



# planning, monitoring and evaluation

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Department:  
Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation  
**REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

## Report on the Assessment of Government Evaluations

Evaluation Title:	Impact Evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)
Evaluation Number:	506
Evaluation Completion Date:	29 June 2015
Period of Evaluation:	October 2013 - June 2015
Submitted:	10 December 2015 by Meagan Jooste
Approved:	10 December 2015 by Mike Leslie

## Evaluation Details

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Evaluation Title:	Impact Evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP)
Evaluation Number:	506
Evaluation Completion Date:	29 June 2015
Created:	08 July 2015 by Mike Leslie
Submitted:	10 December 2015 by Meagan Jooste
Approved:	10 December 2015 by Mike Leslie
Period of Evaluation:	October 2013 - June 2015
Known Cost:	R 2 500 000,00
Known Cost Type:	Estimate
Initiated By:	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in collaboration with the Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
Initiated By Internal:	Yes
Undertaken By:	Business Enterprises, University of Pretoria
Undertaken By Internal:	No

## Assessors

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Meagan Jooste	meagan@pdg.co.za
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## Assessment Documents

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Document Name:	Document Type:	Added By:	Added On:
TOR FOR CASP_DAFF 28_06_13.pdf	Terms of Reference (ToR) for the evaluation	Mike Leslie	08 July 2015
CASP Inception report 18September 2013(1).docx (3).pdf	An inception report	Mike Leslie	08 July 2015
CASP.Long report.Final.19May2015 (3).pdf	Evaluation report	Mike Leslie	08 July 2015
CASP.Short report.Final.19May2015 (2).pdf	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Mike Leslie	08 July 2015
DPME CASP draft report 14 July 2014.docx	Evaluation report	Meagan Jooste	20 August 2015
dpme CASP questionnaire final.docx	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Meagan Jooste	20 August 2015
dpme CASP Literature review.docx	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Meagan Jooste	20 August 2015
dpme CASP Checklist for departmental leadership final.docx	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Meagan Jooste	20 August 2015
dpme CASP Checklist for Extension officers final.docx	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Meagan Jooste	20 August 2015

dpme CASP Checklist for Focus Group Discussion final.docx	Any other relevant documentation pertaining to the evaluation process	Meagan Jooste	20 August 2015
Assessment Report at Moderation.pdf	Assessment Report at Moderation	Mike Leslie	16 September 2015

## Quality Assessment Summary

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The overall score of this evaluation has been rated at 2.79 out of 5 on the scale applied to assess the quality of government evaluations.

Parties interviewed for this quality assessment view the evaluation to have been a valuable learning experience. It was an important basis for understanding how the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) had evolved since its inception in 2004, and where there were areas for improvement. There were mixed views as to the appropriateness of the timing of the evaluation with some parties feeling it should have been completed earlier and others feeling that an impact evaluation may not have been the ideal form of evaluation given the completeness of (quantitative) data on CASP projects. However, the timing of the evaluation was valuable to the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries as they were in the process of developing Norms and Standards for Farmer Support and the output of this study was viewed as key to its formulation.

Interviewees of this assessment identified a number of positive aspects to the evaluation including the interactive stakeholder engagement processes as well as the ease with which CASP data and information was availed to the research team (Business Enterprises (BE) of the University of Pretoria). The research team felt the support provided to them by the DAFF in accessing key stakeholders was invaluable and were grateful for the responsiveness of Department: Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) to queries on the implementation of the evaluation. This particular evaluation was also seen as an opportunity to build a research partnership between the public sector and academia by building the evaluation capacity of the research team through their engagement with DPME and DAFF. This evaluation was also important to expanding the relationship between DPME and DAFF in conducting evaluations of DAFF programmes. It is for this reason that the evaluation scored 3.72 in terms of the partnership approach overarching consideration. Further, in the implementation of this evaluation, capacity-building formed a core component both for the evaluand and evaluators. It is for this reason that the capacity development overarching consideration was scored 3.60. The evaluation ethics of the study was also good as the confidentiality of information was respected and proper ethical clearance was obtained before the fieldwork commenced. For this reason, the evaluation scored 3.40 in terms of the evaluation ethics overarching consideration.

There were however also a number of challenges and limits to this evaluation including most dominantly, a breakdown of communication between the Evaluation Steering Committee and the research team. This breakdown of communication was not seen to be any particular parties fault but rather the result of a misunderstanding of the necessary channels of communication. It was reported that part of the delay in the timeframe of the study was a result of the challenges in communication but was also a result of there being a need to make notable amendments to the draft report. It is for this reason that the evaluation scored a low 2.14 in terms of the project management overarching consideration. The evaluation was also plagued by a significant budget overrun due in part to a downscaling from the proposed to available budget but also due to underestimation of the costs of visiting farms which are often quite dispersed. In terms of the outputs of the evaluation, DPME and DAFF desired the evaluation to provide a more indicative agricultural sectoral analysis as well as a richer analysis of the CASP than what was forthcoming from the report. It is for this reason that the evaluation was scored low in terms of the free and open evaluation process (2.72) and alignment to policy context and background literature (2.93) overarching considerations. The main lesson parties felt they learned from this evaluation were that in future, there is a need to clarify upfront, the primary communication channels between the Steering Committee and research team.

In sum, this evaluation has been scored 2.79 out of 5 as, the evaluation was of below adequate quality with notable room for improvement.

