

REPULIQUE DU CAMEROUN

UNIVERSITE DE YAOUNDE I

CENTRE DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION
DOCTORALE EN SCIENCE HUMAINES,
SOCIALES ET EDUCATION

UNITE DE RECHERCHE ET DE FORMATION
DOCTORALE EN SCIENCES HUMAINES ET
SOCIALES

DEPARTEMENT DE GEOGRAPHIE



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

THE UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDE I

POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL FOR THE SOCIAL
AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES

DOCTORAL RESEARCH UNIT FOR SOCIAL
SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

THE INFLUENCE OF THE AGROPASTORAL EXHIBITION OF 2011 ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA, CAMEROON.

A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the requirements for the Award of a
Master's Degree in Geography

SPECIALITY: Marginality, Strategy of Development and Globalisation

OPTION: Urban Geography

PRESENTED BY:
MOHAMED SANGO ALIYU
MATRICULE: 18U525
B.Sc. Degree in Geography



SUPERVISED BY:
Dr TENDE RENZ
Senior Lecturer

JULY 2022

DEDICATION

To a great friend Dr TSINGA DENIS LEONEL for his constant encouragement, and financial support in my embarking in the research cycle.

To my Father Mr ISMEALA SANGO ALIYU and Mother Mrs CHAGNOUOT AWAWOU for their support during the realisation of this work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank ALLAH Almighty, immensely for His grace and strength that sustained me throughout this research which was lengthy.

Many thanks to my supervisor, Dr TENDE RENZ, who has been smart in his approach, guidance and follow up during the planning and development of this work. His attitude and composure were brilliant coupled with his professional design to the quality of this work.

Special thanks to the lecturers of the Department of Geography at the University of Yaounde I for the knowledge instilled in me during my academic year.

Also, I acknowledge the helping hand of the governor Mr Felix Nguete Nguete in facilitating the search in different data centers.

Sincere gratitude goes to the Regional Delegate of Economy and Planification of South Region and staff who were very professional and welcoming in providing essential data for this work.

Great regards to the Coordinator of the South Regional Technical Group of Malaria Control, whose doors were opened to use their offices and driver Mr EBENGUE NGO to facilitate the field research.

I'm very grateful for the moral and financial support from my siblings: Nchare Souleman Le Grand, Alima Aliyu Charifa, Salim Sango Aliyu, Rabiadou Aliyu Njapdouke and Sango Ahmed Ahsan.

Special thanks to the MOLUH family (MOLUH Moussa, Amina Mefire, Ange Assiatou Mefire, Noufessa Mandou, Amira Mavut Najma, Amidou Mavut Moluh, Mohamed Moluh, Dr Moluh Zouliatou, Njembouke Cherifa, Ousmane Moluh, Njugam Yacouba & Ismael Neyo) who willingly provided a residence and transport facilities to follow-up my research program.

Appreciations to wonderful friends; Ambo Tebo Godson, Mekwi Richard Samyrah Ngalla, & Maïramou Adamou, and for their encouragements.

Finally, I am indebted to my classmates for their diverse support especially Mbokwe Lodrick whose participation was outstanding in finalising the research.

ABSTRACT

The agropastoral show was an initiative to boost the development of the town of Ebolowa by the Cameroonian authorities so as to render autonomous the region. Studies related to the causes, impact and challenges of the hosting of agropastoral shows have been addressed by the existing background history and literature. The town of Ebolowa was faced with numerous Economic, infrastructural, social, cultural and political issues.

The approach adopted cover the 5 main quarter and more precisely the village of the agropastoral show (Ngalane, Angale, Ebolowa-si, Mekalat, CRTV).

The results revealed that the agropastoral show positively influenced development, be it from the agropastoral show perspectives. 88.71% of respondent estimated that the agricultural show should be hosted for a second time to multiply its effects. The active participation of the government was recognised to an estimated 89.25%. it has been a strategic move from the government to facilitate trade between neighbouring countries and Ebolowa through agropastoral show with Elites initiative of over 89.25%.

Nevertheless, the agropastoral show held in Ebolowa has led to social misdemeanour amongst youth due to the high influx of new inhabitants in search of greener pastures which could be ripped from the success of the agropastoral show hosted.

This work provides useful information for decision-makers and institutions in charge of promoting the strategic and globalised developmental schemes in the development of enclaved regions. Thus, providing pole developmental strategic tools such as roads linking urban centre, hospitals, market and educational and agricultural innovative institute systems to Ebolowa in particular and Cameroon in general.

Keywords: Agricultural Development, and Strategic Development of the Agropastoral show, Ebolowa.

RESUME

Le comice agropastoral était une initiative visant à stimuler le développement de la ville d'Ebolowa par les autorités camerounaises afin de rendre autonome la région. Les études relatives aux causes, à l'impact et aux défis de l'organisation d'expositions agropastorales ont été abordées par l'histoire et la littérature existantes. La ville d'Ebolowa était confrontée à de nombreux problèmes économiques, infrastructurels, sociaux, culturels et politiques.

L'approche adoptée couvre les 5 quartiers principaux et plus précisément le village du spectacle agropastoral (Ngalane, Angale, Ebolowa-si, Mekalat, CRTV).

Les résultats ont révélé que le développement agropastoral a influencé positivement, que ce soit du point de vue du comice agropastoral. 88,71% des personnes interrogées estiment que le salon de l'agriculture devrait être accueilli une deuxième fois pour multiplier ses effets. La participation active de l'entreprise a été reconnue à environ 89,25%, ce qui a été une initiative stratégique du gouvernement pour faciliter le commerce entre les pays voisins et Ebolowa par le biais d'un spectacle agropastoral. L'initiative des Elites dans le développement agropastoral a été estimée à plus de 89,25%.

Néanmoins, le comice agropastoral organisé à Ebolowa a conduit à des délits sociaux parmi les jeunes en raison de l'afflux élevé de nouveaux habitants à la recherche de pâturages plus verts, ce qui pourraient entacher le succès du comice agropastoral organisé.

Ce travail fournit des informations utiles aux décideurs et aux institutions chargées de promouvoir les programmes de développement stratégiques et mondialisés dans le développement des régions enclavées. Ainsi, fournir des outils stratégiques de développement de pôles tels que des routes reliant le centre urbain, les hôpitaux, les systèmes de marché et d'instituts innovants éducatifs et agricoles à Ebolowa en particulier et au Cameroun en général.

Mots-clés : Développement agricole et développement stratégique du comice Agropastoral, Ebolowa.

TABLE OF CONTENT

DEDICATION	I
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	II
ABSTRACT	III
RESUME	IV
TABLE OF CONTENT	V
LIST OF FIGURES	VIII
LIST OF TABLES	IX
LIST OF PLATES	X
LIST OF PHOTOS	XI
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	XII
GENERAL INTRODUCTION	2
0.1- BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY.....	2
0.2- DELIMITATION OF STUDY AREA:.....	3
0.3- STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM.....	5
0.4- RESEARCH QUESTIONS.....	5
0.5- RESEARCH OBJECTIVES.....	5
0.6- RESEARCH HYPOTHESES.....	6
0.7- JUSTIFICATION OF THE RESEARCH:.....	6
0.8- LITERATURE REVIEW.....	7
0.9- CONCEPTS AND THEORIES.....	21
0.10- THE THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK:.....	29
0.11- THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:.....	33
CHAPTER ONE:.....	40
THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE AGROPASTORAL SHOW TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA	40
1.0- INTRODUCTION.....	40
1.1- EBOLOWA BEFORE THE AGROPASTORAL SHOW OF 2010.....	40
1.2- EBOLOWA DURING THE AGROPASTORAL SHOW.....	45

1.3- INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCED BY THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW	53
1.4- CONCLUSION	67
CHAPTER TWO:	68
ELITE’S IMPLICATION AND POTENTIAL INFLUENCE IN THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW OF EBOLOWA.....	68
2.0- INTRODUCTION.....	68
2.1- THE ELITE IN EBOLOWA	68
2.2- CLASSIFICATION OF THE ELITE IN EBOLOWA	70
2.3- ELITE IMPLICATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA	71
2.4- POPULATION PERCEPTION ON THE ELITE INFLUENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA.....	85
2.5- CONCLUSION	87
CHAPTER THREE	88
GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA	88
3.0- INTRODUCTION.....	88
3.1- GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	88
3.2- GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA ..	94
3.3- GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT	102
3.4- POPULATION PERCEPTION ON GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE	105
3.5- CONCLUSION	106
CHAPTER FOUR.....	108
CONSTRAINTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW TO THE DEVELOPMENT IN EBOLOWA.....	108
4.0- INTRODUCTION.....	108
4.1- THE AFTERMATH OF EBOLOWA AGROPASTORAL SHOW	108
4.2- THE PROBLEMS GENERATED IN THE COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT	111
4.3- RESISTANCE TO DEVELOPMENT BY POPULATION.....	116
4.4- LAND TENURE CONFLICTS	118
4.5- CONCLUSION	120

GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS 122

5.0- SUMMARY OF FINDINGS..... 122

5.1- CONCLUSION 125

5.2- RECOMMENDATIONS 127

BIBLIOGRAPHY 130

ANNEX..... 146

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1 : LOCATION OF STUDY AREA.....	4
FIGURE 2: CONCEPTUALISATION OF AGROPASTORAL SHOW.....	23
FIGURE 3: ABCD CONCEPTUALISATION.....	25
FIGURE 4: SELF RELIANCE CONCEPTUALISATION.....	28
FIGURE 5:A SUMMARY OF THE METHODOLOGY.....	39
FIGURE 6 :THE MAIN ACTORS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTORS.....	49
FIGURE 7: THE CHANGES NOTICED PRIOR TO THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.....	54
FIGURE 8 : EVOLUTION IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....	55
FIGURE 9 : ELITE’S INVOLVEMENT TO DEVELOPMENT.....	66
FIGURE 10: ACTORS FAVOURING GROWTH.....	73
FIGURE 11: COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT.....	74
FIGURE 12 : ACTORS OF EBOLOWA’S DEVELOPMENT.....	89
FIGURE 13: REPRESENTING RESPONSES RELATIVE TO GOVERNMENT QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.....	90
FIGURE 14: TOURISM RISE IN THE TOWN.....	96

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1 : SAMPLE NUMBER OF RESPONDANT PER HOUSEHOLD.....	34
TABLE 2 : SYNTHETIC MATRIX OF STUDY	39
TABLE 3 : AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE IN EBOLOWA.....	42
TABLE 4 :THE PREFERENCES SECTORS OF ACTIVITIES IN EBOLOWA	44
TABLE 5 :THE EVOLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES OVER TIME	52
TABLE 6 : ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT INDUCED BY THE MINADER BUDGET	56
TABLE 7 : INCREASE IN AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT AFTER THE AGRIC SHOW.....	57
TABLE 8 : NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, GICs AND COOPERATIVES EXISTING AS OF 31/12/2019 AND THOSE CREATED IN 2020, AND THIER EFFECTIFS	61
TABLE 9 : NUMBER OF SOCIAL ECONOMY STRUCTURES (GIC, GIE, ASSOCIATION, MUTUAL, ETC.) CREATED.....	61
TABLE 10 : YOUTHS' CURRENT PARTICIPATION IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.....	64
TABLE 11 : OPERATING AND INVESTEMENT BUDGETS OF VARIOUS MINISTRIES IN EBOLOWA	65
TABLE 12: THE CLASSIFICATION OF ELITES IN EBOLOWA.....	70
TABLE 13 : PHYSICAL ACTIONS CARRIED OUT BY OTHER ACTORS DURING THE YEAR.....	74
TABLE 14 : NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES CREATED AT THE CFCE.....	76
TABLE 15 : NUMBER OF SMEs/SMIs BY SECTOR OR INDUSTRY.....	76
TABLE 16: DOMINANT ACTIVITY IN EBOLOWA.....	78
TABLE 17 : INVESTMENT DONE BY STAKEHOLDERS BOTH LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL.....	79
TABLE 18 : THE NUMBER OF SCHOOL STRUCTURES IN THE ANGLOPHONE SUBSYSTEM.....	82
TABLE 19 : THE NUMBER OF SCHOOL STRUCTURES IN THE FRANCOPHONE SUBSYSTEM.....	83
TABLE 20: EBOLOWA POPULATION AFFIRMATION TO THE ELITE IMPLICATION IN DEVELOPMENT	85
TABLE 21: VARIOUS SECTORS OF ELITES CONTRIBUTION IN EBOLOWA	86
TABLE 22 ; NUMBER OF SOCIAL AND/OR COLLECTIVE HOUSING UNITS AVAILABLE.....	95
TABLE 23 : EVOLUTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION.....	98
TABLE 24 : SECURITY OF THE TOWN AND NUMBER OF DETAINEE BY PRISON ON 31 DECEMBER 2019 AND IN 2020.....	99
TABLE 25 : EXISTING PUBLIC HOSPITAL STRUCTURES IN THE EBOLOWA.....	102
TABLE 26 : LINEAR ROAD BY CATEGORY AND NETWORK OF THE SOUTHERN REGION.....	104
TABLE 27: EBOLOWA AS A GOOD EXAMPLE OF DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRICULTURAL SHOW	109
TABLE 28: THE EXPECTATION NOURISHED VIS A VIS THE AGROPASTORAL SHOW.....	110
TABLE 29: STRATEGIC MOVE FROM THE GOVERNMENT TO FACILITATE TRADE BETWEEN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES AND EBOLOWA THROUGH THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW	110
TABLE 30: AGRICULTURAL SHOW HELD IN EBOLOWA HAS LED TO SOCIAL MISBEHAVIOUR OF YOUTH	114
TABLE 31: SOCIAL INSANITY IN THE TOWN IS A BY-PRODUCT OF THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW...	115

LIST OF PLATES

PLATE 1: EBOLOWA-AKOM II ROAD INFRASTRUCTURAL CHANGES	47
PLATE 2: THE NKOLANDOM HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURES	48
PLATE 3: ILLUSTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR DIVISION	49
PLATE 4:AGROPASTORAL SHOW EXIBITIONS.....	50
PLATE 5: LIVESTOCK AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE	52
PLATE 6: EXTERNTION SERVICES ACHIEVED AFTER THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW	53
PLATE 7 : AGRICULTURAL TRACTORS PUT TO THE AVIALABILITY OF FAMERS	57
PLATE 8: THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW HOTEL.....	58
PLATE 9: ROAD INFRASTRUCTURAL GROWTH IN EBOLOWA	60
PLATE 10: HEALTH CARE INFRASTRUCURES & EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	64
PLATE 11: ELITE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	72
PLATE 12 : PRIVATE (ELITES') INVESTMENT IN THE TOWN OF EBOLOWA	75
PLATE 13 : GRAPH SHOWING PRINCIPAL ACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT	79
PLATE 14: LOCAL SOCIAL ACTIVITY	81
PLATE 15:IMAGES PORTRAYING AGROPASTORAL TRACTOR ASSEMBLY	91
PLATE 16 : PISCICULTURE IN EBOLOWA.....	92
PLATE 17: HYDRO ELECTRIC DAM OF MEMVE'ELE	93
PLATE 18 : SOCIAL HOUSING INFRASTRUCTURES IN EBOLOWA.....	95
PLATE 19 : POTRAYING THE TOURISTIC SITES OF THE TOWN.....	97
PLATE 20 : THE REGIONAL REFERAL HOSPITAL OF EBOLOWA.....	101
PLATE 21: ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION.....	112
PLATE 22: COMMUNAL HOUSING DEGRADATION.....	113
PLATE 23: ABANDONED AGROPASTORAL TRACTORS.....	115

LIST OF PHOTOS

PICTURE 1 : THE AGRICULTURAL GROWTH SITUATION OF EBOLOWA	41
PICTURE 2: EBOLOWA ROAD LINKING KRIBI BEFORE TARRING	45
PICTURE 3: EBOLOWA 'S FRIGORIFIC WAREHOUSE	55
PICTURE 4:THE AGROPASTORAL HOTEL.....	89

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABCD	Asset Based Community Development
CDS	City Development Strategies
CEMAC	Economic Community of Central African States
GR	Green Revolution
SDO	Senior Divisional Officers
DO	Divisional Officers
HIV/AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
IRAD	Institute of Research Agronomies and Development
LEDC	Less Economic Development Countries
CFCE	Business start-up formalities centres
GIS	Geographic Information System
R & D	Research and Development
MILDA	Long-acting impregnated mosquito net
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINDCAF	Ministry of Domains, Cadastre and Land Affairs
MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Spatial Planning
MINEPDED	Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development
MINEPIA	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries
MINHDU	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
MINT	Ministère des Transports
MINTOUR	Ministère du Tourisme
MINTP	Ministry of Public Works
NIC	National Institute of Cartography (NIC)
RGPH	General Population and Housing Census
SSA	Sub Saharan Africa
SUP	Strategic urban planning
UNCED	United Nation Conference on Environment and Development
UN CEPA	United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Environmental and Social Affairs
UNO	United Nations Organisations
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

0.1- BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

Generally, villages, towns, countries and continents usually develop through slide variations in terms of economic, political, social, health, and environmental impulses. Many towns have emerged and new activities due to the hosting of many international shows within their scope of influence. Third-World cities are growing giants; where politics, power, economic prosperity and poverty have influenced the rapid urbanization process due to slide impulses made by the authorities in most cases. Where there is a will, there is a path (Guillaume D Orange). The society is losing its rural character and the under developing countries, are increasingly characterised by growing urban centres and by its transformation to urbanised towns. Major developmental concerns, worldwide are eradication of poverty; improvement of health, nutrition and educational status of the people; removal of discrimination along gender, racial, and ethnic lines; and protection of environment for ensuring inter-generational equity (Von Braun & Gatzweiler, 2014).

An agricultural show is a small cantonal gathering, made up of all the owners (farmers and dairy farmers) of the canton (districts) and outside the canton who wanted to be part of the exposition. This institution (farmers organisation), which has made English agriculture prosper, aims and results in directly encouraging all the crops involved in the nature of the soil and the climate of the canton. It provides the experience on the premises next to the precept. It puts into practice and within reach of all the discoveries of learned societies that can be applied to each locality. Without an agricultural show per canton, agricultural societies will produce only desperately slow effects in agricultural growth, by creating general ease, would give “the middle and upper classes a taste for agriculture”. They would find it an honourable and lucrative opportunity, which would dampen the thirst for public jobs that was currently the cause for malaise and divisions (Yann Lagadec, 2006).

The example of Brittany in the 19th century in Ille-et-Vilaine portrayed: the local agricultural shows and agricultural integration. There was a large number of exhibition (district agricultural shows) and they appeared early. The first was created in 1817, and each of the 43 *cantons* (districts) had one, at the beginning of the 1850's. This makes Ille-et-Vilaine a good field for the examination of the role those structures played in the technical acculturation of the agricultural world. It is obvious, that these district exhibitions were not the only means of spreading innovation in 19th-century in rural France.

However, they were far more efficient than the municipal district exhibitions, the departmental competitions, the school-farms or the more or less specialised publications because, based on interpersonal relationships, they were closer and easier to understand. Their role was important, for those using the technical innovation in agriculture: precocious or late majorities and late-comers, in other words the bulk of farmers. This research studies the circulation, the networks, the spreading as well as where and how it took place and the adjusting of cultural data from one group to another. In doing so, it stresses the role of the social elite in 19th-century rural France, especially the different forms of social control they developed as technical, cultural and political intermediaries (Yann Lagadec, 2006).

0.2- DELIMITATION OF STUDY AREA:

Ebolowa is a town and commune in Cameroon. It is the capital of the South Region. 165 km from the political capital Yaoundé, Ebolowa remains the oldest in the South. Ebolowa, from its original name "Ebolowo'o" which means "rotten chimpanzee" translation of Bulu, the mother tongue of the indigenous populations of the locality, is the story of a hunter by name Zanga Mba who, during his hunting party from the top of a hill, found a chimpanzee in an advanced state of decomposition. Wanting to explain to the German soldiers on an expedition to the area, he will designate the chimpanzee by saying "Ebolowo'o ji" which means "here is the rotten chimpanzee". Not having a good hearing, the soldiers repeated "Ebolowa a". They, in turn, will communicate this by word of mouth and from generation to generation. This name goes from a place of forest to designate the capital of the region of South Cameroon.

Ebolowa is bounded to the south by Ambam, to the north by Mengong, to the west by Biwong-bané and to the east by Mvangan. It has a population of about 211.943 Inhabitants, with an area of 8 697 km² with a density of about 24 persons per meter square. (RGPH , 2014) Indigenous peoples are called " Bulu" They live with the other tribes: Bamilékés, Douala and Bamoun. The city of Ebolowa knows a multitude of religious obedience. The oldest are: Catholics (Roman), Protestants (Epc, EpcO, Adventist, Pentecost, Baptist), and Islamists. The city of Ebolowa, capital of the Southern Region, is headed by a Governor on behalf of Felix Nguele Nguele, Mrs. Rachele Ngazang, Senior Divisional officer (S.D.O) and two sub-Divisional Officers (D.O) run the two districts of the same city namely: Mr. Akondji Elvis for Ebolowa 1st and Mr. Tah Bertarnd for Ebolowa 2nd. The city centre of Ebolowa finds its particularity on its round about called Carrefour Tamezou, current crossroads year 2000. The hotel of the comice is one of the infrastructures that characterizes the city of Ebolowa, built in 2010, it represents one of the hotel structures of future in the city.

The Regional Hospital of Ebolowa, which welcomes patients from the CEMAC sub-region (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa), has a capacity of about 500 beds, 30 specialist doctors, 150 nurses. It includes a medical imaging structure, a functional operating theatre with a renowned technical platform, a morgue and an ambulance service. The Governor's Office; equally deserves the attention of visitors, because it is here that the representative of the Head of State of the Southern Region works. The city hall of Ebolowa 1st is also a building to visit for the civil registry service of the populations of the city and its surroundings. Located right next to the Consulate of Equatorial Guinea. It was built in 2018. St. Anne and Joachim Cathedral is the place where the majority of Catholic Christians celebrate their Sunday Mass. It is 2 km from downtown Ebolowa in the heart of the Abang district. The Protestants of the city follow their worship in a chapel considered as a monument to the arrival of the American missionaries in 1932 (Dr. Good). Muslims have their central mosque in the Amang I. rehabilitated district in 2010 (figure 1).

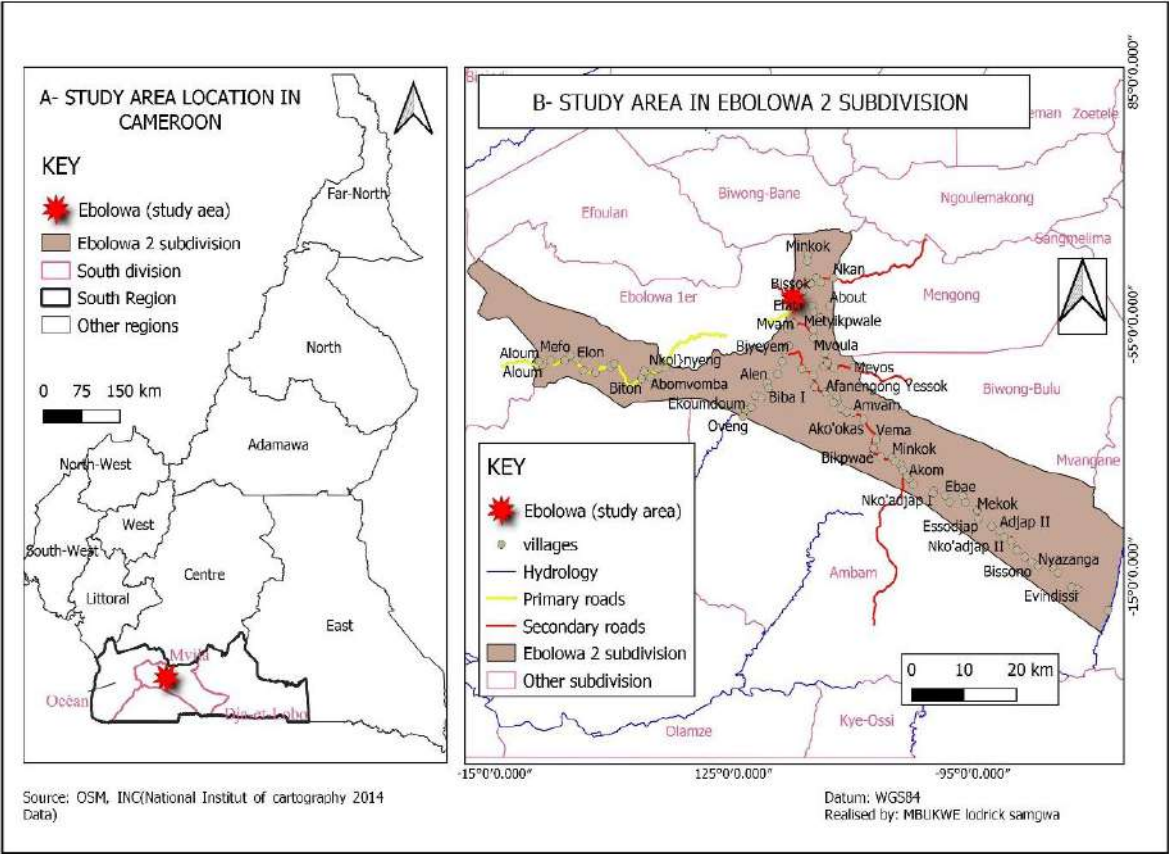


Figure 1 : Location of study area.

0.3- STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

The town of Ebolowa before the agropastoral show was purely a rudimentary agricultural town and its main activity was subsistence agriculture. Their people relied mainly on farm produce to peddle for some income in exchanges for some basic daily routines. Thus, an evaluation of its previous situation and its actual situation needs to be critically analysed to evaluate the bridge between the different periods of before and after agropastoral show.

Elites in a community are very necessary because they are usually a pull factor of development in a locality. In this case the impact of elites in the agricultural development, economic, social, health and infrastructures of the town ought to be investigated. Thus, what has been the hindering force to the development. Generally, during national events in most Less Economic Development Countries (LEDCs). The realities there is usually a feeling of maximizing their interest and investment by constructing infrastructures for these pole cities. The research will demonstrate any significant advancement in development upon the holding of an agropastoral show in the town of Ebolowa.

0.4- RESEARCH QUESTIONS

0.4.1- Main Research Question

Does any correlation exist between the agropastoral show and the development observed in the town of Ebolowa?

0.4.2- Specific Research Question

1. Has there been any significant contribution to the development of Ebolowa prior to the agropastoral show?
2. How has Elite's implication influenced the agricultural development of the town of Ebolowa through state administrators and businessmen.
3. How has the government contributed to the agricultural development of Ebolowa?
4. What are the constraints of the agricultural development in Ebolowa?

0.5- RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

0.5.1- Main Research Objective

To demonstrate the implication of the Agropastoral show in the development of the town of Ebolowa

0.5.2- Specific Research Objectives

1. To ascertain the role of the agricultural show in the development of Ebolowa

2. To provide evidence that, the elitist influence has impacted the development of the private sector
3. To evaluate the role of governmental actions in instigating development of the town.
4. To find out the constraints of development in Ebolowa.

0.6- RESEARCH HYPOTHESES

0.6.1- Main Research Hypothesis

The Agropastoral show has been the main determinant in the agricultural development of the town of Ebolowa

0.6.2- Specific Research Hypothesis

1. The Agric-show is responsible for the agricultural development of the town of Ebolowa between (2000-2020).
2. Elitist influence has led to the agricultural development of the town due to huge increase in investment by the private sector.
3. Long run government planning is highly responsible for the agricultural development of Ebolowa.
4. The lack of infrastructures, land tenure conflict and lack of industries are some of the constraints to agricultural development in Ebolowa.

0.7- JUSTIFICATION OF THE RESEARCH:

This research work, is out to understand the reasons, why the town of Ebolowa is fast growing in importance. Because the methodology of growth, could be used to transfer or replicate the technology (knowhow), to other towns of the country. The idea behind this study, lies in the fact that Ebolowa to an extent, was an agricultural city which has progressively changed after the agricultural show. Thus, investigating the change from subsistence and local agricultural town, to a more capitalist and diverse economy calls for attention. Has this been beneficiary or disadvantageous, to the development or maintenance of its agricultural culture? Cities around the world, continuously face challenges and changes, especially those in developing countries. So, they (cities) need new approaches to cope with these challenges and developments.

The notion of urban planning has changed, as it now tends toward the use of strategic approaches to reduce pollution. Thus, city development strategies (CDS) are important steps that have been followed by international agencies such as the UN-habitat to improve the conditions of developing cities. (Rasoolimanesh , Badarulzaman , & Jaafar , 2016). However,

the level of success is very different across cities with different levels of development and different natural potentials.

The importance of this study is to pinpoint the activities which has been the major pull factor of investment within the town. And we would like to understand the reason for the development; is it politically intended because it was during the electoral year, was it a strategy to call many sympathies and eventually a reconduction to the head of that movement? Was it an act of pure altruism vis a vis the population or egoism for hidden agendas? Is it its agricultural potential? This study is out to investigate the outcomes of the development and the impact the open-door policy has brought in terms of deviance (high prices, delinquency, prostitution, early pregnancy) amongst youths in the community.

The aim of the research is to investigate the impact of the agropastoral show in the development of the city and the results it has left behind between the period of (2000-2020). This could be a great idea, when it comes to inducing development in a particular commune and it could be replicated in other cities of Cameroon in particular and the world at large.

This process affects aspects of socio-economic changes in the city, its form, structure, development of the people of the city and their lives. It affects the rural communities and the balance between regions and sectors. It transforms culture and social organization. It splits families and revolutionizes life for the many thousands that migrate to the cities either positively or negatively.

This dissertation, will evaluate the contributions of agropastoral show *vis a vis* the relative development observed after the agricultural show in Ebolowa. If there is a correlation between the agricultural show and the fast development of the town.

0.8- LITERATURE REVIEW

A) Agropastoral shows and their influence on development

. The objectives of Agricultural shows were to “accelerate agricultural development so as to find an early solution of providing the population and the industrial expansion of the country,” this meant a radical change from the subsistence farming techniques and improved marketing circuits resulting in higher incomes from agricultural pursuits (George & Jude , 2017).

In demonstrating the impact of the local agricultural show and agricultural integration, in the related technics of development of the community. The role of elites is important for those using the technical innovation in agriculture, the role of the social elite in 19th-century rural

France, especially the different forms of social control they developed as technical, cultural and political intermediaries (Yann Lagadec, 2006).

Agricultural shows were to urge Cameroonians in general and the youths in particular, to be conscientious of the problems plaguing the rural world. They were also to orchestrate serene confrontations between agriculturalists, graziers, foresters, artisans, business people and industrialists, thereby, constituting an irreversible meeting point of diffusion and information where each of them could enrich their knowledge, compare experiences and appreciate the technical progress so far realised in their various domains of activity (Ahidjo, Ahmadou).

Agricultural productivity growth is thus an important lever for poverty and hunger reduction. However, the policy environment must be favourable for intensification in order to incentivize farmers to adopt technologies and practices that increase their productivity ((Johnston B, Mellor J , 1961); (Lipton M, 2005); (World Bank, 2007)).

Agriculture continues to be an important source of income for rural households across all income levels. In fact, a substantial body of evidence supports the relationship between agricultural productivity growth and poverty reduction, demonstrating generally high poverty reduction elasticity for agricultural productivity growth (Hazell P. , 2010); (Pingali, P., 2010).

Worldwide agricultural growth has been consistently shown to be more effective in reducing poverty, than comparable growth in other economic sectors; for instance, on average a 1 % increase in the agricultural growth rate has been estimated to reduce poverty by 1.6 % more than equal growth in industrial sectors and by three times more than in service sectors (Christiaensen & Demery , 2007).

Estimates of agricultural productivity loss due to land degradation vary greatly and most are based on expert opinion or assumptions, with few rigorous experimental efforts (Ruben, Pender, & Kuyvenhoven, 2007).

Additionally, water management techniques such as household- and watershed-level, are plans to decrease the variability of water availability and also productivity-enhancing measures, including: water-harvesting techniques, surface water diversion, and irrigation (Ruben, Pender, & Kuyvenhoven, 2007).

While many argue that poverty is a driver of environmental degradation, the evidence is not conclusive. Recent gains in poverty reduction have not demonstrated parallel gains in sustainable resource management (Hazell & Wood, 2008).

While the second half of the twentieth century was characterized by the Green Revolution (GR) that generated widespread productivity growth and affiliated poverty reduction, that lifted

millions out of poverty in Asia and Latin America, Africa was largely left out (Pingali, P., 2012).

Furthermore, the agricultural show of Perche Dumois, was founded in 1849 and celebrated its 170th anniversary in 2019. The aim of the festival, was to enhance agriculture by highlighting farms, the work of farmers, livestock but also companies linked to agriculture, it was a showcase of the know-how of the rural world, explained Jean-Claude David, the president. He pointed out: “a departmental competition of two hundred animals, some of which would have been presented at the International Agricultural Show in Paris, and would end with the breeders' meal, which brought together 800 to 1,000 people”. Over the two days, 10,000 to 15,000 people were expected (L'Echo Replublicain, 2019`).

. The organization of the agropastoral show is an opportunity for the State to provide the regions and cities benefiting from its organization with infrastructures that resist well after the show. New roads, buildings, hotels are usually built. The village of the show with all the amenities does not become less a commercial centre that will make many years after the pride of the city or the region. Ebolowa and the whole southern region will not refute that... (Rajad, 2012).

According to (Zuvekas , 1980). development is virtually equated with industrialisation and greater attention was placed on agricultural development on improving living conditions in rural areas in the third plan. The plan was therefore aimed at attaining the objectives of the second plan, constituted not only of extending large scale plantations and agro-industrial structures, but also on creating new ones. Apart from these, some projects of integrated development were created, to operate with the active participation of the populations concerned.

The Green Revolution (GR) package of innovations was most pertinent to areas of high land scarcity that were amenable to rapid intensification. These were densely populated areas with high rainfall or irrigated areas suitable for the major cereal crops: wheat, rice, and maize. That strategy was not appropriate for Africa where population densities were low, market infrastructure was weak, and the poor depended largely on ‘orphan’ crops, with little history of crop improvement research ((Binswanger & Pingali, 1988); (Evenson RE, Gollin D, 2003); (Webb, 2009); (Pingali, P., 2012).

The production of tea, rubber and palm products did also increase. Most export crops were marketed through cooperatives, in both parts of the country. In addition, the Federal government created agricultural modernization centres in the five geographical areas of the country to coordinate development research and technical aid relating to the principal crops grown in each of these areas (Levine, 1971). The plan also called for the establishment of

regional development institutions combined with plantations and agro-industrial structures. This plan was regionalized with the aim of effectively developing each region's economic and social potentials, especially in farming, crafts and industrial growth (Ndongko W. A., 1974).

Crop yield growth over the period from 1961 to 2010 was slower in SSA than the global average for nearly all crops, with exceptions only for a few crops (wheat and soybeans) of which Africa's share of global production is negligible (Pardey, Alston, & Kang, 2012).

(Fanso, V G, 1989), called for accelerating the commercialization of agriculture, agricultural reform and reorganization. Agriculture was given a pride of place in the plan and this explains why it was named the "peasant plan", to mean that greater emphasis was placed on it.

Agricultural R & D in a large number of developing countries exhibited a negative growth rate in recent decades. On average, public spending in SSA increased by only 0.6 % per year from 1981 to 2000, however, half of the countries actually spent less in 2000 on agricultural R & D than a decade prior (Beintema & Elliott,, 2009).

Population density largely determines the relative costs of land and labour, which provides a framework for understanding where intensification is favourable to farmers and what strategies—labour- or land-saving—are likely to be pursued (Pingali, 2001).

As population densities rise and the opportunity cost of land increases, farmers have more incentive to increase productivity through intensification strategies that increase yield, such as using more or improved inputs and/or increasing the intensity of cultivation practices. Multiple examples throughout history demonstrate that population pressure has driven shifts from traditional rotational fallow systems to annual and multi-crop cultivation systems (Boserup, 1965).

However, the situation is quite different today, with rising population densities and increasing demand as emphasized already, some areas in Africa have land/labour ratios similar to those in Asia at the start of the GR. This suggests that the incentive to intensify land use is rising and it is already becoming evident that Africa is finally beginning to experience a Green Revolution (GR) "2.0" (Otsuka & Kijima , 2010); (Pingali, P.,, 2012).

Farmers need the proper incentives to use resources judiciously and efficiently, to create incentives for the sustainable use of natural resources. Low output prices due to a lack of market access or market distortions undervalue natural resource and other inputs, reduce farmers' profitability, and decrease incentives for investment in more sustainable farming practices or intensification (Ruben, & Kuyvenhoven, 2003).

An enabling policy environment for sustainable smallholder productivity growth, must involve and be responsive to the needs of farmers and local communities, to build local capacity for sustainable productivity growth. At the local level, a community- driven development approach offers a model for capacity building and local engagement that focuses on empowering local communities to lead their own development processes. These incorporate five central components, including: empowering communities and local governments, creating joint responsibility and control between local and central authorities, improving accountability, and developing capacity (Binswanger, HP. ; Nguyen, T., 2004).

Through better farming techniques, the invention of new farming equipment, and continuing advances in agricultural science, “production has increased much more rapidly than population, so much so that in real terms, the price of food is much lower today than it was two hundred years ago, or for that matter, even fifty years ago” (Baumol , Litan , & Schramm , 2007), p. 17).

B) Elites influence and impact on development

The participation of key stakeholders is critical in the development of a town, because stakeholders dominate the necessary resources required for effective implementation (Graaf & Dewulf., 2010).

Development is a process through which an individual, a community or a nation can progress economically, socially, culturally, psychologically and spiritually. The centre of any development is the human being, and human wellbeing is the ultimate goal of development (Von Braun & Gatzweiler, 2014).

Scholars are unanimous in recognizing the fact that development phenomenon represents a distinctive object of research. Regardless of the differences between various theoretical and methodological concepts, their approaches overlap and influence each other (Bartenev & Glazunova, 2013).

In urban planning, consensus building is based on theories of interest-based negotiation, mediation, and alternative dispute resolution (Innes J. , 2004).

