries and agro-processing plants that will be supported by identified projects in the Greater Sekhukhune district.

The improvement of human resource capacity towards productivity is a pre-requisite for social and economic development. In the agricultural sector, both formal and informal education is essential for improving food security, rural employment and reducing poverty (Maponya & Moja, 2012). In this study, 31.9% of project respondents had completed secondary education, 26.1% had incomplete primary education, 13% had completed tertiary education, 11.6% had completed primary education, 10.1% had incomplete secondary education and 7.2% had incomplete tertiary education. According to Simonyan, Olukosi and Omolehin (2010) education would significantly enhance ability to make accurate and meaningful decisions.

Table 3. Socio-economic factors of beneficiaries

	Number of beneficiaries	%
<u>Local municipality</u>		
Elias Motsoaledi	216	19.7
Fetakgomo	57	5.2
Greater Tubatse	730	66.6
Makhuduthamaga	57	5.2
Ephraim Mogale	36	3.28
Total	1096	100
<u>Age (years)</u>		
18 – 35	17	24.6
36 – 45	10	14.5
46 – 60	17	24.6
>61	25	36.2
<u>Education level</u>		
Primary education incomplete	18	26.1
Primary education completed	8	11.6
Secondary education incomplete	7	10.1
Secondary education completed	22	31.9
Tertiary education incomplete	5	7.2
Tertiary education completed	9	13
Total	69	100

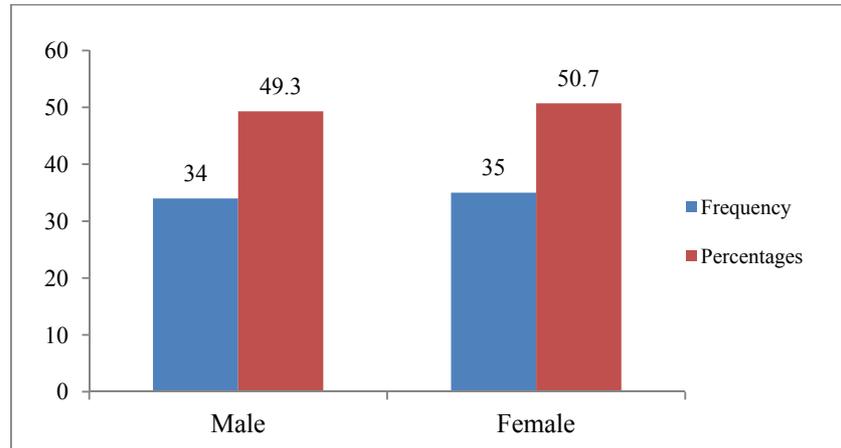


Figure 2. Gender of respondents from Sekhukhune district

The results in Figure 2 indicate that the gender composition was almost equal with females at 50.7% and males at 49.3%. This gender balance presents a great opportunity for development, as issues that are gender based will be easily addressed.

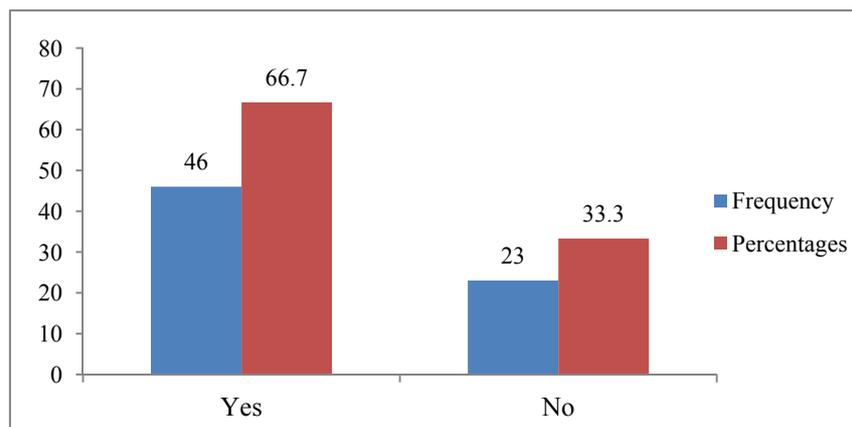


Figure 3. Agricultural training received by respondents

3.2 Agricultural Training and Service Providers

As indicated by Figure 3, 66.7% of project respondents had received some level of agricultural training, while only 33.3% have no agricultural training. Training significantly enhances project beneficiaries/farmers' ability to make accurate and meaningful decisions. Various service providers both public and private have offered different training courses to beneficiaries (Table 4) with DAFF remaining the major stakeholder in training farmers. Kirsten and Van Zyl (1998) suggested that agricultural education creates a cadre of people who value and understand the vital role of agriculture in communities (rural and urban), and the natural resource systems in advancing agricultural and overall economic development.