## Quality Assessment Scores

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Phase of Evaluation	Score
Planning & Design	2,78
Implementation	3,40
Reporting	2,51
Follow-up, use and learning	2,73
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,79</b>

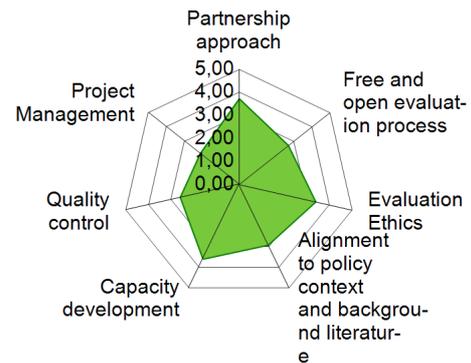
Overarching Consideration	Score
Partnership approach	3,72
Free and open evaluation process	2,72
Evaluation Ethics	3,40

Alignment to policy context and background literature	2,93
Capacity development	3,60
Quality control	2,59
Project Management	2,14
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,79</b>

Scores: Phases of Evaluation



Scores: Overarching Considerations



Phase of Evaluation	Area of Evaluation	Score
Planning & Design	Quality of the TOR	3,19
Planning & Design	Adequacy of resourcing	2,00
Planning & Design	Appropriateness of the evaluation design and methodology	2,64
Planning & Design	Project management (Planning phase)	3,00
Implementation	Evaluation ethics and independence	4,00
Implementation	Participation and M&E skills development	4,00
Implementation	Methodological integrity	3,58
Implementation	Project management (Implementation phase)	2,00
Reporting	Completeness of the evaluation report	2,50
Reporting	Accessibility of content	3,00
Reporting	Robustness of findings	2,20
Reporting	Strength of conclusions	2,33
Reporting	Suitability of recommendations	2,50
Reporting	Acknowledgement of ethical considerations	3,14
Follow-up, use and learning	Resource utilisation	2,00
Follow-up, use and learning	Evaluation use	2,92
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,79</b>

## Planning & Design

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### Quality of the TOR

Standard:	The evaluation was guided by a well-structured and complete TOR or a well-structured and complete internal evaluation proposal (e.g. Background, Purpose, Evaluation Questions, Design & Methodology, Deliverables & Timeframes, Resource requirements, Intended Audience & Utilisation, etc).
Comment and Analysis:	The Terms of Reference (TOR) was detailed and elaborates on the context and relevance of the proposed evaluation as well as providing guidance on the suggested methodology and, how proposals should take cognisance of the extent of Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP) projects that were implemented by the time of writing. It would have been good to have more detail as to the design expectations for an impact evaluation of this nature.
Rating:	3: The evaluation was guided by a well-structured and complete TOR or internal evaluation proposal of an adequate standard
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	Last sentence "it would have been good to some..." revise. Also, rather than say 'to what this type of evaluation (impact) should typically include....' maybe indicate to 'get clarity on the design expectations for an impact evaluation of this nature'.
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	The approach and type of evaluation was suited to the purpose and scope of the evaluation TOR (or an internal evaluation proposal)
Comment and Analysis:	<p>The TOR outlines that the purpose of the study was to assess whether CASP is achieving policy goals or not. Further, the study set out to establish the effects of CASP on the beneficiaries as well as determining the impact of CASP on food production, livelihoods of rural communities and of how the programme could be strengthened.</p> <p>The scope of the evaluation included the period from its inception in 2004 to the end of 2012/3 financial year and was limited to assessing the impact the programme has had on beneficiaries within the agricultural sector. The study was thus intended to be an impact evaluation with the proposed design including a multi method approach including a desktop literature review, data collection through fieldwork engagements with beneficiaries as well as an information synthesis including a basic financial analysis.</p> <p>According to the National Evaluation Policy Framework, an impact evaluation "...seeks to measure changes in outcomes (and the well-being of the target population) that are attributable to a specific intervention. Its purpose is to inform high-level officials on the extent to which an intervention should be continued or not, and if there are any potential modifications needed". While the approach and type of evaluation was suited to the purpose of the evaluation as outlined in the TOR, the scope appears to have been too broad.</p> <p>To complete an appropriate impact assessment on beneficiaries, the study would have relied on there being sufficient and comprehensive outcome data for the 10 year period of analysis. At the outset however, it was evident that such information was not available and this should have been acknowledged upfront and the scope of the evaluation revisited accordingly. As such, while the approach and type of evaluation may have been well-suited to its purpose, the scope may have extended too far and made assumptions reliant on sufficient data availability.</p>
Rating:	2: The approach and type of the evaluation requested in the TOR was not appropriate given the purpose and scope of the evaluation
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	The scope of the evaluation appears rather long. In order to do an impact assessment on beneficiaries and judge policy outcomes for the 10 year period it assumes baseline outcome data that is comprehensive for everything it wants to attribute now. This seems like an unrealistic ask given what we know of the historical data available. I would argue that this is probably adequate, but not good. So the approach and type reads as well-suited to the purpose, but the scope may have been too much and made assumptions related to data availability. Consider revision.
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	The TOR (or an internal evaluation proposal) identified the intended users of the evaluation and their information needs
Comment and Analysis:	The TOR very clearly outlined the categories of intended users of the information which will be drawn from this study. These specifically included: Cabinet, portfolio committee, parliament and MinMec; Provincial Departments of Agriculture and DAFF; Academic institutions, researchers, strategic partners, farmers and agricultural producer organisations. The TOR further specified key questions corresponding to these parties as well as how they would likely use the information outputs of the evaluation. As such, the TOR made clear identification of the intended users of the evaluation as well as their respective information needs.
Rating:	4: The TOR identified the intended users of the evaluation and differentiated between their information needs well
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	Key stakeholders were involved in the scoping of the TOR and choosing the purpose of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	This evaluation had a Technical Working Group which drafted the first draft ToR at the Monitoring and Evaluation Programme Management level. An extensive stakeholder engagement process was then completed to garner inputs from different perspectives and to get buy-in and support for the commissioning of the study. Approximately 50 people who implement the programme, particularly provincial stakeholders were invited. Other stakeholders invited included organised farming associations and related representatives, academics and/or other research institutions in the agricultural field as well as Programme Management personnel from the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Programme Management at the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform. The feedback obtained through this engagement was then consolidated into a reworked ToR. This revised ToR was then presented to the study's Steering Committee (which comprised decisions makers from various national departments) for Programmatic and Evaluations input and approval. As such there was good engagement with a variety of stakeholders during the scoping of the ToR as well as in choosing the purpose of the evaluation.
Rating:	4: A wider range of stakeholders (i.e. beyond government stakeholders) were meaningfully involved in the scoping of the TOR and choosing the purpose of the evaluation
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

