

The Promotion of Agro- Pastoral Entrepreneurship as a Fight Against Emigration in Sub-Saharan Africa: What future for Cameroon?

Rodrick Ndi^{1,*}, Mbinkar Emmanuel Mengndze²

¹PhD candidate in Law, Department of English Law, Dschang School of Law and Political Science, University of Dschang, Dschang, Cameroon

²Master Holder in Law Institution, Department of English Law, Dschang School of Law and Political Science, University of Dschang, Dschang, Cameroon

Abstract

Cameroon and sub-Saharan Africa as part of the African continent is young and resounding in search of new opportunities like agro- pastoral entrepreneurship. Agriculture accounts for over 40% of Cameroon's gross domestic products (GDP). Entrepreneurship is necessary in all economy because it provides enormous job opportunities, crucial for economic growth and development of a booming formal small and medium size enterprises and most especially, find pragmatic solutions to emigration problems. Agro- pastoral entrepreneurship is a means to help small businesses to grow sustainably and maximize profits as every business aimed. Thus, this write-up is out to analyse the influence of agro- pastoral entrepreneurship in Cameroon and how it can help in reducing emigration of Cameroonians. This paper is equally developed to examine the benefits of agro- pastoral entrepreneurship and agriculture in sub-Saharan Africa and Cameroon in particular.

Keywords: *Agro- pastoral entrepreneurship/emigration/Sub-Saharan Africa/Cameroon/ agriculture/ economy/ job opportunities/ economic growth/ development/ revenue.*

***Author for Correspondence** E-mail: impeccabletiti@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

From time immemorial, youths have paid little attention on agriculture [1] with the intention of going to school to be civil servants and stay in offices in the country; little do they know that there is gold in the soil. After studies, no job for them to meet their dreams or because of insufficient funds to maintain them in school, they became school dropouts. Equally, in Cameroon like in other Sub-Saharan African countries, the old monopolise power, and most of the jobs, thus, leaving the youths wanting. The only mercy they think could solve their plights is to 'fall bush'. That is to say, to migrate out of their precious countries. Emigration can be legal or illegal. Most at times, most of the youths use the illegal means to move out of the country for 'greener pastures' whereas, there is greener pasture in their country which can be gotten via agro- pastoral entrepreneurship programs. The result is that, they do not know where they are going, and the high seas are too uncertain. They are therefore exposed to all types of odds.

Agriculture provides to man in effect indispensable products for their existence, which acts as food, clothing or housing, as well as primary materials necessary for industry. Equally, agriculture plays a pivot role in the world's income or revenue [2].

One of the ways to salvage the youths from emigrating is to empower them in agro- pastoral entrepreneurship or agro-business. Thus, this write-up seeks to analyse the influence of agro- pastoral entrepreneurship on emigration, and how agro-business can help reduce emigration to unknown destinations and for unknown future. Equally, the write-up is developed on the premise of informing the youths about the benefits of agro-business and how, through agro- pastoral entrepreneurship, poverty can be tackled, with the multiplier effect on standards of living and positive per capita income. The work is not out to analyse in detail the core elements of entrepreneurship, but some vital specificities of entrepreneurship in relation to agro- business.

EMIGRATION

The immigration issue has long been clouded in controversy and misunderstanding. Should more or fewer people be allowed to move out of their county? How should the much-publicised problem of illegal migration be handled [3]?

It will be against learning and common knowledge to start this paper without addressing some pertinent issues concerning migration which is the bone of contention of this write up. Migration across the globe has become a pertinent issue that many countries are trying to understand and manage effectively. In world's politics today, Sub-Saharan Africa and Cameroon, migration is now in the forefront of political discuss, especially in those countries where people have been displaced as a result of conflicts, poverty, or climatic change, or where people move in search of economic and social opportunities that do not exist in their countries of origin. This fight against emigration can be seen in the President of the United State; Donald Trump attempts to close the Mexico border. Emigration, therefore, is the movement of people out of a country either to be there permanently or temporally. In the Cameroonian context, emigration is the movement of young people in particular out of their country because of poverty, insecurity, old monopolisation of power, food insufficiency, etc., across borders in search of better living conditions. We will attempt to throw a bit of light upon the causes of emigration and present a bare-bone model of the general effects of it to the home country.