Consensus building can bring together all stakeholders such as citizens, local government leaders and staff, and local agencies in making decisions. This event is very critical in the implementation of a plan, especially in a fragmented government, where responsibility is vested on local players (Innes J. E., 1996). It was in such basis that Agropastoral shows were adopted during the period of the Third and Fourth Five Years Development Plans (1971-1981). Both plans are often considered main pillars of Cameroon’s agricultural development. Not less than

60 percent of the total planned budget for the plans was reserved for agricultural development (George & Jude , 2017).

The achievement of consensus among broad groups of stakeholders rather than a small group of experts is a key factor during planning (UN-Habitat, 2009).

According to the Tanzanian strategic plan, building city stakeholders' consensus is one of the critical aspects in a participatory strategic plan (Halla, 2007).

The research conducted by (Innes , J. E.; Booher, D. E., 1999), (Innes & Booher, 2010), devised 20 years' data on consensus building. And to the success of city development strategies (CDS) which included the participation of all parties and the engagement of both private, public sector for an effective organization.

The lack of stakeholder participation during planning increases conflict during implementation and decreases the chances for the success of plans (Wong, Tanga, & Horen, 2006). As strategic urban plans, CDS stress the importance of involving all stakeholders in the entire process of developing the CDS. With the participation of all stakeholders, implementation is hoped to be successful (ECON & CLG, 2005), (City Alliance, 2005).

Stakeholder participation changes the notion of "making a plan for the citizens" to "making a plan with the citizens." Citizen participation can create trust, ownership, and credibility and can ensure successful plan implementation (Innes J. E., 1996) (ECON & CLG, 2005).

However, a review of several papers shows that stakeholder participation based on the applied approach is ambivalent during planning (King, 1998), (Innes, J.E. & Booher, D.E., 2004).

According to (Ambe, 2002), he advances the impact of community participation as a strategy that can be potentially viable in complementing efforts to meet the developmental needs.

Being confronted with growing poverty and economic stagnation or depression in the 1980s and early 1990s, self-reliance has been advanced as a viable alternative strategy to 'dependent development' and donor-led 'structural adjustment' in developing countries. (Gooneratne & Mbilinyi , 1992).

Moreover, (Galtung J. et al. , 1980) considers Self-reliance as not 'merely a necessity but a matter of survival' Indigenous development initiatives have experienced an upsurge in the Grasslands.

The size, scope and function of these inward-looking strategies of development will be detailed, indicating the essential features for their proper functioning. In fact, the population of

the Grass fields possesses the creativity to adapt new techniques and knowledge to their local realities (Acho-chi , 1998).

Communal development efforts wherein the economy of affection, in which both town dwellers and villagers are held together in webs of kinship and tribal obligation, contributes inordinately to basic survival, social maintenance and development (Hyden , 1983).

Self-help enables the local people to exploit to their advantage, resources which would otherwise lie dormant and thereby perpetuate the ignorance and poverty of their community, by making use of the under-utilised labour; for instance, self-help for community development can increase the competence and confidence of a community in handling its affairs. The habit of self-help is a prerequisite for survival in the modern world (Anyanwu , 1992).

Local-level development provides a major force in activating the utilization of local resources (land, water, labour) and therefore constitutes one of the most effective methods of promoting people's participation in determining their own development. The need for local alternatives and self-reliance has been voiced in more explicit terms by other scholars. For example, (Brett, 1988) has called for cooperative and voluntary alternatives, while (Sandbrook R. , 1985) has emphasised the need for 'small-scale community solutions.

In the former British Cameroon retained significant political and economic autonomy, the existence of all sorts of local associations were much more numerous than in the Francophone part of the country for developmental activities (Geschiere, 1995).

Moreover, the local development approaches in both the British and French Cameroon were different even in appellation; 'community development' and '*Action Communautaire*' respectively prior to independence in 1960 (Yenshu, 1997).

According to the studies of (Nkwi, 1997), he analysed that elites' contributions are usually very high and their share is equally very determinant in the execution of projects. During contributions, elites see this as a means to social promotion and prestige and therefore contribute generously.

Due to disillusionment with previous development strategies, participation by communities has become critical to the development of the countryside through popular support and local action. (Cohen & Uphoff, 1980).

An estimate of (Balzul, 1994) evaluated that in the villages under study, the elements of local action are related to local participation efforts by community members aimed at building the community and improving the welfare and standard of living of the people.

Participation and community development have been identified as key concepts in development with the emphasis on ‘the direct involvement of ordinary people in local affairs’ (Midgley J. et Al., 1986).

According to (Oakley & Marsden , 1984), the stream of development thinking, points to participation as a process of empowering those who were previously excluded from achieving power; that is, ‘power in terms of access to, and control of the resources necessary to protect livelihood.

Scholars and policymakers have expressed diverse views on the concept of community development. (Craig, 1998) this view is tied to the notion of promoting community participation as a means of enhancing the development process. He cites the Brundtland Commission (Brundtland, 1987), which enlists effective citizen participation as one of the preconditions to sustainable development.

The Human Development Report echoes the imperative of people participating in their own development, remarking that people’s participation is becoming the central issue in the face of current challenges for development. (UNDP, 1993).

C) The role of Government and influence on development

After independence, many governments were encouraged by international donors to accept international assistance to modernize and intensify their agricultural systems through irrigation schemes and mechanization (Bolding, 2004).

Very few countries, particularly in the developing world have experienced rapid economic growth without agricultural growth either preceding or accompanying it. This is because agricultural growth is a catalyst to broad-based development. At the micro level, for instance, it provides eventual savings for entrepreneurial development in the informal sector. At the macro level, it provides raw materials which are a strong base for industrial development (Anderson & Lorch).

To secure their political support, government policy was more concerned with satisfying the urban demand for cheap food than with supporting rural development and infrastructure (Adam, 1977). Hence, governments often intervened in agricultural commodity markets, for example fixing food prices below market value to secure cheap food for cities (e.g., Nigeria, Ghana and Tanzania), or heavily taxing export crops to increase government revenue. These interventions undermined rather than supported the private sector in commercializing agriculture (Berry, 1984). In response, farmers either stopped producing these now unprofitable

crops, or sold them on the black market, or exported them illegally (Kherallah, Delgado, Gabre-Madhin, Minot, & Johnson, 2000).

Current developmental models must be changed for the interests of present and future generations (WCED, 1987). These definitions and viewpoints are highly general and concise but lack direct and practical operability.

As resource degradation worsens, pressure on rural households increases and this may deepen poverty and thereby undermining the poverty reduction potential of agriculturally driven growth strategies (Hazell & Wood, 2008).

In recent years, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) country governments and international donors have demonstrated renewed interest in agriculture, as an engine of economic growth and poverty reduction as evidenced by regional increases in donor aid and government commitments for agricultural development (Pingali, P.,, 2012).

In the same view (Thompson , Fulmer , & Strickland , 1990), (Mintzberg, 1994), and (Steinberg, 2005), comfort the idea of (Graaf & Dewulf., 2010) in the use of a successful strategic plan, as well as good strategic analysis and formulation, which will regroup the main actors in charge of, the implementation of an institutional framework with the goal of establishing a transparent relationship, between municipal budget and strategic formulation, and the improvement in the capacity of both government and citizens.

Large public investments in agricultural research and development (R&D) were responsible for the Green Revolution's (GR) success in increasing productivity and drastically reducing poverty and hunger across much of Asia (Hazell P. , 2010); (Herdt, 2010).

According to (Steinberg, 2005) discussed the experiences of nine cities in Latin America and identified five factors for a successful strategic planning: "(i) the political will of mayors and other local authorities; (ii) the institutional framework of key actors; (iii) the thematic focuses; (iv) the participatory and technical processes applied; and (v) the technical capacity of those involved".

Moreover, (Bryson, 2004) insist that success factors should be considered during planning to ensure that the transformation from strategic formulation to implementation will be successful; only then could success be achieved.

Basing from USP in Tanzania, (Halla, 2007) p.139 explained four key elements behind a successful strategic planning: "(i) Establishing city-stakeholders" consensus on and commitment to the planning process (ii) Putting in place a strong and diverse coordinating or steering or implementing Team (iii) Providing technical backstopping advice to the Team (iv) Mobilizing adequate resources for preparation and implementation of the planning outputs."

In addition, (UN-Habitat., 2002) assessed the City Development Strategies (CDS) of seven cities of the developing countries namely Bamako (Mali); Colombo (Sri Lanka); Cuenca (Ecuador); Johannesburg (South Africa); Santo Andre (Brazil); Shenyang (China) and Tunis (Tunisia). These CDSs have been funded by UN-HABITAT/Urban Management Program. In this evaluation, UN-HABITAT declared the differences between CDS process and products in each city, and presented some key lessons to achieve successful CDS.

Effective regulation and transparency require effective institutions to encourage and govern, for instance, the distribution of agricultural inputs and outputs. Such enabling factors are necessary preconditions to grow and sustain agricultural markets, yet remain weak or non-existent in many countries (World Bank, 2012).

Some policies can actually counteract the impacts of official development assistance, such as in the cases of trade and investment. African farmers actually face the highest trade barriers in the world with respect to accessing the inputs that they need and in getting their food to markets and consumers (World Bank, 2012).

The local government and the municipal government; hence, consensus and a trusting environment should be developed to achieve success (GHK., 2000). From these reports, consensus building is therefore important in the success of CDS. However, consensus building does not mean 100 percent agreement. The achievement of complete consensus entails cosmetic participatory processes; on average, 80 percent to 90 percent consensus is enough, but stakeholders with major interests should be involved in planning (Cities. Alliance., 2006), (Innes J. , 2004).

Although public investment in agriculture has increased since 2006, and particularly after the food price crisis of 2008, public sector R & D investment in SSA still remains low despite the fact that countries there continue to rely on agricultural productivity to drive hunger and poverty reduction (Lipton M, 2005); (World Bank, 2007).

Additional strategies, including both technological and policy interventions, are necessary to improve the sustainability of approaches to productivity growth (Lipper , Pingali , & Zurek , 2007).

Basic services of governance include the protection of property rights and the smooth operation of the legal system. Cooperative Governance for SD to Governance can be understood as a model of social coordination. Different from ruling behaviours (purposeful guidance, control, and management), governance is how one acts through multiple types of interactions (deliberation, negotiation, self-regulation, or authority selection) and to what extent the participants adhere to collective decision-making (Kemp, Parto, & Gibson, 2005).

On the other hand, efficiency, effectiveness, rule of law, participation, accountability, transparency, respect for human rights, and tolerance of differences are also part of governance (Güney, 2017). Many scholars believe that good governance is a prerequisite and the main factor for achieving SD (Demmers, Jilberto, & Hogenboom, 2004) (Meyer, 2019). However, no single form of governance can achieve sustainability in practice (Kemp, Parto, & Gibson, 2005) (Stojanovic, Ateljevic, & Stevic, 2016). Governance varies with different environment and culture and develops through the development of social culture and economy (Wu, et al., 2014) (Stevens, 2018). Improving governance capacity and levels requires action in multiple areas, and not all areas can be addressed simultaneously or achieve global consensus.

There is a new consensus to accept differences in the development and improvement of governance systems, but it is still necessary to reconfirm the global norms and member states' standards (UNDP, 2014). As a result, 11 basic principles of governance were formulated: effectiveness (ability, good decision-making, and cooperation), accountability (integrity, transparency, and independent oversight), and inclusiveness (no one left behind, no discrimination, participatory, supportive, and intergenerational equity). In addition, clear and measurable goals and indicators are particularly important for governance with complex concepts and connotations. United Nations Committee of Experts on Public Administration (UN CEPA) and United Nations Department of Environmental and Social Affairs (UN DESA) considered the different governance structures and the conditions of different countries, the development abilities and levels based on respecting national policies and priorities.

Urban planning represents a comprehensive approach to the tasks of luring investment, upgrading urban areas (especially slums or informal settlements), encouraging investment in infrastructure, and regulating land use. Moreover, planning is not a neutral technical exercise, but should be considered a participatory approach (Healey P. , 2004a).

The analysis explored in the relationship between “creativity” and “innovation”, and the forms and practices of “governance” in an urban context by (Healey P. , 2004b.), pinpoints the particular, “double” creativity of governance, both in terms of its potential to foster creativity in social and economic dynamics and to creatively transform its own capacities. He argues that there is no simple equation between the characteristics of a “creative city” and a “creative” mode of urban governance. Instead, advocates a multi-level approach to the dimensions of urban governance through which to identify qualities of governance activity, which, in specific contexts, have the potential to encourage creativity and innovation.

Strategic urban planning (SUP) is a new approach to urban planning used by local governments to cope with rapid economic, social, and environmental challenges, and to plan

for the future. This approach calls for a greater focus on decentralization, globalization, and sustainable development (Graaf & Dewulf., 2010), (Halla, 2007).

According to (Le Blanc, Liu, O’Conner, & Zubcevic, 2012):1 “development should meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

The UNCED, known as the “Earth Summit”, held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 with the agreement by member States to launch a process to develop a set of sustainable development goals (SDGs) that could be a useful tool for pursuing focused and coherent action on sustainable development (United Nations , 2012) (Le Blanc, Liu, O’Conner, & Zubcevic, 2012):17.

Other frameworks like the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), are a clear demonstration that world leaders can come together to address the major challenges of our time – not only war and financial crisis, but also poverty (UNRISD, 2010):3; (Le Blanc, Liu, O’Conner, & Zubcevic, 2012):16).

In Agenda 21, article 8.6 states that countries could develop systems for monitoring and evaluation of progress towards achieving sustainable development by adopting indicators that measure changes across economic, social and environmental: (United Nations, 1992) Art. 8.6) leading to Environmental and Social Costs of the Green Revolution (I.F.D.P, 2009).

Nature and life support in 2050: Two thirds of world population living under water stresses, global deterioration of urban air pollution (UNDESA, 2012):6).

Food security: chronic hunger is fundamentally not an issue of just more food; it is an issue of access. Waste may be the single most important area that can be addressed with relative ease (Giovannucci, Scherr, Nierenberg, & al, 2012):8).

If stakeholder believes that company is responsible to the environment, the relationship between company and stakeholder is stronger. Thus, company will manage to gain stakeholder support (Gray, Owen , & Adams, 1996).

Planners believed that larger production units would support the provision of services such as schools, markets and hospitals and improve rural welfare (Wallace, 1981). However, urban centres have a much larger and more articulate population base and therefore a better ability to influence policy (Sandbrook R. , 1982).

D) Constraints to development of the area

The lack of transparency around regulations over food safety and quality standards, in addition to protectionist policies, impede the cross-border trade of inputs and agricultural products within the region that could benefit producers as well as strengthen markets, lower

transaction costs, and lower food prices for consumers. For example, tariffs and quotas vary and are often poorly communicated, which creates market uncertainty that further limits cross-border trade and contributes to food price volatility (World Bank, 2012).

In Africa, 80% of World Bank adjustment loans were subject to agriculture-related pricing or trade policy conditions (Rao & Storm, 2002), including reduction or removal of export taxes, quotas, and government controls; reduction of import tariffs and removal of import restrictions; removal of internal market regulations and private-sector restrictions; and reduction in public production and infrastructure services. These conditions drained African countries of capital (Kassaye, 2017). In developing areas, the number of people living in extreme poverty dropped from 1.9 billion to 836 million; the proportion of people living in extreme poverty dropped from 47% in 1990 to 14% in 2015; the net enrolment rate of primary schools in developing regions increased from 83% in 2000 to 91% in 2015; the global under-five mortality rate dropped from 9% in 1990 to 4.3% in 2015; the proportion of the global population has access to improved drinking water source increased from 76% to 91% (UNDP, 2014).

Structural adjustment significantly reduced a government's ability to invest in programmes to increase production, such as irrigation, research, fertilizer use, seed production and marketing. These were increasingly privatized, resulting in higher production costs and preventing governments from designing agricultural policies to meet domestic needs (Ismi, 2004). The SAPs significantly worsened the economy of Africa, which was exacerbated by declining terms of trade, capital flight, brain drain and the devastating effect of HIV/AIDs. The SAPs slowed the initial recognition of the disease, delayed the adoption of drugs, and increased the suffering of AIDS patients (Iliffe, J, 2007). This had widespread economic effects; for example, several countries had more teachers dying annually from the disease than were graduating.

Where farmers rights to their land are insecure, they are likely to opt for practices that yield the greatest benefits in the short-term, leading to underinvestment in land improvements that preserve the natural resource base for long-term productivity (Pingali, 2001).

Many government responses to the failure to raise production through modernization were to focus their attention on subsistence farming by using government-controlled and government-managed irrigation systems, purchasing equipment, and organizing supplies or by regulating markets (De Wilde, 1967).

These policies effectively prevented agricultural intensification from creating economic development and food security, which requires technical changes and secure access to inputs,

finance and markets. In the context of small farmers, this requires supply chain integration. All these developments depend on political commitment to poor rural areas, which has proven elusive in SSA (Bjornlund, H; van Rooyen, A; Stirzaker, R, 2017).

Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) remains predominantly a rural phenomenon and the vast majority of the rural poor are smallholder farmers. Many of those farmers are concentrated in areas that have remained unattractive for agricultural development and as a result, demonstrate extremely low agricultural productivity (World Bank, 2007).

The post development theory goes around to contradict the general views on development. Post-development Discourse and Beyond Many social scientists in recent times believe that development, as an ideology and practice, has reached a state of deadlock which needs to be moved forward through both theoretical and methodological reclamations (Friedman, 2006), (Matthews, 2004). Those who are talking about alternative or post-development discourse are mostly anthropologists influenced by Foucault who rejects the naïve and essentialist characteristics of development. The main argument of post-development discourse is that “development has done more than just fail, for it has actually created the conditions of poverty that it purports to address” (Friedman, 2006): 202).

Some theorists in the post-development discourse consider development as “devil”, which creates poverty, dependency and high inequality that it actually aims to reduce. Far from improving these conditions, development in fact creates a condition that governmentalizes and controls people on the ground (Nustad, 2001); (Mohan, 1997). It is argued that through international financial organizations and development institutions, Western hegemony and authority are perpetuated. Indigenous people in the peripheries have become further marginalized and victims of progress (Bodley, 2008) (Islam, S., 2004), (Islam, S., 2010) (Islam, S., 2015), (Ferguson J. , 1990) in his leading book *The Anti-Politics Machine* argues that development appears to be a factor that produces unintended consequences in the lives of the beneficiaries under operation. Drawing upon examples from Lesotho, he argues that development projects often extend political and bureaucratic control over the local population which adversely affect them.

The constraints of limited natural endowments are aggravated to begin with by increasing degradation trends, such as soil erosion and compaction, water stress, over-grazing, deforestation, and desertification in the drylands (Ruben, Pender, & Kuyvenhoven, 2007)

Specifically, among the drylands, degradation associated with agriculture is slightly more prevalent in the dry sub-humid and semi-arid areas than in the arid regions (Adhikari, 2011).

Trade-offs between agriculture and natural resource needs, in the environment can be severe with increasing pressure on land, potentially allowing short-term resource availability or productivity gains while undermining the long-term security of ecosystem function (Hazell & Wood, 2008) ; (Barbier, 2010)).

(Dercon , 2009) Questions why sustainable development is significant for rural development but Poverty remains a predominantly rural problem, with a majority of the world's poor located in rural areas.

It is estimated that 76 percent of the developing world's poor live in rural areas, well above the overall population share living in rural areas, which is only 58 percent (Giovannucci, Scherr, Nierenberg, & al, 2012):6).

Workers in developing countries often make only \$1 - 2 per day, with relatively less money in those regions, the economic demands for food are less, which in turn results in lower levels of either food production or distribution (Sheaffer & Moncada, 2009):68-70).

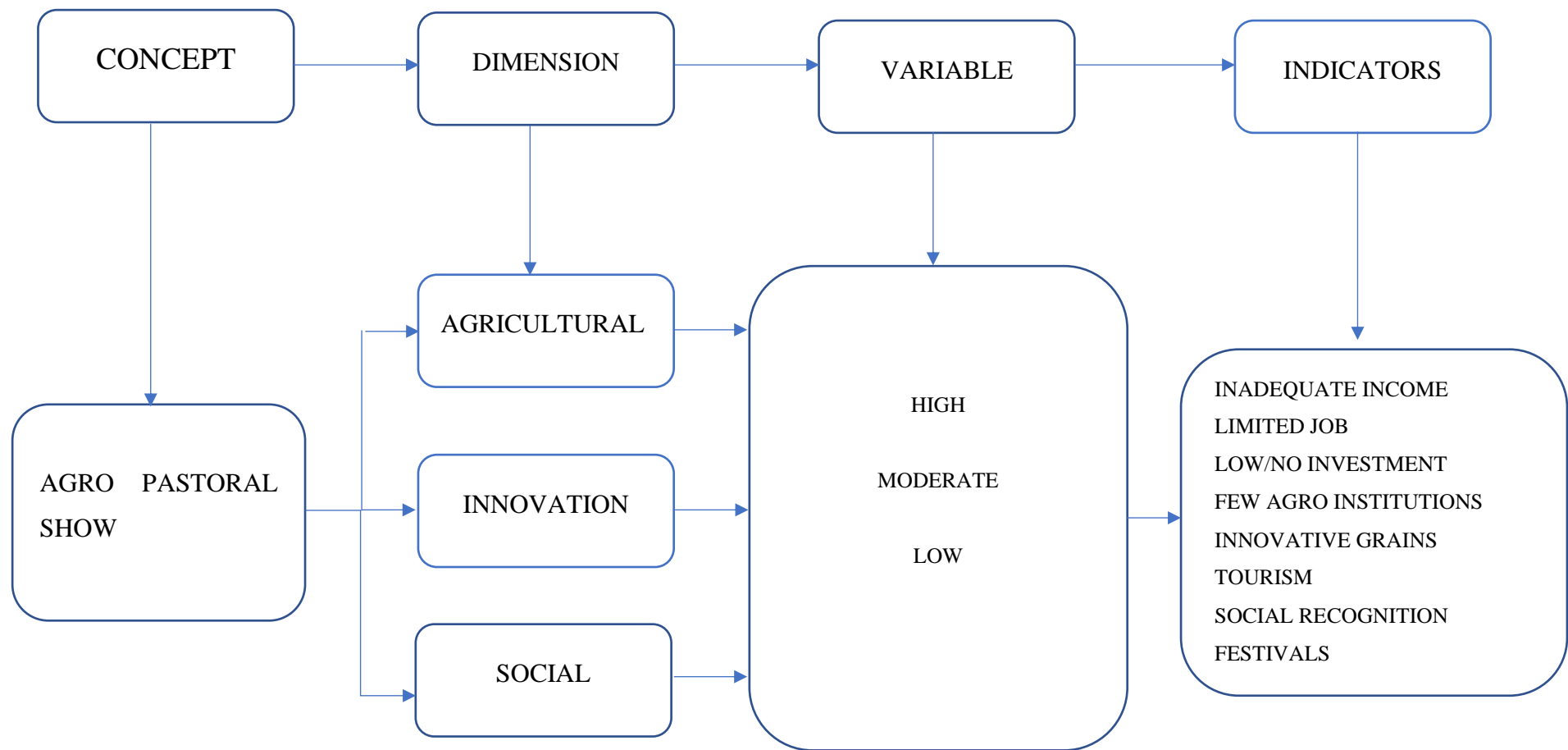
0.9- CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

0.9.1- CONCEPTUALISATION

0.9.2- The concept of Agropastoral show

The concept of agropastoral show originated in the late 1700s in France and came from the fact that local peasant farmers through a consensus decided to exhibit their local products from dairy, crop cultivation etc. The concept of the Agricultural show is the representation of local talents where, the agricultural world put in light the syncretic vision of the past and the present. It filled the role of an economic manifestation where it brought together the farmer and the buyers. On the social part, it was a place of excellence portraying the figure head of modernity of peasant routing. Thus, award winning pushed the farmer in need of social recognition amongst the prestigious class of noble people of the kingdom, even though the noble class elites where in an untouched position by the local peasant farmers. It permitted other activities to be show cased such as biological agriculture, the excitement of festive period, tourism, the showcase of the local history of the inhabitants. The agricultural show has had the altered the initial view of exposing the progress of agriculture to that of portraying the event as a tug of war “competition inclined” and the very sense of development has fallen in the hands of cash price awards. The logic of the award earning created a gap between social classes as it separated the farmers into two categories namely: the good farmers, intermediary and elites against the grand bulk of the farmers who could not participate due to their inability to meet up

with the criteria for the selection (Carteron, 1998). Thus, for the very few regular participants who usually obtained the authorisations, always won due to their closeness the noble class. (Figure 2).

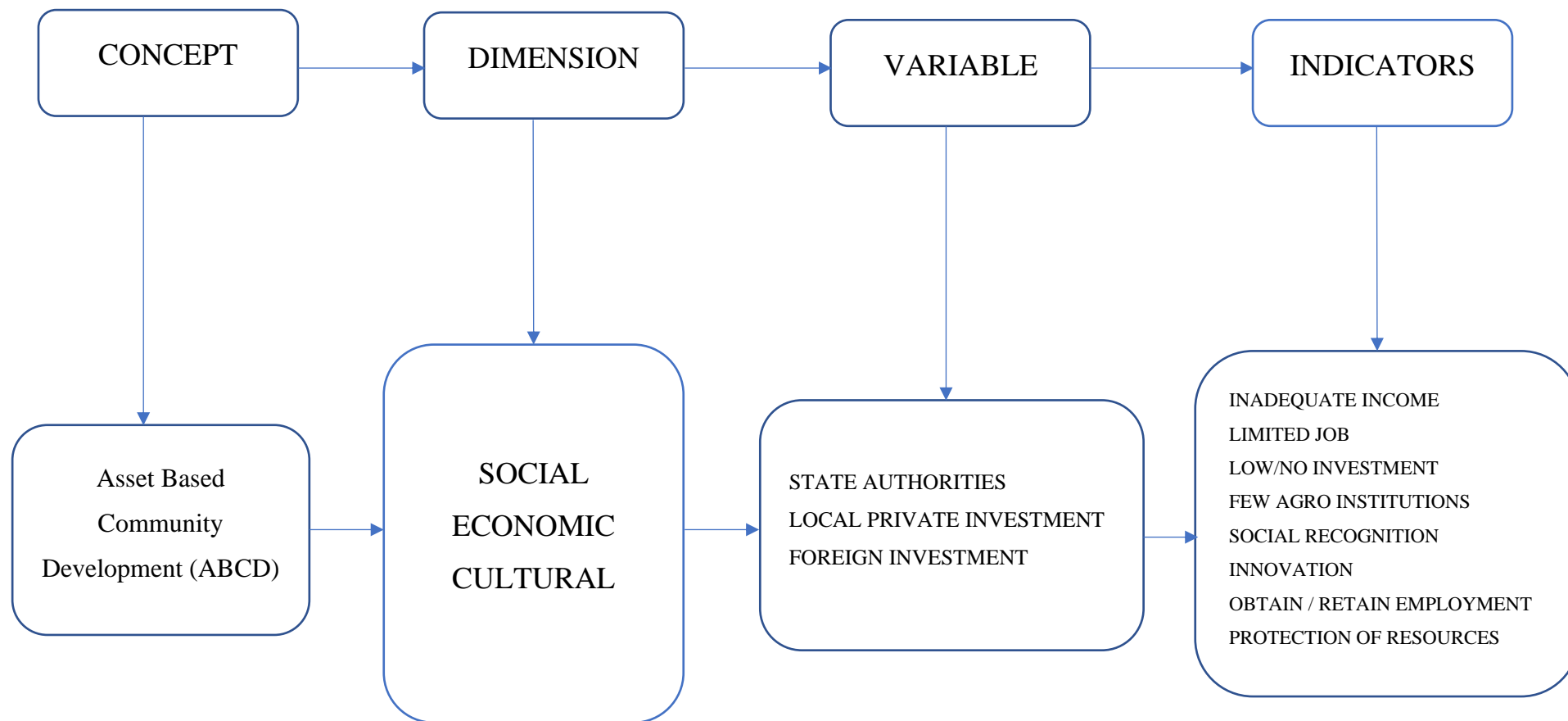


Source: Author's Conception

Figure 2: Conceptualisation of agropastoral show

0.9.3- Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) concept

Moreover, another analogy based on development could be the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) concept which is a path that leads toward the development of policies and activities based on the capacities, skills, and assets of lower income people and their neighbourhoods (Kretzmann & McKnight, 1993)3:5). Related to these are additional needs for the development of listening skills, understanding issues of capability and power, learning to step back, learning to ask about what people have done well and learning not to judge, criticize or rush (O'leary, 2006):6). An approach of ABCD model used by the Ford Foundation which supports grantees in building assets that individuals, organizations, or communities can acquire, develop, improve, or transfer across generations. These include: Financial holdings of low-income people, Natural resources such as forests, wildlife, land, and livestock that can provide communities with sustainable livelihoods, are often of cultural significance and provide environmental services such as a forest's role in cleansing, recycling, and renewing air and water. Social bonds and community relations—the social capital and civic culture of a place—that can break down the isolation of the poor, strengthen the relationships that provide security and support, and encourage community investment in institutions and individuals. Human assets such as the marketable skills that allow low-income people to obtain and retain employment that pays living wages; and comprehensive reproductive health, which affects people's capacity to work, overcome poverty, and lead satisfying lives. (Figure 3).



Source : Author's Conception

Figure 3: ABCD Conceptualisation

➤ **The concept of self-reliance**

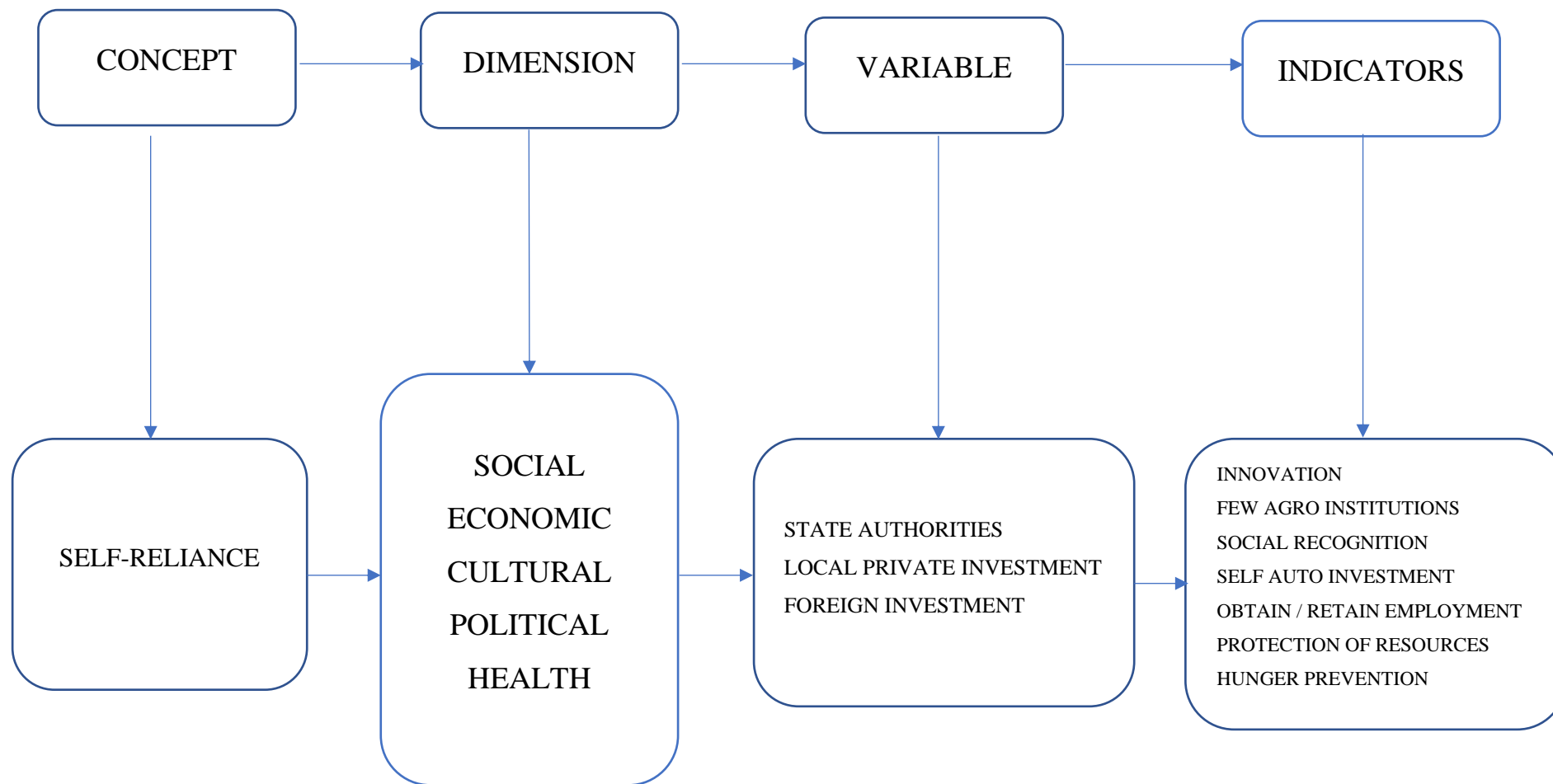
Self-reliance is one of the bases of effective community development in Cameroon, as it is in most of Sub-Saharan Africa. In fact, the concept of self-reliance is located centrally, within the discourse of community development and is connected to related concepts like self-help, mutual-help, indigenous participation and rural development. It advocates the need for people to improve their conditions, using local initiatives and resources in their own hands. The concept is fast being accepted, as a new formula for community development. It's widespread acceptance in the development planning of most African countries, which has the tendency to give greater stimulus and cohesiveness to community development in these countries (Anyanwu , 1992). Again, he contended that in most African countries' community development, depended significantly on voluntary cooperative efforts. This follows a traditional trait that clearly underscores the virtue of self-reliance. This explains the emerging trend in community development, which sees it as an important point of take-off for better living. The emphasis is to involve groups of people in planned programmes, from which they may gain skills that will enable them, to cope more successfully with the problems of their everyday life. Thus, Self-reliance is '*development on the basis of a country's, (region's) own resources, involving its populations based on the potentials of its cultural values and traditions* (Galtung J. et Al. , 1980)'. Communities and individual people define their own development according to their own needs, values and aspirations (Preiswerk, 1980).

Moreover, the concept of "development as freedom" formulated by the Nobel Prize winner Amartya Sen became a bridge from development economics to a more promising, from a theoretical-methodological point of view; political economy of development. The political and civil rights of a human being for Sen represented both a goal and the main means of development. The Indian scholar demonstrated that civil society and an independent media in a democratic country had leverage on the government: for example, they can force it to take appropriate and timely measures towards hunger prevention. But nothing of this sort happens in the countries where the basic democratic freedoms are absent. Sen's works illustrated vividly the combination of neoclassical principles of scientific research (individual freedom as a primary value) with methodological elements of institutionalism (attention to the role of political institutions).

The so-called new institutional economics (sometimes labelled "modern neo-classical economics") emerged as another promising school of research, and a good example of cooperation between several social science disciplines. This theory was born in the 1970s when

many schools (primarily in the United States) tried to comprehend issues that had previously remained beyond the parameters of macro-economic approaches. It attracted significant attention in the period of “post-development”. New institutional economics addressed problems of traditional, political, social institutions, government, law, family etc.

Taking into account all these factors, scholars worked to forge a new development paradigm. Although they could not formulate a fundamentally different theory, they managed to choose an appropriate new framework – “sustainable development” which became the most promising theory, capable of covering the entire range of development issues (figure 4).



Source: Author's Conception

Figure 4: Self Reliance Conceptualisation

0.10- THE THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK:

0.10.1-The Big Push Development Theory by P.N. Rosenstein-Rodan, 1960

The “*big push*” concept was a theoretical weapon of Keynesianism in development economics. Scholars drew on the idea that large capital investments would ensure modernization of newly independent countries. The “big push” concept was re-interpreted in the 1960s due to “mainstreamification” of W. Rostow’s concept of *self-sustained economic growth*. Rostow identified five stages of economic growth: traditional society, preconditions for take-off, take-off, drive to maturity, and age of high mass consumption. The correlation between investments and GNI growth rates was brought to the forefront of theory while social and institutional aspects of development remained overshadowed [(Nureev, 2010) p.45].

The paradigm of “capital fundamentalism” was based on the growth model developed by two economists – R. Harrod and E. Domar. They were convinced that national income growth rates were determined by investments growth rates. The issue of mobilization of capital stock for investment and instigating industrialization in Third World countries was resolved on a theoretical level with help of the “big push” model proposed as early as 1943 by P. Rosenstein-Rodan for the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. According to this concept, the inertia of the economies in developing countries could be overcome only through large capital investments from abroad. To this model, through “bit by bit” distribution, no economy can transit path of economic development, rather a definite amount of investment should be earmarked for economic development. It upholds cost-cutting and oligopolistic market structure in clarifying option of industrialization.

The essence of this recherche is to show case the economies around the world can develop through the use of foreign investment and that in the case of responsible and resourceful partners this could resort to huge development in the nation. In this case, we can see the impact of foreign investors boosting development in the town of Ebolowa. This recherche examined the implication of Big-Push theory on Ebolowa’s economic development. The theory provided an explanation of how developing countries can industrialize through broad-based investment and coordination. The Recherche looked at the meaning of Big-Push theory, assumptions and its implication on Ebolowa’s economic development. It was concluded that developing countries like Cameroon particularly the town of Ebolowa generally lack the capital required to provide this big push in investments. Hence, the big push hypothesis became the justification for foreign aid and other external financing channels.

0.10.2- Alternative development theory by Maslow's, 1980

An alternative development is based on the argument that individuals must be appreciated as an active agent of development; rather than just a passive victim of unintended consequences of development. In order to establish such a humane alternative, it requires a rethinking of the ways in which development and its beneficiaries have been understood, explained and acted upon (Escobar, A., 2000), (Escobar, A., 2004). It demands an overall change in the behaviour and attitude towards the people on the ground, whereby development institutions and planners would listen to the actual beneficiaries for whom development projects are planned and executed. As (Escobar, A., 1991) pg. 678) rightly points out.

This theory is essential in this recherche to point out a potential developmental tool which the nation possesses for its development which is its local resources. if well managed, could result in the reduction in the dependency of the nation to foreign capital investment and all the side effects it could have such as political, economic and social pressure to just name a few.