## Adequacy of resourcing

Standard:	The evaluation was adequately resourced in terms of time and budget allocated
Comment and Analysis:	The evaluation required was an impact evaluation of the CASP. While the service providers (Business Enterprises (BE) of University of Pretoria) proposed a budget of R3 959 014.80, DPME and DAFF requested that BE revise this budget downwards as the proposed budget was beyond the affordability of DPME and DAFF for this project. The revised budget proposed was R2 500 000. In BE's inception report they documented the implications of this reduced budget as requiring the down-scaling of the number of interviews from 700 to 440 CASP projects and the number of case studies from 27 to 9. The inception report notes that the limits to this approach would be that the representativeness of the sample may have been limited. However, within the inception phase the final budget agreed upon was R2 500 000 which, along with the proposed time-frame (mid-September 2013 - March 2014), was viewed by DPME and DAFF as being sufficient for the type of evaluation at hand.
Rating:	2: The evaluation was resourced with tight timeframes and budget which were challenging from the outset
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	The team conducting the evaluation was adequately resourced in terms of staffing and skills sets
Comment and Analysis:	All parties interviewed for this assessment felt that the evaluation team was adequately resourced in terms of staffing and skills sets in terms of their comprehensive knowledge and experience in the agricultural sector. The evaluation team had a good reputation in the field of agricultural economics and had completed a previous evaluation for DPME. Overall, the evaluation team was viewed as good sector experts with limited evaluation experience. While this represented a slight trade-off for DPME, it was recognised that there are limited established evaluation experts in South Africa, and that it was key to appoint an evaluation team with agricultural sector understanding.
Rating:	2: The evaluation was under-staffed or lacked some skills sets appropriate for the type and sector of the evaluation
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

## Appropriateness of the evaluation design and methodology

Standard:	There was explicit reference to the intervention logic or the theory of change of the evaluand in the planning of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	The TOR outlined that the evaluator would be required to, "...in consultation with the department...develop the Theory of Change for the CASP programme. Based on the results of the evaluation, the service provider [evaluator] will then revise the Theory of change appropriately". The TOR thus makes explicit reference to the theory of change (TOC) of the evaluand (in this case the CASP programme) and also provides context to how the TOC developed will be revisited after data collection to identify whether the programme's TOC has undergone an evolution over time.
Rating:	3: There was explicit reference to the intervention logic or the theory of change of the evaluand in the TOR or the Inception Report
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	The planned methodology was appropriate to the questions being asked
Comment and Analysis:	<p>The TOR suggested that the study was intended to be an impact evaluation with the proposed design comprising a multi method approach including a desktop literature review, data collection through fieldwork engagements with beneficiaries as well as an information synthesis including a basic financial analysis.</p> <p>The key evaluation questions included those as relates to assessing whether the CASP programme had: achieved its intended objectives as well as what factors were affecting its achievement in this regard; reached its intended target population; was generating the required impacts; and, whether the programme could be strengthened in any way.</p> <p>The TOR did explicitly take cognisance of the available data on CASP funded projects/farmers to be used in the evaluation study. However, while a multi method approach which included the use of a blend of quantitative and qualitative research methods, is viewed to have been appropriate to address these kinds of evaluation questions, the appropriateness of an impact evaluation is questionable. This is particularly the case given that the available historical data was flawed in terms of completeness. Ideally, in the planning phase of the study, an initial assessment of the quality of the available data should have been completed to interrogate the quality of information for the kind of evaluation desired, in this case an impact evaluation. Had such an assessment been done, it would have added tremendous value to the planned methodology as well as potentially enhancing the appropriateness of the evaluation questions.</p>
Rating:	2: The planned methodology was not entirely appropriate for addressing all of the questions being asked
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	The sampling planned was appropriate and adequate given the focus and purpose of evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	The planned sampling included that from a list of CASP projects or farmers that would be provided by the department to the evaluator. This list included a representative sample in terms of the support or intervention packages offered by CASP as well as providing coverage of all 9 provinces for detailed case studies. The intention of including these case studies was to assess the impact of the programme according to its various intervention components as well as in these various geographic settings amongst the various beneficiary kinds (individual or group). The targeted blend of case studies was also intended to include a total of 27 case studies of which 3 rural communities were to be covered per province comprising a relatively well performing district and a poorly performing district. Given the focus and purpose of the evaluation was intended to assess the effects of the CASP on beneficiaries, this is viewed as an appropriate sampling approach given the focus and purpose of the evaluation.
Rating:	3: The sampling planned was appropriate and adequate given focus and purpose of evaluation
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

## Project management (Planning phase)

Standard:	The inception phase was used to develop a common agreement on how the evaluation would be implemented
Comment and Analysis:	The inception phase included an inception meeting on 10 September 2013 between Business Enterprises (BE) and the CASP Evaluation Steering Committee (which comprised senior staff from DAFF, DPME, National Treasury and the National Emergent Red Meat Producers' Organisation (NERPO). At this meeting, there was discussion regarding the need to downscale the proposed project budget due to budget constraints on the client side. BE were thus asked to present an alternative project proposal and methodology to accommodate these budget constraints. The revised proposal included the down-scaling of the number of CASP projects and case studies to be evaluated. The ultimate budget agreed upon amounted to R2,5 million with the inclusion of 440 CASP projects and 9 case studies (1 per province). The inception phase thus closed out with common agreement between BE, DAFF and DPME on how the evaluation would be implemented.
Rating:	3: The inception phase was used to develop a common agreement on how the evaluation would be implemented
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

# Implementation

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## Evaluation ethics and independence