Causes of emigration

There are many causes of emigration in Sub-Saharan Africa and Cameroon in particular, as discuss will be developed.

Poverty as a drive of emigration is so telling in Sub-Saharan Africa and Cameroon. Poverty is considered as not having enough today in some dimension of well-being [4]. Poverty afflicts families whose outputs and income cannot produce some minimum standard of life. Low farm incomes cannot provide the savings to enable farmers to invest in their farms and thereby raise productivities and incomes; farm incomes will therefore remain low. Uncertain

and inadequate food supplies adversely affect the energy and health of the family, in a hand-labour economy, labour productivity cannot be increased because of the low energy and poor health of the farm family [5]. It is conspicuous that when there is poverty in a country, people will be forced to leave their countries to a favourable destination like in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Uganda, and Mali.

Conflict is alarming in Africa today with the impact being the movement of people out of their country. It is evident that more than 560,000 people have been driven from their homes since 2017 including 32,000 who have fled to Nigeria. The violence from the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria has spilled over to Cameroon. This is all caused by the conflict in Cameroon [6]. This is as a result of the wracked conflict between separatists and government forces [7]. This is combined with an influx of refugees from the Central African Republic and Nigeria [8].

Unemployment in Sub-Saharan African countries is estimated at around 40% with levels of youth unemployment at over 60%. There are insufficient economic opportunities in the formal, legal economy for young people. In addition, food insecurity in the countryside has encouraged migration from rural areas to cities, and subsequently across borders when cities do not satisfy them, thereby, leading them into illegal migration in very precarious conditions [9]. Many youths of Cameroon have migrated to Dubai, America and Europe to seek for employment, with the effect being brain drain.

Poor governance and pervasive corruption is a cause for concern as far as emigration is concerned. Poor social service delivery stems from poor governance and highly centralised national administrations that have limited dialogue with and accountability to their citizens. Incumbent administrations are hard to change by democratic means [10]. This is because they want to remain on power forever, with the effect being political instability, mass corruption, bribery and embezzlement, unemployment, low per capita income with the impact of standards of livings. This is an example of what is going on in Cameroon, and

other Sub-Saharan African countries. In desperation, populations have resorted to violence to effect change. Criminals are therefore able to move between jurisdictions across porous borders without fear of reprisals because definitions of offenses are unclear, and enforcement mechanisms are not coherent between territories.

Social and economic injustices are compounded in the region by habitual corruption evident from the top of society down through all levels [11]. This further erodes confidence in governments, and impunity of officials restricts reform. The benefits of financial inflows from donors are often not felt at local level because funds are appropriated by officials before they reach their intended beneficiary. Thus, when youths are disgruntled with governance issue and severe corruption, many turn to flee their countries into the high seas. This is an epitome of what is going on in Cameroon since the mid-1980s to 2019.

Effects of emigration

The economic and social issue raised by large-scale illegal immigration has contributed to public outcry to the stem inflow of illegal migrants [12]. One of the most precarious effects of emigration is brain drain. It is estimated that some 70,000 skilled professionals emigrate from Africa each year, leaving the continent with a huge human capacity gap. As a result of the brain drain, about US\$4 billion (35% of official development assistance to Africa), is spent annually to employ about 100,000 expatriates [13]

Human trafficking and migrant smuggling are another repercussion of emigration which can be treated through the promotion of agro- pastoral entrepreneurship. This is not surprising, as contemporary migration regimes deliberately aim to restrict the ability of individuals to secure legal access to preferred destinations. That forces migrants, including refugees who are compelled and have a legal right to seek asylum, into the arms of those who are able to help them circumvent ever-increasing controls. Due to the irregular nature of migration among most migrants moving in and out of the continent, migrants rely on smugglers to facilitate their movement, while others fall prey to traffickers.