Table 4. Training service providers for rural farmers

Training service provider	Respondents	%
Department of Agriculture	34	49.3
ARC	2	2.9
Dicla	1	1.4
Africare	1	1.4
LDA, Monsato,	2	2.9
Tiger Brands, Seda		
LDA, Bohle Academy, Seda, Pannar	2	2.9
FET College	1	1.4
Masdt	2	2.9
Total	69	100

3.3 Farming Experience

The results in Table 5 show respondents experience in farming. About 29% of respondents had 1-5 years in farming, 39.1% had 6-10 years, 14.5% had 11-20 years, 10.1% had 21-49 years and 7.2% had > 50 years. Generally these farmers had good farming experience, indicating an understanding of the rudiments of crop production. Their extensive experience makes them efficient in their decision making processes and willing to take risks associated with the practice of improved technologies.

Table 5. Number of years in farming

Years	Respondents	%
1- 5	20	29
6-10	27	39.1
11- 20	10	14.5
21 – 49	7	10.1
>50	5	7.2
Total	69	100

3.4 Employment Status

The majority of farmers (88.4%) were farming full time (Table 6). Employment status is very important as it influences the allocation of best labour time, resulting in high productivity.

Table 6. Employment status

Employment	Respondents	%
Farming full time	61	88.4
Unemployed	1	1.4
Full time farmer and shop owner	1	1.4
Farming full time, working full time/housewife	6	8.7
Total	69	100

3.5 Land Acquisition

Land tenure influences the development and stability of the rural economy. If farmers hold temporary rights to

using land, it leads to social problems and hinders agricultural development. Ownership of land has always played a vital role in production efficiency, with projects that own land being more efficient and producing more. Results on land acquisition (Table 7) indicate that the majority of projects operate on land that was inherited (50.7%).

Table 7. Land acquisition

Land acquisition	Projects	%
Own finance	6	8.7
Inheritance	35	50.7
Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development (LRAD)	2	2.9
Permission to occupy (PTO)	5	7.2
Lease	4	5.8
Municipal	1	1.4
Tribal land	15	21.7
Household garden	1	1.4
Total	69	100

3.6 Land Size

A large percentage (58%) of projects utilize 1-5 hectares (Table 8), and land size played a crucial role in rural agricultural production. In support, other studies (FAO, 2003; Baloyi, 2011) showed that farm size had an impact on production levels.

Table 8. Size of land

Size (ha)	Projects	%
1- 5	40	58
6 - 10	16	23.2
11 - 20	3	4.3
21 - 50	3	4.3
> 51	7	10.1
Total	69	100

3.7 Water Source

High quality, abundant water is required for efficient agricultural production. According to FAO (2012) irrigation now claims close to 70% of all freshwater appropriated for human use. Projects used different water sources for irrigation, with dams being the most utilized (34.8%), followed by boreholes (23.2%) and rivers (17.4%), while other water sources were also used (Table 9).

Table 9. Sources of water

Source	Projects	%
Dam	24	34.8
River	12	17.4
Borehole	16	23.2
Borehole, river	3	4.3
Dam, borehole	4	5.8

Dam, river, borehole	2	2.9
Tanks	3	4.3
Taps	1	1.4
Furrows/Stream	1	1.4
Generator	1	1.4
Not applicable	2	2.9
Total	69	100

3.8 Water Rights

For farmers, a lack of water security negatively affects the utility. According to FAO (2004), the lack of secure water rights is frequently the result of a number of factors including the form and design of irrigation schemes and how they are funded and developed. Table 10 shows the results of water rights on projects, with the majority (69.6%) of projects having no water rights, 13% having water rights, and 17.4% were in the process of applying for water rights. The high rate of projects without water rights is of concern, and creates a challenge for sustainability.

Table 10. Water rights

	Projects	%
Yes	9	13
No	48	69.6
In the process of applying	12	17.4
Total	69	100

3.9 Farm Implements

Mechanization of farming operations is a key to agricultural productivity, as it improves farmer's efficiency. Different farm implements ranging from hand tools to high-tech machinery complement each other. Results in Table 11 indicates that a majority (52.2%) of projects were using only hand tools without complementing with other implements. Other projects used various types of complementary implements. The use of appropriate implements increased capability, and improved productivity on the farm.

Table 11. Implements

Implements	Projects	%
Tractor	1	1.4
Tractor, planter, boom spray	5	7.2
Tractor, plough, hand-tools, sprayer	2	2.9
Tractor, plough, hand-tools, bakkie, truck	16	23.2
Tractor, planters, ripper, plough, sprayer/pivot	2	2.9
Hand-tools	36	52.2
Centre pivot, tunnels, tractor, disc, plough	1	1.4
Irrigation system	1	1.4
Tractor, cultivator	1	1.4
Not applicable	4	5.79
Total	69	100

3.10 Extension Service

Contact with the extension service leads to more efficient transmission of information to farmers, and the adoption of innovations. Table 12 indicates that approximately 91.3% of projects were receiving extension services, while 8.7% were not. Of the group receiving extension services, about 58% received a formal extension service, while other projects were receiving different types of extension services. Agbebi (2012) found a positive relationship between farmers' access to extension services and their profitability, with productivity at its highest at the extreme ends of distribution of yield residuals.