Standard:	Where data was gathered in contexts where ethical sensitivity is high, informed consent, assurances of confidentiality and appropriate clearance were achieved; e.g. through an ethics review board, in evaluation involving minors, institutions where access usually requires ethical or bureaucratic clearance
Comment and Analysis:	Parties interviewed for this assessment reported that ethical issues surrounding the CASP programme were not a major concern as it is not an ethically controversial programme. BE did nonetheless ensure that on engaging interviewees, their interviewers explained upfront that all feedback obtained would be treated with the utmost confidentiality and that when the report was compiled, it would be sensitized to avoid any specific individual details being reported on. As BE forms part of the University of Pretoria, there were also standard ethical clearances which had to be obtained in compliance with university ethics committee requirements. BE ensured that prior to pursuing the fieldwork component of the study, that such ethical clearance was obtained through the university.
Rating:	4: There was clear evidence that ethical protocols were observed for most data collection instances including: informed consent agreements; confidentiality; documenting and storing data notes, recordings or transcripts; Where data was gathered in contexts where ethical sensitivity is high, appropriate clearance was achieved through an ethics review board; e.g. in evaluation involving minors, institutions where access usually requires ethical or bureaucratic clearance, and situations where assurances of confidentiality was offered to participants
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	Possibly a 4? Sounds like good practice.
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	Where external, the evaluation team was able to work without significant interference and given access to existing data and information sources
Comment and Analysis:	The evaluator reported that they were able to work freely and uninfluenced by the client. In addition, the evaluator found DAFF particularly helpful in providing data necessary for the evaluation. DAFF further provided support to the evaluators by engaging with their provincial departments to assist the evaluators with making fieldwork arrangements. Overall, the evaluation team were able to work without interference and given the required access to existing data and information.
Rating:	4: The evaluation team was able to work freely without interference and was given access to all sought data and information sources
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	Possibly a 4?
Approval:	Accepted

## Participation and M&E skills development

Standard:	Key stakeholders were involved in the evaluation through a formalised mechanism or institutional arrangement
Comment and Analysis:	The CASP Evaluation Steering Committee comprised senior staff from DAFF, DPME, National Treasury and the National Emergent Red Meat Producers' Organisation (NERPO). In addition, a Technical Working Group also comprising representatives from DPME and DAFF were responsible for collating key background information and documents to inform discussions by the Steering Committee. There were thus two formal mechanisms for engaging key stakeholders and for documenting discussions regarding the progress of the evaluation in relation to the relevant deliverables as well as to take decisions on feedback to be communicated to the evaluation team.
Rating:	4: Key stakeholders were regularly, actively involved in the evaluation and contributed through a formalised mechanism or institutional arrangement (e.g. a steering committee or reference group)
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	Possibly a 4?
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	Where appropriate, an element of capacity building of partners responsible for the evaluand and evaluators was incorporated into the evaluation process
Comment and Analysis:	Capacity-building was incorporated into the study for both the evaluand and the evaluators. In terms of the evaluand, DAFF staff were trained through DPME 'design clinics' on the nature of evaluation practice, the appropriateness of commissioning different kinds of evaluations as well as how to scope the work for an evaluation. DAFF staff were also invited to participate in the design of the fieldwork process including the data collection approach and questionnaire design by BE. Further to this, in terms of the evaluation team, there was also an element of capacity-building built into the evaluation as students were employed as part of the evaluation team. These students actively participated in all project meetings where the design of fieldwork instruments and processes were discussed. These students were also involved in the entry and analysis of data and some are now using the results of the study to inform their Masters theses.
Rating:	4: Structured capacity building of evaluators and partners responsible for the evaluand was incorporated into the evaluation process
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	This looks likely to be a 4.
Approval:	Accepted

## Methodological integrity

Standard:	A literature review was developed which informed the analytical framework and findings of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	A literature review report was one of the first deliverables of the project. The literature review included an overview of Agricultural Support Programmes in South Africa (including the CASP programme) and other countries (as well as a review of some of the lessons taken from those countries). The evaluator reported that this formed a core foundation for the analytical framework of the study as it informed the fieldwork sampling approach in particular. The findings of the literature review also informed the analysis approach and thereby the resulting findings of the evaluation.
Rating:	4: A good quality literature review was developed which was insightful in terms of the analytical framework and provided good context for the findings
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	Possibly a 4?
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	The methods employed in the process of the evaluation were consistent with those planned and implemented adequately
Comment and Analysis:	At the outset of the study, it was planned that interviewees would be separated into 'treated' and 'untreated' respondents. This would form an important basis for the analysis exercise as it would be possible to isolate whether the CASP programme had an impact on beneficiaries which varied from those beneficiaries without access to the CASP. As the study unfolded, it however became clear that distinguishing between CASP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries would be a challenging task given the widespread rollout of CASP in its various sub-components. As a consequence, the evaluation team had to adjust the methodology to account for this limitation and opted to draw a comparison between farm information prior to and post participation in the CASP. This was complemented with qualitative information from stakeholders on what they viewed the impact of CASP to be. As such, there was some deviation from the original methodology during the course of the evaluation.
Rating:	2: The methods employed in the process of the evaluation deviated somewhat from those planned or implementation was inadequate
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	A pilot of basic data collection instrumentation occurred prior to undertaking data collection and it was used to inform the research process
Comment and Analysis:	A key phase of the study included the testing of the research instruments (questionnaires) and the development of a data analysis plan. The evaluation team used this phase to trial run the questionnaire and reformulate the questions as need be, to be more tailored to the various stakeholders. As such, a pilot of the data collection instruments was done before conducting the extensive fieldwork engagement exercise.
Rating:	4: All components of the data collection instrumentation were piloted which led to some improvements in the data collection instrumentation or affirmation of the instruments
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	Possibly a 4?
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	Data was collected from key stakeholders (e.g. implementers, governance structures, indirectly affected stakeholders) as data sources
Comment and Analysis:	As part of the data collection process, the evaluation team collected information from project or farm management, provincial government officials and national government officials. These took the form of key informant interviews particularly with DAFF and National Treasury personnel in 5 of the 9 provinces (specifically, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, North West and the Western Cape). Data was collected through the use of structured or open-ended questionnaires which was collated and analysed to inform the study results. As such, data was collected from key stakeholders including implementers, governance structures as a key data source.
Rating:	4: Data was collected from the intended key stakeholder groupings in line with the envisioned range and type of stakeholders (approx. 80-89% of intended)
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	Possibly a 4?
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	The methodology included engaging beneficiaries appropriately as a key source of data and information
Comment and Analysis:	The study methodology included as a core component, engaging CASP beneficiaries at the farm project level. In particular, structured questionnaires were administered to farm/CASP projects. These managers were the beneficiaries bearing primary responsibility for management of the CASP supported projects or farms. The main focus of these interviews was to gather primary data to allow for a detailed analysis of the impact of CASP on beneficiaries and their farming operations. Engagement with CASP beneficiaries was thus a key component of the data collection process.
Rating:	4: The methodology included meaningfully engaging beneficiaries as a primary source of data and information (or if based on secondary data, includes data from beneficiaries and beneficiaries consulted on emerging findings)
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	Possibly a 4?
Approval:	Accepted