In some cases, the smuggled turn to be trafficked, and suffer various human rights abuses [14]. Due to limited legal avenues to migrate, migrants are increasingly resorting to irregular means to migrate. Most are resorting to services of smugglers or are being trafficked by organised criminal groups. For the refugees and migrants from the Horn of Africa, the journey to Europe includes dangerous overland travel through Eritrea, Ethiopia, Sudan and the Sahara desert before they reach the Libyan coast, a journey that some refugees and migrants do not survive [15], which thus claim their lives. Thus, if agro- pastoral entrepreneurship is encouraged in this region, with limited conditions as oppose to what happens in Cameroon, then the uncertain migration will be addressed. If someone is poor and you ask that person to give you money to benefit from grant you offer, then it will be a 'mis-target' since you cannot give what you do not have as the Latinism goes *nemo dat quod non habet*. In the same light, the 10% demanded from youths by the Cameroon government and the collateral security before they benefit from the grant is a disincentive to the target of the government of Cameroon and IFAD [16]. Thus, to fight emigration, food security and poverty alleviation, such strings attach to the grants should be removed and follow what other organisations have been doing by giving full subsidies to parents and other youths. Thus, it will be necessary to examine agro- pastoral entrepreneurship as a means to fight emigration of young people.

THE CONCEPT OF AGRO PASTORAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN CAMEROON

Over 60% of Africa's estimated 1.2 billion people are under the age of 25 and agro-pastoral entrepreneurship should target youths as from 18 to 35 years, which they lack exposure to training and finance. Most of them live in rural areas where there are few job prospects and where agriculture remains an essential driver of economic development [17]. Agro- pastoral entrepreneurs look for better ways to organize their farms. They try new crops and cultivars, better animals, and alternative technologies to increase productivity, diversify production, and reduce

risk and to increase profits. They have become more market oriented and have learned to take calculated risks to open or create new markets for their products. Many small-scale farmers have many of the qualities of an entrepreneur. This maybe and is done with the support of the government and international organisations. The government of Cameroon has taken initiative in the promotion of entrepreneurship through the Ministry of Small and Medium-size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicraft (MINPMEESA) who, among other things; provide training to young entrepreneurs, provide legislative and financing supports. Also, the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development empowers entrepreneurs by implementing long term development plans.

Another institution that is important to promote entrepreneurship in the country is the Cameroon Enterprise Development Agency that provides means to entrepreneurs to improve their activity, provide business management, training and general support [18].

In Cameroon, Agro- Entrepreneurship Program (AEP-Youths) is equally followed by the Cameroon government under the joint supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), and Ministry of Livestock Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINAPIA) with the support of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). They aim to promoting entrepreneurship. Some of these potentials include; a strong internal and external demand for food, livestock, and fishery products, high potentials for productivity, growth, favourable agro-ecological conditions which help a great variety of productions, and availability of agricultural lands. Majority of the population in Cameroon and Sub-Saharan Africa notwithstanding the goods of the Zone, undergo hard conditions because of the difficulties to access production inputs, information and technology, insufficient counselling and support services, limited organisations in the commercialisation of agricultural products, lack of income generating jobs for youths and women, financial constraints, and lack of access to proximity financial services and the private sector low capacities in rural areas [19]

and above all subsidies to individual farmers, which therefore calls for group farming-cooperative societies. It is also noted that most aids given to farmers end up within family setups. Thus, many youths are not happy with this nepotism and tribalism tendency, thus, they prefer the high seas.