The contribution of this theory in the recherche is to expose planners and developers have been criticized for designing residential environments which do not meet the needs of the resident-user. There exists a gap between the expectations of the planner-developer and those of the resident-user. This condition results in residents' lack of satisfaction with the area in which they live. Residential satisfaction could be enhanced if consideration were given during the design of a residential area to the effects of the physical and social residential environment and the psychological needs of its inhabitants.

0.10.3- Sustainable Development Theory by Longyu Shi & co, 1980

The theory of sustainable development was regarded as a by-product of the environmentalisation of scientific knowledge. In 1987, the World Commission on Environment and Development (also known as the Brundtland Commission after its chair Gro Harlem Brundtland) published a report entitled “Our Common Future” where it explained in detail the meaning of the term “sustainable development”, its components, and the need for fundamental change in international development (policies 14). According to the Commission’s definition, “sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” This definition contained within its two key concepts: needs, in particular the essential needs of the world ‘s poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and “limitations” imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment’s ability to meet present and future needs.

A contemporary theory of sustainable development is a three-fold concept. It is based on an assumption that global development will be sustainable only upon the condition of balancing three interconnected components- economic, socio-political and environmental.

the theory of SD appeared in the 1980s, focusing on the coordinated development of economy, society, and environment, and has entered the high-level political agenda. Currently, SD theory has become an integral part of the agenda of governments and companies. SD goals have become a core part of research institutions' missions around the world. The theory of SD has experienced different stages of development since it was put forward. At present, there are various definitions of SD, but misinterpretations still exist. Based on the processes of cognitive development, it combines the evolution of practice and theory, and concludes that the theory of SD has gone through three stages: the embryonic stage (before 1972), the moulding stage (1972–1987), and the developing stage (1987–present). The concept of SD has gradually evolved from the initial vague definition to a global action and has contained increasing practical wisdom. In the process of development, it is considered that strong SD, which requires the total capital increase and rationality of capital structure, is the concept of SD people should accept.

The aim of this theory in the research is to show mark the attention which needs to be emphasised in the main components which motivates development in the nation such as social investment in either Education, Health, leisure centres, economic development such as industries, infrastructures and finally environmental to utilise the resources without compromising the needs of future generation.

The contribution of the above theory in the recherche is to show the coordination of agricultural development and human survival, the ancient thought of simple and sustainable development (SD) began to sprout. Since the start of the Industrial Revolution, the population has increased rapidly and production has been developing. Human beings have been exploiting wealth from nature and the volume of wastes and pollutants thrown into the environment has also gradually increased. Preserving the global life support systems has become more difficult due to the rapid and continuing human-caused environmental changes. Meanwhile, these changes posed a serious threat to the survival of human beings.

0.10.4- The Theory of Diffusion Innovation by Everett M. Rogers, 1962

Introduced in 1962, the Innovation Diffusion theory was fine-tuned by Rogers (1995). Innovation diffusion theory focuses on understanding how, why and at what rate innovative

ideas and technologies spread in a social system (Rogers E. M., 1962). In terms of the theories of change, Innovation Diffusion theory takes a contrary approach to study changes. Instead of focusing on persuading individuals to change, it sees change as being primarily about the evolution or “reinvention” of products and behaviours so they become better fits for the needs of individuals and groups. In diffusion of innovations, it is not people who change, but the innovations themselves (Les Robinson, 2009). On the other hand, diffusion is the process by which an innovation is communicated through certain channels over time among the members of a social system (Rogers, E M, 2003) (Fichman, 2000) defines diffusion as the process by which a technology spreads across a population of organizations. the concept of diffusion of innovations usually refers to the spread of ideas from one society to another or from a focus or institution within a society to other parts of that society (Rogers E. M., 1962). the whole theory of Innovation Diffusion can be divided into four main elements (Ismail Sahin, 2006)

Innovations

An idea, practice, or object that is perceived as new by an individual or other unit of adoption (Rogers, E M, 1983). It includes all sets of products and services which are new or old but present an unexampled use for the user when he uses it or simply when a user perceives it to be new in terms of use, it becomes an innovation.

Communication Systems

the communication system is a channel through which users share the information with each other. It is a means that handles the to and fro movement of the information between users. The better and faster a communication system, quicker the diffusion of Innovations. Rogers has classified the communication systems into Mass Media and Interpersonal channels. While mass media can disperse information more rapidly, Rogers believes that it is the interpersonal channel that is more important for the diffusion of new innovations or technology

Time

the time aspect of the innovation diffusion process actually records adopter categorization and rate of adoptions. It measures the clock from the moment of the creation of an innovation till it ceases to be one. It registers the pace with which the innovation is diffused into a society and adopted by different users.

Social System

A set of interrelated units engaged in joint problem solving to accomplish a common goal (Rogers, E M, 2003). An innovation is of no use unless it is accepted as one by a social system. If a society fails to recognise an innovation it ceases to be one. The diffusion of innovation only takes place when a social system accepts it as an innovation and then shares information about it within the system and with other systems.

The essence of the above theory in this research work, points out the role Innovation Diffusion theory assist in understanding the user adoption of different innovations to a target populations or region, how they assimilate and put to practice new ideas or old ideas reformulated in an innovative way. Agropastoral show if brought into such family of objects, can be called an innovation in itself.

0.11- THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Research methodology entails the utilization of processes and procedures to produce a piece of work that is scientifically acceptable. It englobes instruments, methods, techniques procedures and sources that are used to get information capable of bringing out the situational analyses of a phenomenon and make recommendations and suggestions at the end of the work. This chapter presents the research procedures, research instruments and difficulties faced in bringing out findings of the study as set by the researcher. The following methodological procedures will be applied in the dissertation: through Documentations, Satellite imagery, observations and questionnaires.

This part of the work makes a detailed description on how information for this study was obtained. Many researchers hold that a research work should bring out the different steps used in carrying out a scientific piece of work. In the case of the present work, the research started with the exploration of secondary documents treating the same issue at stake. Simultaneously, observations were carried out in the study area in order to dress out the scientific context of the study. The heart of the work consisted in obtaining views from a sampled population.

0.11.1- Sample Size:

The sampling size chosen for our research was that of the household of the various quarters in the town of Ebolowa. The eligibility of the household was defined before going on the field for the administration of the questionnaire and the set of people were surveyed without any distinction of gender or social class.

We decided to use a proposition of 2% of the house present per quarter. With the implementation of the proposition of 2% of the 7,845 household in the town total population of 97,267. The 2% of household to be question per quarter was chosen base of the number of households each quarter has. Taking into account that some quarter household number was much higher than other, it was better to select 2% of each in other to know which quarter has been changing over the past years.

Using the formula:

$$\text{Number of Household} \times 2\%$$

Table 1 : Sample number of respondant per household

QUARTER	HouseHold	N° of Respondent
Ngalane	3002	60
Angale	2089	41
CRTV	1250	25
Ebolowa si	2005	40
Mekalat	1504	30
TOTAL	7,845	196

Source: BUCREP, 3rd RGPH 2005 Updated Directory of Villages in Cameroon

0.11.2- Documentary Research:

A pre-survey was first carried out and this permitted the study to ascertain the statement of the problem. Intensive documentary research was thereafter carried out. This consisted in reading and analyzing literature concerning the issue at stake. Documentary research procedure helped the study to demonstrate that there is a correlation between Elite's participation (community development), Political involvement. Inspiration and style of displaying ideas of other authors concerning the same issue in different area also helped the present study in bringing out the scientific context of the study. Theories, concepts and models advanced by some authors fostered understanding. The literature of other researchers helped the study come up with scientific conclusions in relation to facts gathered from the views of other authors.

The study began with secondary data collection and continued right up to primary data collection. Information has been collected from published and the unpublished documents on the subject matter. In an effort to better understand the topic and produce a plan of work we made recourse to articles, reports, thesis, memoires and books for orientation. These documents were consulted in the central library of the University of Yaoundé I, the library of the geography department, the AEFALSH library and French cultural centre, institute de Recherche Agronomies et de Développement (IRAD). The National Institute of Cartography (NIC) was

consulted in the elaboration of maps. The archives of the regional, divisional and sub divisional delegation of MINUP and MINEPIA were exploited to have authentic information on urban expansion in the study area, the reports from the delegations of urban and town planning were of great importance in documentary research. The population census office “Bureau Central de Recensements et d’Etude de Population” was consulted to have data on the evolution of the population of Ebolowa in the research period range. The publications, reports and reviews of the different actors (NGO’s, CIG, economic operators and cooperatives) were also exploited to have data on their roles in Ebolowa’s development and their domains of intervention.

This method of collection of data will permit us to obtain secondary information. We are going to do an inventory of agropastoral works, Origins, their characteristics, and how it relates to Ebolowa’s development in Cameroon. The documentations will also include Developmental subjects threatening self-determinism, in the school library and private institutes. Specialised documentation such as Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) as United Nations Organisations (UNO) and some of its specialised branches such as (UN-HABITAT, UNDP), and the WORLD BANK. These agencies provide very much relevant agricultural details, and developmental advises. Moreover, accessing the web to obtain more specialised online content to complete the statistical framework.

Statistical data will be focused on population characteristic which involves data on autochthones, halogens to complete the fieldwork exercise.

Documentary research and pilot survey conducted in the study area facilitated data collection. Field work was done to verify the hypothesis elaborated for the study so as to attain the set objectives of the study. Questionnaires and interview guides were established to respond to the research problem. An observation chart was also formulated to guide the collection of field data. A pilot survey conducted at this level of the research helped to pre-test the research questionnaire to orientate the major phase of field work. The first field trip that was done in November 2020 was purely exploratory and the second in march 2021 was to carry out some sort of a pre-survey, observations and haphazardly unstructured interviews to be sure of the objectives, hypothesis and statement of problems that constitute the backbone of the study.

0.11.3- Observation:

Observation will suit the need for the collection of primary data. These data will be constituted of Descriptive field notes which will provide particular review of the setting and dispositions of activities, the pattern of infrastructural development and the social trends,

through the town of Ebolowa on the level of development, the state of the environment, through the exploration of the region and Philosophical commentary which is based on the researcher's analysis of the interaction of the environment with the inhabitant. This activity will be supported by an Electronic photographic device which will facilitate the capture of visual and relevant evidence in terms of involvement in the development of the town.

Observation as a scientific procedure permits the researcher to build a strong base which enables us to see the distance that exists between the existing situation and that which is desired to be attained. The present study started with a pre-survey which aimed at observing the effective participation of urban and peri-urban dwellers in food crop production. The researcher was curious to know and see why people living in an urban space which is supposed to be dominated by food crop production involved in activities of secondary and tertiary sectors. Observations were to a certain extent to compare the indicators of poverty as analyzed by the national institute of statistics and the real standards of living of the inhabitants.

Research observation constitutes the scientific framework on which the problem, research objectives, research questions and research hypothesis were built. Observation constitutes an important part in a research work because it is after the observation of an existing and questionable situation that a researcher is apt to carry out a planned and scientific investigation. Despite the fact that observation is at the base of all research works, it is not the only research procedure for it may not present clear and concise facts of an existing situation. This is the reason why documentary research is important in bringing out the scientific framework of the study.

Field work was an important aspect of this research exercise. It involved direct Observation and measurements on the field. Observations were done on land use practices, techniques of crop production, land preparation, crop tending, harvesting and preparation for sale, relationship between socio-economic, political health and environmental influences in the development of Ebolowa.

Semi structured interviews were conducted on resource persons. Persons interviewed included the chiefs of services at the sub divisional and divisional delegations of agriculture in the study area. This was to obtain information on the technical services and activities government extension workers geared towards promoting food crop production activities such as farm inputs, crops hybrid and animal species diffused to the farmers. Another objective was to have information on the strategies and innovations they deployed prior to the agricultural show.

Officials from the Governor's services in charge of developmental questions, Regional Delegation of MINEPAT, MINDDEVEL, Community Council were also interviewed. They answered questions concerning their methods and strategies used in the development of Ebolowa. The officials of MINEPIA were interviewed to have data on problems that affect livestock activities. This include recent improvements in more resistant species and efforts that the government is doing to solve them. Representative of NGO's and common initiative groups were also interviewed because these organisations are very present on the field and are working with the local population to fight poverty and enhance the town of inhabitants engaging in income generation in the agricultural sector and overall development.

0.11.4- Questionnaire administration:

The use of a questionnaire in this study, was to obtain quantitative data. According to (Grawitz, 1996), "the questionnaire is a means of essential communication between the researcher and stakeholder". This instrument is a list of questions which are to be answered by the respondent. The questions in the questionnaire were conceived in relation to the objectives and hypotheses of the study. The questionnaire was subdivided to present: Furthermore, the rest of the questionnaire highlighted the differences noted by the respondent before and after the agropastoral show, be it agricultural, socio-economic, political health and environmental changes.

This stage will be based on resource personalities or decision-making authorities who have impact on the development of the city such as the Governors' service, Senior Divisional Officer (SDO), Divisional Officer (DO), Maire, private sector and the local population. Moreover, the questionnaires will pinpoint a portion of the population without distinction to their sex and to private economic business owners. As development is uneven in the town with high concentration of activities in the centre, we'll work with the sampling of the adult's householder haven resided for over 15years.

Base on the questionnaires and interview guides, information was obtained from a population sample that was chosen amongst urban and sub-urban dwellers involve in farming and the various stakeholders in the agricultural and economic sector of the study area. The field trip of June 2021 was aimed at distributing questionnaires. inhabitants were targeted at home very early in the morning before departure to their occupations and in some situations in the afternoons for areas where they were easily accessible such as sub-urban areas. These questionnaires were complemented by interview of resource persons.

the distribution of questionnaires in the various quarters took into account certain considerations. urban and peri-urban areas. Quarters were then chosen for the sampling of questionnaires. The sampling of questionnaires in each quarter was based on adults having lived in the area for over 15 years. The operational framework could only be established through the use of questionnaires and interview guides. These questionnaires and interview guides were used to obtain both quantitative and qualitative findings necessary to attain the objectives of the study.

To complete this study properly, it is necessary to analyse the data collected in order to test the hypothesis and answer the research questions. As already indicated in the preceding chapter, data is interpreted in a descriptive form. This chapter comprises the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the findings resulting from this study. The analysis and interpretation of data is carried out in three phases. The first part, which is based on the agricultural potentials. The second, which is based on the role of Elites in Development and finally the role of Socio-Economic, Environmental, Political factor in development. Due to language barriers the questionnaire was translated in the best possible format in French to cover up the language differences.

The questionnaire consisted of closed and open-ended questions directed to the target population. This helped to obtain both quantitative information, verify the hypotheses and to answer to the research question thereby attaining the objectives of the study. With the sample size obtained, 196 questionnaires.

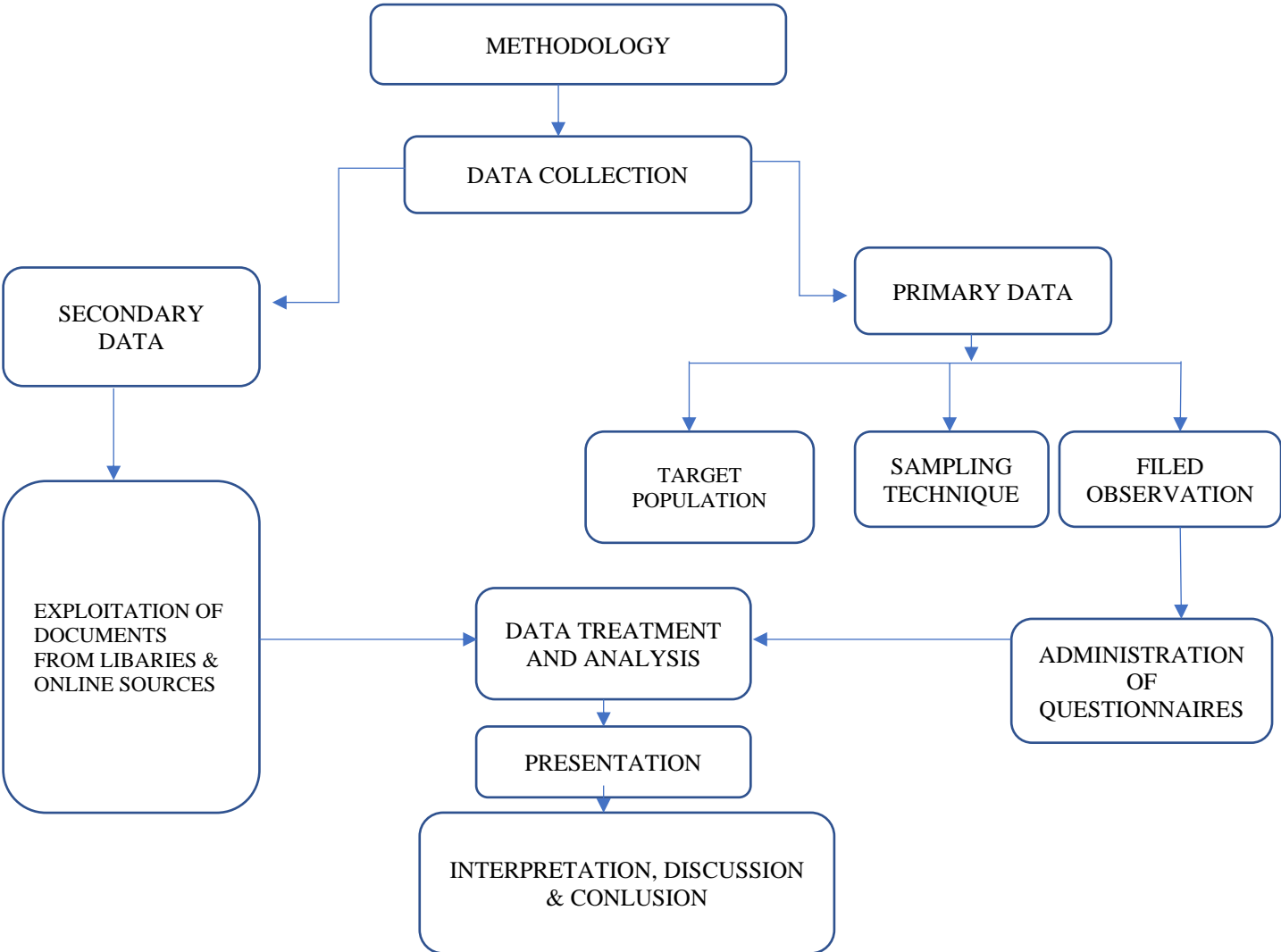
A total of 196 questionnaires were distributed and 185 were completed with 11 missing some data which could be completed using the tendencies of the respondent and computed to the final interpretation of the results. The rest were used to interpret the results.

Data gathered through the questionnaire was subjected to frequency counts. In other words, the subjects' responses for each individual question were added together to find the highest frequency of occurrence (i.e., the number of times that a particular response occurs). These responses to the questions, which are quantified, are then presented in percentage forms.

This analysis is presented in graphic form. The researcher uses graph containing a variable and, in some cases, combines two or more variables in a single graph.

This first section of the questionnaire sought to identify the subjects who had the opportunity to attend the agropastoral show in terms of number of years spent in the town. It enabled the researcher to identify the responses of those subjects who had never attended such workshops and exclude them from the analysis. It is the researcher's conviction that to obtain

reliable results, only the responses of subjects who had the chance to attend workshops should be analysed since most of the questions are based on what transpired in such workshops. The responses to the questions are summarised in the graphs below, of which some consist of a maximum of 196 responses and others depended on the responses subjects gave in the preceding question. For example, subjects who chose, for instance, (YES) in a particular question may not be required to answer the next question. This made the total number of responses for each individual question different.



Source: Author’s design

Figure 5:A summary of the methodology

Table 2 : Synthetic matrix of Study

SPECIFIC RECHERCHE QUESTION	SPECIFIC RECHERCHE OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC RECHERCHE HYPOTHESIS	METHODOLOGY	THEORY	CHAPTERS
1. Has there been any significant contribution to the development of Ebolowa prior to the agropastoral show?	1. To ascertain the role of the agricultural show in the development of Ebolowa	1. The Agric-show is responsible for the development of the town of Ebolowa between (2000-2020).	Observation, satellite images analyses, data collection and analyses	THE BIG PUSH THEORY	<u>CHAPTER 1</u> The contribution of the agropastoral show to the development of Ebolowa
2. How has Elite's implication influenced the agricultural development of the town of Ebolowa through state administrators and businessmen.	2. To provide evidence that, the elitist influence has impacted the agricultural development of the private sector	2. Elitist influence has led to the agricultural development of the town due to huge increase in investment by the private sector.	Observation, collected and data analyses, interview,	THE ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT THEORY	<u>CHAPTER 2</u> Elite's implication and potential influence in the agricultural development of Ebolowa
3. How has the government contributed to the agricultural development of Ebolowa	3. To evaluate the role of governmental actions in instigating agricultural development of the town.	3. Long run government planning is highly responsible for the agricultural development of Ebolowa.	Interview, data collection and analyses	THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THEORY	<u>CHAPTER 3</u> Government contribution to the agricultural development of Ebolowa
4. What are the constraints of the agricultural development in Ebolowa?	4. To find out the constraints of agricultural development in Ebolowa.	4. The lack of infrastructures, land tenure conflict and lack of industries are some of the constraints to agricultural development in Ebolowa.	Interview and observations.	THE THEORY OF DIFFUSION INNOVATION	<u>CHAPTER 4</u> Constraints of the agricultural show to the development of Ebolowa

CHAPTER ONE:

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE AGROPASTORAL SHOW TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA

1.0- INTRODUCTION

Generally, the production system of a farm (Farming System) in the evergreen forest of Cameroon is composed of subsystems which are: household system, cropping system, animal system, soil system and non-agricultural activities such as hunting, fishing, off-farm activities, etc. These subsystems are interrelated and are under the influence of external biophysical and socio-economic parameters such as climate, road and market infrastructures, market price, land tenure law, credit availability (Naounamo & Yemefack, 2000).

According to the farmers interviewed, cropping system activities (Crop production) remain the first priority activity, followed by animal husbandry, then fishing, palm wine tapping, wild fruits collection, hunting, and oil palm exploitation. In the cropping system, shifting cultivation involving food crop fields and fallow is the first priority land use type according to the farmers, followed by perennial plantations, then home gardens

Ebolowa's agricultural development is blend between the past and the present. Past to illustrate the agropastoral rudimentary methods of cultivation coupled with the lack of an adamant markets to contain the outputs. Past 2010 with the advent of the agricultural show it was clear that the upgraded methods of agriculture and dairy products was bound to increase and new markets consolidated out of its huge potentials of productivity, due to increased capital, modern technics of development and an increased man labour.

This chapter's objective is to present information relative to past and present mechanism of industrialisation of the primary sector coupled with the means of follow-up put in place by the government to facilitate the open up of the primary sector in the area post agropastoral show.

1.1- EBOLOWA BEFORE THE AGROPASTORAL SHOW OF 2010

The agropastoral show was an exposition of the knowhow, in agricultural practices such as farming and pastoral techniques...etc, by locals in the nation. Ebolowa was selected, to be able to promote and foster the president's view of an agricultural Nation as a whole and thus the interest in studying the relevance that the agricultural show has had on the development of the town of Ebolowa.

1.1.1- The growth history of Ebolowa before the show

The historical situation of Ebolowa before the show was not as it is today. In the past, most of the activities especially those in the agricultural sectors were not visible. Ebolowa during that period depended on the simple and local initiative been brought up by the inhabitants.

Picture 1 : The agricultural growth situation of Ebolowa



Actu Cameroon, 2018

Picture 1 above shows the representation of the growth pattern in Ebolowa where most activities were local and equipment used such as cutlasses to clear the bushes.

1.1.1.1- Farm investment and Land Use Types:

Though most of farmer's financial revenues come from agriculture, very little of it is re-invested in agricultural production instead on drinks, house utilises and social entertainment thus reducing priority expenditures of farmers on agricultural evolution and amelioration to buy fungicides for cocoa spray. Agricultural land use can be divided in three types: home gardens or 'guie pion' near home, perennial plantations (cocoa, oil palm) at a somewhat greater distance, and shifting cultivation (food crop fields and fallows) away from the farmer's dwelling. The cultivation of food crop field shifts every season from one place to the other by clearing and burning a portion of a fallow land or a primary forest. The fallow land can be a forest fallow (FF, "Afan"), a bush fallow (BF, "Nnom ekodok") or a Chromolaena fallow, dominated by *Chromolaena odorata* (CF, "Ekodok ngoumgoum"). Arable swamps and valley bottoms are also used during the long dry season for off-season production. It is common to find a stripe of forest vegetation between the home garden field and the perennial plantations. This forest stripe is the place of straying of animals, mainly pig. It is also the place used by farmers for immediate

needs such as firewood, material for building repair and construction, and domestication of some forest tree species (Naounamo & Yemefack, 2000).

1.1.1.2- Crops, cropping pattern, Cropping sequence:

More than 40 crop species are grown in the site. In the food crop field, crops are grown in association. An association may be made up of more than 10 crops; those crops of the association represented in higher density are termed major crops; those crops represented in lower density are termed minor crops. Major food crops are cassava, cocoyam, banana plantain, "ngon" (*Cucumeropsis m.*), groundnut, maize, and yam. Minor food crops are vegetables, fruit trees, sugar cane, and pineapple. New crops or crops being grown for 20 years only are soyabean, "ndole" (*Vernonia*), Irish potato, citrus. Obsolete crops are rice, taro and sweet potato. Crops sold on the market or on the roadside are cassava, cocoyam, banana plantain, maize, groundnut, yam, sugar cane, fruit, palm nut, coconut. The 4 -major crop associations, highly linked to the type of preceding fallow, are: 1- Cucumber / cocoyam / plantain / maize (from a cleared and burned forest follow); 2- Groundnut / maize/ cassava /cocoyam / plantain (from a cleared and burned bush fallow); 3- Groundnut / maize/ cassava /cocoyam (from a cleared and burned *Chromolaena* fallow); 4- Cucumber (var. "seng'le") cocoyam / plantain / maize (from a cleared and burned bush follow). " Minor crops are found in all associations mentioned above (Naounamo & Yemefack, 2000).

Table 3 : Agricultural practice in Ebolowa

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Shifting cultivation	112	57.14
Commercial plantation	36	18.36
Intensive subsistence	29	14.79
Commercial Dairy Farming	18	9.18
Other	1	0.51
TOTAL	196	100

Source: field work 2021

The table above portrays the most used system of agriculture before the agropastoral show and the mechanisation of the sector. Though commercial plantation was already found it was in the hands of very few people but most often than not owned by the government.

1.1.1.3- Land preparation:

Manual labour dominates land preparation. The use of chainsaw reduces labour input on "ngon" field. All other operations remain manual. Two systems of land preparation common in the area. They are

- Forest or bush fallow is cleared with chainsaw or axe and cutlass for "ngon" establishment. Trees are left in the field and start to rot during the time "ngon" is grown. "ngon" field, one year later, systematic clearing and burning take place for groundnut establishment and later cassava field, then a Chromolaena fallow takes place. Tilling hoe, is done simultaneously with the planting of groundnut and cassava. Forest and clearing are men's job. Women who cannot rely on men, hire labourers to prepare larger fields or do it themselves to end up with smaller size fields.

- Chromolaena fallow clearing 3 to 5 years after forest or bush fallow clearing, requires labour; only cutlass and hoe could be used; therefore, women alone may do it. On sandy the roots are tom out by hand. This tills the soil and further with the hoe is only for seeding

Clearing constitutes the basic operation for all cropping systems. It is performed between December-November for "Essep", the first season planting and in May-June for "Oyon' second season planting and in October - November for "Assan" the dry season swan valley bottom planting. Tillage is done for all the types of fields, except for the "ngon" field and the solid stal maize. Some farmers seed maize before tilling the land. Low tillage is common because of the shallow nature of forest soil (less than 12 cm deep). Moreover, fallow experience difficulties during tilling due to the presence of many roots in the soil but tilling, the plant debris lying on field must be cleared and burned (Naounamo & Yemefack, 2000).

1.1.1.4- Animals (Reared Animals):

Though important, animal husbandry is limited to the rearing of few goats, fowls, pigs and sheep. It is the second most important activity after crop production according to the farmers interviewed. It is an activity practised by nearly every family, but it is neglected. The negligence that farmers give to the rearing of animals is reflected in the low availability of the animal produce in the markets. Due to the minority situation of the Hausa community who are legendary in animal raring, in the region pig rearing is predominant, next to goats and sheep in last position. Constraints to the development of animal husbandry are diseases, absence of the technical know-how and limited use; the produce from the activity, by tradition, is not frequently consumed as part of the diet and is not income generating. Animals are used mainly for social events such as payment of dowry, guests' reception and ceremonies (wedding, funerals etc.)

1.1.1.5- Hunted animals:

(Van Dijk, 1999) reported a number of 40 mammals as being hunted. The prioritisation of hunted animals in the present study concerned only the most solicited species and not all existing species. Farmers hunting activity is primarily in search of the following animal species: *Atherurus africanus* (African Bush-tailed Porcupine), *Cephalophus monticola* (Blue Duiker), *Cephalophus dorsalis* (Bay Duiker), *Cercopithecus nictitans* (Greater White-noosed Monkey), *Cercocebus cephus* (Moustached Monkey), *Cricetomys gambianus* (Giant Gambia Rat). Prioritisation and farmers' reasons of importance for these most solicited species. *Atherurus africanus* comes in first position, followed by *Cephalophus monticola*, then *Cephalophus dorsalis*, and in fourth and fifth position, *Cercopithecus nictitans* I *Cercocebus cephus* and *Cricetomys gambianus* respectively.

Table 4 :The preferences sectors of activities in Ebolowa

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Primary sector	125	63.77
Secondary sector	49	25
Tertiary Sector	10	5.1
None	12	6.12
TOTAL	196	100

Source: Field work 2021

The table above demonstrate the main activities of the inhabitants in Ebolowa and their preferences in to agricultural sector followed by the secondary sector with comprises of wholesales or retails in either agricultural, textile, electronical or infrastructural. Moreover, the tertiary sector which is more of service providers is into telecommunications, transportation, commerce and trade. Finally, a relative proportion of the respondent were in neither of the above sectors implying their unemployment status

1.1.1.6- Road Accessibility:

Distance to the food crop fields Most farmers have food crop field at a distance of more than 3 km from their home; long distance may not exceed 5 km, though exceptional cases may exist. Three reasons may explain the location of the food crop field far away in the forest: the first reason search for fertile land; land near the compound is less fertile; the second reason is to animal divagation; the third reason is the unavailability of land closer to the village all inheritance of land that is far away from the village. However, some farmers have land distance

of less than 1.5 km; the shorter distance may even be less than 1 km, in some cases. The reasons for having food crop field near the village are that farmers do not want to walk long distances, or that they want to transport the produce to the compound or to the market.

Picture 2: Ebolowa road linking kribi before tarring



Actu Cameroon, 2018

Picture 2 shows the state of the Ebolowa road linking Akom II during the raining season. The road has heavy duty vehicles plying and so the untarred road gets quickly deteriorated as seen in the picture above.

1.2- EBOLOWA DURING THE AGROPASTORAL SHOW

Food-producing agriculture continues to be the main source of food and survival for people, while generally remaining at the level of subsistence farming. The products are very varied: cereals (maize, millet and sorghum, paddy, etc.), roots and tubers (cassava, cocoyam, taro, potato, yam, etc.), oilseeds such as groundnut, cottonseed, etc., fruits and vegetables, including citrus, pineapple, tropical fruits, legumes and pulses, spices and condiments, leafy vegetables and mushrooms, plants and ornamental flowers, etc. Among these products, there are some export production activities in small quantities in certain niche or specialty markets in the neighbouring areas.

1.2.1- The population evolution in Ebolowa from 1990 to 2011

The population of Ebolowa has seen a skyrocketing increase in the number of its inhabitants in the past decade from 31,385 inhabitants in 1987 with an average density of 4 persons per kilometre, to 55,034 inhabitants in 2006 with an average growth rate of 3% per

annu with a population density of 7 inhabitants per kilometre square. In present day the population of Ebolowa is at about 98,179 inhabitants according to the NIS records. This increase could be explained but the high influx of population in the town during the show and taking permanent residence.

According to the UNO, world bank and WHO report of 2022, the population of Ebolowa has increased from 1976 to 2022 from 26,709 to 97,267 inhabitants. The time period of the inhabitants in the town of Ebolowa and we can notice that the progression of the population has increased three folds with time which is reflected by the fast development of the town. This could be explained by the open access by road, free trade between boarder countries and economic social and cultural diversity which influence influx of population.

1.2.2- The economic activities in Ebolowa from 1990 to 2010

economic development consists of a long chain of interrelated changes in fundamental factors of supply and in the structure of demand, leading to a rise in the net national product of a country in the long run. Economic development such as growth of national income, it includes changes – social, cultural, political as well as economic which contribute to material progress. It contains changes in resource supplies, in the rate of capital formation, in size and composition of population, in technology, skills and efficiency, in institutional and organizational set-up. These changes fulfil the wider objectives of ensuring more equitable income distribution, greater employment and poverty alleviation

1.2.2.1- Road infrastructures

Three types of unpaved communication roads are present at the site: 1) motorable roads, 2) motorable logging roads and 3) footpaths. The two motorable public roads from northern (road Kribi-Lolodorf via Bipindi) and southern (road Kribi - Ebolowa via Akom II) boundaries of the site, and the motorable logging roads connect the two-pathway numerous and everywhere in the forest, joining the villages to agricultural fields. The condition of these earth roads depends on the season; speed during the season may not exceed 25 km/h. Roads may temporarily be closed, due to slippery portion to a damaged bridge. Though much is currently going as in the highway road to connect Kribi to Ebolowa passing through Lolodof and a second road still under construction the Akom II which will link kribi to Ebolowa and connecting to Sangmélima.

Plate 1: Ebolowa-Akom II road infrastructural changes



Mohamed Sango, 2021- 2022

Plate 1 shows the nature of the road in various periods. In picture A the road is highly degraded due to heavy usage before the agropastoral show and picture B shows the state of the road during the agropastoral show.

1.2.2.2- Housing infrastructure

Housing Infrastructure is an essential component of a residential development. Infrastructure can be explained as the facilities, structures, equipment and similar physical assets; that are important for people to thrive as individuals and participate in the economic, political, civic, household, and other roles in ways critical to their own well-being and that of their society. (Beeferman & Wain, 2016). Developing a residential neighbourhood is a long-term investment for any community. “For most developers, this involves taking a step back and reassessing the objective of the finished product. Presence of the infrastructure necessary to serve the proposed development is essential for the growth of a new community.” (Beauregard Small Area Plan, 2012).

Infrastructure can impact human lives tremendously. Adequate infrastructure and services serve as a backbone for growth and are essential for community health, safety, and quality of life (Humboldt County General Plan, 2007). Research has demonstrated that the availability of goods and services (diverse land uses, for instance) within neighbourhoods enable residents to better participate in the society. This contributes to economic and social sustainability locally

(Yigitcanlar, Kamruzzman, & Teriman, 2015). The benefits of infrastructure can be summarized as: enhanced quality of life, improved safety of residents, improved health and aesthetics, reduced household expenditures, creation of new employment opportunities and enhanced neighbourhood vitality. The construction of effective infrastructure has long been an impetus for advancing and supporting economic development. Developers, business and inhabitants are attracted by adequate “on the ground” infrastructure. This implies ample water, sanitary sewer, electricity, transportation, communication resources and other supporting civil infrastructure. Another broad category of infrastructure is “inbuilt infrastructure”, that is a part of housing development, such as waste management, utility lines etc. (Colorado, 2016)

Plate 2: The Nkolandom housing infrastructures



Mohamed Sango, 2021- 2022

Picture A shows the housing infrastructures which were built so as to welcome more and more population and picture B puts forward the touristic potentials which has brought about the job opportunity.

1.2.2.3- Agricultural Labour Division:

There are clear divisions of labour within the household and for farm work between men and women. Women are expected to perform the household work and food crop production plus helping men harvest cocoa. Men do the heavy house repair in addition to taking care of cocoa, banana/plantain, and/or oil palm plantation. Shifting cultivation is mainly the work of the women. With the fall of the cocoa price on the market, men are more and more getting involved in the production of food crop for additional cash, performing the activities of tree felling, burning, land clearing and occasionally groundnut harvesting. Women perform tilling,

sowing, weeding and transportation at harvest, processing, and marketing of food crops. The use of hired labour is rare, may concern tree felling and land clearing. However, working groups exist, formed between farmers to help each other curtail the labour shortage at peak period. Children help the parents during holidays, which fall at seeding and harvest period. Nevertheless, the impact of shifting cultivation has greatly been reduced due to the talks with the farmers and the influence of this practices which is detrimental in the long run, has made plenty of farmers switch to more modern system of agriculture.

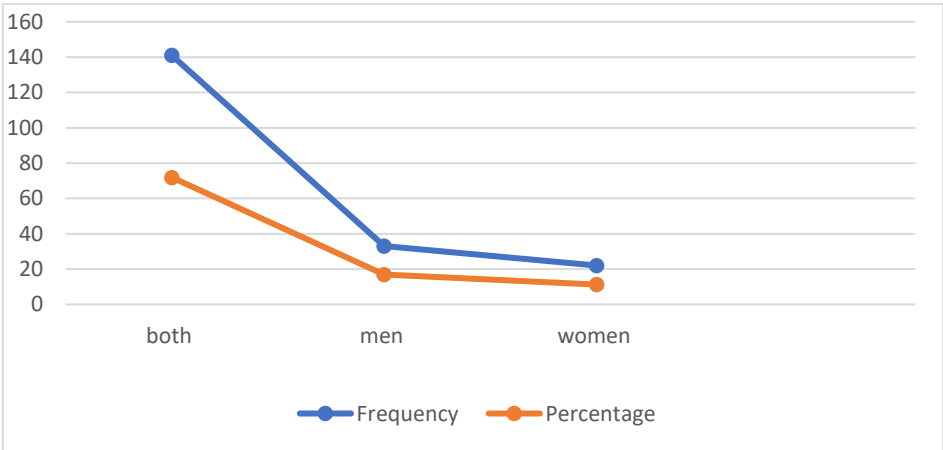
Plate 3: Illustration of agricultural labour division



Source: Actu Cameroon 2020

Plate 3 above illustrates the tilling, clearing of the soil which is being done by the male due to the energy required in the process to allow the soil ready for planting by the women.