## Project management (Implementation phase)

Standard:	The steering committee, technical working group and service provider worked together adequately to facilitate achievement of the objectives of the evaluation
Comment and Analysis:	Parties interviewed for this assessment reported that the Steering Committee, Technical Working Group and Service Provider generally had a good working relationship through the course of the evaluation. However, one notable constraint to this working relationship was related to challenges in the communication channel. In particular, interviewees experienced delays in seeing their comments on the various deliverables being addressed and while it was thought that comments were not being attended to, it surfaced later that the research/evaluation team had not obtained these comments. It became apparent that while feedback from the Steering Committee was being filtered to BE, it was not being transferred to the research team to address. This was a significant challenge both to the Steering Committee and to the evaluation team as it led to delays in the appropriate revisions to the documents. Thus while the relationship between the Committee and Service Provider were not a challenge, communication did limit the adequate achievement of the objectives of the evaluation.
Rating:	2: The relationship between the steering committee, technical working group and service provider was inadequate with some challenges to the achievement of the objectives of the evaluation
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	Support provided by the evaluation secretariat (e.g. the administrators responsible for the evaluation) facilitated achievement of the objectives of the evaluation (eg turnaround times, addressing problems, preparation for meetings etc)
Comment and Analysis:	The evaluation team reported that support from the evaluation secretariat was valuable in particular, DAFF with regards to securing fieldwork interviews and in accessing key secondary data resources to support the analysis. The evaluation team also felt that DPME availed themselves when the team had questions which supported their achievement of tasks as required for the evaluation. While there was a challenge as relates to the direct communication of feedback from the evaluation Steering Committee to the evaluation research team, good support was provided by the evaluation secretariat to the research team.
Rating:	2: The support provided by the evaluation secretariat was inadequate with some challenges to the achievement of the objectives of the evaluation
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	The above standard seems to be at odds with the preceding to some extent. I guess it depends on whose responsibility communicating the feedback to the evaluation team was. I would think that the secretariat played a role in that too, particularly because communication around turnaround times feels partly problematic.
Approval:	Accepted

## Reporting

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### Completeness of the evaluation report

Standard:	The first draft evaluation report was of a sufficient quality to go to stakeholders and did not require major changes
Comment and Analysis:	A draft preliminary report was circulated to stakeholders 2 weeks in advance of a stakeholder workshop to talk through the results of the report as well as to trial run the evaluation team's interpretation of the analysis results. While this report was circulated to stakeholders as a draft, the Steering Committee requested numerous and major revisions to the report thereafter to enhance its quality. In addition to requesting the evaluation team to make revisions to the report, the Steering Committee also appointed two external peer reviewers to review and give input on the report to enhance the analysis and contextual narrative in particular.
Rating:	2: A first draft of the evaluation report was of a poor quality and required major changes
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	The final evaluation report is well-structured and complete in terms of the following: executive summary; context of the development evaluation; evaluation purpose, questions and scope; methodology; findings and analysis; conclusions and recommendations
Comment and Analysis:	The final evaluation report includes: an executive summary; a background to the CASP intervention; a review of the evaluation purpose, questions and scope; a description of the approach; findings and analysis; conclusions and recommendations. As such the report is complete and follows a clear structure with the key minimum requirements.
Rating:	3: The final evaluation report is complete, follows a clear structure and addresses at minimum: executive summary; background/context of the evaluation; evaluation purpose, questions and scope; methodology; findings and analysis; conclusions and recommendations
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

## Accessibility of content

Standard:	The final evaluation report is user-friendly, written in accessible language and adequate for publication (e.g. adequate layout and consistent formatting; complete sentences and no widespread grammatical or typographical errors; consistency of style and writing conventions; levels of formality; references complete and consistent with cited references in reference list and vice versa; etc.)
Comment and Analysis:	<p>While the final evaluation report does not present significant grammatical or other flaws, it is in need of a few adjustments including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Section 4.3: The title of this section ('Development of farmers' sense of self-reliance') does not, as with the other titles in Section 4, align to its title in the conclusion section (i.e. 'Capacity building for on-going management and resilience (self-reliance)'). It would be useful to adapt this title or its title in the conclusion section so that there is consistency in these titles;</li><li>- Section 4.6 ('Impact on livelihoods') should either be moved ahead of Section 4.5 ('Impact on market access') in order to align with the ordering of the corresponding sections in the conclusion, or these sections (5.5 and 5.6) should be switched around in the conclusion section to ensure the consistent flow of these sections in the report;</li><li>- It is not clear why in the conclusion there are 2 separate sections talking to whether CASP has achieved its intended objectives (i.e. 5.8 and 5.9). Would recommend that these two conclusion sections are merged into one as this would align with how the topic is reviewed in the findings section of the report (i.e. section 4.8).</li><li>- Reference list:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* There are two references missing: DPME, 2013 and Government of Kenya, 2011;</li><li>* The OECD reference is dated 2006 in the reference list, but 2009 in the main report. Suggest this is corrected.</li></ul></li><li>- The use of bullet points to outline the key conclusions and recommendations is limiting and could have been expanded on or given more context particularly as relates to the relevance of these to policy-makers. In sum, these conclusions and recommendations could have been further elaborated upon to address some of the concerns DAFF and DPME raised about the document not making enough 'bold' statements about the impact the CASP programme has had to date.</li><li>- In terms of the ordering of sections of the report, the report is structured to an adequate standard, however:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>*The 'case studies' and 'findings of the evaluation' section should have been integrated rather than separated. Particularly given that the case studies form part of the findings of the evaluation. An option might have been to use the evidence which emerged from the case studies to add nuance to the quantitative evidence.</li><li>* The Theory of Change diagram (Figure 18), only appears at the very end of the document and should have been more prominently placed at the beginning of the report as it sets the context for what the design of the programme is, and thereby, what an assessment of its impact, should reflect on.</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Thus, while the report is not significantly flawed, it is in need of a general quality check on its structure to enhance its accessibility.</p>
Rating:	3: The final evaluation report is user-friendly, written in accessible language and adequate for sharing (e.g. some spelling, grammar or formatting mistakes but these do not seriously detract from the report)
Moderation:	Reconsider
Moderation Comment:	Good points but some of the critique is more content orientated. Consider including structural and order comments for some of the latter indicators.
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	Figures, tables and appropriate conventions are used in presentation of data (e.g. use of appropriate statistical language; reporting of p-values where appropriate; not reporting statistically insignificant findings as significant; clarifying disaggregation categories in constructing percentages; not using quantitative language in reporting qualitative data, etc.) and are readily discernible to a reader familiar with data presentation conventions
Comment and Analysis:	The data analysis information appears to have been well presented. The tables are well labelled and annotated with abbreviations elaborated. The figures could do with more complete labeling, however overall, the information is presented in a discernible fashion to reader's familiar with standard data presentation conventions.
Rating:	3: Figures, tables and appropriate conventions are used in presentation of data and are readily discernible to a reader familiar with data presentation conventions
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