Areas of Agro- Pastoral Entrepreneurship

Food crisis has been building up for years now. Hunger and malnutrition are a consequence of grinding poverty. In the face of shrinking food production, Cameroon and Sub-Saharan Africa has depended on food aid and direct scarce foreign exchange resources to importation of food [20]. Food crisis in Somalia, Ethiopia, Angola, Sudan, all in Eastern and Southern Africa and also the central African zone, have provoked migration and displacement of people. This, as a result, has affected livestock of the people. The region has good opportunities for the production of fish and livestock [21], crop production, input provision, product processing and commercialisation of the products. Thus, it is necessary for youth entrepreneur to engage in agriculture for the purpose of reduction of emigration, food security, and poverty alleviation.

The areas of agro- pastoral entrepreneurship are multi-dimensional, ranging from crop production [22], livestock farming [23], forestry [24] and fishing [25]. Another component of agriculture relevant for agro-business is upstream, downstream related activities [26]

Formation of Agro- Pastoral Entrepreneurship

Incubation

By incubation, youth aspirants of agro- pastoral entrepreneurship are confined for a length of time [27] in a training centre [28]. They benefit from a series of coordinated supports to help them follow a consistent process from the project idea to its implementation and consolidation. Incubation is made up of three successive phases: pre-incubation, incubation and post incubation. During pre-incubation, which is relevant to this study, trainees are taught how to draft a business plan and solicit for funds from financial establishments. In the

same light, they are sent to carry data on market study, they are given some practical lessons on their various business ideas-that is technical training, and they are sent to reference farmers to compare theory and practice. By the end of the pre-incubation, trainees defend business plans before a technical committee and the business plans are sent to financial institutions for funding.

In brief, therefore, the incubation guide provides details of the process and tools to ensure the capacity building of youths, the technical and economic configuration of the projects and their consolidation in business plans. Incubation equally presents, summarily, the implementation process for post-incubation activities [29].

Business plan as a tool for investment

For any business to move on effectively and successfully there must be a written document that shows in detail the proposed venture which is technically called a business plan. A business plan is the gate way to a profitable business, since it tells all about the venture and is the 'way to heaven' into the process of investing money. This tool describes to investors and financial institutions all sources that may affect the venture being proposed [30].

Relevancy of a business plan

A good business plan benefits not only the entrepreneur, but equally the financial institution ready to fund the project. As far as the entrepreneur is concerned, a business plan elicits him to view the venture critically and objectively. It equally determines the success of the business. It helps to develop and examine operating strategies and expected results for outside evaluators; it qualifies goals and objectives and provides a communication tool for outside financial sources as an operational tool for guiding the venture to success [31].

As to financial sources, a business plan provides details of the market potential and plans for securing a share of the market and shows the ability of the business to pay back money borrowed. Equally, it identifies critical risks and crucial events. Furthermore, a business plan provides useful guide for assessing the individual entrepreneur's planning and managerial ability [32].

A business plan equally will help the entrepreneur to make the right decision by deciding whether or not starting a business is the right decision. It helps to organise ideas which will show how to start and run the business in the best possible way, and it determines investors or lending institutions interest in the project [33].

Thus, a ripe business plan constitutes the following elements: an executive summary, the business idea, marketing plan, staffing, organisation and management, buying for your business, greening your business, costing, financial planning, required start-up capital and sources of start-up capital [34].

Wealth of Agro- Pastoral Entrepreneurship

Agro- pastoral entrepreneurship will help youths to create and manage agro- pastoral businesses by providing appropriate financial and non-financial services, promote a favourable political, organisational and institutional framework for the creation and development of agro- pastoral business [35] and legal entering in the agro- sector to regulate and fashion to positive, agro- pastoral entrepreneurs activities should be in conformity with the laws and to be environmentally friendly. Thus, agro- pastoral entrepreneurship will have positive results like: improve food security, living conditions, reduce emigration, fight poverty at the rural areas [36], self-employment, economic growth and development, reduce high crime, makes youths responsible, increase income of young men through profitable businesses, cohesion and social peace preservation, reduce rural exodus [37], attract foreign exchange earnings, sources of raw material, demand for industrial products, provides capital for investment, infrastructural development, raise government revenue [38].