Figure 6 :The main actors of the agricultural sectors



Source: field work 2021

According to the field work we noticed that both men and women are deemed to be implicated in to the agricultural sector and 71.91% estimated so and a close relationship between men and women show that 16.88% and 11.22% respectively is the number of men to women relationship in the agricultural sector.

1.2.2.4- - Farmers' organisation and credit source

Sustainable and well-structured organisations are non- - existing or difficult to find in the villages of the area. Organisations are limited to "tontine" groups, community groups, and work groups. "Tontine" groups are some kinds of credit co-operative where farmers put together fund periodically, and one of them collects it. Work groups are labour groups formed to help each member with farm activities during peak period. About fifty per cent of the farmers belong to a work group, with women a little more than men. Community groups, all example is "Groupe d'Initiative Commune" (GIC), are organised to facilitate access to government credit such as FIMAC fund (Fonds d'Investissement pour Microprojet Agricolt: du Cameroun) for the financing of small agricultural production projects. Groups are formed by affinity. Dislocation of groups is very often caused by mismanagement of funds. Two types of credit sources exist: formal and informal.

- 1) The formal source of credit is that granted by government institutions (ex. FIMAC, Crédit Agricole' ...). Few smallholders are qualified for this type of credit and the interest rate is high.
- 2) The informal source is that called "tontine", explained above. Informal source of credit works better and farmers tend to prefer it to the forest.

Plate 4:Agropastoral show Exhibitions



Source: prc.com 2010

The above plate represents the effort made by the farmers in the domain of agriculture and recognised by the president of the Republic during the agropastoral show.

1.2.2.5- Livestock and Agricultural advancements

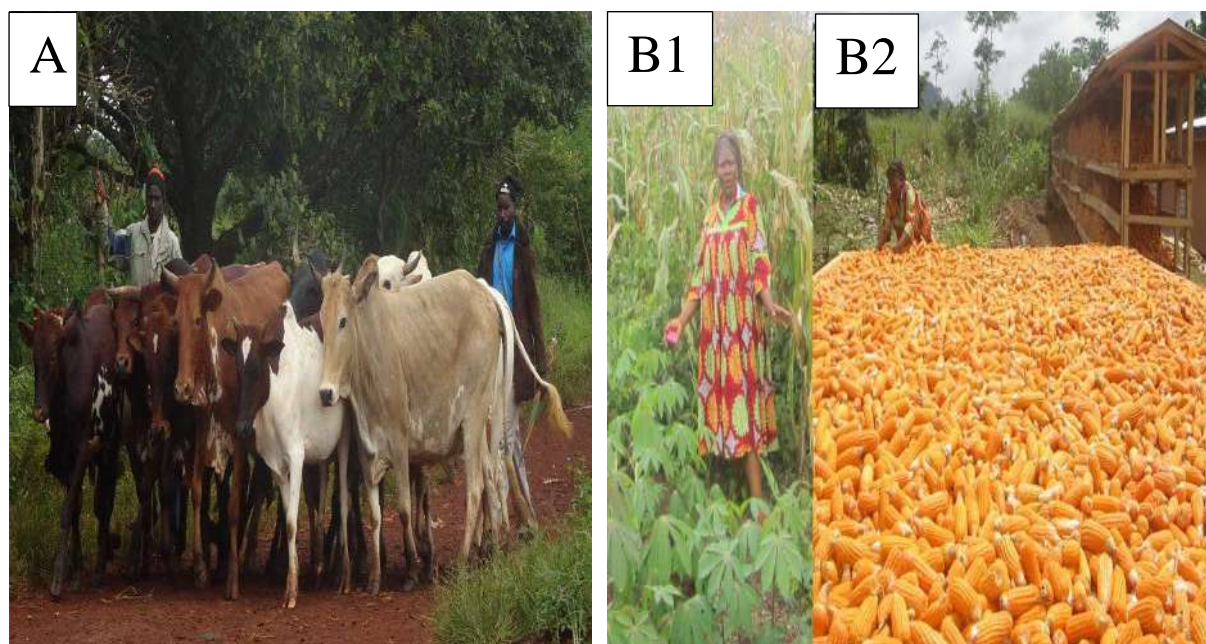
Livestock production is progressing. Beef, meat from small ruminants and pork have reached significant tonnages. But the most remarkable growth has been witnessed in poultry, resulting in a substantial reduction in imports. This observation is interesting insofar as it shows that increasing our domestic production almost automatically leads to a reduction in imports. There has also been a significant growth in milk and egg production. But we are sure that there is still much room for growth in all these sectors.

Sea and inland fishing as well as fish farming play a significant role in our country on account of their protein content in our population's diet. We cannot but acknowledge that we have not yet explored all the potentialities of our fisheries resources. Efforts should be made in this direction to prevent us importing large quantities of fish, notably mackerel we are mad about.

Besides these rather "basic actions", the equally numerous major projects or programmes concerning cross-cutting rural sector issues are worth mentioning; for instance, the programme to enhance competitiveness of the agro-pastoral and fisheries sectors or the national agricultural extension and research programme, among others.

Equatorial Guinea also relies on exports for the majority of its food products consumption (rice, maize, plantain, various tubers, oils, etc.). Cameroon has relative self-sufficiency but more than 75 percent of the rice consumed is imported, despite a significant production potential. Cameroon remains CEMAC's breadbasket and the leading supplier for Gabon, CAR and Guinea in food crops (plantain, cocoyam, cassava, tomatoes and various vegetables, etc.). Overall, we note the inability of the various CEMAC countries to meet their food needs and significantly reduce their dependence on food imports. Thus, despite the potential offered by CEMAC's geographical location, food production agriculture remains somewhat undeveloped. Weaknesses stem from inefficient production systems and ineffective policies that are meant to support the development of agriculture, particularly food production agriculture on which the majority of the population depends for its survival. The main challenge in the field of food production is to evolve to intensive rural production that will: (i) ensure food security and self-sufficiency (ii) supply the processing industry and create an internal market and consumer base for commodity sectors and finally (iii) increase exports and improve the balance of trade.

Plate 5: Livestock and agricultural produce



Source: prc.com 2020

Plate 7 shows the involvement of the inhabitants rearing animal or into agricultural crop cultivation to sustain the population of the subregion.

Table 5 :The evolution of agricultural practices over time

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	185	94.38
No	11	5.61
Total	196	100

Source: field work 2021

The table above illustrates the view points of the inhabitants on the evolution of agriculture in Ebolowa after the agricultural show.

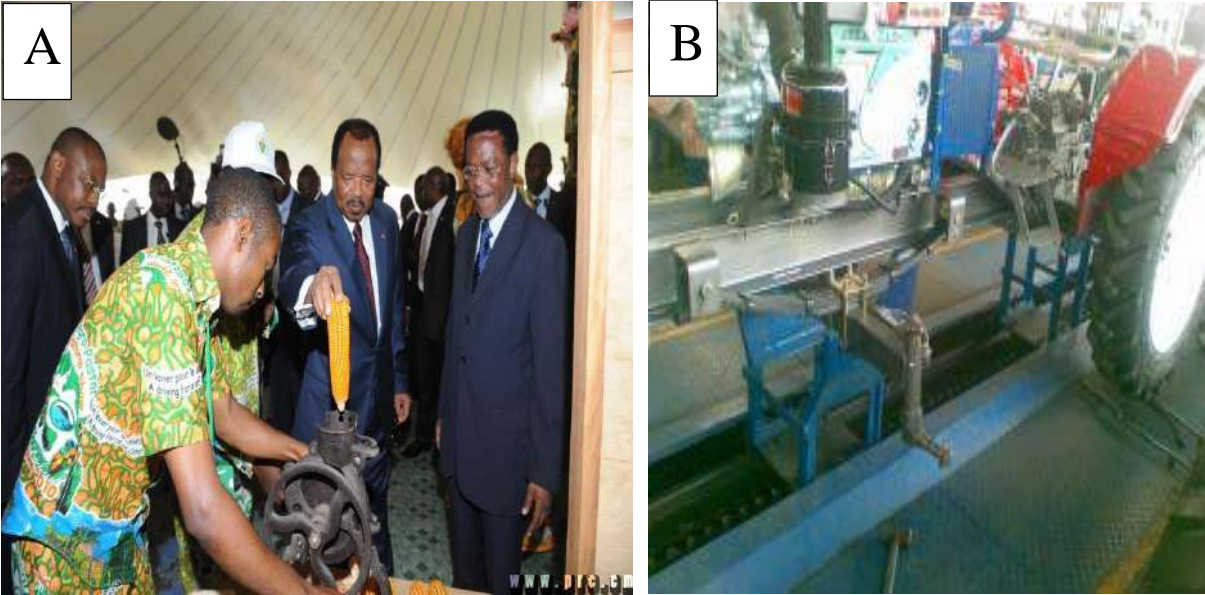
1.2.2.6- Extension services

The support of agricultural extension is rare. The extension agents lack means of transportation to reach the villages. Government effort is being made through the "Projet National de Vulgarisation et Formation Agricole" (PNVRA) sponsored by the World Bank to reach as many farmers as possible with extension services.

Moreover, establishment of a fertilizer production unit; commissioning of the agricultural machines assembly plant under construction here in Ebolowa; rehabilitation of seed farms; preparation of land reform to meet the requirements of second generation agriculture; construction of agro-pastoral and fishing product markets and purchasing cooperatives; reform

of agricultural training and education; strengthening the mechanism for financing rural activities by opening a Farmers' Bank and SME/SMI Bank. Accompanied by the Memve'ele hydroelectric dam and Kribi deep sea port to facilitate trade and movement, Mekin hydroelectric dam in terms of electricity and water sustainability without forgetting the Kribi gas power plant to cover the household and companies need in energy. Finally, the construction of the BEAC regional branch in Ebolowa to accompany the aforementioned initiatives and support the sub region in cash flow.

Plate 6: Externtion services achieved after the agricultural show



Source: prc.com 2010

The plate above represents the initiations of mechanisation of the agricultural sector from the tractor assembly industry and to a smaller scale the development of basic agricultural equipment.

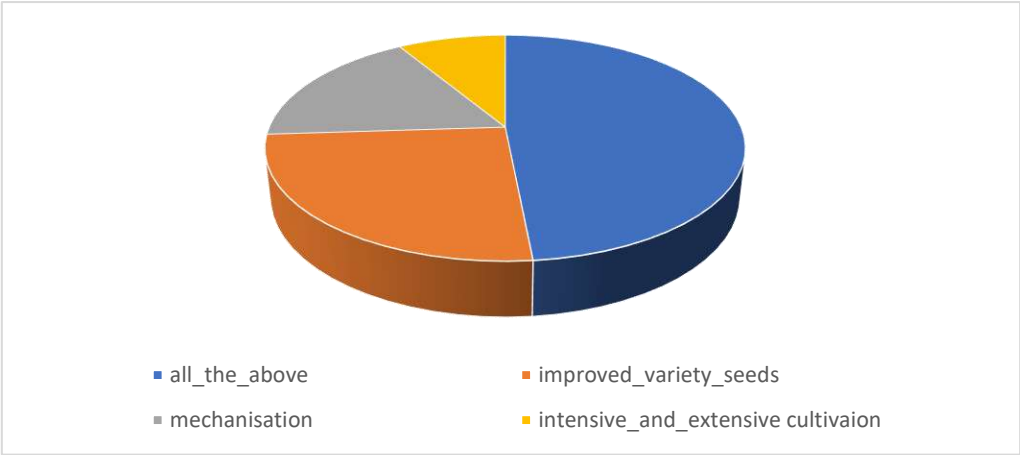
1.3- INDICATORS OF DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCED BY THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW

1.3.1- Economic indicators

The Ministry of livestock, fishing and animal industries (MINEPIA) The assistance provided by this ministerial department concerns the development of animal production and industries, the improvement of the health coverage of livestock and the fight against zoonoses, and the development of fisheries, aquaculture and the fisheries industries.

Furthermore, The Southern Region has been the seat of several types of livestock for several years. Its geographical positioning allowing it to share its borders with three neighbouring countries has triggered a perceptible enthusiasm among the population for activities relating to this field. The structures of MINEPIA are installed throughout the Region, through the Regional Delegation which supervises the activities of the Departmental Delegations, the District Delegations and the CZVs. All this battery of services to support the best that is the producers.

Although livestock farming in the Southern Region is not yet sufficiently structured, three types are practised: short-term, medium-term and long-term. The largest proportion of these farmers are in short-term livestock farming where the products are intended either for consumption or for the market closest to the producer's residence. Even if efforts are made to better support producers through the construction of CZVs and the reduction of input costs, the Southern Region remains one of the least well off nationally in terms of infrastructure in the livestock sector.



Source: filed work 2021

Figure 7: the changes noticed prior to the agricultural show

From the field recherche, the agricultural show according to our investigations, 42.01% saw an increase in all the above sectors and most influential was the predominance of improved variety of seeds with 23.12%, 15.59% mechanisation of the agro industry, 7.53% intensive and extensive cultivation.

1.3.1.1- Industrial Storage System

There were important constraints causing Ebolowa grain marketing systems to remain weak in the past era, notably poor and costly mechanisms for financing, performance and payment risks associated with transactions, lack of forward contracting and lack of standardised

quality and grading. At the same time, there were unexploited opportunities for developing warehousing as a partial solution to these problems, particularly in view of the existence of large numbers of former parastatal stores which remained underutilised. The purpose was for the local market to adopt new approaches to warehousing which overcome the above-mentioned weaknesses, and thereby stimulate agricultural marketing and hence production.

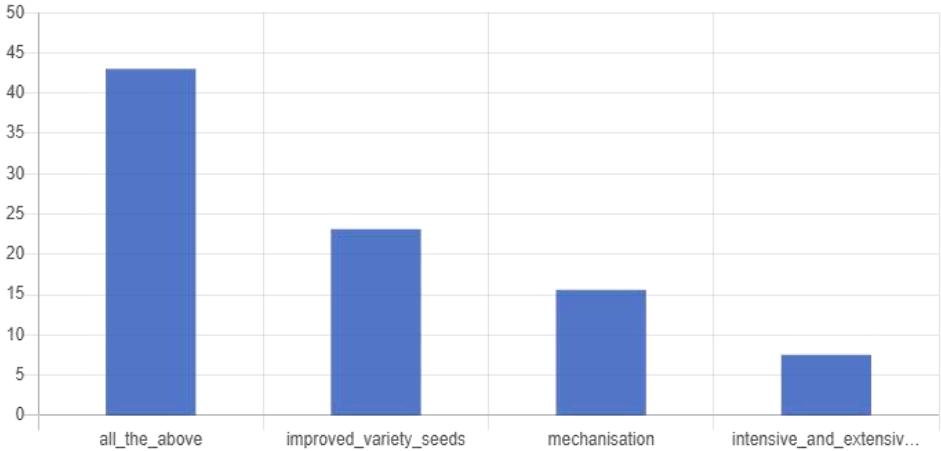


Source: Mohamed Sango 2021

Picture 3: Ebolowa’s frigorific warehouse

The above picture shows the frigorific infrastructure built by the state for the preservation of agricultural produce when in excess or when it is perishable.

There has been more mechanisation in the milieu of agriculture since the agropastoral show and to this event tractors were provided to ease the softening of the soil to facilitate better output in agricultural produce.



Source: field work 2021

Figure 8 : Evolution in agricultural activities

The bar chart shows a general idea that, the improvement of the agricultural sector has been in all categories though with some disparity in the number. Nevertheless, over 43% of 196 interviewed estimated that all variables are as important as another. The respondent's concord to the fact that the methods, technology post agropastoral show has had an impact through the construction of an agroindustry in Ebolowa which is specialised in providing improved grain variety.

Moreover, faced with the various crop declines, MINADER has thought of strengthening the technical capacities of learners and structures working in agricultural professions. For this, some structures and establishments have been allocated tractors. In the same vein, MINADER through its programs funds the processing of local products to bring added value.

Finally, in order to improve agricultural yields, in the face of the observed decline in production and to solve the problems faced by producers in the same sector, MINEPAT has provided support for their organization in agropole. In this regard, there are currently:

the NOVAGRO agropole, based in Ndonkol in the District of Meyomessala. It produces soap from the processing of the crops of its palm grove;

the agropole Ferme ZE MEKA, in the District of Zoétélé, which also produces soap.

Table 6 : Activities carried out induced by the MINADER budget

	Actions completed	Ongoing actions
01	01 agricultural post built.	03 agricultural substations under construction.
02	24.5 km of agricultural tracks.	33 km of agricultural tracks in progress.
03	02 equipped boreholes.	04 boreholes in the process of being drilled.
		01 rural market under construction.
		01 community box under construction.
		03 wells being rehabilitated

Source: RD/ MINADER/South

The Regional Delegation of agriculture of Ebolowa has been working in implementing and fostering the outbreak of enclaved regions of Ebolowa with roads, bore holes, and markets facilities.

Plate 7 : Agricultural tractors put to the avialability of famers



Source: Agricultural Journal 2021

Plate 12 shows the tractor assembly industry in Ebolowa and the tractors already assembled by local engineers.

Table 7 : Increase in agricultural investment after the agric show

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	166	84.69
No	30	15.30
Total	196	100

Source: field work 2021

The table above representing the responses on agricultural investment in the town of Ebolowa where most respondents estimated that with present events of things they have been 166 respondents averaging 84.64% of positive feedback on the observed improvements.

1.3.1.2- Infrastructural Development

The demographic concentration of people in urban areas and their consumption patterns and economic activities have a large impact on the cities' internal and external environment. Big urban agglomerations, seen as an absolute disaster for the environment in the past, now offer potential opportunities for managing world population growth in a sustainable way. Innovative compact urban communities can combine friendly living standards for their citizens and maintain a high efficiency in the use of land, water, and energy resources.

Urban infrastructure is one of the key elements in a struggle for making cities more sustainable and ensuring environmental security of the population. Different types of urban infrastructure include transport facilities, resource supply networks, and waste management systems. Experiences in the development of urban infrastructure have not always been positive.

Some examples include hindrances for further development due to inappropriate location of facilities and the destructive impact of motorization on cities' environment. New megacities in developing countries are growing, and there is a unique chance to use the experiences of the developed world and learn from the successes and mistakes of urban infrastructure development (Bobylev, 2008).

It's noticed that the town of Ebolowa before 2010 was pretty much horizontal in the nature of building construction and more of rudimental tools such as huts and contemporary unrefined brick block designs. prior to the advent of the Agropastoral show considerable investment was injected both from public and private sector which drastically saw the change in the appearances of the town. Due to its new touristic potential Ebolowa has been the pull factor for many European settlers in the area.

Plate 8: The agricultural show hotel



Source: Mohamed Sango, 2021-2022

The picture above represents the agropastoral 4stars hotel by name Hotel Bengo promised by the head of state during the agropastoral show in 2010.

1.3.1.2- Transportation system

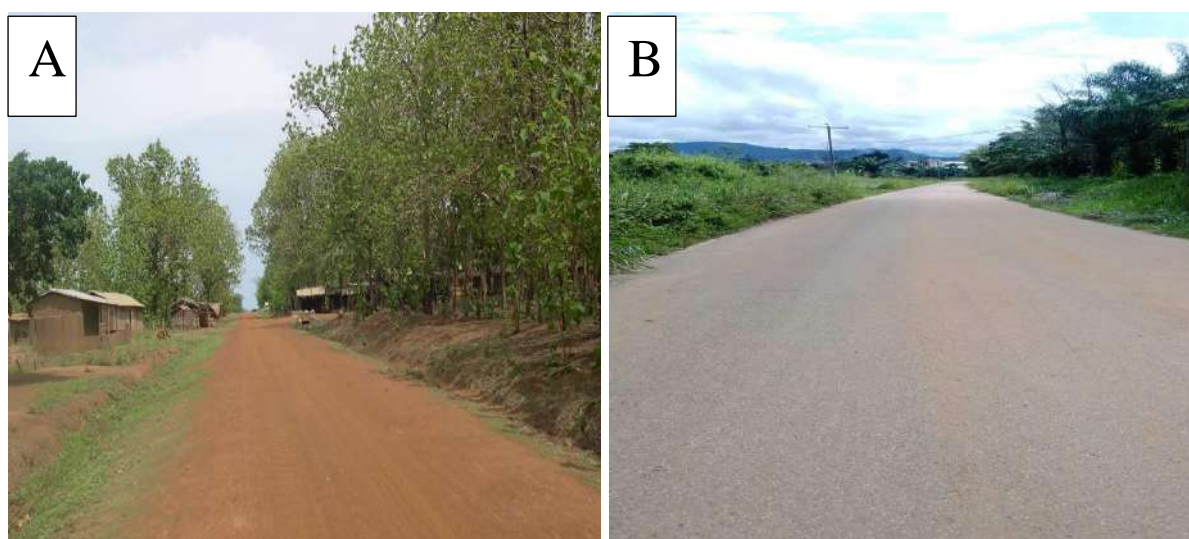
The development of transportation system takes place in a socioeconomic context. While development policies and strategies focus on physical capital, recent years have seen a better balance by including human capital issues. Irrespective of the relative importance of physical versus human capital, development cannot occur without both interacting, as infrastructures cannot remain effective without proper operations and maintenance. At the same time, economic activities cannot take place without an infrastructural base. The highly transactional and service-oriented functions of many transport activities underline the complex relationship

between its physical and human capital needs. For instance, effective logistics rely on infrastructures and managerial expertise. (Rodrigue, J-P , 2020)

Because of its intensive use of infrastructures, the transport sector is an important component of the economy and a common tool used for development. This is even more so, in a global economy where economic opportunities have been increasingly related to the mobility of people and freight, including information and communication technologies. A relation between the quantity and quality of transport infrastructure and the level of economic development is apparent. High-density transport infrastructure and highly connected networks are commonly associated with high levels of development. When transport systems are efficient, they provide economic and social opportunities and benefits that result in positive multiplier effects such as better accessibility to markets, employment, and additional investments. When transport systems are deficient in terms of capacity or reliability, they can have an economic cost such as reduced or missed opportunities and lower quality of life. (Rodrigue, J-P, 2020)

This is the situation which Ebolowa faced back in a recent past with the road connectivity to major outlets such as Ebolowa – Yaoundé, Ebolowa – Ambam, Kyé-ossi, Ebolowa – Sangmélima, Ebolowa - Kribi. These outlets are linked to prominent localities and border lines with the sub region. Thus, the average time frame from these various towns were estimated to over 3 hours 30 minutes, the case of Ebolowa – Akom II which isn't motorable due to mismanagement of funds and legendary delays in execution of works. Nowadays, due to the tarring of the Ebolowa-Yaoundé National 2 roads the average time spent has dropped from 3hours to about 1hour 30 minutes and same as the cost of transportation which has steadily decreased to roughly 1500frs cfa for Economic class and 2000frs cfa for Business and VIP compared to the 3000frs cfa issued and 4000frs cfa respectively before the tarring of the road.

Plate 9: Road infrastructural growth in Ebolowa



Source: Actu Cameroon 2022

The above plate (A and B) illustrates the evolution of the road network within the town of Ebolowa from the previously untarred roads to present days tarred.

1.3.2- Social Development indicators

The objective of this project is to consolidate the socio-educational activities of the Don Bosco Technical Institute in Ebolowa by providing stable and quality electricity through the installation of a photovoltaic system that guarantees the smooth running of the activities of the Technical Institute, the boarding school, the youth centre, the radio and the free water supply service of the neighbourhood.

Through this renewable energy facility, the Elecnor Foundation is helping to improve the education and quality of life of at least 750 students. The proposed device consists of a 62 kWp solar energy system with 180 panels with a unit power of 345 watts, capable of providing 63% of the energy consumed. This device works in parallel with a set of 48 kWn inverter-chargers capable of providing the necessary power, and batteries from 3,500 Ah to 48 V with up to 12 hours of autonomy, which is enough for the night.

The foundation has managed to pass a milestone thanks to this intervention in Cameroon by carrying out a 360° project that brings together the design and construction of social infrastructure and the transmission of knowledge through training and professional integration. The seven students who participated in the implementation of the project and who completed their studies were recruited by Elecnor Cameroon for the construction of a photovoltaic solar park. Helping these students get their first job and professional opportunity was the best reward

for the Elecnor Foundation. Among them, we can mention the first woman to have become a solar energy technician in Cameroon, Mercine Saata. (Elecnor Foundation).

Moreover, private sector has had a certain influence on the social activities. This could be explained by the number of partners entities which has developed over time to support local development. in the table below there is the representation of cooperatives created to support development.

Table 8 : Number of Professional Organizations, GICs and Cooperatives existing as of 31/12/2019 and those created in 2020, and thier effectifs

Entitled	Number of Professional Organizations, GICs and Cooperatives	
	As of 31 Décembre 2019	As of 31 Décembre 2020
Professional organizations	848	832
GIC	781	759
Cooperatives	56	63
Others	11	10

Source: RD/ MINADER/Sud

Table 9 : Number of social economy structures (GIC, GIE, association, mutual, etc.) created

Type of structures	As from 31/12/2018	As From 31/12/2019
GIC /SCOOP	161	
GIE	00	
Association	492	552(492+60)
Mutual	02	02

Source: RD/ MINPMEESA/South

Table 9 and 10 above illustrates NGO, cooperatives sectors in partnership with the state have helped in regrouping the local inhabitants so as to be able to manage their education and financing for the development in Ebolowa. This has been facilitated by the ease in creating a local cooperative association in the regional bureau for the Creation and formation of enterprises (CFCE).

1.3.2.1- Population

The relationship between population growth and growth of economic output has been studied extensively (Heady & Hodge, 2009). Many analysts believe that economic growth in high-income countries is likely to be relatively slow in coming years in part because population growth in these countries is predicted to slow considerably (Baker, DeLong, & Krugman, 2005).

Others argue that population growth has been and will continue to be problematic as more people inevitably use more of the finite resources available on earth, thereby reducing long-term potential growth (Linden, 2017) Population growth affects many phenomena such as the age structure of a country's population, international migration, economic inequality, and the

size of a country's work force. These factors both affect and are affected by overall economic growth (Peterson, 2017).

In the case of Ebolowa and Cameroon in general, the population structure according to the National Institute of statistics (NIS) report 2010 growth rate is expected to be on a constant progression. This situation has brought about a huge labour force. The increase in the number of inhabitants in Ebolowa is no surprise due to the adjacent relative development the town has observed such as the construction of roads, modern infrastructural development such as hotels, social housing, the BEAC regional branch, modern market, improved agricultural techniques and conservation systems has made its immediate and far environ neighbours to migrate for a prospective investments or employment. This has led to the relatively increased prices of rents around the CBD.

1.3.2.2- Health & Educational Indicators

Human health here is related to quality of life, implying a cultural and social definition rather than a strictly medical one. It is part of an interaction between human beings and the environment including other human beings as well as the built and natural environment. In this meaning, health is contextualized and put into a wider framework which will be defined and unfolded. The resolution from the World Health Organization (WHO) that asserts that health is not just related to the absence of disease but is critically linked to the physical, social, and economic environment is one step in this direction.

On a micro level the definition of indicators is elaborated as a part of the data collection during anthropological and social science fieldwork or development projects. They are tools for problem solving within a method such as the logical framework approach, measuring fulfilment and changes at the micro level. The purpose of these indicators is to measure progress relating to interventions for social and economic change. The distinctions between the macro- and micro-level indicators are not quite consistent since fieldwork and local studies often provide an important input to the selection of macro-level indicators. Likewise, the micro-level studies always have to be contextualized including a historical and societal framework.

Ebolowa has gone through tough times with the poor medical plateau proposed to the inhabitants this was until the cholera and high death rate recorded in the town of Ebolowa that the minister of health donated medical equipment to the regional hospital but with the increasing importance of the town due to its strategic positioning in relation of a future large economic hub the government construction of the Referral Hospital CHR Ebolowa saw the most modern technologies in terms of medical services and technical support to the sub region recently

inaugurated by the PM and minister of Healthcare Ebolowa has place its self as to serious candidate for a modern medical follow-up in the south region and sub region.

According to (Cameroon Tribune, 2021), It is built on a five-hectare site with nearly 14,000m² of occupied space. The medical facility comprises a set of 14 main buildings housing the administrative and logistic departments, clinical units, medico-technical units and hospital wards, as well as three adjacent buildings for medical fluids, hospital waste shredder and a mortuary with autopsy beds.

Painted in cream white and pale chocolate (an appealing shade of brown), it has pavements decorated in red and white divided by lawns. It has a capacity to contain 118 beds and has a theatre with three state-of-the art operating rooms, resuscitation and intensive care, medical imaging (fixed and mobile radiology), medical analysis laboratory with blood bank, a pharmacy, as well as other units for ophthalmology, odontology, otorhinolaryngology (nose, throat, ear head and neck region related problems), paediatrics, obstetrics and gynaecology. The health facility is an ultra-modern structure with an up-to-date medical scanner and 400 devices connected to an uninterruptible power supply.

Presenting the hospital, the Director said they effectively started work on June 28, 2021 and have till the date of the inauguration, carried out 730 consultations, 201 radiographies, 223 echography, 780 laboratory analysis and 155 scans conducted. He further explained that accessibility to the hospital and its affordability by all social groups was taken into consideration by authorities, reason the price of a medical scan was placed at FCFA 50,000.

While One of the basic indicators of the development of national economies is the degree of education and knowledge of its society. Therefore, education, especially higher education, is considered to be a national priority which contributes to economic development as well as the development of society in general. Highly-educated workforce is of special importance for the creation of a knowledge-based economy. Most developed countries implement their development strategies by investing in knowledge and human capital. Europe 2020 strategy lists as its main goals the improvement of conditions and quality of education. The United Nations and the World Bank consider education as one of the foundations for the creation of a knowledge-based economy. The knowledge economy can be defined as economy based on human knowledge, competence and capability. The key factor in the development process is knowledge embodied in people. (Adrijana , 2015)

In the case of Cameroon and Ebolowa in particular, the number of Nursery, Primary Secondary and high-school education has considerably been on the high compared to the yesteryear. The data of the MINEDUB, MINESEC AND MINESUP combined with

professional education such as MINEFOP have gone a long way to both obtain high status in the town of Ebolowa in terms of coverage of educational facilities in collaboration with private educational institutions both in all levels of the educational system and thus led to high literacy rate of the inhabitants and thus train the future generation.

Plate 10: health care infrastructures & educational facilities



Mohamed Sango, 2021-2022

The above picture A shows the newly created referral hospital in Ebolowa this is to modernise the previously old and less equipped health facilities in the town and in the subregion.

The above picture B is the illustration of the investment of the state in the Agricultural higher institution. This is in a bid to equip the youth in the technical knowhow in agricultural sector.

Table 10 : youths' current participation in agricultural activities

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	106	54.08
No	90	45.91
Total	196	100

Source: filed work 2021

Table 9 illustrates the participation of youth into agricultural activities in the town of Ebolowa. We can notice that the different points of views are very close from each other 54.08% of positive feedback and 45.91% of negative feedback. Upon the construction of a technical institute of agriculture and the high rates of professional success, of we can then conclude from the above data that youth current participation is mitigated into agricultural activities.

1.3.3- Political Development indicator

The government has invested a lot in the last decade in terms of agricultural produce, infrastructures, educational and leisure facilities and between 2018 and 2020 they have been some huge investment put forward to continue supporting local activities.

The actions are translated on the ground by the decentralized services which are found at the regional level and in each capital of the Department. It is seen from the table illustrated below that, agriculture occupy the dominant position in terms of investment with a total **620 500 000FCFA** and in second position the educational sector with **479 588 574FCFA**. as for the secondary sector they cumulate with a **161 870 000FCFA**. The data obtained vary slightly with the field research carried out. This could be explained by the lack of technical and precise data which the respondents couldn't have had without having access to the various departmental or regional bureaux of the concerned ministries.

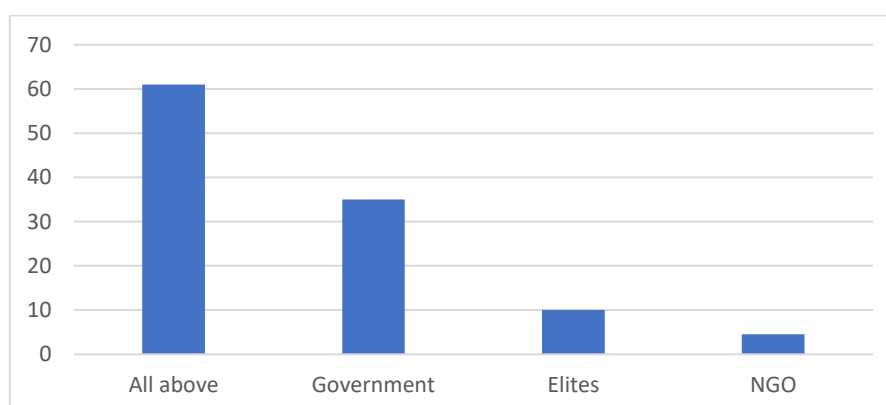
Table 11 : operating and investement budgets of various ministries in Ebolowa

Regional Delegation	Designation	2018	2019	2020
MINMIDT	Operating Budget	/	25 400 000	25 400 000
	Investment budget	/	/	/
	TOTAL		25 400 000	25 400 000
MINTOUL	Operating Budget	/	6 640 000	6 640 000
	Investment budget	/	11 718 000	10 000 000
	TOTAL		18 358 000	16 640 000
MINCOMMERCE	Operating Budget		69 220 000	67 620 000
	Investment budget		//	9 000 000
	TOTAL		69 220 000	76 620 000
MINPMEESA	Operating Budget	68 290 000	43 210 000	/
	Investment budget	/	/	/
	TOTAL		43 210 000	/
MINEDUB	Operating Budget	/	34 432 630	268 925 574
	Investment budget	/	18 500 000	132 635 000
	TOTAL		52 932 630	401 560 574
MINESEC	Operating Budget	/	55 300 000	/
	Investment budget	/	/	/
	TOTAL		55 300 000	/

CRRRI	Operating Budget	/	33 000 000	18 900 000
	Investment budget	/	4 900 000	32 828 000
	TOTAL		37 900 000	22 728 000
MINADER	Operating Budget	/	50 400 000	49 600 000
	Investment budget	/	410 000 000	570 900 000
	TOTAL		460 400 000	620 500 000
MINEPDED	Operating Budget	/	13 500 000	13 500 000
	Investment budget	/	8 000 000	6 000 000
	TOTAL		21 500 00	19 500 000

Source: MINEPAT 2020

Although stakeholder participation in the agropastoral show has had a quite huge role they have not been a clear cut between administrative individuals and global government influence on the perpetual input of developmental tools in the town such as infrastructures from an individualistic view point of a high rank civil servant.



Source: field work 2021

Figure 9 : Elite's involvement to development

According to the population of the town of Ebolowa over 11% estimated that the hosting of the agropastoral show was through the influence of their high-profile administrators in the government. Nevertheless, no factual prove could be forwarded or investigated. What is certain is that they have been plenty of support by government stakeholders for the participation of the agropastoral show due to the strategic positioning of the town and region as a whole in terms of environmental, underground potentials and human resources.

1.4- CONCLUSION

What can be observed today is that the government has clearly expressed its commitment to support sectors by implementing a number of initiatives intended to boost production, which is commendable. However, the targeting of interventions by sector and by regional area is not truly respected and there usually is more of a sprinkle to keep political actors satisfied. Implemented approaches do not holistically take into account all of the sectors' functions in the value chain logic when it would provide solutions and practical support to stakeholders in the context of the different specific professions, organization and professionalization of the sector. The processing and marketing chain in this framework is the one that remains the most unsuccessful and the majority of intervention projects and programs have failed to develop an expertise in this area to provide the support desired by stakeholders. Access to financing remains a major constraint to implementing productive investments. The current practice is simply to encourage microfinance institutions to engage in agricultural financing without giving them the necessary means of action and adequate training to assess and monitor their clients' projects. Given this situation, it is normal to expect that there still is a long way to go to transform staple food sectors into real economic development, social stability and poverty alleviation instruments.

Crop production remains the first priority activity for all the farmers. It is the most important because the produce of this activity has many destinations: consumption in many forms diverse revenues. Animal husbandry is the second priority activity for the majority of the farmers. This low majority shows that the activity is neglected though important. In third position comes fishing, but the produce is mostly for consumption and little is for revenue. In fourth position comes palm wine tapping, which is a permanent source of consumption and revenue, but the quantity is limited due to the problem of conservation. Wild fruit collection comes in fifth position followed by hunting in sixth and oil exploitation in seventh position

The role of the agropastoral show has greatly instigated development, through increase of the budget for development by the state through its decentralised delegation of MINADER, through the planification of activities of local development by the MINEPAT and through the support of international partners such as GIZ. Nevertheless, more is still to be done for a faster growth.

CHAPTER TWO:

ELITE'S IMPLICATION AND POTENTIAL INFLUENCE IN THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW OF EBOLOWA

2.0- INTRODUCTION

Cameroonian leaders and elite from the start based their development model on a free market economic strategy. Different types of external elites – donors, international organizations, foreign technical experts and foreign businesses and workers – have featured prominently in the development process of the country and precisely the town of Ebolowa. This section unpacks the different types of foreign elites and their role in co-operating with Cameroonian leadership to drive the country's development agenda.

This Chapter analyses the important role of the elite and leadership coalitions in the emergence of a developmental state in Cameroon and precisely Ebolowa. It examines the nature and politics of the elite and the ways in which they contributed to the development of the economy over the past decades.

2.1- THE ELITE IN EBOLOWA

Many developing states depend a lot on the support and co-operation of bilateral aid, multi-lateral organizations/institutions and foreign direct investment (FDI) for their development success. In cases where the state has been hostile to external partners, the evidence shows a poor record of development performance at home. In Southern Africa, countries which were devastated by civil wars such as Mozambique, South Africa, Angola, Namibia and currently DRC have derived a lot of assistance and support from the international community simply because they have opened up to the external world. On the other hand, Zimbabwe's recent experience is a typical case of difficult international relations which have deprived that country of much needed foreign assistance and investment. (Sebudubudu & Molutsi, 2011).