## Robustness of findings

Standard:	Data analysis appears to have been executed to an adequate standard
Comment and Analysis:	DAFF indicated that while they were comfortable with how the data and information was presented, there was a difference in how they would have liked to see farmers distinguished. In particular, DAFF were interested in seeing more of an indication of how CASP's impacts varied for commercial versus subsistence farmers. As this distinction was absent, it was felt that the analysis drawn surrounding market access was thus limited in relevance as CASP has different kinds of farmer beneficiaries and thus the need to understand whether there is an impact differential between these. In general, the data analysis appears to have been executed to an adequate standard but could have been better adapted to be more relevant to the key research interests of DAFF.
Rating:	3: Data analysis appears to have been executed to an adequate standard for most datasets
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	Findings are supported by evidence which is sufficiently and appropriately analysed to support the argument, integrating sources of data
Comment and Analysis:	While the findings presented in the report are underpinned by the evidence drawn from the fieldwork interview process, these are only partially analysed. In particular, the data drawn from the interviews is analysed in terms of making numeric comparisons of CASP projects prior to and post- participation in the CASP. However, it would have been more insightful had these results be interrogated in more depth to try and identify the inter-linkages between the various matters. The analysis of the findings appears good on presentation of technical, quantitative results, but weak of a qualitative descriptive assessment of what the findings mean and how the findings interrelate. As an example, there is little discussion of how the trends compare across provinces and whether, at a high-level across the topics assessed (e.g. market access and livelihoods), there are consistent or varied barriers to the success of CASP in achieving its desired impacts. The analysis of findings could be enhanced with the inclusion of more qualitative inputs, perhaps as garnered through the more open-ended interviews held with provincial and national government officials as well as through the case studies. This would have added nuance to some of the observed trends.
Rating:	2: The evidence gathered has been analysed to support the argument to an extent but this is not entirely sufficient or appropriate, and different data sources may be presented separately rather than integrated
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	There is appropriate recognition and exploration of the possibility of alternative interpretations
Comment and Analysis:	While the report does not include a stand alone section dedicated to a review of the possible alternative interpretations of the information collated, there is indirect reference to these. In particular, within the literature review comparison of different countries experiences with agricultural support programmes, there is recognition that different countries have experienced the impact of CASP-type programmes in different ways and that these varied impacts are due to the alternative implementation of agricultural programmes. Further, within the review of the farm case studies, alternative views are expressed in terms of CASP's impact (positive, negative or none) on the success or limits faced by farms. As such, the report does indirectly acknowledge the alternative interpretations of the impact of the CASP.
Rating:	2: There is an implicit or indirect recognition of alternative interpretations
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	The report appears free of significant methodological and analytic flaws
Comment and Analysis:	<p>At the outset of the study, it was planned that interviewees would be separated into 'treated' and 'untreated' respondents. This would form an important basis for the analysis exercise as it would be possible to isolate whether the CASP programme had an impact on beneficiaries which varied from those beneficiaries without access to the CASP.</p> <p>As the study unfolded, it however became clear that distinguishing between CASP beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries would be a challenging task given the widespread roll-out of CASP in its various sub-components. As a consequence, the evaluation team had to adjust the methodology to account for this limitation and opted to draw a comparison between farm information prior to and post participation in the CASP. This was complemented with qualitative information from stakeholders on what they viewed the impact of CASP to be. As such, there was deviation from the original methodology during the course of the evaluation.</p> <p>This is a concern as, in effect, there was a significant change to the methodological approach. It is not known to what extent this change could have affected the relevance of the findings drawn from the results but it is viewed as a potential methodological flaw to the assessment.</p>
Rating:	2: The report appears to include some minor methodological and analytic flaws, but these are not significant
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	Limitations of all aspects of the methodology and findings are clearly articulated (e.g. limitations of scope or evaluation design, recommendation for additional research, data collection challenges, etc)
Comment and Analysis:	Within the report, there is acknowledgement of the limitations of the evaluation methodology and findings. In particular, there is acknowledgement that due to the dispersed impact of CASP, it was not easy to single out farm 'untreated' or 'treated' by CASP. As a compromise, the evaluation thus relied on a comparison of farms prior to and post participation in the CASP programme. While the report acknowledges this as a limitation as it made it hard to isolate the impact of the programme, it does not talk to the associated risks to the analysis and interpretation of the results due to this major change to the methodological/evaluation approach. An additional limitation acknowledged was the constraint to adequate data on CASP projects prior to 2007 which inhibited the representativeness of the sample. While the overarching study recommendations include a suggestion that DAFF try to keep a better record of CASP projects going forward, the recommendations do not make any suggestions on how future evaluations (specifically impact evaluations) could avoid the same challenge this evaluation experienced with the lack of clear distinction between 'treated' and 'untreated' farms. This is viewed as a significant limitation to the research and without a proposal on how future evaluations can avert this, there's a risk of it reoccurring in future.
Rating:	2: There is some acknowledgment of the limitations of the methodology and findings but these are not clear or exhaustive
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