Table 12. Extension service

	Projects	%
Access to extension service		
Yes	63	91.3
No	6	8.7
Form of extension service		
Formal extension	40	58
Family support	1	1.4
Farmer to farmer	5	7.2
Formal extension, farmer to farmer	8	11.6
Farmer to farmer, family support	1	1.4
Formal extension, farmer to farmers, Municipal office	1	1.4
Formal extension, farmer to farmers, family support	7	10.1
Formal extension, farmer to farmer, neighbours and family support	4	5.8
Not applicable	2	2.9
Total	69	100

3.11 Crops Planted

In the study area, projects were cultivating different products, namely grain, vegetables, citrus, deciduous fruit and medicinal herbs. Some projects were planting only one crop, whereas others were mixing different crops. Table 13 indicates that most projects were cultivating vegetables (47.8%) and grain and vegetables (43.5%).

Table 13. Crops planted

Crops	Projects	%
Grain	1	1.4
Vegetables	33	47.8
Grain, vegetables	30	43.5
Vegetables, citrus	1	1.4
Vegetables, citrus, deciduous	1	1.4
Grain, vegetables, citrus	2	2.9
Vegetables, deciduous, medicinal herbs	1	1.4
Total	69	100

3.12 Markets

In general, smallholder farmers struggle to penetrate the market, especially the formal market due to various challenges (constant supply, transportation, lack of information). Informal markets are not controlled and unfair as well. Table 14 indicates that most projects were engaging in informal markets (94.2%) with 5.8% trading in both formal and informal markets.

Table 14. Form of markets

	Projects	%
Informal market	65	94.2
Formal and informal markets	4	5.8
Total	69	100

Results in Table 15 present the frequency of delivery of products to the market by farmers. It is evident that most (59.4%) projects were delivering their products to the market on a monthly basis. Delivery of products to the market assists farmers in transferring the risks from the farm to the market.

Table 15. Frequency of the delivery to the market

	Projects	%
Daily	1	1.4
Weekly	8	11.6
Monthly	41	59.4
Seasonally	15	21.7
Daily, weekly	3	4.3
Weekly, monthly, seasonally	1	1.4
Total	69	100

3.13 Inputs Used

Input allocations are choice variables, based on unobservable factors that influence production, and are time dependent decisions affecting farmers' decisions on input allocation (Randrianarisoa & Minten, 2005). Inputs used by projects in their production operations include seeds, seedlings, kraal manure, chicken manure, fertilizer and pesticides. Table 16 indicates that 52.2% used a combination of seeds, kraal manure, fertilizer, pesticides and seedlings. The level and composition of production inputs often determine whether a farm enterprise prospers or fails.

Table 16. Inputs used by producers

Inputs	Projects	%
Seeds/seedlings	4	5.8
Kraal manure	1	1.4
Kraal manure, fertilizer, pesticides	2	2.9
Seeds, kraal manure, fertilizer, pesticides, seedlings	36	52.2
Seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, seedlings	9	13
Seeds, kraal manure, fertilizer, seedlings	12	17.4
Seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, chicken manure	2	2.9
Seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, seedlings	3	4.3
Total	69	100

3.14 Soil Tests

60.9% of projects had conducted soil testing (Table 17), while 39.1% of projects had not. Soil testing, which enables farmers to determine how much lime and fertilizer is needed, is of significant importance for successful crop production.

Table 17. Soil tests

	Projects	%
Yes	42	60.9
No	27	39.1
Total	69	100

3.15 Training Duration

Table 18 indicates the duration of the training provided to beneficiaries. Most projects members (58%) were willing to attend training for 1-5 days, 29% could attend for 6-10 days, and only 13% could attend for 11-20 days. Farmers indicated that the reason 1-5 days training was the best option was due to their responsibilities on their farms and tight planting schedules.

Table 18. Duration of training

Duration (days)	Projects	%
1- 5	40	58
6-10	20	29
11- 20	9	13
Total	69	100

3.16 Marketing

The lack of markets for a large percentage of Sekhukhune farmers is evident from Table 19. More than 70% of projects were struggling to access formal markets. This emphasizes the need for the establishment of a market in the area.