The concept of elites has an unhappy connotation. By origin it belongs to a climate of opinion entirely hostile to our modern ideals of liberalism and democracy. It might well evoke memories of Nietzsche, Sorel and of other, less inspired, believers in a precious oligarchy composed of the 'elect', the few 'fit to rule'. Needless to say, 'elite' is used in a strictly technical sense. It neither predicates a particular system of government nor symbolizes a narrow political creed. It is intended to refer to an objective, empirical fact, namely the existence in many, perhaps most, societies, of a stratum of the population which, for whatever reason, can claim a

position of superiority and hence a corresponding measure of influence over the fate of the community.

This is only a brief and rough summary of what sociologists normally mean by 'elite'. But it is sufficient to show the significance of the concept for any consideration of modern change and development. For inasmuch as these processes involve and place a premium on new skills and talents, they also involve the demand for new, valued personnel possessing them; and this may mean changes in the whole notion of social superiority, and conceivably the emergence of new elites. At the same time the presence and character of any other, established, elite will be decisive for the development itself, since by its traditional influence that elite can hinder or facilitate the changes in question. Equally, the society embracing the idea of change may have to look to its elite as a possible, perhaps natural, reservoir of the talents and initiative needed. There are various other, more restricted, concepts all bearing on some kind of social superiority, such as ruling class, aristocracy, leadership, and the like. 'Elite' means all this and something more: and it is because of this wider significance that it has become a profitable word to use.

The section examines how the interactions of leaders and elites in forming cross-cutting coalitions were shaped and framed by local factors and institutional contexts. In this regard, it relied on secondary and primary sources, including interviews with some key actors who played or still play key roles in the political, bureaucratic, social, traditional systems and institutions that continue to contribute to the reproduction of the ideology and practices of the country. The study sorts to demonstrate the elite coalitions established across traditional-modern sectors, across political parties, across the ethnic-racial divisions, across the public-private sectors, across employer-employee relations as well as state and non-state actors in business and non-governmental sectors.

This section of the leaders, elites and coalitions suggests that Cameroon in general and Ebolowa in particular, achieved what it did out of carefully designed and managed political strategies. The specific geo-political and ethno-historical situations of the town continue to be an important additional structural factor, but were not on their own critical determinants of the successful policy and strategy in their individual role. While it has been noted that Cameroonian leaders and elite played a critical role in the country's development, there were other contributory contextual factors in its success story. The first of these unique features was the town's peculiar ethnic structure and the nature of its colonial history. Unlike many African countries, Cameroon and Ebolowa has no central monarchy or a single dominant ethnic group. This does not mean all ethnic groups are of the same size. It only means that the big ones are not big enough to dominate others in the political, social or economic sense. This situation

created an environment like the one in some parliaments elsewhere where there is a multiplicity of parties of different strengths in parliament and none enjoys an absolute majority. In such situations, as evident in Italian and Israeli experiences among others, the small parties gain “inflated importance” as they are needed to balance majorities in parliament (Sebudubudu & Molutsi, 2011).

2.2- CLASSIFICATION OF THE ELITE IN EBOLOWA

The elite in Ebolowa are classified into different categories. The classification of elites will be seen in four major groups which is social superiority aristocracy, leadership and ruling class.

Table 12: The classification of elites in Ebolowa

Denomination	Frequency	Percentage
social superiority	80	40.81
aristocracy	31	15.81
Leadership/ ruling class	85	43.36
Total	196	100

Source: filed work 2021

From the table above we can have a clear opinion on the idea of the population target definition of Elites. Social superiority was awarded over 40% of the votes which could imply that the increase in wealth is a means of obtaining the right to be called Elites, the investment of the individual both for private and collective uses in the benefit of the community, usually is been awarded the title. As far as Aristocracy, the reign of nobility has dropped in terms of prestige as they usually do not have enormous wealth so as to match others and are usually subordinates of administration with a very humble pay. leadership and Ruling classes are very much the top-notch in terms of prestige and award discerning because all developmental activities are always attached to them even when they officiate in the name of the central administration or government. They are usually being looked as natural elites thus the high percentage of 43% of the votes due to their proximity to government developmental strategies which is usually confused with private actions in the community.

To exemplify the above assertions, the agency of Buca voyage, the hotel Florence, the Nkolandom resort, mvila voyage, Galaxy voyage, destinees hotel, capso, le cinquantenaire are properties owned by elites of the leadership/ ruling class category. As far as the social superiority is concerned, investments in social gatherings such as snack bars as; Instagram, l’isboire, crital, bakeries as delire, staele, and dosa are being owned by individuals of the social

categories. In the case of the aristocrat category, we find them mostly in cultural events and organisations of cultural and social shows.

2.3- ELITE IMPLICATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA

The elite in Ebolowa over the past period year before and after the agro-pastorale show have been doing all what is in their effort to improve on the development of the area in all its sectors been social, economic and event political.

The implication of the elites in development according to the field recherche proved to be less conclusive as a rate of 53.57% of the responses was favourable to the development and investment of the private sector. As for the “no” 46.42% estimated that the development wasn’t only related to the private sector but the public sector. Thus, we can fairly say from the relative low difference obtained between Yes and No that the implication of the Elites was noticeable but no predominant.

2.3.1- Elite implication in the economic development Ebolowa

2.3.1.1- Agricultural activities and Trade

The fundamental characteristic of the Cameroonian leaders and elites, especially the first generation, was that they were socially and economically tied to the agricultural economy where the majority of the population lived and eked out a living. The question might therefore be asked as to what made them an ‘elite’? The answer is simply that although they were trained in western education which influenced their value system, behavioural patterns and sub-cultures and therefore made them different from the rest of the society, they essentially depended on agriculture for a living. They were, on one hand agents of change and advocates of an alternative system of governance to that of the public servicing – business inclined governance institutions. Materially, the new elite depended like everyone else on ownership of livestock – cattle predominantly – and the production of crops for their own consumption and commercial sale. This situation made the elite highly dependent on the agricultural economic base, hence our description of it as an “agrarian elite”. (Sebudubudu & Molutsi, 2011). Thus, the material base of this elite influences the policies and programmes of the town and their economic interests influence state policies and programmes. So, these policies and programmes benefited not only the elite as an interest group but also benefited the wider society

Plate 11: Elite engaged in agricultural development



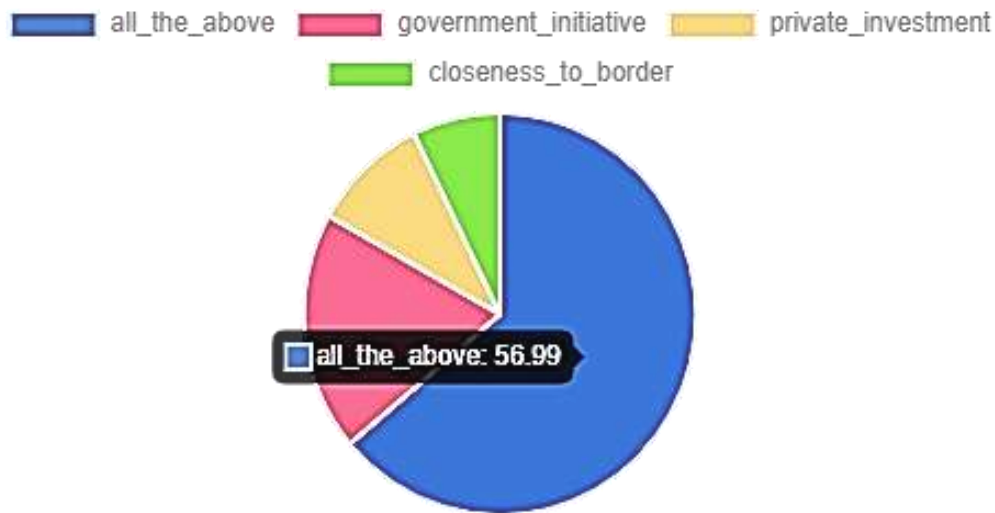
Source: Otric NGON, 2018

Plate 1 show the local business elites who specialised into agricultural activities making use of the tractors which were offered by the head of State during the agricultural show. This has giving rise to more mechanisation of agriculture. According to our field recherche over 50% of the respondent estimated that mechanisation of the section had an impact in the development of more produce. 58.67% of respotence estimated that elite's investment in Secondary activities was lesser than agricultural sector with 41.32%.

The relationship between secondary sector and primary sector in terms of private investment. We can notice that the private investment in the secondary sector according to our recherche analysis brought up the following results. The secondary sector with 41.32% compared to 58.67% for primary sector could be explained in the terms of more risk is being taken by the inhabitants of Ebolowa who were previously solely farmers and agricultural producers. This could be explained by the societal context which prone for immediate consumption and less time to follow-up a growth period.

Moreover, much has been done to ease the integration of the private sector in the economic milieu, though most investments achieved are geared towards retail and service providing and less of agricultural production, these has led to the emergence of job opportunities and reduced the high rate of unemployment in the region. This can be seen in the table below, where they have been an increase in the number of enterprises in the town of Ebolowa and thus increase in good and service provision.

Figure 10: Actors favouring growth



Source: field work 2021

The questionnaires showed a 56.99% of favourable responses for both Government, Private and closeness to border influence in the growth of the town. The respondents estimated that development wasn't unique to Government initiative only. Even though government participation was evaluated to about 17% compared to private investment with about 8% and finally its closeness to the border saw a hand full of votes in its favour summing to about 6%. This could be highlighted by the number of hotels which has spawl over time, private residential facilities, transport system all owned by private individuals.

Furthermore, community participation strategy in complementing development efforts is essential as it appears from the financial assistance granted to the southern region and Ebolowa in particular that the "Infrastructure" sector obtained the largest envelope, amounting to FCFA 18 372 557 993, followed by the 'Industries and Services' sector, amounting to FCFA 5 106 987 973. This financing has enabled, among other things, the construction of 145 classrooms, the construction of 175 boreholes equipped with human-powered pumps and 31 drinking water supply networks, the installation of 471 street lamps for public lighting, the electrification of 10 localities, the construction of 74 latrines, 04 modern markets, 26 sheds, 90 dwellings, 126 shops, 23 city halls and the acquisition of 21 commercial vehicles. (NDO, 2021).

Figure 11: Community involvement in development



Source: field work 2021

75.81% of the investigated population estimated that the development of the town could be a complementing factor for the development through community support. This is observed in the action of the urban council which activities are geared in the development of community. The table below highlights some achievements and ongoing actions.

Table 13 : Physical actions carried out by other actors during the year

STRUCTURES	COMPLETED ACTIONS	ONGOING ACTIONS
Commune of EBOLOWA I (Mvila)	Release of 5,000,000 CFA francs in favor of an OES: -GIC NDI-NLEM: 5,000,000 FCFA	Support of the OES in the implementation of the supported project
Commune of EBOLOWA II (Mvila)	Release of 2,000,000 CFA francs in favour of an OES: -GIC Youth Collective Consciousness: 2,000,000FCFA	Support of the OES in the implementation of the supported project
Other financing funds PACD/SME		
Financial support 37.000.000 FCFA	UTRACOM cassava processing and marketing unit in Ngoulemakong in the Mvila	Identification of new promoters for possible financing
Financial support: 40.000.000 FCFA	Palm oil production unit NYPLAKES SARL of Nyazo'o (Efoulan) in the Mvila	

Source: RD/ MINPMEESA/South 2020

The table above highlights the concrete action undertaken by the Ebolowa communes at the head the maires who are prominent Elites in the development of the town. They can be seen

with the relatively high quality of devotion they put in the accomplishment of the activities they undertake.

2.3.1.2- Infrastructural development/ employment

In the domain of Job opportunities, the Elites have gone quiet much in providing jobs to the local inhabitants through numerous constructions of over twenty-two hotels with recent building such as three stars Bengo hotel, Florence, Nkolandom guesthouse, as the town is a touristic site. The restructuring of Interurban transport agencies through the construction of new building, current government infrastructural development such as the Akom II to Ebolowa road, the currently New Feicom building, the BEAC regional branch and the futurist Ebolowa II Urban city council which do recruit local labourers.

Plate 12 : Private (Elites’) investment in the town of Ebolowa



Mohamed Sango, 2021-2022

Plate 2 illustrates the different investments brought about by the elites as in A the construction of the 4 STAR hotel Bengo was a private-public joint investment. In the case of image B the hotel Florence is known to belong to a high profile administrator of the state likewise the agency Buea voyage in the image C and the D the Nkolandom resort belonging to a minister of the state.

They have been a high response to the involvement of Elites in the development of the town of Ebolowa over 89% estimated that Elites are investing more and more in the development of the town. This could be due to the road network which have been constructed to link major urban cities and the hinterlands and these have encouraged private local investors. The support of the private sector in development could be seen from the numbers of enterprises both formal and informal which have been created in the town thus potentially viable in terms of employments opportunities.as seen in the table below.

Table 14 : Number of enterprises created at the CFCE

Town	Legal form				Grand total	
	ETS		SA/SARL			
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Ebolowa	70		08		78	
Total général	70		08		78	

Source: RD/ MINPMEESA/South

The table above indicates the number of sole proprietorship companies created, private limited companies (Ltd) amounting to 78 though, 2019 and 2020 was influenced by the emergence of the covid 19 pandemics they are high hopes that the entrepreneurs will devise a new market strategy to be able to reach their target customers.

2.3.1.3- Creation of Enterprises/ Business

Despite the difficulties of collecting data from SMEs that do not allow to have certain characteristics that exist on the ground for unclear reasons of the promoters wanting to avoid certain tax ceilings, the agents of MINPMEESA have nevertheless deployed to provide the maximum of information. (MINEPAT, 2020).

Table 15 : Number of SMEs/SMIs by sector or industry

Sector	Number of SMEs/SMIs by sector or industry								Total	
	DL		MV		OC		VT		South	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Inn	07	/	12	01	24	/	04	/	57	01
Inn	04	/	12	/	06	/	14	/	36	
Joinery	05	01	05	03	/	/	/	/	10	04
Photography	/	/	02	/	/	/	/	/	02	/
General trade	33	02	42	23	12	06	08	02	95	33
Health	04	/	01	/	00	/	05	/	10	/
Beverage depot	19	/	/	/	/	/	03	01	22	01
Bakery	04	/	03	/	07	/	05	/	19	/
Ironmongery	02	/	/	/	/	/	05	/	07	/

Auto part	02	/	/	/	/	/	01	/	03	/
Cabaret	01	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	/
Advertising	/	/	/	00	01	/	/	/	01	/
Telephony	01	/	/	/	/	/	02	/	03	/
Caretaking	01	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	/
Auto electricity	01	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	/
Nightclub	02	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	02	/
Gambling	01	01	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	01
Setting up EMF projects	01	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	/
Electrical engineering	/	/	/	/	01	/	/	/	01	/
Cold and air conditioning										
Maintenance / Forests-Wood	/	/	/	/	01	/	/	/	01	/
Hygiene and sanitation	/	/	/	/	01	01	/	/	01	01
Customs transit	/	/	/	/	01	/	/	/	01	/
Cable distribution	01	/	/	/	/	/	04	/	05	/
Feed Manufacturing	01	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	/
Internet café	01	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	/
Offices and charges	18	/	05	/	01	/	01	/	25	/
Food processing	07	/	02	/	02	02	01	/	13	02
Education	/	/	07	02	/	/	/	/	07	02
Cleaner	/	/	03	/	/	/	05	/	08	/
Restaurant	/	/	10	/	07	01	/	/	17	01
Fish shop	/	/	01	/	/	/	01	/	02	/
Provision of services	171	02	179	56	20	01	11	/	381	59
Construction	02	03	18	04	03	04	02	/	25	11
Insurance	01	/	01	/	01	/	/	/	03	/
Logging	01	/	02	/	/	/	/	/	03	/
Office Automation Secretariat	02	/	03	01	/	/	06	/	11	01
Transport inter urbain	02	/	02	01	/	/	/	/	04	01
Weapons and ammunition	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	/	01	/
Farm	03	/	01	03	01	/	04	/	09	03
Gas station	03	/	/		/	/	/	/	03	/
Hydraulics	01	/	/	02	/	/	/	/	01	02
Audiovisual production	03	/	/	01	02	/	/	/	05	01
Buying and selling cocoa	02	/	01	/	/	/	/	/	03	/
Design sale system info	03	/	/	/	/	/	03	/	06	/
Import/Export	02	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	02	/
Humanitarian activities	01	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	/
Pharmacy	02	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	02	/

Sales of plant protection products	01	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	01	
Tourism	/	/	01	/	/	/	02	/	03	/
Wood processing	16	/	03	/	11	/	28	/	58	/
Design office	/	/	/	02	01	01	/	/	01	03
Grand total	332		316		104		1116		869	127

Source: RD/ MINPMEESA/SOUTH 2020

In the table above the general impression is that the private and public investments have both contributed to the emergences of a prospective increase in entrepreneurial mentality due to the number of entities which are currently operating in the town. Nevertheless, the investment potential has greatly improved through the years as more and more individual engage into business thus aid in the reduction of the very high number of unemployment and thus the few they recruit contribute too unemployment ratio reduction.

Table 16: Dominant activity in Ebolowa

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Primary sector	85	43.36
Secondary Sector	65	33.16
Tertiary sector	22	11.22
All the above	24	12.24
Total	196	100

Source: field work 2021

The above table illustrates the predominance of the primary sector in the town of Ebolowa, even though there are more and more secondary services being put in place to modernise the sector, such as transformation of raw materials to finish goods, such as the small chocolate transformation of cocoa which have seen the day in the town of Ebolowa. Moreover, the tertiary sector is quite in its debut, with customers services provided by some international telecommunications company. Finally, some respondent estimated that the development of a dominant activity is in all the aforementioned departments with reasons that they weren't any before and if they are available now it means they opt to be given credit.

2.3.2- Elite implication in the social development of Ebolowa

2.3.1.1- Communal Development

The government through the ministry of small and medium size enterprises (SME) is currently in a campaign to facilitate the administrative procedures in the creation of a legal structure and the stepping down the caution previously demanded to adhere.

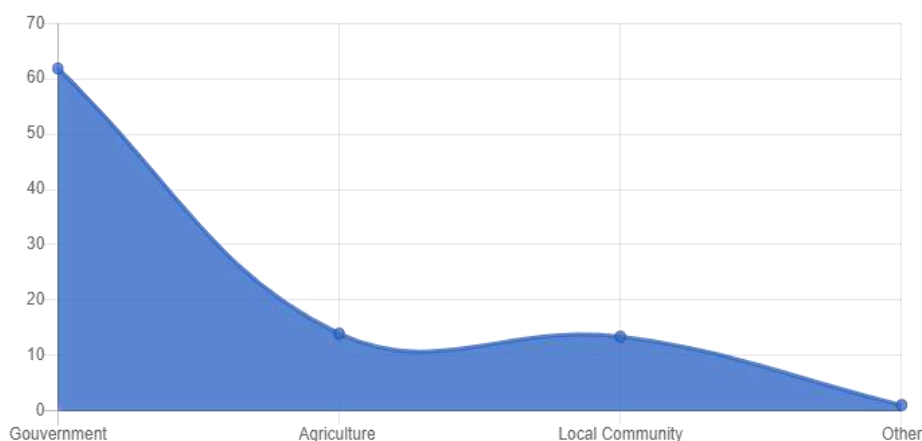
Table 17 : Investment done by stakeholders both local and international

Entities	Project Completed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FEICOM - GIZ - UNDP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction de gare routière ; - Construction des marchés ; - Bitumage des routes rurales ; - Construction de magasins témoins ; - Extension du réseau électrique dans les villes et villages ; - Aménagement des adductions d'eau potable avec château d'eau ; - Construction des hôtels de ville ; - Aménagement des places de fêtes ; - Construction de logements sociaux ; - Construction de complexe sportifs ; - Construction et équipement des formations sanitaires ; - Constructions et équipements des infrastructures scolaires

Source: MINEPAT/ RADEC 2020

The above table illustrates the various engagement taken upon by local developmental groups in the varied sectors such as water development, infrastructure schools and markets

Plate 13 : Graph showing principal actors of development



Source: field work 2021

According to information obtained from the questionnaire it was observed that over 60% of respondents estimated that the development of the town is due to the joint involvement of government, Elites and NGO found in the region respectively. Another individualistic view point, the government to another extends is responsible for investment of over 25% within the town and elite's implication was deemed not significant in the development of the town and finally there is a low esteem for NGO work in terms of development. this could be seen in the

numbers of educational facilities provided by the state vis a vis private initiative which isn't negligible though. As seen in the tables below.

2.3.1.2- Leisure

It is in this sense that any established elite has the power to facilitate or hinder new developments and, generally, to make new ideas acceptable to the group at large. In a recent study of the assimilation of immigrants in Israel Eisenstadt sketches out precisely this 'mediating' function of elites. It rests, he suggests, largely on the 'close personal relations' between the members of the elite and the rest of the community, on the 'closeness' of the former to the 'main values of the society', and on their readiness or 'wish to communicate these values to other people'. (Eisenstadt, 1952) We must not, I think, exaggerate the elements of personal contact and explicit instruction, even though in special situations they may be all-important. Basically, the elite is able to play this part of 'mediators' and 'communicators' because it is taken to exemplify, by its own conduct and convictions, all that is considered important and valuable in the society. The elite, in other words, communicates the values by enacting them and hence demonstrating them *ad óculos*. This is the case of Noah Alima the promoter of the Tennis competition and investing in the training of youngsters through yearly competitions and prizes with the support of the Huguette Forestière sarl and local government authorities.

In the domain for professional promotion of women not much was brought forth by the MINPROFF. Municipalities receive each fiscal year, subsidies from the State within the framework of the resources transferred with a view to consolidating the process of Decentralization initiated in our country. These resources are generally used to finance local social investment projects aimed at significantly improving the standard of living and living conditions of the population. In this dynamic they can benefit from the financial and technical support of certain organizations.

To this end, we can mention the FEICOM, GIZ, UNDP etc... Significant achievements were recorded in 2020 in such varied fields ranging from rural electrification, the development of drinking water supplies and boreholes, the construction of schools and vocational training, the development of urbanization plans etc.

However, in view of the ever-increasing development needs of the population, these achievements are still largely insufficient.

Plate 14: local social activity



Source: Euphrem Edzo 2020

The Plate portrays the involvement of local Elites in the financing of competitions in the town of Ebolowa. This yearly competition has brought about the increased conscience to sport activities and more participation from not only locals within Ebolowa but also out of the town and foreigner. Thus, the initiative of Noah Alima has contributed to the diversification of activities being carried out in the town.

we discovered that 92.34% of respondent preferred participatory development which will seek their concern and opinion than unilateral decisions on the choices of developmental investment. While the few minorities of 7.65% argued that it will bring more problems than it solved, as no one will be satisfied no matter the seeking of their concern or not, so preferably hard but no concertation to be done.

2.3.1.3 Education

Training cocoa farmers who will in turn train their colleagues on the techniques of transforming cocoa beans into chocolate, butter and cocoa powder. Or set up a platform for exchanges on these transformation techniques, between teachers and students of the regional agricultural college of Ebolowa, in the southern region of Cameroon, and those of the Jules Rieffel agricultural high school in Nantes, France. These are the main objectives of the twinning that these two vocational training schools have just concluded in the city of Ebolowa.

According to Régis Dupuis, an official of the French Ministry of Agriculture who attended the Ebolowa ceremony, this partnership between the regional college of agriculture of

Ebolowa and the Jules Rieffel high school of Nantes should allow cocoa producers in this locality to live more decently, by drawing a greater added value from cocoa production.

Indeed, despite the advantages of processing, Cameroon still exports more than 75% of its cocoa production in the form of cocoa beans. A trend that the government and the cocoa-coffee interprofessional have been trying to reverse in recent years, not only by raising awareness among producers, but also by encouraging projects to build processing units in production basins. (Invest in Cameroon, 2015)

The role of the elites in the constructions of infrastructures and small organisations which have permitted and motivated some youth in engaging into the transformation of cocoa into butter and mostly female gender which has most often been neglected in the field of entrepreneurship. Moreover, the government through the call of the Elites has been able to obtain over 90 English public primary schools coupled with over 120 private primary institutions in 2020. As compared to over 900 French speaking public primary and 150 French private primary schools in 2020. This is the strategy put forward by the state to be accompanied by private investors and more beneficial local private investors aligning on national strategy of development.

Table 18 : The number of school structures in the Anglophone subsystem

School structures	Number as of December 31	
	2019	2020
Public school structures		
Public nursery schools	35	37
Public primary schools	56	56
Literacy Centre	00	00
Special schools (deaf mute, visually impaired...)	00	00
Private school structures		
Private nursery schools	50	66
Private primary schools	45	63
Literacy Centre	00	00
Special schools (deaf mute, visually impaired...)	00	00
Community school structures		
CPC nursery schools	00	02
CEBNF Primary School	00	00
CEBNF Primary School	00	00

Source: RD/ MINEDUB/SOUTH 2020

The table above illustrates the number of schools public and private structures which have been constructed in the town.

Table 19 : The number of school structures in the Francophone subsystem

School structures	Nombre au 31 Décembre	
	2019	2020
Public school structures		
Public nursery schools	399	414
Public primary schools	818	837
Literacy Centre	00	00
Special schools (deaf mute, visually impaired,)	00	00
Private school structures		
Private nursery schools	103	122
Private primary schools	104	122
Literacy Centre	22	26
Special schools (deaf mute, visually impaired...)	01	01
Community school structures		
nursery schools	20	51
primary schools	20	15

Source: RD/ MINEDUB/South, 2020

The above table represents the investment joining with public investment but what we are trying to represent is the number of privately constructed building in the locality by the Elites which is a clear indication of involvement in the development of the educational system in the town. This data concord with our field study which highlighted with over 88.71% Ebolowa's development to elites or private investment.

MINEDUB is arguably the most represented structure in the Southern Region. Indeed, we have a RD, DDs for each Department and Borough Inspectorates that supervise the activities of schools within their jurisdiction. The basic education data recorded in this report are taken from the school map, which is the decision-making framework for the allocation of staff or infrastructure in any school.

2.3.1.3 Health care

healthcare investment in the development of Ebolowa is quite slow as there are plenty of administrative procedures to follow up and it's left to the specialised arm of medical practitioners who are most often than not medical Doctors and to an extend Specialised Nurse. Thus, the few healthcare centres available are usually irregularly operating through bribery of some authorities in charge of regularising them and too the laissez-faire attitude was explained by a medical Doctor as the high rates being applied in the hospitals thus the locals with restrained income prefer these outlaw institutions at their risk. The fact that there has been a raise in road sale of medical drugs has greatly reduced the turnover of many motivated individuals.

Data on foreign investors according to the field work estimated that they have diversified their investment in to primary secondary and tertiary sectors and to another extend they prefer investing in tertiary activities. According to the data obtained from RD/ MINSANTE/ South region it can be seen that they have been a considerable investment from the part of international NGO to provide mosquito nets for pregnant women.

Efforts have been made by the MINSANTE in the distribution of mosquitoes' net to pregnant women in the town of Ebolowa and the region of the south, thanks to the partnership of private donors and in collaboration with elites has helped Ebolowa in particular as it has provided from December 31st 2006, 7577 mosquitoes nets and December 31st 2017, 13 729 nets to fight against malaria.

The ministry of healthcare through its regional bureau in Ebolowa have been very active in the distribution of mosquito nets, the distribution of malaria Rapid diagnostic test (TDR) in all recognised private and public medical services to encourage and reduce the number of casualties inflicted by the bit of a mosquito and the delegation regularly organise seminars to educate the local inhabitants on methods of destroying mosquitos' habitats.

According to the recherche carried out that 56.63% of the economic sector is dominate by foreign counties and 43.36% estimate that the economy is entirely under control no matter the high rate of foreign companies that operate in the town of Ebolowa and the services which they produce or the social duties they carter for.

2.3.3- Elite implication in the political and cultural development in Ebolowa

Scholars of inequality have good reason to care about elites' preferences. Elites have the ability to shape the politics of redistribution, owing to the power positions that they occupy (Reis & Moore, 2005); (Higley & Burton , 2006); (Blofield , 2011); (Khan, 2012); (Yamokoski & Dubrow , 2008); (López, 2013); (Hoffmann-Lange, 2018)).

Thus, the implication in development is visible in the presentation of the actual investment being put forward and others still Under gestation.

Table 20: Ebolowa population affirmation to the Elite implication in development

Sectors	Respondent	Percentages %
Transport	67	34%
Infrastructures	55	28%
Water	11	5.6%
Electricity	8	4%
Schools	23	11.7%
Hospital	30	15.3%
TOTAL	196	100%

Source: field work 2021

According to the field work most respondents in the above table 8 estimated that the elite's involvement in the development of the town was critical in the domain of transportation; which has seen the emergency of many investors and with different sectors the price fair has relatively reduced and the services has pretty much been professionalised. As far as infrastructural development is concerned the Elites are still contributing in the development of the town through the numerous verticality in constructions instead of previously horizontal building. Thus, the material used is more durable than the poorly made mud blocks which wasn't efficient. In terms of hospitals the local still face the problem of administrative delay and the cost incurred in opening a private hospital but nevertheless, unofficial medical structures cohabit with legal structure. Finally, the electrical sector is still fully controlled by the state and requires huge investments thus very few Elites engage in that sector if not for just providing street lighting and bore holes to provide water to the immediate surroundings as the case of the hotel Florence which has a special water pump for the local population.

2.4- POPULATION PERCEPTION ON THE ELITE INFLUENCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA

The development of elite associations has been a consequence of the growth of multi-parties and the weakening of authoritarian state control in Cameroon in the 1990s. The attachment of electoral votes and rights of citizenship to belonging to ethnicised regions has encouraged the formal distinction between 'natives' and 'strangers' in the creation of a politics of belonging. The population of Ebolowa for long have gone through some little problems

related to the development of their area. Today most affirm that the elite have influence the development through their involvement in responsibilities of the area.

Table 21: various sectors of Elites contribution in Ebolowa

QUARTER	ACTIVITY	RESPONDENT	PERCENTAGE (%)
Ngalane	Agriculturer	33	17
	Engineer	17	9
	Student	10	5
Angale	Medical Doctor	7	4
	Civil Servant	27	14
	Business owner	7	4
CRTV	Police Officer	9	5
	Civil Servant	16	8
Ebolowa si	Student	15	8
	Agriculturer	12	6
	Buisness owner	13	7
Mekalat	Taxi driver	5	3
	Buisness owner	15	8
TOTAL		196	100

Source: Field Work 2021

From the above table 9, we can see that the occupation of the inhabitants is quite varied due to the disparity of activities in the region and the quarters are also segmented and occupied in large majority by a particular category of people. We discovered that, the environs of the quarter of Ngalane also called the village of the agricultural show or “*village du comice*” is in majority made of farmers or primary sector personnel. This could be due to the closeness to available farm land in the area. The presence of students and engineer either have agricultural parents or foreign and local engineers.

The quarter of Angale which is both occupied by administrative services, health centre, schools, local council and social housing. This can be illustrated in the availability of civil servants around the premises coupled with more or less medical doctors and married couples.

Moreover, the quarter of CRTV though new already inhabited by the civil servants and some high rank personalities. The quarter is reflected by presence of the Cameroon Radio Television decentralised emission offices and has been a pull factor for the new rich. Owing to the fact that most habitations are in gates very few jobs are available for the demanding youth.

Furthermore, Ebolowa si is more of a commercial/residential area with some detachment of the fire fighter units. This area is also toward the agricultural village and thus a relative high proportion of agriculture cultivator are found in the quarter couple with the fact that the agricultural higher institute of agronomy is around students have decided to occupy the area for closest to the school.

Finally, Mekalat is the commercial sites of the town hosting over 95% of the business activities thus very few residential properties available and when available the prices of rental are usually high for low-income earners.

2.5- CONCLUSION

Elite participation was recorded in their numbers in the different sectors as Economic, Social and political milieu. According to the research carried out on the field, it was evident that elite's implication was negligible and much often than not dependent on authority prior move so as to accompany local efforts. Nevertheless, Elite's implication came after ward governmental actions such as providing a safe environment for business affaires to flourish. Thus, this enabled Elites to invest in real estates, interurban transportation though urban transportation is dominated by moto bike transport system which for most is unsecured by virtue of their behaviours and the predominance of accidents caused by their ignorance or negligence of the driving code of conduct.

CHAPTER THREE

GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTION TO THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA

3.0- INTRODUCTION

In most parts of Africa, colonialism had left the new countries with no industrialization and disintegrated regional economies. Thus, there was a strong focus on economic development to raise living standards and create food security, and to keep the promises made during the independence campaigns. Investment in manufacturing and mechanization of agriculture was a strategy to achieve this, but there was little understanding of or patience for this process, such as the development of skills, transport infrastructure, storage facilities, food-processing and marketing structures, financial institutions, or the skills and innovation needed to use raw materials in local manufacturing (Mendes, Bertella, & Teixeira, 2014).

This Chapter analyses the role of the Government in the development of the town. It examines the Economic, Social and political influence. The perception of the population on the development induced and finally the constraints to its development.

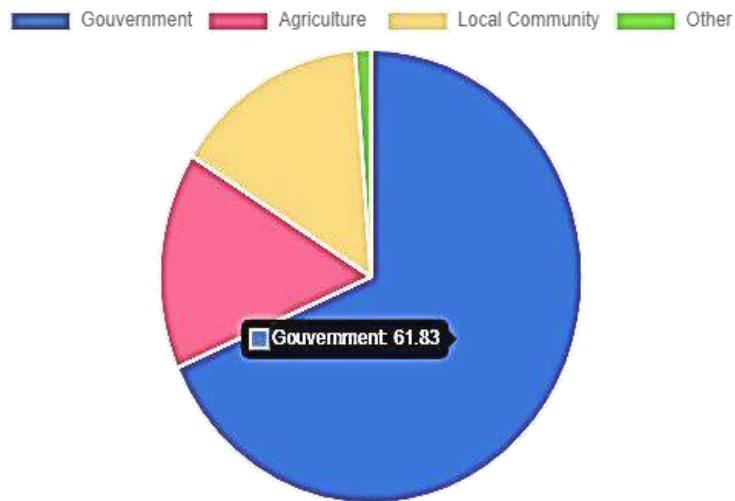
3.1- GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Government influence will be categorised into Economic, social, political, Health, Security, Touristic and Energetic. This in a means to have a comprehensive view of the activities covered by the government.

3.1.1- Economic impact

The differences in rates of growth are often attributed to two factors: government and entrepreneurship. The two are not mutually exclusive. In the early stages of sustained growth, government has often provided the incentives for entrepreneurship to take hold. In some economies the development of transportation, power, and other utilities has been carried out by the government. Another important role governments have played in the early stages is to help establish the sort of capital and money markets in which lenders could have confidence. Without financial intermediaries acting as brokers between lenders and business borrowers, it is difficult to envisage economic growth taking place on a sustained and rapid basis without government support. (Cornwall, 2018).

Figure 12 : Actors of Ebolowa's development



Source: field work 2021

There is a general approval that Ebolowa's development is thanks to the hosting of the agropastoral show with a 61.83% according to the respondents though a negligible percentage refute this assertion with claims that it wasn't the main denominator for growth but has a slight influence.

The building of the agropastoral show hotel Bengo is a clear sign of government investment to the development to attract more investors to the town. Though the hotel in a public-private partnership the merits are awarded to the state which is encouraging its partners to do more investments in the country.

Picture 4: The agropastoral Hotel



Mohamed Sango, 2022

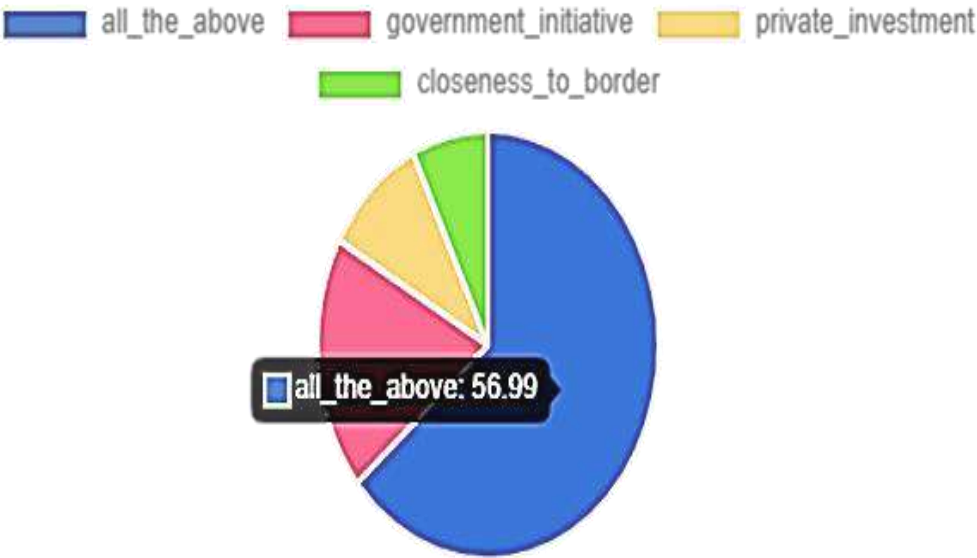
The agropastoral hotel is the major attraction of the town of Ebolowa and increases the touristic attractiveness portrayed by foreign renowned tourist websites as trivago or trip advisors. This indications are a clear signs of recognitions of the standard of the luxurious infrastructure.

The role of the agropastoral show contributed in the construction of the 4Star hotel Bengo in the town of Ebolowa. According to the field evaluation, 82.14% of the respondent estimated that the hotel was a positive investment in the development of the town. While 17.85% estimated that the construction of the hotel was a waste of resource which could have been beneficial to another department or other infrastructures with claims that the hotel was too expensive for the use of the local people. It should be noted that, this infrastructure is not a direct response to the holding of the show.

3.1.1.1- Agricultural impulses from the government

From the total number of respondents, 56.99% estimated that the hosting of the agropastoral show has boost the quality and quantity of farm and dairy produce in the town. It is obvious that the availability of agricultural equipment or machinery is an evident of this field study. It should also be recalled that not only the machinery is available but also an industry or assembly of tractors is found in the town of Ebolowa.