It is germane to address the role of agro-pastoral entrepreneur in economic growth and development. The growth of agriculture is central for most economies in the medium run. Technical changes, infrastructure and government policy will be deep-down to an understanding of agricultural growth and poverty alleviation [39].

Agriculture was and is still seen in all models as providing labour to other sectors which were

expanding rapidly, and, in some models, as providing savings for accumulation in those other sectors. Also, the supply and price of food also plays a role so important. The technological advances in seeds, fertilisers, and irrigation, often summarised in the term 'Green Revolution', leads to substantial increases in productivity in many parts of the developing world and the Sub-Saharan Africa, the case of Cameroon. Also, the process of expanding output by expanding the margin of cultivation had more or less drawn to a close [40]. Agriculture is and will remain crucial to the standard of living of many youths in Cameroon. Technical change, institutions, infrastructure and government policy, and their interaction, will be fundamental to agro- pastoral entrepreneurship growth and the curbing of poverty [41] and legal intervention to regulate the activities and conducts of agro- pastoral entrepreneurs when in business, in order not to harm the law and the environment. The contribution of agriculture to economic growth is at the level of Gross National Product (GDP); the supply of food and raw materials to industries or non-agricultural workers, the provision of a market for non-agricultural outputs, the release of labour to other sectors, a source of surplus for investment or government activity, and a generator of foreign exchange [42].

Nevertheless, it will be an affront to common sense to list only the positive ends of this venture. It is therefore, wise to say that, the business of agro- pastoral entrepreneurship will lead to environmental degradation, over exploitation of the soil, encroachment on water catchments [43], deforestation for cultivation of food crops, abusive use of pesticide with its effects on land, air, stream, most especially, aquatic life [44], land and air pollution.

Difficulties of Agro- Pastoral Entrepreneurship and Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa-Cameroon

Agro- pastoral entrepreneurship and agriculture are plagued with many conundrums. The main problem of agro- business in Sub-Saharan Africa-Cameroon is that, most youths want office jobs. This is spurred by the fact that they consider agriculture as a dirty, irresponsible field where farmers are always in dirty cloths. Most youths forget to know that there is gold

and diamond in the soil and the soil cannot fail [45] since the dirtiness is a gateway to riches and which helps the world to fight against food crisis and other problems solving. This can be achieved when the government subsidises the youths with farm inputs like fertilizer, insecticides, manure, machines to till farms, etc. Exchange rate, tax, trade, and agricultural policies in many African countries have often joint to render agro- pastoral entrepreneurship unprofitable. The mechanisms for developing and transmitting improved agricultural technology are severely inadequate throughout Sub-Saharan African and Cameroon. This is due to the fact that technology is not transferred but transported by the developed countries to the less developed countries. Equally, poverty is another factor for this. This is because Cameroon like other African countries is poor to afford to buy the transfer of such agricultural technology. Excessive government control of agricultural marketing and processing has either squeezed out the private sector or forced it to operate illegally, still, public sector marketing and processing enterprises have performed poorly. Farmers have not usually been permitted to associate freely in farmer-managed cooperatives, nor freely market their produce [46]. In this respect, the rights of farmers are being violated as guaranteed by the constitution, the cooperative laws and most especially, the 1990 Liberty law of Cameroon. Most especially, there is very little government subsidies to farmers and if purported to aid, their conditions are a cut-throat as evident in the AEP-Youth Program in Cameroon with support from IFAD. These rigorous conditions therefore are a paradox to poverty alleviation, encourage migration; endanger food safety and worst of all, vanquish AEP-Youth Program's objectives. More so, farmers lack finances to carry on their activities.