Table 19. Marketing

Production Stages	Projects	%
1 st Challenging Production Stage	48	69.6
2 nd Challenging Production Stage	9	13
3 rd Challenging Production Stage	5	7.2
4 th Challenging Production Stage	1	1.4
5 th Challenging Production Stage	3	4.3
6 th Challenging Production Stage	1	1.4
7 th Challenging Production Stage	2	2.9
Total	69	100

3.17 Causal Factors of Challenges

Table 20 shows factors that contribute to the lack of farmer participation in the formal markets. Results indicated that the lack of knowledge and inputs (39.1% of projects) remain the major causal factors in being unable to access markets. These results serve as a good indication on why project beneficiaries need agricultural training

before establishment of markets.

Table 20. Causal factors of challenges

Factors	Projects	%
Lack of knowledge	12	17.4
Lack of inputs	3	4.3
Lack of workers	1	1.4
Lack of knowledge, inputs	27	39.1
Lack of knowledge, workers	2	2.9
Lack of knowledge, inputs, workers	17	24.6
Lack of inputs, workers	2	2.9
Lack of inputs, workers and group conflicts	4	5.79
Lack of inputs and group conflicts	1	1.4
Total	69	100

3.18 Univariate Regression Results

As shown in Table 21, there is an association among the following variables: age, farming experience, education level, land acquisition, land size, crops planted, water source, service provider, implements, gender and agricultural training. The association is confirmed by the fact that their estimate values are more than 1 at the confidence interval of 95%. Farming experience is very important as it comes with years of practice, yet fairly young farmers are needed in agriculture because they are technologically advanced and possess strength. Thus age distribution is very important for agriculture market participation. Results indicated a positive relationship between age and market participation, which implies that any age category can participate in the agricultural market. According to Pote and Obi (2007) there is good association between age and market access, as more experienced farmers have a good understanding of market access. Farming experience is also positively associated with market participation (Pote & Obi, 2007).

The level of education of farmers has a probability of 1.02, indicating a positive relationship between education level and market participation. This implies that farmers with better levels of education, training and farming experience are able to interpret information better, and therefore be actively involved in market activities. These findings agree with other studies, for example Ogbe (2009), who stated that level of education raises human capital and increases their level of managerial abilities, which is an incentive for market participation. Land acquisition was positively associated with market participation, with a probability of 1.00. Access to arable land and ownership rights remain essential for agricultural production and market participation. Land ownership allows farmers to invest more in their production, which leads to a better participation in the market.

Land size is an important factor for market participation, with farmers needing enough land to produce if they are to participate in the market. Results indicated a positive association between land size and market participation. In simple terms this means that as more land is brought under production, output increases, allowing the farmer to have enough produce for the market. This is consistent with the findings of Hlongwane, Ledwaba and Belete (2014) which stated the importance of enough land for market participation. There was also a positive association between water source, agricultural inputs, implements, gender and market participation. These results were also confirmed by other researchers (Van Rooyen, Vink, & Christodoulou, 1987; Mathye, Makhura, & Kirsten, 2000; Makhura, 2001; Makhura & Mokoena, 2003; Kirsten & Van Zyl, 1998; Ngqangweni, 2000) who showed that more access to arable land increases the chance of selling horticultural crops significantly, given availability of water sources/agricultural inputs/implements. The authors further emphasized that gender and age was also important in the decision to sell horticultural crops, which is again based on farming experience.

Table 21. Univariate regression analysis of market participation

Variable	Total	(%)	OR [95%CI]
Age	69	100	1.00[0.100- 4.111]1
Education level	69	100	1.02 [0.475 –3.999]1
Farming experience	69	100	1.00[0.026 – 7.888]1
Land acquisition	69	100	1.00 [0.127 – 2.112]1
Land size	69	100	1.00[0.100 – 3.555]1
Water source	69	100	1.10[0.50- 3.011]1
Service provider	69	100	1.00[0.100-4.112]1
Implements	69	100	1.22[0.22-3.55]1
Gender	69	100	1.00[0.100-4.111]1
Agricultural inputs	69	100	1.22[0.33-2.444]1

OR = Odds ratio; 95%CI = 95% confidence intervals; 1< = no association; 1> = association.

4. Summary and Conclusion

In conclusion, the study indicated that there was a positive association between age, education, farming experience, land acquisition, land size, crop planted, water source, agricultural service providers, implements, gender, agricultural inputs and market participation. The study further revealed that farmers or communities around the study area are basically poor, and struggling to access agricultural markets. It is evident that socio-economic factors and the lack of institutions (social, business etc.) sideline rural farmers from being actively involved in the formal market. Regardless of the challenges that exist in the Sekhukhune district, the study recognizes a great potential for establishment of a local fruit and vegetable market and nurseries for the crops. It is recommended that for rural development interventions to be sustainable, participatory approaches are essential to stimulate ownership of projects by the beneficiaries.

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