## Strength of conclusions

Standard:	Conclusions are derived from evidence
Comment and Analysis:	The conclusions represent a review of the key findings of the analysis of information from the fieldwork engagement process. As such, they are grounded in the evidence presented in the report.
Rating:	3: Conclusions are derived from evidence
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	Conclusions address the original evaluation purpose and questions
Comment and Analysis:	As the conclusions are drawn from the findings of the report, and the findings in the report were collated in response to the original evaluation questions, the conclusions address the original evaluation questions. The purpose of the evaluation was set out to be an assessment of whether CASP is achieving its policy goals by establishing the effect of CASP on its beneficiaries particularly as relates to food production and the livelihoods of rural communities so as to strengthen the CASP in future. In responding to the key evaluation questions, the conclusions do respond to the overarching evaluation purpose. It would however have been insightful if the conclusions included a holistic review of how the observed findings interact and where the major drivers of CASP success or limits exist. The conclusions could thus be enhanced by the inclusion of a summary to consolidate the overarching results of the findings.
Rating:	2: Conclusions address the original evaluation purpose and questions in implicit or indirect terms to an extent
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	Conclusions are drawn with explicit reference to the intervention logic or theory of change
Comment and Analysis:	The conclusions make no explicit reference to the theory of change (TOC) as proposed in Figure 18. Insofar as the conclusions respond to the evaluation questions which unpack some of the intermediate outcomes of the CASP, it may be said that the conclusions are drawn in relation to the TOC, but this is of an indirect nature.
Rating:	2: Conclusions make implicit or indirect reference to the intervention logic or theory of change
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

## Suitability of recommendations

Standard:	Recommendations are made in consultation with relevant government officials, stakeholders and sectoral experts
Comment and Analysis:	The evaluation report was presented in its preliminary draft form to a stakeholder workshop which included DAFF (national and provincial), DPME, National Treasury and NERPO representatives. These stakeholders were given the opportunity to engage with the report (the draft was circulated 2 weeks before the workshop) in order to shape the conclusions and recommendations which the evaluation team drew from the findings. Further, the Evaluation Steering Committee and 2 external peer reviewers (with expertise in the agricultural field) gave input to the report to improve the relevance of the recommendations. The recommendations were thus made in consultation with relevant government officials, stakeholders and sectoral experts.
Rating:	3: Recommendations are made in consultation with relevant government officials, stakeholders and sectoral experts
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	Recommendations are useful- they are relevant, specific, feasible, affordable and acceptable
Comment and Analysis:	Parties interviewed for this assessment felt that the recommendations from the report were weak in their practical relevance to decision-makers of the CASP. In particular, there was a sense that the recommendations, while consulted on, were more theoretical than practical or realistic in terms of the real life factors influencing the success or limits in the CASP achieving its desired impacts. As an example, the suggestion that some of the CASP responsibilities be delegated to a private financial institution negates acknowledgement of the fact that the farms targeted through CASP are yet to generate the kinds of incentives to investors to justify their investment into the development of farm infrastructure and services. There was a sense that the recommendations did not always take cognisance of the realistic expectations of the programme. In general there was a concern that BE were holding back from being more critical on the CASP programme. However, DAFF and DPME were seeking a greater interrogation of the findings and bolder statements of the kinds of changes needed to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of the CASP. The recommendations aligned to what DAFF already knew about the programme prior to the commissioning of this evaluation and thus the usefulness of the recommendations are limited.
Rating:	2: Recommendations are of limited use - they vary in the degree to which they are relevant, specific, feasible affordable and acceptable
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

## Acknowledgement of ethical considerations

Standard:	The full report documents procedures intended to ensure confidentiality and to secure informed consent where necessary (in some cases this is not needed - e.g. evaluation synthesis - in which case N/A should be recorded)
Comment and Analysis:	The report makes no mention of the procedures followed to ensure the confidentiality of interviewees and/or whether informed consent was acquired where necessary. In the interview for this quality assessment however, the evaluator did report that interviewers were trained to verbally state, upfront, to interviewees, that they were not obliged to participate and that their feedback would be treated with utmost confidentiality.
Rating:	2: The full report does not acknowledge whether confidentiality was ensured or informed consent secured but there is some evidence that this is the case
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	There are no risks to participants or institutions in disseminating the evaluation report on a public website
Comment and Analysis:	Parties interviewed for this quality assessment indicated that there are no risks to participants or institutions in the dissemination of the full evaluation report on a public website. In general, they do not view there to be any sensitivities in the information contained in the report.
Rating:	4: There are no risks to participants or institutions in disseminating the original full evaluation report on a public website
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

## Follow-up, use and learning

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### Resource utilisation

Standard:	The evaluation was completed within the planned timeframes and budget
Comment and Analysis:	The evaluation experienced a number of significant time-frame delays. Some of these delays were due to fieldwork data collection delays which meant that the service provider missed deliverable due dates. In addition, there were significant delays while the report went through a number of iterations and reviews before its completion. DPME and DAFF, through their involvement in the Evaluation Steering Committee and the Technical Working Group, were aware of these delays and of the need to allow time for the revisiting of the report to see its adaptation to the desired level of output. Further to this, in keeping to the available budget for the project, the service provider experienced a notable budget overrun (in the region of R500-800 000) which could not be recovered through invoicing the client as it was beyond the budget agreed upon at inception. This overrun was also in part due to the service provider observing greater geographic dispersion of farms than initially anticipated at the proposal phase. As such, some part of the budget overrun was related to the cost of time and travel between farms. In general, the evaluation was completed well beyond the planned timeframes and budget but with DPME and DAFF's awareness.
Rating:	2: The evaluation was completed outside of the planned timeframes and over budget, but with approval of the commissioning organisation
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