Figure 13: representing responses relative to government quality and quantity of agricultural and dairy products



Source: field work 2021

The graph above from the field study estimated that the relative development of the town was a product of the government, private investment and the closeness to the border. A more

dominant view point from the field recherche places the government with a high proportion in terms of agricultural and dairy production investment.

The just-ended Ebolowa Agropastoral Show was an event which from its appellation, was intended to place agriculture on focus and, in the process, give farmers, the principal actors in this domain, the opportunity to articulate their grievances. The farmers didn't need wheelbarrows when tractors given by countries like India for the promotion of agriculture end up in the estates of Ministers and Directors. Nothing could be more the opposite of what was expected than what happened or abandoned in the bushes. It was rather politicians and administrators with expensive suits who took centre stage. It should also be noted that the fishery ponds developed in Ebolowa in figure 34 was pretty much neglected.

Plate 15: Images portraying agropastoral tractor assembly



Source: agricultural journal 2021.

From the above plates and the impressive work of the government to provide machinery and assembly factory to the farmers of the town, the infrastructures have been neglected to the level of been abandoned. The case of the images which has not brought all the expected boom in the agricultural sector as was the vision of the president of the republic during the agricultural show. That ebolowa should be the food factory of the subregion.

Moreover, the investment in fisheries in Ebolowa has Paved the road for many youngsters and adventurers to take on this lucrative activity which is very profitable and which is been implimented in the town of Ebolowa. As seen in the images below.

Plate 16 : Pisciculture in Ebolowa



Mohamed Sango, 2021-2022

Nevertheless, the fisheries have not provided all expected promises of greatness from its exploitation by the inhabitants as the need of an initial capital and a follow up by an engineer to attain a stable base before unprofessional investors can continue. Thus, it has led to the neglect of the ponds by some pioneer individuals in the sectors as the assistance of the state isn't prompt.

3.1.1.2- Hydro Electrical Power Plant

Ebolowa has been for a while with frequent daily electricity shortage due to constant defects of the old lines though it has the capacity of hosting a hydroelectrical dam to end the poor energy supply in the region. By this sad the president of the republic had announced the construction of the hydro dam to sustain the region and nation-wide.

Memve'ele hydroelectric dam, located 175 kilometres from Ebolowa, will eventually supply 211 megawatts (MW) of electricity to Cameroon. The country has an ambitious energy policy that is already visible in several areas. In December 2016, Cameroon obtained a loan of \$325 million from the World Bank to make the National Electricity Transmission Corporation (Sonatrel) fully operational, to improve the quality of the network and to develop it. The announcement was followed by several others, starting with the Ministry of Energy's announcement a month later that a budget of 800 billion FCFA would be allocated to upgrade the electricity transmission networks over the period 2017-2022. Basile Atangana Kouna, then Cameroonian Minister of Energy, also pointed out that credits to finance the evacuation works of the Warak hydroelectric power plant (75 MW) had been found. The dam, financed by a Chinese partner, reinforces the role of hydropower in a country already heavily dependent on

hydropower for electricity production (about 75% of the electricity supply for current consumption).

Plate 17: Hydro Electric Dam of Memve'ele



Source: Eugène Shema 2018

Plate 6 above portrays the entire system of the hydroelectric dam of Memve'ele in A and B, above, the pictures illustrate the profile of the dam with its turbines while the pictures C is the storage centre and D illustrate how the energy is been transported.

However, this agreement learned from the official figures communicated by the management of the Memve'ele project – concerned exclusively the dam and the electricity production plant. Apart from the energy evacuation works, it did not include: Sinosure export credit insurance and management commissions (about 20 billion CFA francs or 30.4 million euros); access roads designed in two phases (about 50 billion CFA francs or 76 million euros); the city of the contracting authority (about 2.5 billion CFA francs or 3.8 million euros): project management (10 billion CFA francs or 15 million euros).

In February 2017, when the dam was almost complete, Cameroon had to apply for a new loan from EximBank of China worth 84 billion CFA francs (nearly 128 million euros) for the construction of the electricity transmission line. To date, according to the information provided – in the press kit – by Mr. Avele Etoundi Georges, responsible for the power production and evacuation works at the Memve'ele hydroelectric project, the energy transmission line on the Nyabizan – Ebolowa section, comprising 294 pylons were ready.

However, it was left the installation of 382 pylons planned to carry the cables between Ebolowa and the Nkolkoumou substation in Yaoundé. More funding was necessary to another

major obstacle to be removed by the client: the release of the rights of way on the Ebolowa – Yaoundé section.

The latter crosses four departments (Mvila, Nyong-et-So'o, Méfou and Akono, Mfoundi) and the populations "are reluctant to release the rights-of-way" before the settlement of compensation, advanced by the operational unit of the project management of the Memve'ele hydroelectric development project.

Discussions are continuing between the administrative authorities and the populations concerned and the situation does not allow the project management to have a clear view of the delivery date of the complete line; although they hoped that this could be done in the second half of 2018, when the line is delivered. The Memve'ele dam will supply electricity to the Southern region, the other regions covered by the South Interconnected Network (SIN) and "of course also the neighbouring countries if they request it", according to the perspectives of the Minister of Water and Energy, project owner of the site.

3.2- GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA

Government influence on social development is very critical for the smooth functioning of the economy this is seen in the various option engaged by the governmental plans.

3.2.1- Social Housing development

It was observed that Social development interms of social housing fascilities was another major developmental achievement of the post agropastoral show. Social housing generates important economic and social impacts for its residents, communities. These impacts are multi-dimensional, measurable and can contribute to national ambitions (Gibb, Lawson, Williams, & McLaughlin, 2020).

We normally think of impact as changing outcomes as the result of fulfilling an activity or role or through an intervention. In housing terms, housing association impacts could therefore include the operational activities of landlords including community investment and development functions, as well as acting as investors in housing stock and communities, and in building new homes to meet different forms of need. Interventions may take the form of publicly funded programmes but also through regulations that alter outcomes, such as operationalising an adequate standard of housing as a statutory human right. Impact also has an important relationship with processes as well as outcomes, in particular due to the role housing associations can play in partnerships, regenerating places, working with health and care bodies

and with local government. Further to this, the evidence base highlights the significant impact housing associations can make through engagement with tenants, both in terms of involving them in decision making processes and by supporting vulnerable tenants through day-to-day service delivery (Preece, 2019)

Plate 18 : social housing infrastructures in Ebolowa



Mohamed Sango, 2021

Plate 7 represent the modern government social housing which are more spacious and more dynamic than previously constructed buildings and this was amongst the promises of the agropastoral show in terms of social housing to be provided and according to the minister of MINDUH more are still to be constructed.

The Southern Region is not spared by the housing crisis, especially in the capitals of the Division. This is what led to the construction of social housing, 100 in Ebolowa and 50 in Sangmélima under the PLANUT. (MINEPAT, 2020).

Table 22 ; Number of social and/or collective housing units available

	Periods	Periods
	As of 31 st December 2018,	As of 31 st December, 2019
Number of social housing units	62	162

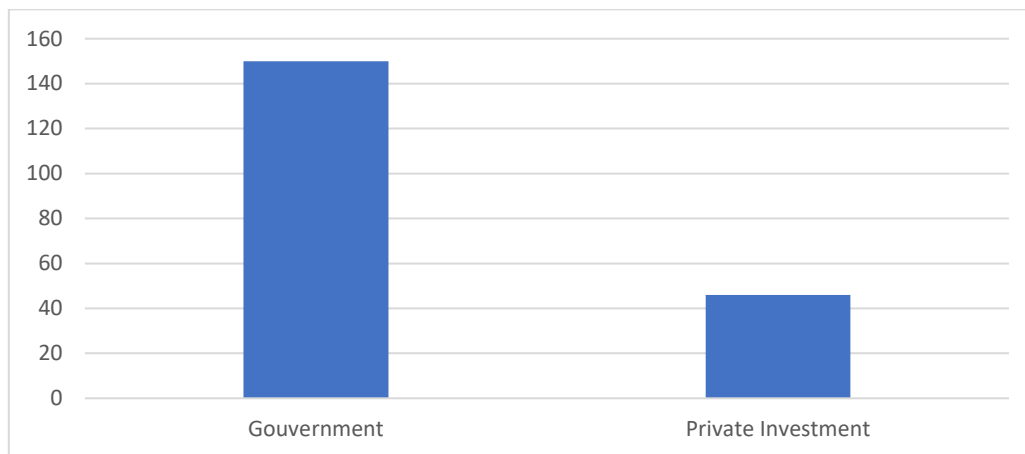
Source: RD/ MINHDU/South 2020

The ministry of Habitat through its modernising of social habitat has encouraged the development of the quarter though land ownership is for modest private individuals is still costly the construction of the social housing has giving place for adjacent economic activities to install.

3.2.2- Touristic development

According to the data collected, the graph portrays an 89.25% of respondent estimating that, the touristic potential of Ebolowa is due to touristic attractiveness to an extend motivated by the ministry of tourism through its communication canals. The town has pretty much increased in number of visitors due to the agropastoral show and by the government initiative through its decentralised arm of the urban municipal council to create an artificial municipal lake.

Figure 14: Tourism rise in the town



Source: field work 2021

The development guidelines and management methods of sustainable tourism are applicable to all forms of tourism and all types of destinations, including mass tourism and various specialized segments. The principles of sustainability cover the environmental, economic and socio-cultural aspects of tourism development and aim to strike the right balance between these three dimensions to ensure its long-term viability.

The development of sustainable tourism requires the informed participation of all relevant stakeholders, as well as strong political will to ensure broad participation and consensus. Ensuring the sustainability of tourism is an ongoing process that requires continuous monitoring of impacts and the introduction of necessary preventive and/or corrective measures as necessary.

Sustainable tourism must also maintain a high level of tourist satisfaction and enable them to live interesting experiences, raising their awareness of sustainability issues and making them more aware of sustainable tourism practices. (PNUE & OMT, 2005).

Plate 19 : Potraying the touristic sites of the town



Mohamed Sango, 2021-2022

Moreover, the government through its decentralised arm of the ministry of Tourism and respective regional delegation have facilitated the opening of the touristic centre of Nkolandom. Presenting many leisure activities, good cozy rooms and nature in abundance.

Plate A and B illustrates the investment which have been done by the touristic park and the local administration to development tourism in the area through infrastructural development and the arrangement of touristic sites for the pleasure of the tourist.

The increased attractiveness of the town after the advent of the agricultural show after the recherche revealed that 95.40% of the respondent estimated that the town due to its touristic infrastructures had grown in influence. Likewise, 4.59% refuted that opinion claiming that it's due to road development more than touristic site and the construction of the pastoral hotel

Nowadays, thanks to the movements of the populations motivated by the search for well-being, the settlement of the Southern Region and particularly Ebolowa is similar to an ethnic mosaic consisting of halogens on one hand, to which are added: the Bamouns, the Bamilékés, the Etons, the Mbamois, the Anglophones and the Hausa, on the other hand. The increased can be related to the emergency of new opportunities in the town such as touristic parks which do recruit a high number of people and adjacent activities which sprawls out due to the main activities.

Table 23 : Evolution and distribution of the population

Area (km ²)		2005	2010	2015	2020	2021
8.697	Population	61,798	70,886	81,191	92,508	94,872
	Density	7	7	9	10	10

Source: UNO, World Bank & WHO, 2022

It can be seen from the population distribution and density table above that the inflow of people after 2010 has been quite intense compared to the figures of 2005. This recomforts the claims of a positive relationship between the agricultural show, economic development and population increase.

The field recherche demonstrated that over 97% of views indicated the new status of the town in the subregion. This could be seen from the number of populations increase after the agricultural show, to the infrastructural and mechanical improvements engaged by the central administration. Nevertheless, the 2% of refute is that according to their point of views the city still lacks major infrastructures to be put at the forefront

3.2.3- Government Improvement in Security

The elected government of any nation, has the responsibility to ensure the management of the security sector, be in line with democratic best practices and the provision of security as a public good. Governments also bear the political responsibility for the activities of the security sector. As a result, governments need detailed and extensive plans and management structures to ensure security policies and practices are transparent and accountable.

Security institutions that are responsive to public needs tend to be transparent; those which are indifferent to public needs tend to be opaque. Governments must also ensure that the legal framework for the activities of each security sector institution is exhaustive. The legal framework for ministries, directorates and security institutions needs to be developed in line with international good practice and ensure consistency with the rule of law. Legislation needs to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of each security institution, specify the authorisation procedures for administrative and operational activities, identify the applicability of internal rules and procedures, ensure instruments exist for other stakeholders to engage and monitor security institutions, identify the constitutional basis for each components' activities, and ensure security institutions' employees are accountable for their actions before the law. Additionally, legal frameworks need to incorporate and facilitate access to information for the general public and democratic institutions.

Defence ministries need to ensure that each component of the military adheres to codes of conduct formulated at national and international levels. A variety of codes of conduct have an impact on the work of security sector institutions, covering issues such as integrity and anti-corruption; codes of ethics for law enforcement and intelligence personnel. Whilst codes of conduct are not a substitute for the enforcement of rules, procedures, or civil and criminal law, they can engender greater transparency and accountability, as well as a highly developed understanding of and sensitivity to the obligations and duties of a professional working in the security field. In this way they must also be clear and understandable for the general public, as well.

Table 24 : Security of the town and number of detainee by prison on 31 December 2019 and in 2020

Designations	Number of prisoners					
	31 December 2019			Incarceration in 2020		
	Condemned	Custody	Detained for coercion by body	Condemned	Custody	Detained for coercion by body
Ebolowa	185	160	37	135	198	21

Source: RD/ APEN/Sud 2020

The table above illustrates the effectiveness and increase in insecurity post agropastoral show. This could be explained by the increase in Standard of living and thus motivates some unscrupulous individuals who prefer to rip-off from hard working citizen their properties.

Nevertheless, Video surveillance becomes official in Cameroon. For a few months now, a little vigilance has let us know that they are there. Certainly, it was the time of tests and readjustments. But one thing is certain, we have been monitored for months in our walks and in our daily activities. It is sometimes enough to take a look at a crossroads of the "cities of Yaoundé, Douala, Buea, Limbe, Kousseri, Waza, Garoua-Boulai, Bafoussam, Garoua and Kye-Ossi, Ebolowa", according to the list read by Prime Minister Dion Ngute, the representative of President Paul Biya at the inauguration Thursday, August 22, 2019, on behalf of the Head of State, of the National Video Surveillance Command Centre, to find out that this centre is located in the new administrative district, in Etoudi (Yaoundé), and occupies two floors, on an area of 800 m2. To ensure the availability of electrical energy, the command centre has electric generators for an autonomy of more than 48 hours. According to the explanations of Galax Etoga, the Secretary of State in charge of the Gendarmerie, the SED, this Command Center is connected to command-cards equipped with satellite communication systems and surveillance cameras. From the Command Centre, security decisions can be made quickly and anticipated

thanks to these command-cars distributed in Yaoundé, Douala and Garoua. The Cameroonian police have just set up an ultra-modern national video surveillance command centre in collaboration with Cameroon Telecommunications (Camtel), the national operator, and the Chinese Huawei, the number 1 video surveillance in the world.

But the video surveillance of the territory does not only have the "violation" of certain "freedoms" of citizens. It's good too. It is today an almost indispensable condition for the survival of these same individuals and the State of Cameroon today where the country is attacked on all fronts. Due to this situation, we have this good impression that the populations are rather proud, happy that their defence service has been able to reach this level of security of the territory. The cause is common, known and just. All those who love Cameroon clearly understand that the Government has a modern instrument for monitoring its territory. At the inauguration of the headquarters of the National Video Surveillance Command Center of the General Directorate of National Security, the DGSN, the Prime Minister spoke of "2,000 cameras supported by 65 Rodec antennas".

According to our investigations, the Government does not tell the populations on the video surveillance of the territory is that Cameroon is moving towards a democratized phase of contraventions. We must make all this investment profitable.

The bill will surely be heavy at some point in time and all those who have for a while put under the bushes their morality and their respect for public order and health. Respect for public affairs will be restored step by step by video surveillance. For example, it will be increasingly easy for the state to ticket a vehicle that has broken the highway code, a man who throws his trash can on the ground near a garbage bin, an individual who takes pleasure in disturbing public order for no reason, or this crooked law enforcement officer who is pinned by his colleagues from the National Video Surveillance Command Center of the DGSN or the Gendarmerie where Galax Etoga, the Secretary of State in charge of the Gendarmerie (SED) officiate.

The second phase will therefore be that of the return of money into the coffers of the State to speak trivially. The many cameras will be able to play all these roles and make life in Cameroon and Cameroonians better. Finally, Prime Minister Dion Ngute representative of the Head of State are decisive on their contribution in the control and resolution of criminal affaires, terrorism, the regulation of road traffic and even the fight against urban disorder, this centre is an appropriate framework for crisis management and surveillance.

3.2.4- Health Care development

Improving the efficiency of public action is necessary to implement growth policies and strengthen the social sector. Vastly improved efficiency in public finance management is required to improve outcomes from increased resource allocations in the social sectors and to get Cameroon on track to meet the MDGs. Meeting these challenges will require systemic changes in Cameroon's governance culture and structure (Charlier & N'Cho-Oguie, 2009).

The increase in the health budget, in order to increase the number of health facilities, the improvement of the coverage of the population in medical personnel. Increasing the vaccination coverage rate of children under 5 years of age; Reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, reducing the risk of infant and child mortality and accelerating the reduction of maternal mortality. Those are the indications of post agropastoral development in the domain of healthcare. As without health agriculture wouldn't be possible. The regional hospital of Ebolowa which was inaugurated by the PM on December 03rd 2021 was a clear indication of post agropastoral achievements.

From medical imaging to radiology, including obstetric gynaecology, neonatology, paediatrics and laboratory services, the Minister has been marked by the evolution of the facilities since his last visit and even by the gradual commissioning of certain care units. These are medical imaging and neurological consultations that are 80% functional; general medical consultations at 20%, physiotherapy at 30%, laboratory 20%, pharmacy at 30%, and the morgue service at 30%.

Plate 20 : The Regional Referral Hospital of Ebolowa



Mohamed Sango, 2021-2022

The plate above is the front view of the Ebolowa referral hospital and its heliport for the fast transportation of emergency services such as referral from the subregion or smaller level or district hospitals.

Table 25 : Existing public hospital structures in the Ebolowa

Type of public structure	As of December 31, 2016	As of December 31, 2017
Central Hospital	00	01
Regional Hospital	01	01
District Hospital	01	01
CMA	01	01
CSI	01	01
Dispensary	01	01
Total Number	05	06

Source: RD/ MINSANTE/SOUTH 2020

Ebolowa has acquired in the recent events modern medical clarence in as far as health facilities are concerned with the newly constructed regional referral hospital, the restructuring of the district hospital and aside healthcare centres summing to 6 recognised healthcare infrastructures in the town of Ebolowa. Though there are many others which are not recognised but still operate in the informal character.

3.3- GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Government influence is determined by the decisions it takes through its various arms which engulfs political aspirations.

3.3.1- Political Development

The Government needs to provide leadership and work closely with its CEMAC partners to implement the agreed-upon trade reform agenda. It should accelerate implementation of the new generation of trade reforms and trade facilitation policies, including the elimination of nontariff barriers, the correction of important dysfunctions in the customs union, and the reduction of administrative barriers along critical transit corridors. Implementation of the single trade-processing window (*Guichet Unique*) constitutes an important and positive step that has significantly reduced clearance time at the Port of Douala and kribi in the recent years, the main transit corridor for the subregion. Future efforts should concentrate on streamlining the CEMAC common external tariff system and more resolutely and consistently implementing the common trade policy. There is more of hope after the signing of the agreement of the construction of the railway which will link kribi from Mbalam. The subsoil of the Southern Region is full of important mineral resources, such as iron in the locality of Mbalam and gold

in almost the entire Region. Ongoing work under the research permits reveals the presence of other ores (uranium, granite) and materials (sand, gravel, laterite, clay, limestone). There are also considerable reserves of natural gas and oil that have led international experts to assert in contemporary literature that Cameroon is: "a geological scandal".

The exploitation of these minerals could eventually be an important factor in attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Moreover, Cameroon's ratification of the international conventions relating to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a guarantee for potential investors.

Over 80% of views, points out that the agropastoral show met its engagement during the hosting of the event. Nevertheless, some minor opposition to this view argue that the agropastoral show didn't provide for its promises which was the tarring of some major road axis linking the town, reduction in goods of first necessities and reduced trade blockage as administrative barriers with boarder nations.

Due to the growing interest and support for local development in recent years, many African countries and especially Cameroon have passed legislation to decentralize governmental structures and it has been supported by many international agencies with their own activities. It is fundamental to note that the way in which decentralized structures are organized, actors involve and how decentralization policies are implemented determines the resources available at the local level and the functions of local governments. It is clear that successful decentralization is not just about building good political institutions, it is not only essential to improve overall governance at the local level and but also to involve any actor capable of boasting development, that is Civil Society Organizations, NGOs and traditional leaders who until now play very limited role in the case of Cameroon. This also includes meaningful participation of the local population and their inclusion into decision making processes to foster transparency, accountability and responsiveness, and to guarantee efficient and effective policy implementation. Meaningful inclusion of all relevant actors at the local level is decisive for successful local development, to ensure that different local power structures work with each other (Chia Ngam & Kaze Tindo, 2020).

The above pictures indicate clearly the ambition the state has to create a growth pole within the town of Ebolowa with such initiatives. These infrastructures are amongst others highlighted by the president during his trip to Ebolowa in 2010 during the agropastoral show.

3.3.2- Road infrastructural development from the government action

Cameroon has started to reap the fruits of sustained structural reforms after nearly two decades of economic difficulties since the 1980s. Gross domestic product (GDP) growth has stabilized at an average rate of 4.5 percent a year between 1994 and 2003, up from -2.7 percent between 1986 and 1993. As a result of reform, growth now rests on stronger foundations: productivity has improved, a larger share of investment comes from the private sector, and the shares of manufacturing and commerce in GDP have gradually risen. (Charlier & N’Cho-Oguie, 2009)

Increasing competitiveness is key to accelerating diversification and boosting growth. Improvements in the investment climate and Cameroon’s overall competitiveness will provide a much-needed impetus for diversification and accelerated growth. Such improvement is critical to unleashing the largely untapped potential of Cameroon’s private sector and public sectors.

The agropastoral show came with plenty of modernity in the town of Ebolowa, coupled to the fact that Ebolowa’s accessibility was restricted by road due to the non-existence of tarred roads this caused plenty of delay in the delivery of goods and services to neighbouring towns. Ebolowa is tarred to an estimated 80% according to our field work research. Thanks to the outcome of the pastoral show and the influence of the city is been felt kilometres around, as the case of its closes neighbour Kye-ossi which is the frontline with Equatorial Guinée and Gabon has eased the transportation of goods and service through and fro the town.

Ebolowa is a clear example of development through strategic planning and management. Through the agropastoral show, the town has gained numerous agricultural projects and infrastrucutres especially road access.

Table 26 : Linear road by category and network of the Southern Region

Road category	Linear route	
	As of December 31, 2018	As of December 31, 2019
Earths	8641,94	9115,87
Tarred	1320,64	846,71
Priority network	2141,67	1465 ,92
Non-priority network	2839,62	8496 ,66

Source: RD/ MINTP/SOUTH 2020

The table above demonstrates the different types or category of road and their states it can be noticed that the kilometres of road in 2018 is 1320.64km and 846,71km has increased. Likewise, the more the opening of enclaved villages the more the kilometres of untarred roads.

3.4- POPULATION PERCEPTION ON GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE

3.4.1- Economic

According to the population perception in the town, the development of the town was thanks to many actors which are the Government, the Elites and international partners with a percentage of 51%. Besides that, government participation to development obtained a high proportion of voters with 25%, Elites 11% and NGO 0.5%. this analysis comes to clarify the view point that beside the fact that all actors action was important some individualistic participation was crucial for the development of the town of Ebolowa according to the field work carried out.

Moreover, the government influence in planning the holding of the agropastoral show was acknowledged by the interviewed households and they estimated that the development of agricultural productivity was thanks to government action in the follow-up of activities through local authorities and show to put forward the potential. In that sense, 61.83% deemed that the government was at the head of the development which followed while 13.98% in favour of development through agriculture only and 13.44% for local community which regroup elites and for the international community or any other actor the percentage was 1.08% which was neglected by the interviewed population.

88.71% of interviewed household deemed so and 1.61% estimated that it wasn't related to government but to individual participation effort. Nevertheless, the agricultural show was a success because it permitted the town to obtain infrastructural developments such as roads, streetlights, modern touristic sites, artificial lakes.

The agricultural show was the best option of development based on the 85.77% of views as the basis of the town of Ebolowa is Agricultural and any other stimuli from agricultural would have not have the necessary outcomes.

3.4.2- Social

The General view point is that the government actions in term of social development has been appreciated by the inhabitants of the region with 89% where they have seen 100 social residences being constructed in the town and the formal renovated, the construction of the pastoral hotel though expensive for the local inhabitants according to them it has still aid to decorate the town. The 11% left estimated that much hasn't been done as it still left some fragile social classes without homes while the high classes for whom the homes weren't destined through their notoriety seized the houses, in terms of sports activities, recreational activities the

government still needed to really make their presence been felt through their representative bureau in the region.

3.4.3- Political

The high attraction of the town is the construction of the BEAC regional branch in the town of Ebolowa and the political and economic implication of the building to the economy and political influence of Ebolowa. Some inhabitants see the bank as a mean to politically dominate the subregion and encourage through economic activities the emergence and the influx of investors in the town of Ebolowa. The inhabitants are very much looking forward toward its completion and launching activities as they estimate that the precedence of that bank is synonym to huge developmental project in the town more infrastructures and facilitation of trade to neighbouring states. In this view 90% of the investigated population estimated that the town of Ebolowa is a strategic means to means to control the subregion and 10% estimate that it isn't a strategic tool.

3.4.4- Health

According to 89.78% of responses the development of Ebolowa has been very much the plan of the government in terms of the health sector. They have been the construction of a referral hospital in the town coupled to the regional hospital still found in the region thus in terms of infrastructural development the inhabitants are rest assured of the development but 10.22% estimate that the development is a waste as the inhabitants wouldn't be able to pay for the services being proposed by the referral hospital and more again the regional hospital which according to them is expensive they see the new acquisition cut through much of their budget if it's being used.

3.4.5- Energetic Resources

Through the energetic dams and the storage station implanted in Ebolowa the inhabitants are very appreciative as to the stabilisation of the incessive light shortages which is being faced in the town joint with the lack of portable water in most of the quarters and even when it is present it is not proper for consumption due to its colour and odour.

3.5- CONCLUSION

The governmental action has been critical in the fast development of activities in the town and region of the south. It should be noted that these incentives promoted by the central administration is the pioneer cause of development in the region. Due to the capital input, the

governmental contribution to the development is not to be undermined, both in social aspect, economic, political, educational and energetic aspects which is the key to awareness of the general population and conscience.

Nevertheless, Ebolowa's development have been hindered by certain constrains owing to the fact that the population at times don't understand their route map thus bringing conflicts in the decision made be it Economic, social, political cultural, health and energetic.

Indeed, there is a brighter prospect for growth under the assumption of a more buoyant pace of reforms coupled with targeted public investment in growth-enhancing sectors such as human resources (education and health), infrastructures, energetic potential and mineral. The result would be a marked increase in the rate of human and infrastructure capital accumulation and hence a higher growth rate.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONSTRAINTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW TO THE DEVELOPMENT IN EBOLOWA

4.0- INTRODUCTION

To measure the effect of an event on the development of a city, is a complex task which spreads over a number of quite different spheres: economy, society, tourism, public finance, infrastructures, town-planning and environment, but also international reputation, organisation capacity, metropolitan governance, public confidence, etc. Each selected country begins the compact development process with a thorough analysis of its economy aimed at identifying the most serious impediments to economic growth through their impact on private investment and entrepreneurship. This analysis includes the use of a series of diagnostic tests to identify which of several economy-wide constraints are most binding to private investment and entrepreneurship within a specific county's context. This overarching analysis is further refined and contextualized through a targeted analysis of those constraints at the industry- or firm-level; and a thorough consideration of key social dynamics that could affect patterns of growth and poverty reduction, with a particular emphasis on the ability of disadvantaged groups to benefit from growth. The constraints analysis is designed to provide each selected country with a clear central focus as it moves into later stages of the compact development process (MCC, 2017).

In this chapter, the constraint in the development of Ebolowa, will be viewed by discussing data related to the events which marked the post agropastoral show (socio-economic, political, energetic, security and health), the problems generated and the solutions sorted. expected return on an investment, which is generally dependent on complementary factors of production such as infrastructure or human capital. The risks an investor faces and the resulting share of the return the investor can expect to keep. This is known as appropriability and is reduced by things like high taxation, crime, and macroeconomic instability. The cost and availability of financing the investment. Even when an investor has good projects with low risk, he or she still may not be able to invest without access to finance. Thus, this chapter will be

4.1- THE AFTERMATH OF EBOLOWA AGROPASTORAL SHOW

Ebolowa after the agropastoral show have had many unfolding in terms of (socio-economic, political, energetic, security and health care issues). Thus, our goal was: to collect the experience of the city which had organised a major cultural event, to measure the effect

those events might have on the development of the city on different territorial scales, to think about the lessons to be learned, notably in terms of identification of the success and risk factors.

The effect is measured in relation to goals, which means that those goals are known from the start. But it must be borne in mind that the goals officially listed by the authorities are not always enough to appraise the success of an event. Then, to estimate the effect of an event, certain indicators should have been in place from the beginning of the project, which is rarely the case in practice. Lastly, in a context where major events have become communication instruments in the worldwide competition in which the authorities or initiators are engaged, it is sometimes delicate to obtain elements if they are to be presented in a less favourable light.

4.1.1- Economic outcome

In terms of Road infrastructures many roads have been constructed such as all linking roads in the town of Ebolowa and some are still under construction Akom II linking Lolodorf to reach the already finished portion of kribi. Moreover, the improvement of agricultural production has given room for large scale production and thus an increase in the labour demand and consequently increased output in the farms and the dairy sector. The creation of a tractor assembly, the construction of a cold house for storage and a fertilizer production unit are good examples of the effort post agropastoral show.

Table 27: Ebolowa as a good example of development through agricultural show

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	166	84.69
No	30	15.30
Total	196	100

Source: field work 2021

The table above has 84.69% of the respondent estimating that the fast development of Ebolowa is as a result of the hosting of the agropastoral show in the town of Ebolowa. Nevertheless, 15.30% refute this view as in conjunction that the development of the town of Ebolowa was singly managed in terms of infrastructural development seen and no investment was as a result of the other.

4.1.2- Social / Cultural

In terms of social infrastructures housing structures, equipment and physical assets have been developed. The construction of social housing, the creation of an artificial lake and the creation of touristic sites are the most viable without forgetting the sports complex which bring

together the local and high-profile authorities for sports activities. The development of touristic or cultural site by the government such as the artificial municipal lake, the gigantic untouched forest with great views of the mountains in its natural habitat have been preserved through its opening to the general public.

Table 28: the expectation nourished vis a vis the agropastoral show

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	164	83.67
No	32	16.32
Total	196	100

Source: field work 2021

The above table demonstrates that over 83% of interviewed population had greater expectation due to the agropastoral show in the fact that it was to be a springboard to bounce over to get the numerous developmental infrastructures. Likewise, 16% mitigated the economic, social and political return effect of the agropastoral show.

4.1.3- Political / Energetic

The present construction building of the BEAC subregional branch in the town of Ebolowa is a big political investment which is set to ease economic growth, independence and accessibility to liquidity for the future huge transactions which is deemed by the administrative authorities of the organisation. Furthermore, the aftermath of the agropastoral show have seen the construction of the Memve’ele dam with extension services and a production plant. This dam will supply energy to the town of Ebolowa and the whole nation and could be exported to neighbouring countries.

Table 29: strategic move from the government to facilitate trade between neighbouring countries and Ebolowa through the agricultural show

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	144	73.46
No	52	26.53
Total	196	100

Source: field work 2021

The selection of the town of Ebolowa from the above table presents that 73.46% of the inhabitants estimate that the government had long planned the holding of the agricultural show so as to put Ebolowa in good place to be the agricultural warehouse of the subregion. While

26.53% argue differently that it wasn't a strategic plan but a necessity to coverup the huge production.

4.1.4- Health

The construction of the referral hospital in the town of Ebolowa is a product of post agropastoral show benefits and the promise of the head of state. The construction of the referral hospital has the most recent infrastructural designs and at the top of the technological advances and a major improvement in health care.

4.1.5- Security

The post agricultural show has seen many changes in the town and with the growing interest and importance of the town the government deemed necessary to equip the town with security camera so as to assist field security officers in their day-to-day activities even where access could be difficult.

4.2- THE PROBLEMS GENERATED IN THE COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT

4.2.1- Environmental degradation

While being responsible for a high level of energy consumption, cities are also particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Ebolowa generate tons of waste annually, the production of waste has been increasing exponentially since the 1980's to reach levels almost equivalent to that of Western Europe and North America. However, over 70% of waste generated still goes to landfill or waste dumps, (leading to soil and water contamination, the production of greenhouse gases and representing threat to public health) and solutions to better recycle and manage waste are urgently needed.

Resource consumption influences not only local, but also global sustainable development. Four out of nine planetary boundaries have already been exceeded due to human activities.

Providing water, energy and food security, amongst other services, for urban populations results in significant environmental pressure beyond city boundaries.

Whereas water used by most economic sectors in Ebolowa has fallen since 1990, increased uncertainty over water availability is foreseen, also driven by extreme weather events and the changing demography.

The aftermath of the agropastoral show saw the increased development of Ebolowa in terms of population and investment leading to air pollution greater than yesteryear and have seen the emergency of high levels of ambient air pollution

Ebolowa might become “unliveable” in a few years. Unsustainable rapid urbanisation caused a decline of about 60% in the city’s vegetation between 1973 and 2020, while water bodies declined by 65% between 2000 and 2020.

The table above shows that there have been 84.18% of respondent who estimate that environmental degradation has accentuated post agropastoral show due to the increase in the number inflow and the multiplication of activities. While 15.81% estimated that the environmental degradation isn’t a concern because the nature will replenish and coverup.

Plate 21: environmental degradation



Mohamed Sango, 2021-2022

Ebolowa after the agropastoral show has faced an increase in the number of inhabitants and thus the quantity of waste discharges has increased upon overwhelming the waste management services.

4.2.2- Housing

Some of Ebolowa’s most in-demand quarters such as Angale, hysacam, CRTV have seen sharp increases in housing prices over the past years. This threatens housing affordability as prices are growing faster than earnings, and the availability of housing is low.

Of the 100 000 households, around 40 000 citizens spend more than 40% of their disposable income on housing, and social housing waiting lists are at a record high.

The recent scale-up of foreign and corporate investments in residential urban property has transformed patterns of ownership, raising concerns on the social fabric of a city and on who can be held accountable for citizen’s rights to adequate and affordable housing.

Short-term rental platforms, which are becoming increasingly popular, may cause property prices to spiral upwards, negatively affecting local liveability.

The table above met its expectation in terms of housing with over 83% due to the visible infrastructural development seen. Meanwhile, 16% refute the idea that it met its development because most development engaged where delayed by the coordinators.

Plate 22: Communal housing degradation



Mohamed Sango, 2021-2022

The unfinished Ebolowa urban council II building abandoned and after several years of no maintenance was forced to be destroyed due to serious risk of collapsing of the building.

4.2.3- Inequalities and social segregation

Extremely impoverished people are most at risk from climate change, water scarcity, flooding, limited access to energy and pollution. This is especially the case for informal settlements, which tend to occupy already degraded or more vulnerable areas in the city and have the fewest resources to adapt or recover quickly from shocks.

cities are often characterised by high standards of living, but they are also the places of extremes in inequalities and segregation can be found as well as high-income inequality.

Although the phenomenon is difficult to observe, the major events may aggravate social and spatial inequalities in cities in some ways. Indeed, they lead to the creation of international scale infrastructures and services, designed to attract demanding visitors and investors, which may exclude less privileged populations or areas. Moreover, the size of the investments mobilised at events of this type leads to decisions that may be taken to the detriment of other, more basic and often more useful urgent requirements. There is also a risk that the central city will grab all the profits made from the events to the detriment of other cities in the conurbation or region.

Table 30: agricultural show held in Ebolowa has led to social misbehaviour of youth

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	175	89.28
No	21	10.71
Total	196	100

Source: field work 2021

The table above illustrates the high level of social misbehaviour amongst youth which could be explained by the increasingly high level of unemployment, Education amongst youth. While 10% deem that social misbehaviour has no relationship with development in the town.

4.2.4- Institutional Strengthening

Local governments have also become more demanding. They are concerned with such issues as (a) security and safety; (b) governance (how to break the low level equilibrium trap of low revenue, lack of trust due to corruption, lack of payment for services); (c) modernization of local public administration systems (financial, land cadastre, human resources, etc.); (d) capacity building (urban local governments recognize the need to have capable staff who can deliver local services and carry out effective local administration); (e) How to build effective civic participation which does not undermine already weak local representative democracies; and (f) Addressing urban poverty (mayors are keenly aware that if they do not address extreme urban poverty they will not be able to deliver on other issues).

While we believe that improvements have occurred, the situation is still far from ideal. Four sets of factors need attention: (a) the role of the central government in committing to appropriate fiscal framework to give local governments incentives for fiscal responsibility, in terms of spending and planning tax and transfer revenue; (b) insistence by mature municipal management that local investment be on-budget and part of an expenditure plan rather than made through adhoc assistance arrangements or special extra budgetary funds; (c) integration of accountability to the local population and a voice for citizens into mainstream practice and policy; (d) encouragement to improve collaboration around neighbouring municipal jurisdictions to address large spatial externalities such as solid waste disposal and public transport management.

Progress in decentralization and governance structures is visible. Decentralization of fiscal responsibilities and service delivery is spreading around the world. This is not always good news, however. Many countries tend to decentralize provision of service delivery ahead of tax power, leading to predictable fiscal disasters at the local level. Many local governments in Africa face this problem. On the one hand, most of their tax revenues are passed to the central

government with limited redistribution. On the other hand, central governments tend to leave local governments facing the bulk of the expenditures without much help.

Table 31: social insanity in the town is a by-product of the agricultural show

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	118	60.20
No	21	39.79
Total	196	100

Source: field work 2021

The table above evaluated the decrease in security after the agropastoral show and 60% of the responses estimated that the influx of various individuals from around the nation and abroad is the cause of the decrease in security. While 39% estimated that the high insecurity has always existed and nothing related to the agropastoral show.

4.2.5- Agricultural Equipment mismanagement

The agropastoral show though very inspirational to the farmers and the general public, saw the donations of the state being mismanaged by the authorities responsible for their maintenances. This is the case of the numerous tractors been offered by the government to the farmers and most weren’t transferred to the farmers and due to long administrative procedures the tractors have been let loose in the bushes which have deteriorated the equipment.

Plate 23: Abandoned agropastoral tractors



Mohamed Sango, 2021-2022

The above plates illustrate the state of the agropastoral machinery investments deteriorating in the bushing without proper usage by the corresponding regional offices on the field.

4.3- RESISTANCE TO DEVELOPMENT BY POPULATION

Since the middle of the twentieth century, world population has more than tripled in size, rising from around 2.5 billion in 1950 to almost 7.9 billion in 2021. Projections by the United Nations suggest that the size of the global population could grow to almost 11 billion by the end of the twenty-first century, when it is expected to stabilize. A growth rate close to zero around 2100 would signal the end of the current era of rapid population growth, which began around 1800 in some regions and in the middle of the twentieth century on a global scale

Resistance to us suggests direct action of some kind, whether protests in relation to potential development sites or, in particularly newsworthy examples from Ebolowa, refusing to leave one's home in the face of redevelopment of the surrounding neighbourhood.

On the other hand, in recent years and particularly around urban growth tensions located in inner city areas, civil society has attempted to systematically oppose local government appetites for growth. Due to the historical value of some areas, grassroots movements and groups of local elites have jointly expressed purposive actions to change the status quo, advocating for pro-conservation strategies.

Ebolowa has undergone a strong decentralisation process in recent decades that has made possible the revitalisation of the urban economy, fuelled by a vivid dynamism at local level. The central government has encouraged urbanisation, generating local governance conflicts which require resolution in what are often unclear planning procedures. At the same time local government fails to consider the conflict inherent in decision making at the local level – namely those which have to passively accept top-down decisions.

The formation of local growth coalition between local authorities and private developers has been the main engine of urban development, resulting in a pervert land-driven fiscal regime. It is the (fair) compensation to peri-urban farmers, expropriated from their land and relocated in urban areas, that has become during the 1990s and 2000s one of the main sources of tension between affected stakeholders and government.

In addition, this urban growth regime has often resulted in conflict with attempts by central government to implement urban containment strategies and preserve farmlands at the urban fringe through limiting city size, encouraging intensive land development and designing and implementing green belts in some of the major localities of the town.

Due to the relative immaturity of the current land use planning system in Cameroon, the urban-rural fringe has become a typical arena of increasing conflicts, being exacerbated by differences in land ownership of urban and rural land and a diverse status of citizenship.

The evidence from Ebolowa suggests that part of the problem results from the fact that the rural villages had no say in the decision-making process. Local farmers were excluded from any form of involvement, ultimately taking the ‘opportunistic’ advantage of making the most from the deprivation of their land. ‘Illegal’ behaviour, i.e., the change in use of land, and/or development on land which is not in accordance with official rules and regulations, is embedded in one of the most controversial and long-term problems of modern Cameroon and precisely Ebolowa – namely the issue of the ownership of land and the acknowledgment of property rights in rural areas

In fact, the Cameroonian system, despite some efficacious action taken at central level, has created and still creates opposition and resistance to urban growth. The source of contention and the consequent sense of powerlessness can be ascribed to both the perception of an unfair compensation for land expropriation, and the feeling of abuse of power and corruption exerted by local cadres. Very often the two tend to overlap, making it hard to distinguish between them and legitimating illegality as a form of ‘self-compensation’. The result is that the attribution of responsibility is difficult to determine, lying in the so called ‘deliberate institutional ambiguity’ of the ownership of land, where several intermediate actors can potentially take economic advantage of land being transformed

opposition to small-scale housing developments in Ebolowa villages, finding a substantial degree of resistance to such developments. Some of this opposition was expressed in very strong terms, and in some cases led to the abandonment of the proposed new homes. The reasons for opposition varied – some was labelled as ‘NIMBYism’, or opposition due to self-interest, but some resistance, at least, was due to resentment at top-down planning, with ‘distrust of the local authority’

Such resentment can trigger a move from political opposition to active resistance to development of different forms – witness the protests in the 1980s and 1990s against various road projects in the region, campaigns against ‘eco-towns’, the proposed programme of new, energy efficient communities in Ebolowa in the dam project, and more recent opposition to the farmland takeover.

Urban growth, however, has implied high costs, especially concerning rising environmental externalities (being pollution the main outcome) and increasing social inequalities. Urban planning has been often inadequate to tackle these problems, due to the rapid transition from a centrally planned system to a market system.

higher levels of resistance/opposition to development in these types of area is that it has been argued that the middle-class in-migrants bring with them a substantial amount of the social

capital that our discussion above highlights as being important for participation. Evidence from elsewhere suggests a correlation between affluence and the ability to mobilise opposition to both unwanted development and the closure of local services.

4.4- LAND TENURE CONFLICTS

Cameroon as a case, the author illustrates how land-ownership conflicts in Africa arose through this problematic mix of tradition and modernity. From the European perspective, Cameroon was discovered, and its discoverer was Christopher Columbus, the fifteenth-century Portuguese explorer. Cameroon became a German colony in 1884. After the first world war the territory was divided between France and Britain. The Republic of Cameroon gained independence in 1960 and is still bilingual; in eight of the ten regions French is spoken and in the other two the tongue is English

To boost economic growth, new regulations came into force in 1974 enabling investors to buy land and develop it. For this purpose, land was classified into three categories: private property, national land, and public land, guaranteeing free ownership and issuing of land to all naturalised persons and corporate bodies. Procedures and conditions for obtaining land certificates were put in place. The regulations also empowered the government to act as guardian of all land, thus allowing intervention to ensure the use of land as national tenure. This was a major change to the British colonial system; rather than the government acquiring land from the natives, this regulation confiscated land under the control of native authorities. However, the 1974 land-reform regulations appeared ineffective and inefficient. The assignment of category type to land was carried out rather arbitrarily, while the rights of traditional rulers were omitted, resulting in land related conflicts. Once a land certificate had been issued it was unassailable, inviolable and final. When rights were encroached upon, usually due to fraud, the actual owner could only claim compensation, and to get this he had to go to court. Furthermore, traditional rulers had to acknowledge the land-use rights in order to allow the owner to peacefully enjoy the parcel. The buyer had also to respect the government's land procurement regulation. As a result, the buyer paid twice, both government and traditional ruler.

4.4.3- Factors generating land tenure conflict

In addition, obtaining a land certificate is difficult. While this should be free, the costs are in fact high. Bureaucracy slows down the process, and there is corruption and endless conflict. Civil servants, politicians and businessmen seize large pieces of land on the outskirts of big

towns and rural zones just to feed speculation and deprive the poor of their customary land. The government closes its eyes to illegal transactions on national land by traditional rulers. As a result, the 1974 land reform has not resolved land-ownership conflict. Only the rich and political powerful were able to obtain land certificates; the government thus modified procedures aimed at accelerating the process of obtaining them. Now all land-ownership conflicts are settled at regional level, without the intervention of the ministry. The time necessary for issuing a land certificate is limited to a maximum of six months. This is not realistic in practice; processes have not been speeded up and procedures are progressing as slowly as before.

The causes of land conflicts in Cameroon can be briefly examined from the economic, political and social domains. Economic factors include land sale, increasing land scarcity, population growth, shortcomings of the land market and its institutions, poor functioning of the land market and rapid urbanisation. These factors also worked against economic development in the Ebolowa

First, land conflicts are caused by increasing resource scarcity caused by population growth. Following the 1987 census, Ebolowa had a population of over 35 thousand inhabitants. In 2005, the total population was estimated at 55,000 inhabitants. Finally, present day population estimates gave the total population of Cameroon at 25, 406,100 people and that of Ebolowa estimated at 100,000

The second economic factor deals with land sales. The rich were buying land with increasing frequency and then registering it, thus dispossessing poor people. These rich people are mainly new businessmen and politicians who invest in agribusiness, buying large tracts of land in rural areas and sometimes transforming small farmers into agricultural labourers on their own land. There are also land conflicts between farmers and herdsmen. For example, where cattle breeding is well developed and where there are frequent conflicts between crop and livestock farmers. The former often complained that their harvests were destroyed by the latter when they came with their herds. In some places such conflicts have led to the loss of human lives.

Third, urbanisation of towns threatens autochthonous peoples. The rapid expansion of towns takes place by absorbing neighbouring villages, resulting in expropriation of rural communities. In some cases, the people were re-located elsewhere, sometimes they were given compensation but it never always worked as they wished. On the contrary, there were land conflicts between local populations and the authorities that date back several years.

Political factors have also precipitated the escalation of land conflicts in Ebolowa, Cameroon. These factors include contested history of the conflicting parties, modification of

political constituencies, competing reference points for justification of land claims, contested boundaries and no demarcation of boundaries, institutional change as catalyst for land conflicts, land conservation, expropriation for public use, application of laws and regulations on land ownership, and record of land conflicts. Some of these factors shall be highlighted below.

First, a contested history of the conflicting parties had caused land conflicts in Ebolowa. Each party to the land conflict most often claimed to be the first community to have settled on the land, thereby claiming for themselves, the notion of being a more rightful land owner. Following the idea of “first come, first serve,” parties claimed to have “older rights” to the land and therefore being more justified in their claim. In addition, the common history is constructed by each side to fit its own point of view and the own interest. In land conflicts there is seldom one common version of history. This leads to the fact that the other side is generally viewed as less trustworthy and not being upright, since they distort or deny the true history.

The second concerns the modification of political constituencies. Attempts to change the size, boundary, or the location of the headquarters of a division or sub-division usually led to land conflicts due to a perceived sense of being disadvantaged by at least one concerned party. When the reason for the attempted change was not obvious, this would be perceived as politically motivated or being favoured by those in the ruling party.

Third, land conflicts over protected areas were also among the social causes. Defenders and promoters of the environment have created natural reserves to save plant and animal species in danger of extinction. Unfortunately, there are always autochthonous people living on the peripheries of such spaces. People naturally exploit resources on unprotected land but as these resources become scarce, they do not hesitate to enter protected areas to exploit as well, which often lead to serious conflict with local administration.

Finally, the escalation of individual acts has resulted in violent land conflicts. Individual acts triggering collective reactions are regularly playing a role in the escalation of tensions in Ebolowa. The escalation process is not only unnecessary, it is sometimes ill-founded when only perceptions trigger a reaction. The disappearance of a person might be attributed to kidnapping or murder by the other party, interpreted as an aggression and a reason for a violent reaction, even when it is not clear what actually happened to the person.

4.5- CONCLUSION

The government of Cameroon in the bid to develop the town of Ebolowa has quite a lot invested in the economic aspects of the town through roads and major infrastructural development, socio-cultural, political, energetic health and security. Nevertheless, the

development of the town was hindered by the subsequent holdback which are poor maintenance of building facilities, environmental degradation, inequalities and segregation. Leading to land tenure frictions between either the state and the people or the individuals within the community. Active resistance to development is rarer, but tends to occur when opponents to development feel they have exhausted such non-direct interventions. In contrast, in some parts of Ebolowa, physical resistance is more common, in partly due to the radical different political and social context wherein discursive opposition to 'the state' is strongly discouraged or literally unviable due to social fragmentation. Notwithstanding this different context we have used the occurrence of opposition/resistance to development as a case study to illustrate a common flaw in the planning systems, and proposed that a move away from top-down planning to a more participatory form of governance may help ameliorate this resistance.

GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0- SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

5.0.1- Introduction:

Arriving at the end of the recherche, which was to investigate the relationship between agropastoral show and the development of Ebolowa. The study was presented in prelude with variables such as the agricultural situation of the town past and present to the role of Elites in the presumed development and finally the overall impact the government played in the development of the town.

The general methodology adopted for this recherche was essentially hypothetical deductive. In this vein, the recherche was able to base itself on the hypothesis highlighted and demonstrate its conformity with real time events and situations on the field. Field work was necessary to complement the recherche through conducting interviews through a questionnaire and any resource persons of concern to the study. The general population interviewed made it possible to obtain direct and indirect information on the daily routines of the inhabitants, in terms of social, economic, political, healthcare, entertainment, education and security data.

5.0.2- Hypothesis 1: The Agric-show is responsible for the development of the town of Ebolowa between (2000-2020)

The agricultural activity practice has seen changes and is on a constant raise from the globalised uses of shifting cultivation to slowly adopting more environmental and sustainable developmental system of cultivation such as intensive farming for either commercial or subsistence needs. The increased uses of machinery for extensive commercial plantation agricultures geared towards exportation to the nation in particular and the subregion in general. From the field work it was evaluated that on 196 individuals interviewed, 45 were agriculture related with a percentage of 23% for the local agricultural farmers and about 17 engineers who are specialised in the multiple agropastoral activities cumulated 9%. In the domain of agricultural infrastructures, the agropastoral show brought a certain amount of development in the town of Ebolowa: the assembly factory, the refrigerated conservator warehouse, improved and resistant seeds varieties, special fund to support SME. In terms of accessibility the farm to market roads have been modernised through the tarring of major outlets which have facilitated movement. The still awaiting road which isn't tarred, have been terraced and opened for movement of goods and services. From the aforementioned observations and field recherche

we can comfortably ascertain the hypothesis that *“The Agric-show is responsible for the development of the town of Ebolowa between (2000-2020)”*.

5.0.3- Hypothesis 2: Elitist influence has led to the development of the town due to huge increase in investment by the private sector.

Elites' implication in the development of Ebolowa can pretty much be observed in almost all domains such as: Social, Economic, Touristic, Educational, Healthcare and these have led to job employment in the town. During the recherche it was noted that elite's contribution in the domain of tourism was quite remarkable. It is without any doubt that the minister of state and higher Education Professor Jack Fame Ndonga a renowned Elite in the region is the promoter of the site which attracts thousands of wildlife passionate and adventurers at the site. This has led to adjacent trades to development from the area such as the sale of souvenirs by the local people, the option of hunting and wildlife camping. Nevertheless, if wildlife isn't good enough the renowned Florence hotel and Bengo Hotel will offer a splendid comfort with a view of the whole town and regular trips offered in the hinterlands.

In terms of social amenities some elites passionate about sports in the likes of Mr Noah Alima who do launch yearly competitive sports such as lawn tennis and awards being offered raising up to one-million-franc cfa to the winner both male and female. This has called hundreds of visitors both nationally and internationally and has made some change their minds and took permanent residence in the town. Moreover, some elites who developed their activities in the technical sector have attracted donors such as the Elecnor Foundation who offered a Renewable energy source to the Don Bosco Technical institution. These aids have been able to reduce their energy dependency.

Furthermore, with the advent of the tarring of the Ebolowa – Yaoundé Road local elites have decided to invest much more in the interurban transportation vehicle by introducing new and more secured packages for the sake of their clients this has gone a long way to increase jobs in terms of customer services and the competition has giving raise to fall in transport fees which was previously 3000frs to 3500frs and now has dropped to 1500frs for Economic class and 2000 for business class.

On the other hand, in the field of education, they have been an influx of private school investment in all levels be it Nursery, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. Data from the MINESEC, MINEDUB show that in 2019 Nursery school English and French system of education cumulated to 153 and the primary section respectively 149. In the 2020 the analysis showed an increase in Nursery schools which summed to 188 and 226 for primary education

respectively. This indicated an estimated 10% increase in Nursery Education and 21% increase in Primary education in just a year.

Finally, healthcare investment by elites hasn't been yet opened to the general public though there are many who run these healthcare centres they are usually irregularly founded. The field recherche estimated that the state is aware of their presence and usually call upon them to obtain all the information necessary to run these structures but usually long and costly. The hypothesis that the Elites influence has brought about development is ones more verified.

5.0.4- Hypothesis 3: Long run government planning is highly responsible for the development of Ebolowa

Following the recherche carried out in the town of Ebolowa on the impact of the government to the development of the town, we devised few parameters which was to assist us in having an overall view of its activities and the relative impact in the town. Economic, political, social, infrastructural, touristic, agricultural, security, health, energy and administrative support where the indicators chosen for evaluation.

As far as economic engagements are concerned, the Cameroonian government from the recherche have proven its determination when it comes to facilitating development mechanism such as the assembly factory, the construction of the refrigerated warehouse, the BEAC central bank currently been constructed, roads linking major outlets Yaoundé- Ebolowa, Ebolowa-Kye-Ossi, (Equatorial Guinee and Gabon).Nevertheless, the Ebolowa-Kribi road passing through Akom II to facilitate the access of the kribi deep sea port to the subregions.

Moreover, the government has been keen to decentralise its organs in the hand of regional council with regional president Emmanuel Mvé Elemva to be able to run their jurisdictions without much administrative delays. By this act the Cameroonian government has built a regional council headquarters and allocated a budget of 3 billion Francs CFA partitioned as follows: 40% for the administrative running cost and 60% for its missions of investment. The actions of the Feicom through the construction of its regional office is a clear engagement of local development push by the state and not to forget the construction of the Ebolowa Urban council which are decisive tools for the promotion of local government.

Furthermore, social and touristic investment have been engaged by the state through the creation of an artificial lake in the town and entertainment equipment for leisure, the Nkolandom touristic site and the construction of social housing to host the increasing number of middle-class citizens who are in need of shelter. To consolidate the touristic potential the government constructed the 3-star agropastoral hotel (hotel Bengo) which have greatly

improved the status of the town in terms of architectural design and development of the touristic potential.

In the same vein, to be able to support touristic potential and new fast-growing business and socio-economic growth the government recently built a brand new and equipped medical referral hospital which has the capacity of over 500 patients and for any complete medical check-up the director informed the general public to be at 50,000frs CFA instead of 90 000frs or 100 000frs being practised in other services.

Moreover, gain, the instalment of video camera surveillance system in the entire nation and Ebolowa in particular has brought to a low according to our recherche the number of violence which usually are being committed on the streets. This has been justified to us as the inhabitant are aware that they are being observed so in case of any trouble there is always a way of tracing back.

Finally, the politics of accompanying local community, Elites, through the law which are been put in place has brought a huge number of foreign investments in the town from the attractive tax laws for foreign and local investors to materialise their projects has great ease great ambitions. This is confirmed by the Mbalam project: The Mbalam iron ore project includes the development of iron ore deposits in Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, AustSino and Bestway Finance Ltd are the local firm which is an indication of good partnership and trust with local partners. A railway system of 510km line between Mbarga and Cameroon, to the kribi deep sea port in the mineral terminal and a 70km rail spur to Nabeba. Phase II will include the development of the itabirite deposits.

The government has the obligation to provide, accompany and safeguard the development of its area of influence by all possible means. That is the outcome of the recherche which confirm the hypothesis that the government has highly been a major actor of development in fact its role can't be undermined as all activities are validated by its specialised arms thus validates the three hypotheses.

5.1- CONCLUSION

The agropastoral show was embraced by the former President of Cameroon Ahidjo who made its holding coincide with the political party meeting. The party meeting ended on the eve and the agropastoral show was then continued this can be seen from the Bafoussam in 1977, Bertoua in 1981. The results reveal that the agropastoral show of Ebolowa was long ago planned by the government but due to the Economic crisis of the 90s it was disrupted and postponed 30years ahead

Moreover, the aim of the agropastoral show was a means of developing the administrative and agricultural infrastructure in the regions which hosted the events in the case of Ebolowa the 3-star hotel Bengo is a clear indication of state and private involvement

The agropastoral show did also lead to the training of rural consultants, agricultural technicians and engineers through various academic and professional institutions such as regional colleges of Agriculture (Ebolowa).

Another great stride in this light was the establishment of agricultural banks and other input institutions. Taking into account the fact that a larger number of the country's population depended on agriculture for livelihood, the state embarked on assuring that it did move from subsistent to commercial Agriculture.

Government action was further geared towards promoting high and equilibrium growth, principally in the domains of Agricultural modernization, development of industries and acceleration of collective equipment. Thus, the region of the south was partitioned into agricultural zones: plantain cultivation is predominantly seen in Mvangan, Maize cultivation in Mengong, palm oil and Hevea in Meyomessala, Cassava in Sangmelima and cocoa and Banana plantations in Ngoulemakong.

The responses further revealed that the agropastoral show saw the tarring of the whole town of Ebolowa and some major linking road as Ebolowa Yaoundé though the kribi Ebolowa line is still under construction.

Furthermore, the CRTV broadcast studios have been constructed for the event coupled with the Regional Hospital which are currently being utilised.

Again, the responses further revealed the mismanagement of the factoring in charge of assembling tractor's spare part abandoned with no proper reason which could have reduced the percentage of unemployed youth.

Difficulties encountered in the field of MINEPAT the small envelope intended for the monitoring of projects; the lack of logistics for optimal project monitoring; the insufficient maturation of budgeted projects

Although there is not yet a railway in the Southern Region, the national railway scheme provides for a line that will connect the city of Mokolo (in the Far North Region) to Mballam and Kribi in the South.

The Southern Region has benefited from the project to strengthen Cameroon's energy plan, with the construction of two hydroelectric dams (Memve'ele and Mekin). Operations to improve household access to electricity continue

The development of fisheries, aquaculture and fishing industries benefits from the important hydrographic network, particularly with its opening to the Atlantic Ocean.

This research, as it is often the case with social research, also encountered certain challenges such as public criticism. Many people argued that it is not proper to inquire into the agropastoral event. Most of the subjects were reluctant to volunteer information despite the assurance that they would remain anonymous. These subjects indicated after the interview that the questions asked were not to be investigated at their regional level instead national level. Some indicated after the interview that the study was controversial because it involved ethical and financial issues. Owing to the fact that during research period, a mission was detached from the presidency to investigate a social tension which sprawl from the fact that, during the agropastoral show of 2011 the road Ebolowa-Akom II was to be linked by tarre and 10years later, still no signs of work. Through some investigation I came up with some information highlighting that the budget for the road construct is available but the issue is that they have been some unusual money transactions between two companies. Each paid commissions to some officials so as to obtain the contract and neither of the company or government officials who received the pay is willing to allow the former to obtain the contract. Thus, the recherche on the impact of the agropastoral show was threatening some delegations for fear that the research could be initiated by the government to hold or determine responsibilities. The researcher also discovered that others were unwilling or unable to give details of their experiences in public affairs. Notwithstanding these problems, the responses obtained are genuine.

Cameroon's post-independence development drive was based principally on planned development and self-reliance. These were among other things to promote and enhance agricultural production and productivity entailed in Five Years Development Plans through ideological spurs like: the operations "Sahel Vert" and "Green Revolutions". Agriculture was practised in its broadest sense, including stockbreeding and fisheries, in order to encourage food crop production and discourage the importation of rice, maize, sugar, meat and fish. (George & Jude , 2017).

5.2- RECOMMENDATIONS

Digital achieving is supposed to be envisaged as there was a problem of loss of data due to the fact that the data centre wasn't available. This is the case of the Regional Delegation of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) and the Ebolowa Urban City council.

The farmers are unaware of the different government policies/schemes that are helpful for them in various problems related to agriculture. The implementation of an integrated communication and information plan for the population on the various themes of development of the country could be prove effective.

A clear lack of coherent management of funds, thus the neglect of the assembly factory due to incompetency thus the training of professionals in the sector will profit the development of the town.

Again, more finances should be allocated for the youth program so as to encourage youth in the domain of agriculture through facilitation of the agricultural loan and the requirements of eligibility which is often too lengthy.

According to (Breese, Heckerman, & Kadie, 1998), Collaborative Filtering is a technique used in Recommender Systems. Collaborative Filtering is a method of making instinctive prognosis (filtering) about the interests of a user by collecting liking or taste information from many users(collaborating). This could be useful in maintaining good information about climatic changes and new agricultural methods.

According to (UNESCO, 2007) The central participation of the local stakeholders to the definition and management of their cultural landscapes is not only a question of democracy, but also an essential component of the long-term efficiency of their preservation and management. Recognition of an agropastoral territory as cultural landscape and its management must be a common project, established by the local actors (breeders, farmers, hunters, authorities, governmental decision-makers, heritage and nature protectors, research experts...) in consultation with regional and national authorities, and shared by the visitors and the persons concerned by the protection of cultural and natural heritage.

To enable forward development, activities of the agropastoral systems and their landscapes must find a medium way between museumification for tourism's sake and total amnesia, in order to both preserve their heritage values and keeping themselves economical viable in a modern context. These agropastoral systems actually demonstrate qualities of flexibility, adaptability to local and world movements and market changes, and even resilience (their ability to regenerate themselves after a down period). (UNESCO, 2007).

Find a common language between stakeholders (researchers, farmers, managers and administrations...) and the different regions; to build up a corpus of common definitions of concepts and purposes; (UNESCO, 2007).

Implement exemplary aid operations to regions in difficulties or to dynamic projects; involve training establishments (universities, schools...); create research and development

experimental groups; participate to educative programmes, increase awareness of the larger public. (UNESCO, 2007).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Acho-chi , C. (1998). *Sustainable self-development efforts in Cameroon grass fields. Development in Practice* 8(3): 366.
- Adam, A. (1977). *Le long voyage des gens du fleuve. Paris: Maspéro. [Google Scholar]*.
- Adger , N., & Winkles , A. (2007). *Vulnerability, poverty and sustaining wellbeing, published in Handbook of Sustainable Development, . Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, Cheltenham.*
- Adhikari, B. (2011). *Poverty reduction through promoting alternative livelihoods: implications for marginal drylands. J Int Dev. doi:10.1002/jid.1820*
- Adrijana , N.-K. (2015). "Education As An Indicator Of Development On The Road To The Knowledge Economy," *Interdisciplinary Management Research, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek, Faculty of Economics, Croatia, vol. 11, pages 549-557.*
- Ahidjo, Ahmadou. (n.d.). Ahidjo, Recueil des discours, p.5. Retrieved 10 10, 2021, from <https://www.cairn.info/l-etat-au-cameroun--9782724605105-page-333.htm>
- Al-Sha'ar, H. A. (2010). *The History of Trans Jordan in Ottoman Period (922H-1337G/1516H-1918G). Amman: Ministry of Culture.*
- Ambe, J. N. (2002). *Barriers to community participation in development planning: Lessons from the Mutengene (Cameroon) Self-help Water Project Community. Development Journal* 37(3): 233–248.
- Anderson , P., & Lorch, R. P. (n.d.). *Agricultural Growth is the Key to Poverty Alleviation in Low Income Developing Countries, In the Unfinished Agenda: Perspectives on overcoming Poverty and Environmental Degradation, Wash.*
- Anielski, M., & Rowe, J. (1998). *The Genuine Progress Indicator—1998 Update. Redefining Prog. Updat.* 1999, 67.
- Anyanwu , C. (1992). *Community development. The Nigerian perspective. Gabesther Educational Publishers, Ibadan.*
- Arcadia, P. (2018, 07). *American Traditions: A Short History of Agricultural Fairs. Arcadia, Publishing;. Retrieved 09 25, 2021, from Arcadia Publishing: <https://www.arcadiapublishing.com/Navigation/Community/Arcadia-and-THP-Blog/August-2018/American-Traditions-A-Short-History-of-Agricultur>*
- Asadullah, M. N., & Savoia, A. (2018). *Poverty reduction during 1990–2013: Did Millennium Development Goals adoption and state capacity matter? World Dev.* 2018, 105, 70–82. [CrossRef].
- Asefa, S. (2005). *The Concept of Sustainable Development: An Introduction, published in The Economics of Sustainable Development, W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. Michigan.*

- Austin, G. (2004). *Markets with, without, and in spite of states: West Africa in the pre-colonial nineteenth century (Working Papers of the Global Economic History Network)*. London School of Economics. [Google Scholar].
- Baker, D., DeLong, J. B., & Krugman, P. R. (2005). *Asset returns and economic growth. Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, 1*, 289-330.
- Balzul, M. (1994). *Participation, development and social structure. An empirical study in a developing Country*. University Press of America, New York.
- Barbier, E. (2010). *Poverty, development, and environment. Environ Dev Econ 15(06):635–660*.
- Bartenev, V., & Glazunova, E. (2013). *International development cooperation. set of lectures. Moscow: World Bank*. (V. Bartenev, & E. Glazunova, Eds.)
- Baumol, W., Litan, R., & Schramm, C. (2007). *Good Capitalism, Bad Capitalism, and the Economics of Growth and Prosperity*. Yale University Press, New Haven, London.
- Beauregard Small Area Plan. (2012). *Community Facilities and Infrastructure, 108-117*, Retrieved from <https://www.alexandriava.gov/uploadedFiles/BeauregardSAPAdoptedCommunityFacilities.pdf>, Last Accessed MAY 15, 2022.
- Beeferman, L., & Wain, A. (2016). *Infrastructure : Defining Matters*. Harvard University. Retrieved 05 2022, 16, from <http://www.law.harvard.edu/programs/lwp/pensions/publications/INFRASTRUCTURE%20DEFINING%20MATTERS%20FINAL.pdf>,
- Beintema, N., & Elliott, H. (2009). *Setting meaningful investment targets in agricultural research and development: challenges, opportunities and fiscal realities. In: Proceedings of the expert meeting on how to feed the world in 2050, Rome*. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome, 24–26 June 2009.
- Berry, S. S. (1984). *The food crisis and agrarian change in africa: A review essay. African Studies Review, 27(2)*, 59–112. [Crossref], [Google Scholar].
- Biniasz, M. (2016). *Erie County Agricultural Society*. New York, Hamburg: Arcadia Publishing Incorporated.
- Binswanger, H., & Pingali, P. (1988). *Technological priorities for farming in Sub-Saharan Africa*.
- Binswanger, HP. ; Nguyen, T. (2004). *Scaling up community-driven development for dummies. World Bank*. Washington, DC.
- Bjornlund, H; van Rooyen, A; Stirzaker, R. (2017). *Profitability and productivity barriers and opportunities in small-scale irrigation schemes. International Journal of Water Resources Development, 33(5)*, 690–704. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1080/07900627.2016>
- Blofield, M. (2011). *‘Desigualdad y política en América Latina’*, *Journal of Democracy en Español*, 3, 58–74.

- Bobylev, N. (2008). *URBANIZATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY*.
- Bodley, J. H. (2008). *Victims of Progress*. London: AltaMira Press.
- Bolding, A. (2004). *In hot water: A study on sociotechnical intervention models and practices of water use in smallholder agriculture, Nyanyadzi catchment, Zimbabwe [Doctoral dissertation]*. Wageningen University. [Google Scholar].
- Boos, A., & Holm-Müller, K. (2015). *The Zambian Resource Curse and its influence on Genuine Savings as an indicator for weak sustainable development*. *Environ. Dev. Sustain.* 2015, 18, 881–919. [CrossRef].
- Boserup, E. B. (1965). *The conditions of agricultural growth*. Allen and Unwin. London.
- Breese, J. S., Heckerman, D., & Kadie, C. (1998). *Empirical Analysis of Predictive Algorithms for Collaborative Filtering*. in *proceedings of the 14th conference on Uncertainty in Artificial intelligence*.
- Brett, E. A. (1988). *Adjustment and the state: problem of Administrative Reform*. *IDS Bulletin* 19(4): 4.
- Brundtland, G. H. (1987). *Our Common Future* [Report by the] World Commission on Environment and Development ;; [Chairman: Gro Harlem Brundtland]. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Bryson, J. (2004). *Strategic planning for public and nonprofit organizations: A guide to strengthening and sustaining organizational achievement (3rd ed.)*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Cameroon Tribune. (2021, 12 06). *ebolowa-regional-hospital-aptly-constructed ,equipped facility* . (E. Amabo, Ed.) Retrieved 02 27, 2022, from Cameroon Tribune: <https://www.cameroon-tribune.cm/article.html/43893/en.html/ebolowa-regional-hospital-aptly-constructed->
- Carson, H. (2010). *California State Fair*. California: Arcadia Publishing. doi:9780738580890
- Carteron, B. (1998). *Le renouveau des comices agricoles en Anjou: du progrès par l'excellence au vertus de la tradition*. Halshs-00261023.
- Charlier, F., & N'Cho-Oguie, C. (2009). *Sustaining Reformsfor Inclusive Growth IN CAMEROON*. Washington DC 20433.
- Chia Ngam, C., & Kaze Tindo, N. S. (2020). *Chieftaincy and Decentralization in Cameroon:Unmasking the Opportunities and Challenges in Context* (Vol. 8). doi: 2456-8023
- Christiaensen , L., & Demery , L. (2007). *Down to earth: agriculture and poverty in Africa*. Working paper no2010/35, world Bank. Washington, DC.
- Cities. Alliance. (2006). *Guide to City Development Strategies: Improving Urban Performance*. Washington D.C.: Cities Alliance.
- City Alliance. (2005). *Annual Report*. Washington D.C.

- Cohen, M., & Uphoff, N. (1980). *Participation's place in rural development: Seeking clarity through specificity*. *World Development* 8(3): 213–235.
- Colorado. (2016). . *Infrastructure Development for the Colorado Aerotropolis Study Area. HDR*. Retrieved 05 2022, 16, from <https://www.codot.gov/projects/aerotropolis/reports/visioning-study-infrastructure.pdf>,
- Cornwall, J. L. (2018). "economic growth". *Encyclopedia Britannica*, 4 Oct. 2018, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/economic-growth>. Accessed 27 February 2022.
- Craig, G. (1998). Community development in a global context: *Community Development Journal* 33 (1): 4.
- Culture in Rio+20. (n.d.). Available online: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/themes/culture-anddevelopment/the-future-we-want-the-role-of-culture/culture-in-rio-20/> (accessed on 13 February 2020).
- De Wilde, J. C. (1967). *Experiences with agricultural development in tropical Africa, Vol. 2: The case studies*. Johns Hopkins Press. [Google Scholar].
- Demmers, J., Jilberto, A., & Hogenboom, B. (2004). *Good Governance and democracy in a world of neoliberal regimes*. In *Good Governance in the Era of Global Neoliberalism*; Routledge: London, UK, 2004; pp. 1–37.
- Dercon , S. (2009). *Rural Poverty: Old Challenges in New Contexts*. university press. doi:DOI:10.1093/WBRO/LKP003
- Dongmo, C. (2008). "Green Revolution and Food SelfSufficiency: Cameroon's Land Theory of Economic Development", *Cameroon-Link, Cameroon*, June.
- Dowler, A., & Galvin, E. R. (2011). *Money, trade and trade routes in pre-Islamic North Africa. Research Publication No. 176, British Museum*. [Google Scholar]. (A. Dowler, & E. R. Galvin, Eds.)
- ECON & CLG, U. (2005). *The Impacts of City Development Strategies*. Oslo, Norway, Broadway NSW: ECON Analysis & Centre for Local Government, University of Technology, Sydney.
- Eisenstadt, S. (1952). "The Place of Elites and Primary Groups in the Absorption of Immigrants in Israel. *American journal of socioogy*, 57, 227-230.
- Elecnor Foundation. (n.d.). PROJET ÉNERGIE SOLAIRE POUR L'ÉDUCATION. *elecnor foundation*. Retrieved 02 2022, 23, from https://fundacionelecnor.com/fr/infrastructure_sociale-projet_energie-solaire-pour-leducation.aspx
- Elkington, J. (1997). *Cannibals with Forks, the Triple Bottom Line of the 21st*.
- Escobar, A. (1988). *Power and Visibility: Development and the Invention and Management of the Third World*. *Cultural Anthropology*, 3(4), 428-443.
- Escobar, A. (1991). *Anthropology and the Development Encounter: The Making and Marketing of Development Anthropology*. *American Ethnologist*,.

- Escobar, A. (1992). *Imagining a Post-Development Era? Critical Thought, Development and Social Movements*. *Social Text*, 31(32), 20-56. . Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.2307/466217>
- Escobar, A. (1995). *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*. Princeton: Princeton University Press. .
- Escobar, A. (1997). "The Making and Unmaking of the Third World through Development." In Majid Rahnema and Victoria Bawtree (eds.), *The Post-Development Reader*, . London: : Zed Books.
- Escobar, A. (2000). *Beyond the Search for a Paradigm? Post-development and Beyond*. *Development*, 43(4), 11-14. <https://doi.org/10.1057/palgrave.development.1110188>.
- Escobar, A. (2004). *Beyond the Third World: Imperial Globality, Global Coloniality and Anti-Globalisation Social Movements*. *Third World Quarterly*, 25(1), 207-230.
- Evenson RE, Gollin D. (2003). *Assessing the impact of the green revolution, 1960 to 2000*. *Science* 300:758–762.
- Fanso, V G. (1989). *Cameroon History for Secondary Schools and Colleges*, p. 170.
- Fanso, V. G. (1989). *Cameroon History for Secondary Schools and Colleges: The Colonial and PostColonial Periods*, London, Macmillan.
- Ferguson, J. (1990). *The Anti-politics Machine: "Development", Depoliticization, and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press. .
- Ferguson, J. (1997). "Anthropology and Its Evil Twin: 'Development' in the Constitution of a Discipline". In Frederick Cooper and Randall Packard (eds.), *International Development and the Social Sciences*, 150-175. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Food and Agriculture Organization. (2009). *Technical papers from the Expert Meeting on How to Feed the World in 2050*. FAO. Retrieved 10 11, 2018, from <http://www.fao.org/wsfs/forum2050/wsfs-forum/en/on> [Google Scholar]
- Friedman, J. T. (2006). *Beyond the Post-Structural Impasse in the Anthropology of Development*. *Dialectical Anthropology*, 30, 201-225. <http://doi.org/10.1007/s10624-007-9006-9>.
- Fuglie, K., & Rada , N. (2013). *Resources, policies, and agricultural productivity in sub-Saharan Africa (Economic Research Report 145)*. Economic Research Services, US Department of Agriculture. [Crossref], [Google Scholar].
- Fuller, D. (2003). *African crops in prehistoric southeast Asia: A critical review*. In K. Neumann, A. Butler, & S. Kahlheber (Eds.), *Food, fuel and fields: Progress in African archaeobotany (pp. 239–271)*. Heinrich-Barth-Institute. [Google Scholar].
- Galtung J. et al. . (1980). *Self-reliance: A strategy for development*. L'ouverture publications, London.
- Galtung J. et Al. . (1980). *Self-reliance: A strategy for development*. L'ouverture publications, London. (G. J. Al., Ed.)