### Evaluation use

Standard:	Results of the evaluation have been presented to relevant stakeholders
Comment and Analysis:	<p>The draft preliminary report was presented to a broad stakeholder group of approximately 60 people. This was the same stakeholder group consulted at the scoping phase of the study which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- provincial stakeholders;</li><li>- organised farming associations and related representatives;</li><li>- academics and/or other research institutions in the agricultural field; as well as,</li><li>- Programme Management personnel from the DAFF and the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.</li></ul> <p>The draft preliminary report was sent to these stakeholders 2 weeks prior to the workshop to allow time for them to engage with the content in advance of the event. The event was an important platform to present the report results (including data analysis outputs) and to double-check the analysis or interpretation of the results with parties who are implementing CASP projects on a daily basis and thus have the 'on-the-ground' experience of its implementation. Parties interviewed for this assessment indicated that the report was liked by the stakeholders and there was appreciation for the engagement process. In general, the stakeholders were not surprised by the results as it affirmed much of what was already known about the impact of the programme. There were fruitful discussions held on how to support the BE in understanding the results of the data analysis. There was some defensiveness by stakeholders but this was to be expected given the kind of evaluation at hand and the fact that many of the stakeholders engaged participated as interviewees in the evaluation. Overall, the stakeholders were engaging, interested and happy to see this research being done.</p>
Rating:	3: Results of the evaluation have been presented to relevant stakeholders in government
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	A reflective process has been undertaken by the steering committee with the service provider (if no steering committee exists then by the evaluation management team or the involved department officials) to reflect on what could be done to strengthen future evaluations
Comment and Analysis:	A final close-out project meeting was held at which the Steering Committee and BE met to discuss the final report which BE presented. At this meeting, the Committee and BE also reflected on the lessons learned through the study including what could have been improved upon (such as the communication channel between the Committee and BE), as well as what they viewed as necessary to enhance the effectiveness of the future evaluations (such as apportioning more funding to impact evaluations to improve the representativeness of the sample size). This process thus allowed the Committee and BE to voice all concerns and to reflect on all the observed challenges.
Rating:	3: A reflective process has been undertaken by the steering committee with the service provider to reflect on what could be done to strengthen future evaluations
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	The evaluation study is seen by interviewed stakeholders as having added significant symbolic value to the policy or programme (e.g. raised its profile)
Comment and Analysis:	<p>Parties interviewed for this assessment felt that this evaluation was successful in raising the profile of the CASP programme particularly as it was compiled by an 'independent voice', i.e. the voice of an evaluation team doing the evaluation outside of DAFF. One party interviewed for this assessment were skeptical of the degree to which the results of the study could adequately talk to tangible results, because of the limited sample size. However, there is acknowledgement that within the budget ambit of this evaluation, the sample share obtained (approximately 10%) was appropriate and adequate given that this was the first national evaluation of the CASP programme.</p> <p>Further to this, the relevant Ministry and Portfolio Committee showed significant interest in the study and its results. The study was viewed as important given that CASP has become a priority programmed. As such, the evaluation is seen by interviewed parties as having added significant symbolic value.</p>
Rating:	4: The evaluation study is seen by interviewed stakeholders as being of substantial symbolic value to the policy or programme and has noticeably raised its profile amongst stakeholders
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

Standard:	The evaluation study is of conceptual value in understanding what has happened and possibly in shaping future policy and practice
Comment and Analysis:	Parties interviewed for this assessment were slightly undecided of the full conceptual value added by the study particularly as the report affirmed much of what was already known about the CASP programme's impact. Further, there were some areas of notable ideological differences in opinion between what the report documented and what the DAFF were experiencing. As an example, where it comes to business investment into the farming/agricultural sector in South Africa, there is yet to be an adequate financial incentive to entice private investors to provide finance to previously disadvantaged, and many a times commercially nonviable, farmers. This is something which DAFF is trying to avert by providing the financial impetus to farmers to kick-start their commercial viability. There was a sense that the report is limited in its practical acknowledgement of these market forces and incentives at play in the agricultural sector in South Africa and their influence on the effectiveness of the CASP programme. At the same time, it was acknowledged that the scope of reflective commentary on the impact of the programme was limited by the size of the study sample and given this, there was good value drawn from the evaluation and the recommendations will help DAFF in reshaping of the programme going forward. DAFF had, prior to the commissioning of this evaluation, begun developing a policy of Norms and Standards for Farmer Support. With the completion of this independent impact evaluation and its affirmation of the key challenges and opportunities to the CASP programme, it is felt that this evaluation will support the consolidation of these Norms and Standards going forward.
Rating:	2: The evaluation study is of limited conceptual value in understanding what has happened
Moderation:	Accepted
Approval:	Accepted

## References

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- Business Enterprises: University of Pretoria. Date unspecified. 'Impact evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme: Questionnaire for departmental leadership'.
- Business Enterprises: University of Pretoria. Date unspecified. 'Evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme: Beneficiary questionnaire'.
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- Business Enterprises: University of Pretoria. 2013. 'Impact Evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme: Literature Review on Agricultural Support Programmes'. Date: 9 December 2013.
- Business Enterprises: University of Pretoria. 2015. Final Report. 'Impact Evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (From its inception in 2004 to February 2013)'. Date: 29 June 2015.
- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation. 2013. Terms of reference for an impact evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP). Date: 29 July 2013.
- Business Enterprises: University of Pretoria. 2014. 'Report on Impact Evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme'. Date: 14 July 2014.
- Business Enterprises: University of Pretoria. 2015. 'Policy Summary, Executive Summary and Outline: Impact Evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (From its inception in 2004 to February 2013)'. Date: 29 June 2015.
- Business Enterprises: University of Pretoria. Date unspecified. 'Inception Report: Impact Evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme'.
- Business Enterprises: University of Pretoria. Date unspecified. 'Impact evaluation of the Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme: Checklist for extension officers'.

## List of Interviewees

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- Ms Christel Jacob (Director: Evaluation, Evaluation & Research Unit: Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation, The Presidency). Telephonic interview conducted on 22 July 2015.
- Ms Elder Mtshiza (Chief Director: Comprehensive Agricultural Support Programme (CASP), Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF)). Telephonic interview conducted on 18 August 2015.
- Prof Charles Machethe (University of Pretoria: Professor in School of Agriculture & Rural Development). Telephonic interview conducted on 29 July 2015.