- Gatzweiler , F., Baumüller , H., von Braun , J., & Ladenburge, C. (2011). *Marginality: addressing the ZEF working paper no 77, Center for Development Research*,.
- George , F. K., & Jude , K. K. (2017). *Understanding Agro-pastoral Shows in a Planned Economy (1973-1987): the Case of Cameroon*. Scholars Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. doi:ISSN 2347-9493
- Geschiere, P. (1995). Geschiere P. 1995: Culture: Pandora's box? Paper presented at the conference 'Good Governance for Africa: Whose Governance?' organised by the University of Limburg and ECDPM Maastricht, 23–24 November 1995.
- GHK. (2000). . *City Development Strategies (CDSs) Taking Stock and Signposting the Way Forward A Discussion Report for DFID (UK) and the World Bank*. London.
- Gibb, K., Lawson, L., Williams, J., & McLaughlin, M. (2020). *The Impact of social housing: economic, social, health and wellbeing*.
- Giovannucci, D., Scherr, S., Nierenberg, D., & al. (2012). *food and agriculture: the future of sustainability. A strategic input to the sustainable Development in the 21st century (SD21) project, UNDESA*. New York. Retrieved from http://www.un.org/esa/dsd/dsd_sd21st/21_pdf/agriculture_and_food_the_future_of_sustainability_web.pdf
- Glasson, J., Therivel, R., & Chadwi, A. (1999). *Introduction to Environmental Impact Assessment*. (3rd, Ed.)
- Gooneratne, W., & Mbilinyi , M. (1992). *People's responses to the economic crisis in Eastern and Southern Africa. Reviving local self-reliance*. UNCRD, Japan. (W. Gooneratne, & M. Mbilinyi, Eds.)
- Gorbachev, M. (2006). *A New Glasnost for Global Sustainability, published in The Future of Sustainability, Springer, Dordrecht* .
- Graaf, & Dewulf. (2010). . *Applying the lessons of strategic urban planning learned in the developing world to the Netherlands: A case study of three industrial area development projects. Habitat International 34, 471-477*.
- Grawitz, M. (1996). *Méthodes des sciences sociales* (Vol. 10). (1. Dalloz, Ed.) doi:2247023835, 9782247023837
- Gray, R., Owen , D., & Adams, C. (1996). *Accounting and Accountability, Prentice Hall Europe, Great Britain*. Retrieved 09 27, 2021, from <https://www.ipl.org/essay/Theory-Of-Stakeholder-Theory-PJ7CEQGSWU>
- Griggs , D., Stafford Smith , M., Rockström , J., Öhman , M. C., Gaffney , O., Glaser , G., . . . Shyamsundar , P. (2013). *An integrated framework for sustainable development goals Vol. 19, No. 4. Ecology and Society*. Resilience Alliance Inc. Retrieved from <http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ES-07082-190449>
- Griggs, D., Smith, M. S., Rockström, J., Öhman, M. C., Gaffney, O., Glaser, G., . . . Shyamsundar, P. (2014). *An integrated framework for sustainable development goals. Ecol. Soc. 2014, 19, 49. [CrossRef]*.

- Guillaume D Orange. (n.d.). Where there is a will, there is a path. Retrieved from <https://penseedujour.net/>
- Güney, T. (2017). *Governance and sustainable development: How effective is governance?* *J. Int, Trade Econ. Dev* 201726, 316–335. [CrossRef].
- Halla, F. (2007). . A SWOT analysis of strategic urban development planning: The case of Dares Salaam city in Tanzania. *Habitat International*, 31, 130-142.
- Hazell , P., & Wood, S. (2008). *Drivers of change in global agriculture. Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci* 363(1491):495–515.
- Hazell, P. (2010). *An assessment of the impact of agricultural research in South Asia since the green revolution. In: Pingali P, Evenson RE (eds) Handbook of agricultural economics, vol 4. Elsevier BV, Amsterdam, pp 3469–3530.*
- Heady, D. D., & Hodge, A. (2009). *The effect of population growth on economic growth: A meta-regression analysis of the macroeconomic literature. Population and Development Review*, 35, 221-248.
- Healey, P. (2004a). The treatment of space and place in the new strategic spatial planning in Europe. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 28(1):, 45–67.
- Healey, P. (2004b.). Creativity and Urban Governance. *Policy Studies*, 25(2):, 87–102. doi:DOI: 10.1080/0144287042000262189
- Henry, A. D., & Vollan, B. (2014). *Networks and the Challenge of Sustainable Development. Annu. Rev. Environ. Resour.* 39, 583–610. [CrossRef].
- Herd, R. (2010). *Development aid and agriculture. In: Pingali P, Evenson RE (eds) Handbook of agricultural economics, vol 4. Elsevier BV, Amsterdam, pp 3253–3304.*
- Higley , J., & Burton , M. (2006). *Elite Foundations of Liberal Democracy, Lanham, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.*
- Hoffmann-Lange, U. (2018). *'Methods of Elite Identification'. In Best H., Higley J. (eds) Palgrave Handbook of Political Elites, London, Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 79–92.*
- Hooke, R. L., Martín-Duque, J. F., & Pedraza, J. (2012). *Land transformation by humans: A review Roger. GSA Today* 2012, 22, 4–10. [CrossRef].
- Horizon Journal. (2016, 07 04). (C. Cartier-Santino, Editor) Retrieved 18/01/2021, from <https://www.horizons-journal.fr/plus-de-vingt-mille-personnes-au-comice-de-droue>.
- Humboldt County General Plan. (2007). *Community Infrastructure and Services Element.(pp. 7-1 - 7-64)* .. Retrieved 05 2022, 15, from <http://www.humboldt.gov/DocumentCenter/View/2096>,
- Hutton, W., & Tenfford. (2003). *Advantages And Disadvantages Of Environmental Impact Assessment.* Retrieved 09 26, 2021, from <https://www.ipl.org/essay/Theory-Of-Stakeholder-Theory-PJ7CEQGSWU>
- Hyden , G. (1983). *No short cut to progress. African Development in perspective.London.*

- I.A.F.E. (1885). *History of Fairs*. Retrieved 09 25, 2021, from International Association of Fair & Exposition: <https://www.fairsandexpos.com/History-of-Fairs>
- I.F.D.P. (2009). *Institute for Food and Development Policy Fact sheet Alliance for the Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA)*.
- Iiffe, J. (2007). *Africans: The history of a continent (2nd ed.)*. Cambridge University Press. [Crossref], [Google Scholar].
- Inikori, J. (2003). *The struggle against the transatlantic slave trade: The role of the state*. In S. A. Diouf (Ed.), *Fighting the slave trade: West African strategies* (pp. 170–198). Ohio University Press. [Google Scholar].
- Innes, J. E.; Booher, D. E. (1999). *Consensus building and complex adaptive systems: A framework for evaluating collaborative planning*. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 65(4), 412-423.
- Innes, J. (2004). . *Consensus Building: Clarifications for the Critics*. *Planning Theory* 3(5), 5-20.
- Innes, J. E. (1996). . *Planning through consensus building: A new view of the comprehensive planning ideal*. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 62(4), 460–472. doi:10.1080/01944369608975712.
- Innes, J. E., & Booher, D. E. (2010). *planning with Complexity : An Introduction to collaborative rationality for public policy (Vol. first)*. New York: Taylor & Francis Group.
- Innes, J.E. & Booher, D.E. (2004). *Reframing Public Participation Strategies for the 21st Century*. *Planning Theory and Practice*,. Retrieved 20/01/2021, from [https://www.scirp.org/\(S\(351jmbntvnsjt1aadkposzje\)\)/reference/ReferencesPapers.aspx?ReferenceID=1676880](https://www.scirp.org/(S(351jmbntvnsjt1aadkposzje))/reference/ReferencesPapers.aspx?ReferenceID=1676880)
- Invest in Cameroon. (2015). Cameroun : le collège régional d’agriculture d’Ebolowa lancera un module de formation sur la transformation du cacao. *Invest in Cameroon*.
- Islam, S. (2004). “*Who Benefits, How Benefits*”: *The Political Economy of Grameen Bank’s Microcredit Programme in Rural Bangladesh*. *Oriental Anthropologists*, 4(1), 1-17.
- Islam, S. (2010). *Indigenous People, NGOs and the Politics of Alternative Development Discourse in Bangladesh*. *Dhaka University Journal of Development Studies*, 1, 79-89.
- Islam, S. (2015). *Pursuing Alternative Development: Indigenous People, Ethnic Organization and Agency*. London: Palgrave MacMillan.
- Islam, S. (2017). *Culture, Health and Development in South Asia: Arsenic Poisoning in Bangladesh*. London and New York: Routledge. .
- Ismi, D. (2004). *Impoverishing a continent: The World Bank and the IMF in Africa*. www.halifaxinitiative.org [Google Scholar].
- Johnston B, Mellor J . (1961). *The role of agriculture in economic development*. *Am Econ Rev* 51:566–593.

- Kassaye, M. (2017). *The effect of external debt on economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa (Doctoral Dissertation)*. Center for African and Oriental Studies, Addis Ababa University. [Google Scholar].
- Kates, R. W., & Parris, T. M. (2003). *Long-term trends and a sustainability transition*. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 2003, 100, 8062–8067. [CrossRef].
- Kemp, R., Parto, S., & Gibson, R. B. (2005). *Governance for sustainable development: Moving from theory to practice*. *Int. J. Sustain. Dev.* 2005, 8, 12–30. [CrossRef].
- Khan, S. R. (2012). 'The Sociology of Elites', *Annual Review of Sociology*, 38, 361–377.
- Kherallah, M., Delgado, C., Gabre-Madhin, E., Minot, N., & Johnson, M. (2000). *The road half travelled: Agricultural market reform in Sub-Saharan Africa*. International Food Policy Research Institute. [Google Scholar].
- King, C. S. (1998). *The Question of Participation: Toward Authentic Public Participation in Public Administration*. *Public Administration Review*, 58(4), 317-329.
- Kretzmann, J., & McKnight, J. (1993). *Building communities from the inside out: Aoward finding and mobilizing a community's assets*.
- Le Blanc, D., Liu, W., O'Conner, D. D., & Zubcevic, I. (2012). *Developemnt cooperation in the light of sustainable development and the SDGs: Preliminary exploration of the issues, UNDESA: rIO+20 working papers*. New York, NY.
- Leal Filho, W., Azeiteiro, U., Alves, F., Pace, P., Mifsud, M., Brandli, L., . . . Disterheft, A. (2018). *Reinvigorating the sustainable development research agenda: The role of the sustainable development goals (SDG)*. *Int. J. Sustain. Dev. World Ecol.* 2018, 25, 131–142. [CrossRef].
- L'Echo Republicain. (2019`, 03 30). *lechorepublicain*. Retrieved 2021/01/18, from https://www.lechorepublicain.fr/courville-sur-eure-28190/actualites/le-comice-agricole-se-prepare-deja_13528957/#refresh.
- Levine, V. T. (1971). *The Cameroon Federal Republic, Ithaca and London, Cornell University Press, , p.161-166*.
- Li, Z. (2003). *Weak or strong sustainab-exploring the eco-limits of development—Discussing from the eco-limits of natural resources consumpconsumption china popul environ* 13. 1–4.
- Linden, E. (2017). *Remember the population bomb? It's still ticking*. *New York Times: Sunday Review*, 4.
- Lipper, L., Pingali, P., & Zurek, M. (2007). *Less-favoured areas: looking beyond agriculture towards ecosystem services*. In: Ruben R, Pender J, Kuyvenhoven A (eds) *Sustainable poverty reduction in less-favoured areas*. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, pp 442–460.
- Lipton M. (2005). *The family farm in a globalizing world: the role of crop science in alleviatingpoverty*. International Food Policy Research Institute,. Washington, DC.
- López, M. (2013). 'Elite Theory', *Sociopedia*, accessed at <http://www.sagepub.net/isa/resources/pdf/Elitetheory.pdf> on February 15, 2020.

- Lu, Y., Nakicenovic, N., Visbeck, M., & Stevance, A. (2015). *Policy: Five priorities for the UN sustainable development goals*. *Nat. News* 2015, 520, 432. [CrossRef].
- Marache, C. (2009). « Encourager plus que l'agriculture. Le rôle du comice central agricole de la Double dans le développement rural local », *Ruralia* [En ligne], 16/17 | 2005, mis en ligne le 01 juillet 2009, consulté le 13 octobre 2020. URL : <http://journal>.
- Mary, L. M. (2011). *Nebraska State Fair*. Nebraska: Arcadia Publishing. doi:9780738583273
- Mathieu, M. (n.d.). Origines du nom Ebolowa - Cameroun. *CAMEROON GUIDE*. Retrieved 11 22, 2021, from <http://cameroun-guide.com/articles?id=161&cat=origines-du-nom-ebolowa-cameroun>
- Matthews, S. (2004). *Post-Development Theory and the Question of Alternatives: A View from Africa*. *Third World Quarterly*, 25(2), 373-384. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0143659042000174860>.
- Mattingly, D. J. (2017). *The Garamantes and the origins of Saharan Trade*. In D. Mattingly, V. Leitch, C. Duckworth, A. Cuénod, M. Sterry, & F. Cole (Eds.), *Trade in the ancient Sahara and beyond* (pp. 53–208). . [Crossref],[Google Scholar]. Cambridge University Press.
- MCC. (2017, 02). *Compact Development Guidance: Compact Development Guidance. Millennium Challenge Corporation*. Retrieved 05 2022, 23, from <https://www.mcc.gov/resources/story/story-cdg-chapter-3-guidelines-for-constraints-to-economic-growth-analysis>
- McCullough, E. B. (2017). *Labor productivity and employment gaps in Sub-Saharan Africa*. *Food Policy*, 67, 133–152. Retrieved from - <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodpol.2016.09.013> [Crossref], [PubMed], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
- Mendes, A., Bertella, M., & Teixeira, R. (2014). *Industrialization in sub-Saharan Africa and import substitution policy*. *Brazilian Journal of Political Economy*, 34(1), 120–138. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1590/S0101-31572014000100008> [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
- Meng, Z. (2002). *Cultural ideas and regional sustainable development*. *Hum. Geogr.* 2002, 17, 74–77.
- Meyer, N. (2019). *Good Urban Governance and City Resilience: An Afrocentric Approach to Sustainable Development*. *Sustainability* 2019, 11, 5514. [CrossRef].
- Midgley J. et Al. (1986). *Community participation, social development and the state*. Methuen, New York.
- Miltojevic, V., & Ilic-Krstic, I. (2011). *Cultural Dimension of Sustainable Development as a Presumption of Local Communities Development*. *Qual. Life* 2011, 3, 33–37. [CrossRef].
- MINEPAT. (2020). *(RADEC_SUD) RAPPORT SUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE 2020 DE LA REGION DU SUD*. Ministère de l'Economie, de la Planification et de l'Aménagement du Territoire, EBOLWA.

- Minnis, J., & Beaver, L. (2010). *Michigan State Fair*. Michigan. doi:9780738584058
- Mintzberg, H. (1994). . *The Fall and Rise of Strategic Planning*. Washington D.C.: Prentice Hall.
- Mitchell, P. (2005). *African connections: An archaeological perspective on Africa and the wider world*. Rowman Altamira Press. [Google Scholar].
- Mohan, G. (1997). *Developing Differences: Post-structuralism & Political Economy in Contemporary Development Studies*. *Review of African Political Economy*, 73, 311-328. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03056249708704265> .
- Muff, K., Kapalka, A., & Dyllick, T. (2017). *The Gap Frame—Translating the SDGs into relevant national grand challenges for strategic business opportunities*. *Int. J. Manag. Educ.* 2017, 15, 363–383. [CrossRef].
- Naounamo, L., & Yemefack, M. (2000). *shifting cultivation in the Evergreen forest of southern cameroon: farming systems and soil degradation*. kribi.
- NDO, J. (2021). Ebolowa : Inauguration de la 7ème agence régional du Feicom par le Minddevel Georges Elanga Obam. *237ACTU.COM*. Retrieved 02 26, 2022
- Ndongko, W. A. (1974). *Regional economic planning in Cameroon*, pp. 154-157, (Vol. 9). Hamburg. doi: ISSN 0020-5346,
- Ndongko, W. A. (1975). *Planning for Economic Development in a Federal State: The Case of Cameroon, 1960-1971*, Munchen, Welt Form Verlage,.
- NDONGKO, W. A. (1975). *Planning for Economic Development in a Federal State: The Case of Cameroon, 1960-1971* p. 132. München. doi:3.8039.0107.3
- Nederveen-Pieterse, J. (2000). *After Post-Development*. *Third World Quarterly*, 21(2), 175-191. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436590050004300> .
- Nelson, L. (2007). *The role of the United Nations: from Stockholm to Johannesburg*, published in *Handbook of Globalization and the Environment*, CRC Press, Boca Raton.
- Njoh, A. (2008). *Implications for Africa's transportation system for development in the era of globalization*. *Review of Black Political Economy*, 35(4), 147–162. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12114-008-9032-0> [Crossref], [Google Scholar]
- Nkwi, P. (1997). *Rethinking the role of elites in rural development: A Case Study from Cameroon*. *Journal of Contemporary African Studies* 15 (1).
- Nounamo, L., & Foagueue, A. (1999). *Understanding conflicts between farmers and researchers. the cameroon experience. forest, trees and people newsletter No 39:10-14*.
- Nureev, R. M. (2010). *Ekonomika razvitiya. Modeli stanovleniya rynochnoy ekonomiki*. Moskva: NORM–INFRA.
- Nustad, K. G. (2001). *Development: The Devil We Know?* *Third World Quarterly*, 22(4), 479-489. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01436590120071731> .

- Oakley , P., & Marsden , D. (1984). *Approaches to participation in rural development*. International Labour Office, Geneva.
- OECD, & FAO. (2016). *Agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa: Prospects and challenges for the next decade*. In *OECD-FAO agricultural outlook 2016-2025* (pp. 91). Paris.: OECD Publishing. Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.1787/agr_outlook-2016-en [Google Scholar]
- O'leary, T. (2006). *Asset based approaches to rural community development*, . International Association for Community Development for Carnegie UK Trust.
- Olubode-Awosola, O., Chilonda, P., Minde , I., & Bhatt, Y. (2008). *Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation of Agricultural Performance and Shared Goals in Southern Africa*.
- Otsuka , K., & Kijima , Y. (2010). *Technology policies for a green revolution and agricultural transformation in Africa*. *J Afr Econ* 19:ii60–ii76.
- Pardey, P., Alston, J., & Kang, C. (2012). Agricultural production, productivity and R & D over the past half century: an emerging new world order. Plenary paper presented at the International Association of Agricultural Economists (IAAE) Triennial Conference, Foz do Iguacu, 18–24 August 2012. 2012.
- Peng, G. (2017). *Promoting One Belt And One Road under the sustainable development goals*. *Reg. Econ. Rev.* 2–5. [CrossRef].
- Peterson, E. (2017). The Role of Population in Economic Growth. *Sage Journal*. Retrieved 02 27, 2022, from <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244017736094>
- Pfister, S., Bayer, P., Koehler, A., & Hellweg, S. (2011). *Projected water consumption in future global agriculture: Scenarios and related impacts*. *Science of the Total Environment*, 409(20), 4206–4216. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2011.07.019> [Crossref], [PubMed], [Web of Science ®], [Google Scholar]
- Philippe, H. (1968). *Analyse du sous-développement en Afrique noire: l'exemple de l'économie du Cameroun*, Paris presses universitaires de France, , pp. 249-254.
- Pingali, P. (2001). *Population and technological change in agriculture*. In: Smelser NJ, Baltes PB (eds) *International encyclopedia of the social and behavioral sciences*. Elsevier Science Ltd, Oxford, pp 11742 –11744.
- Pingali, P., (2010). Agriculture renaissance: making “agriculture for development” work in the 21st century. In: Pingali P, Evenson RE (eds) *Handbook of agricultural economics*, vol 4. Elsevier BV, Amsterdam, pp 3867–3894.
- Pingali, P., (2012). *Green revolution: impacts, limits, and the path ahead*. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA*. 109:12302–12308.
- PNUE, & OMT. (2005). *Vers un tourisme durable – Guide à l'usage des décideurs*,. Retrieved 12 02, 2020, from <https://www.unwto.org/fr/sustainable-development>
- Preece, J. (2019). *Understanding approaches to tenant participation in social housing*. *CaCHE*. Retrieved 12 2, 2020, from

<https://housingevidence.ac.uk/wpcontent/uploads/2019/07/190725-understandingapproaches-to-tenant-participation-in-SH.pdf>

- Preiswerk, R. (1980). *Sources of resisting to local self – reliance In: Galtung J. et al. Bogle-L'ouverture Publications, London.*
- Prizzia , R. (2007). *Sustainable Development in an International Perspective, published in Handbook of Globalization and the Environment, . CRC Press, Boca Raton.*
- Rajad. (2012). Comice agro-pastoraux : De Buea 1973 à Ebolowa 2010. *rajad Cameroon.* Retrieved 10` 05, 2021, from <https://rajadcameroun.wordpress.com/2012/11/14/comice-agro-pastoraux-de-buea-1973-a-ebolowa-2010/>
- Rao, J. M., & Storm, S. (2002). *Agricultural globalization in developing countries: Rules, rationales and results. Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. [Google Scholar].*
- Rasoolimanesh , S. M., Badarulzaman , N., & Jaafar , M. (2016). a review of city development strategies success factors. *theoretical and emperical researches in urban management.*
- Reis, E. P., & Moore, M. (2005). *Elite Perceptions of Poverty and Inequality, London, Zed Books.*
- RGPH . (2014). *RGPH (1976, 1987, 2005) ; INS (projections) et INC (carte administrative du Cameroun 1998, superficie continentale).*
- Rockström, J., Steffen, W., Noone, K., Persson, A., Chapin III, F. S., Lambin, E. F., . . . Schellnhuber, H. J. (2009). *A safe operating space for humanity. Nature 2009, 461, 472. [CrossRef] [PubMed].*
- Rodrigue, J-P . (2020). *The Geography of Transport Systems (Vol. Fifth Edition). (J.-P. Rodrigue, Ed.) New York: Routledge.* Retrieved 02 27, 2022, from <https://transportgeography.org>.
- Rogers , P., Jalal , K., & Boyd , J. (2008). *An Introduction to Sustainable Development, Earthscan, London.*
- Ross, E. (2011). *A historical geography of the trans-Saharan trade. In G. Lydon & G. Krätli (Eds.), The trans-Saharan book trade: Manuscript culture, Arabic literacy and intellectual history in Muslim Africa (pp. 1–34). Brill. [Google Scholar].*
- Ruben, R., Pender, J., & Kuyvenhoven, A. (2007). Sustainable poverty reduction in less-favoured areas: problems, options and strategies. *In: Ruben R, Pender J, Kuyvenhoven A (eds) Sustainable poverty reduction in less-favoured areas. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, pp 1–62.*
- Ruben,, R., & Kuyvenhoven, A. (2003). Investing in poor people in less-favoured areas: institutions, technologies and policies for poverty alleviation and sustainable resource use. *Paper presented at the international conference on staying poor:.. chronic poverty and development policy, University of Manchester, Manchester, 7–9 March 2003.*

- Rudra, S., & Kurian, O. C. (2018). *Progress Tracking of Health-Related SDGs: Challenges and Opportunities for India*. *Asian J. Public Aff.* 2018, 10, 24–52. [CrossRef].
- Sachs, W. (1992). "Introduction". In Wolfgang Sachs (ed.), *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge as Power*, 1-25. London: Zed Books. .
- Sandbrook , R. (1985). *The politics of Africa's economic stagnation*. Cambridge University Press, United Kingdom.
- Sandbrook, R. (1982). *The politics of basic need: Urban aspects of assaulting poverty in Africa*. Heinemann. [Google Scholar].
- Sebudubudu, D., & Molutsi, P. (2011). *THE ELITE AS A CRITICAL FACTOR IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT The Case of Botswana*. nordiska afrika institutet, uppsala. doi:ISSN 1104-8417
- Sheaffer, C. C., & Moncada, K. M. (2009). *Introduction To Agronomy: Food, Crops, And Environment* (2 ed.).
- Stafford-smith, M., Griggs, D., Gaffney, O., Ullah, F. R., B, K. N., Stigson, B., . . . O'Connell, D. (2017). *Integration: The key to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals*. *Sustain.Sci.* 2017, 12, 911–919. [CrossRef].
- Steffen , W., Persson, A., Deutsch, L., Zalasiewicz, J., ;Williams, M., Richardson, K., . . . et al. (2011). *The anthropocene:From global change to planetary stewardship*. *Ambio* 2011, 40, 739–761. [CrossRef] [PubMed].
- Steinberg, F. (2005). . *Strategic urban planning in Latin America: experiences of building and managing the future*. *Habitat International* 29 (2005) 69–93, 29, 69-93.
- Steven , R. H. (2007). *The Oregon State Fair*. Oregon: Arcadia Publishing. doi:9780738548777
- Stevens, C. (2018). *Scales of integration for sustainable development governance*. *Int. J. Sustain. Dev. World Ecol.* 2018, 25, 1–8. [CrossRef].
- Stojanovic, I., Ateljevic, J., & Stevic, R. S. (2016). *Good Governance As a Tool of Sustainable Development*. *Eur. J. Sustain. Dev.* 2016, 5, 558–573. [CrossRef].
- Thompson , A. A., Fulmer , W. E., & Strickland , A. J. (1990). . *Readings in Strategic Management*. Boston: BPI.
- Tian, D. (2013). *An analysis on the value of sustainable development education*. *Educ. Res.* 2013, 25–29.
- UNDESA. (2012). *Back to our Common Future: Sustainable Development for the 21st Century*, UNDESA, .
- UNDP. (1993). *Human Development Report*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- UNDP. (2014). *In Governance for Sustainable Development; United Nations:New York, NY, USA,*.
- UNEP. (2002). *UNEP Annual Evaluation Report*. United Nations Environment Programme.

- UNESCO. (2001). *Universal Declaration on Culture Diversity*. Paris, 2001. Available online: http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CLT/pdf/5_Cultural_Diversity_EN.pdf (accessed on 13 February 2022).
- UNESCO. (2007). *Find a common language between stakeholders (researchers, farmers, managers and administrations...) and the different regions; to build up a corpus of common definitions of concepts and purposes*; Meyrueis.
- UN-Habitat. (2009). *Global Report on Human Settlements 2009: Planning Sustainable Cities*. London: Earthscan.
- UN-Habitat. (2002). *CITY DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES :Lessons From UMP/UN-HABITAT Experiences*. Nairobi: UN-HABITAT.
- United Cities and Local Governments. (2010). *Culture:Fourth Pillar of Sustainable Development*. Mexico, 2010. Available online: http://www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/documents/en/zz_culture4pillar_deng.pdf (accessed on 13 February 2022).
- United Nations . (2012). *United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development Outcome Document: The future we want. A/CONF.216/L.1 of 19*.
- United Nations. (1992). *Agenda 21, United Nations Conference on Environment & Development*. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- UNRISD. (2010). *Combating Poverty and Inequality: Structural Change, Social Policy and Politics*. United Nation Reseach Institute of Social Development .
- Van Dijk, J. (1999). *Non-timber forest products in the Bipindi-Akom II region, Cameroon: a socio-economic and ecological assessment*. Tropenbos-Cameroon Series 1. The TropenbosCameroon Programme. KRIBI, Cameroon.
- Vibeke, B., Bjornlund , H., & Van Rooyen, A. (2020). Why agricultural production in sub-Saharan Africa remains low compared to the rest of the world – a historical perspective. *Taylor Francis Online*, S20-S53. Retrieved 09 30, 2021, from <https://doi.org/10.1080/07900627.2020.1739512>
- Vogler, J. (2007). *The international politics of sustainable development, published in Handbook of Sustainable Development, Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, Cheltenham*.
- Von Braun, J., & Gatzweiler, F. W. (2014). *Marginality: Addressing the Nexus of Poverty, Exclusion and Ecology*. (J. von Braun, & F. W. Gatzweiler, Eds.) doi:DOI 10.1007/978-94-007-7061-4_3
- Wallace, T. (1981). *The impact of a large-scale irrigation scheme on two wards in a small town in Kano state, Nigeria: Its implications for rural development*. In A. Southall (Ed.), *Small urban centers in rural development in Africa* (pp. 281–305). African.
- Watts, P., Custer, B., Yi, Z. F., Ontiri, E., & Pajaro, M. (2015). *A Yin-Yang approach to education policy regarding health and the environment: Early-careerists' image of the future and priority programmes* *Nat. Resour. Forum* 2015, 39, 202–213. [CrossRef].
- WCED. (1987). *Our Common Future*; Oxford University Press: Oxford, UK, 1987.

- WCSD. (1987). *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future* .
- Webb, P. (2009). More food, but not yet enough: 20th century successes in agriculture growth and 21st century challenges. In: Eiselen H (ed) *Fiat pains: for a world without hunger*. Hampp Media/Balance Publications,. Stuttgart.
- Wong, S. W., Tanga, B. S., & Horen, B. V. (2006). *Strategic urban management in China: A case study of Guangzhou Development District*. *Habitat International* 30, 645-667.
- World Bank. (2007). *World development report 2008: agriculture for development*. World Bank,.
- World Bank. (2012). *World Bank (2012) Africa can help feed Africa: removing barriers to regional trade in food staples*. Washington, DC.
- WSSD. (2002). *World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), Johannesburg Summit*. Johannesburg, South Africa.
- Wu, J., Guo, X., Yang, J., Qian, G., Niu, J., Liang, C., . . . Li, A. (2014). *What is sustainability science? Chin. J. Appl. Ecol.* 2014, 25, 1–11.
- Yamokoski , A., & Dubrow , J. K. (2008). *'How Do Elites Define Influence? Personality and Respect as Sources of Social Power'*, *Sociological Focus*, 41, 319–336.
- Yann Lagadec. (2006, 02 17). « Comice cantonal et acculturation agricole : l'exemple de l'Ille-et-Vilaine au XIXe siècle ». *journals open edition*. Retrieved 01 18, 2021
- Yenshu, E. (1997). Yenshu E., 1997: Balanced rural development in Cameroon within a democratic context . In: Nkwi P. and Nyamnjoh F. (eds), *Regional balance and national integration in cameroon*. Retrieved from *Lessons learned and the uncertain future*. ICASSRT monograph 1, African Studies Centre, Leiden-The Neitherland.
- Yigitcanlar, T., Kamruzzman, M., & Teriman, S. (2015). *Neighborhood Sustainability Assessment: Evaluating Residential Development Sustainability in a Developing Country Context*, *Sustainability*, 2570-2602.
- Zhang, J., Wang, S., Zhao, W., Liu, Y., & Fu, B. (2019). *Research progress on the interlinkages between the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their implication for domestic study*. *Acta Ecol. Sin.* 2019, 39, 1–11.
- Zuvekas , C. (1980). *Economic Development: An Introduction (Macmillan International College Edition)*.

ANNEX

A) ATTESTATION OF RESEARCH

UNIVERSITE DE YAOUNDE I
UNIVERSITY OF YAOUNDE I



FACULTE DES ARTS, LETTRES ET SCIENCES HUMAINES	FACULTY OF ARTS, LETTERS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTEMENT DE GEOGRAPHIE B.P 755 Yaoundé Tél. 22 22 24 05	DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY P.O BOX 755 Yaoundé Tel. 22 22 24 05

ATTESTATION DE RECHERCHE

Je soussigné, **Pr. PAUL TCHAWA**

Chef du Département de Géographie, atteste que

Monsieur : **MOHAMED SANGO Aliyu**
Matricule: **18U525**

Est inscrit(e) au cycle de : **Master Académique**
Spécialité : Marginalité et Stratégies de Développement.
Au cours de l'année académique 2020/2021

Et prépare une thèse sur le sujet : **Influence of major events in the development of Ebolowa**

A cet égard, je prie toutes les personnes ressources et tous les organismes sollicités de lui réserver un bon accueil et de lui apporter toute l'aide nécessaire à la réussite de cette recherche dont la contribution à l'appui au développement ne fait pas de doute.

Fait à Yaoundé le... **12 AOUT 2021**

 **LE CHEF DE DEPARTEMENT**
Paul Tchawa
Paul Tchawa
Professeur des Universités

B) AUTHORISATION FOR RESEARCH

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Paix - Travail - Patrie

REGION DU SUD

SERVICES DU GOUVERNEUR

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

DIVISION DES AFFAIRES
ADMINISTRATIVES ET JURIDIQUES



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace - Work - Fatherland

SOUTH REGION

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL
AFFAIRS DIVISION

AUTORISATION DE RECHERCHE

N° 019 /AR/L/SG/DAAJ/CE2

Le Gouverneur de la Région du Sud soussigné,

Autorise Monsieur MOHAMED SANGO ALIYU, Etudiant à l'Université de Yaoundé I, pour la préparation de son Master en Sciences de l'Environnement, à effectuer des recherches dans la Région du Sud, sur le thème « Influence des éléments majeurs dans le développement d'Ebolowa, Cameroun ».

En foi de quoi, la présente Autorisation de Recherche est établie et délivrée à l'intéressé pour servir et valoir ce que de droit./-

AMPLIATIONS

- MINAT/YDE
- UN/YAOUNDE I
- NTERESSE
- CHRONO/ARCIVES.

EBOLOWA, LE 17 SEPT 2021

LE GOUVERNEUR



Nguelé Nguelé Folia
Administrateur Civil Principal
Hors Echelle

C) RESEACH QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE

My name is Mohamed Sango Aliyu, I am a final year Master's student in the University of Yaoundé 1, in the department of Geography and I am carrying out research on the INFLUENCE OF MAJOR EVENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EBOLOWA, CAMEROON." The aim of the research, is to obtain information on the reasons why Ebolowa has fast developed. This event could be replicated in a subsequent region to boost its development and facilitate access to enclaved regions of Cameroon in particular and African subregion in general.

*Tick.

OBJECTIVE 1: The role of Agricultural development

1) How long have you been in Ebolowa?

- 0-5 Years
- 6-10
- 11-20
- 20+

2) Indicate your sector of activity?

- Primary Sector
- Secondary Sector
- Tertiary Sector
- None

3) What system of agriculture was very much utilised before 2011?

- Shifting cultivation
- Intensive subsistence agriculture
- Commercial Dairy Farming
- Commercial Plantation
- All above

4) Has the system of agriculture practised evolved over time after 2011?

- Yes
- Non

If

No

why:

_____. 5) Will you agree that the agricultural show has had an impact on the agricultural activities in the town?

- Yes
- Non

If No why: _____.

- 6) What changes has been noticed prior to the Agric show in Ebolowa
- Improved variety seeds
 - Mechanisation
 - Intensive and Extensive cultivation
 - None of the above
- 7) What will you retain about the agric show?
- Improved variety seeds
 - Mechanisation
 - Intensive and Extensive cultivation
 - None of the above
- 8) Do you feel the impact of the agric show in present days sectors? (i) Agriculture (ii) Private Sector (iii) Education. (Arrange from most to least) (A) i, ii, iii
- (B) iii, i, ii
 - (C) ii, i, iii
- 9) Has there been an increase in agricultural investment prior to the agric show? Yes Non
If No why: _____.
- 10) Who are the main actors of the agricultural sector?
- Men
 - Women
 - Both
- 11) Are youths' currently taking part in agricultural activities?
- Yes
 - Non
- If No why: _____.

OBJECTIVE 2: the role of Elites in Development

- 12) Who are the main actors of development in Ebolowa?
- Elites
 - Government
 - NGO
 - All of the above
- 13) Who do you consider as an Elite?
- Social Superiority

- Aristocracy
- Leadership
- Ruling Class

14) Why do you think elite's involvement is precious in development?

_____.

15) Will you agree that the key stakeholder for the participation of the agric show was the Elites?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

16) Has the private sector had a certain influence on the agric show? Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

17) According to you, community participation as a strategy can be potentially viable in complementing development efforts?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

18) Which according to you motivated the holding of the agric show in Ebolowa? Government

Agriculture

Local community

19) Do you agree that the choice of Ebolowa for the agric show was to boost its development?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

20) Was the agric show a success according to you?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

21) Will you encourage another holding of the agric show? Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

22) what will be different this time around if the show was to be hosted one more time?

_____.

23) Due to its situation which of the following has influenced growth? Private investment

Government initiative

Closeness to boarder

All of the above

24) Will you associate Ebolowa's development more to private investment? Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

25) Will you agree that there is more of private investment in Secondary activities than agricultural sector?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

26) Which is the dominant activity in the town?

Primary Sector

Secondary Sector

Tertiary Sector

All of the above

27) Do you agree that foreign investment dominate the economic sector?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

28) According to your opinion, what domain has foreign investment concentrated funding into?

Primary Sector

Secondary Sector

Tertiary Sector

All of the above

Why? _____.

OBJECTIVE 3: The role of Socio-Economic, Environmental, Political factors in development

29) Do you agree to the view that, Ebolowa's development is thanks to the holding of the Agric show?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

30) Do you think the touristic attractiveness of the town is due to the agric show?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

31) Do you agree that Ebolowa is a good example of development through agric show? Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

32) Will you agree that the key stakeholder for the participation of the agric show was the Government?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

33) Will you agree that, it was a strategic move from the government to facilitate trade between neighbouring countries and Ebolowa through agric show?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

34) Will you associate the fast development, to the credit of the pastoral agricultural show?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

35) Will you agree that, the agric show held in Ebolowa has led to social misbehaviour of youth?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

36) Will you agree that, through agric show Ebolowa has gained notoriety amongst other regions?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

37) In your opinion, was the agric show the best option to instigate development?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

38) Will you confirm the view that, the hosting of the agric show has boost the quality and quantity of farm and dairy produce in the town?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

39) Do you agree that, the agric school should be considered a major achievement of the agropastoral show?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

40) What expectation did you nourished vis a vis the agropastoral show?

_____.

41) Will you agree that the social insanity in the town is a by-product of the agric show?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.

42) The agric show has brought in environmental concerns on waste disposal and recycling?

Yes

Non

If No why: _____.