Types of Agro- Pastoral Companies and Legal Framework Suitable for Agro- Pastoral Entrepreneur

There are many types of companies which youths in agro-business can form, join or be members and enjoy the legal guardianship of their activities to wit. The Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa (OHADA) has enumerated exhaustive types of companies, which all will not be treated base on

the nature of the write-up, which shall be relevant to this piece. They shall be briefly treated to give this paper a spicy look and to educate agro entrepreneurs of the best form of business organisation to engage in.

Sole proprietorship

This is a business form owned by one person [47] who has the authorities to make all the decisions concerning the business [48], which is against article 4 of the OHADA Uniform Act on Commercial Companies and Economic Interest Groups which states that, a company may be formed by two or more persons and against article 4 of the OHADA Uniform Act on Cooperatives which speaks like the latter. It is an easy and cheap form of business to start [49], nevertheless, it is the riskiest because the sole owner bears personally all the debts of the business [50].

Partnership

Partnership is an association of two or more persons to carry on, as co-owners, a business for profit. The partnership can be used to assure a smooth transition in the farm business and an equitable distribution to the next generation. The opportunity to acquire an ownership interest in the farm is often attractive to young farmers. The procedures for it to be set up are quite simple, with relative low cost. Partnership can be sleeping [51] or active.

Cooperative societies

Farmers should select the best business unit to their needs. Many farmers have relied most on single person business, because of its procedural and substantial flexibility. For agricultural purposes, a sole proprietorship is not the best form of organisation for farmers because of the limited governmental and international recognition and support. The need therefore for a safe business unit, which is undoubtedly cooperative societies.

A litany of law reforms on cooperative societies have existed in Cameroon since the 1970s. The first was Law No 73/15 of 7th December 1973 [52], while the second is Law No 90/006 of 14th August 1992 relating to Cooperatives and Common Initiative Groups [53], and the last is the Organisation for the Harmonisation of

Business Law in Africa (OHADA) Uniform Act of 15th May 2013 governing cooperatives in its sphere of influence in Africa [54]. Article 4 of the OHADA Uniform Act defines a cooperative as “*an autonomous grouping of persons, voluntarily united to fulfil their common economic, social and cultural aspirations and needs through a jointly-owned and managed and where power is exercised democratically and according to the cooperative principles*”. Or it may be any two or more persons who join together for their mutual benefit to promote a common purpose. Incorporation can either be an agricultural cooperation or of a non-profit corporation. Article 5 of the Uniform Act on Cooperatives is too vague as to its activities, when it says “*cooperatives shall engage in all activities carried out by humans*”. Nevertheless, cooperatives are intended to buy, sell, or to furnishing commercial services to farmers [55]. That is to say, the common purpose can be for economic gains or to provide certain services for the members of the association, like to advertise for the cooperative or sharing the supply of raw materials [56] or looking for markets to sell their realised produce.

Cooperative can be workers’, retail’s or purchasing, consumers’, producers’, and credit unions. Cooperative movement is open membership, which respect democratic principles of vote [57], with surplus shared according to member’s patronage-contribution, and every member having the right to vote no matter his contribution or social status, members having a minimum share-holding, ownership which is separated from control, and with each member involving actively in the activities of the cooperation and shareholders having limited liability [58].

It is important to mention at this level that the cooperative is subject to the general rules governing liability for wrongful acts of officers and directors. That is, cooperative officers and directors can be held liable for wrongful actions committed while serving in their official capacity [59] when it concerns acts like negligence in carrying out their duties, or malfeasance acts, mismanagement, breach of fiduciary duty.

In cooperative societies, each member buys shares and pay for membership [60] and has a right to share in the profits of the cooperative, which is usually made on a pro rata basis in proportion to the amount or value of property bought from or sold to the cooperative [61]. Thus, cooperative society is a good form of company for farmers because of the advantages to be discussed.

Advantages of cooperative to youth agro-business

Cooperative is easy to form, has no obstruction for membership, members share surplus, state patronage [62]. They enjoy high prices for their products because they sell directly to consumers. It equally helps consumer's cooperatives to buy at moderate prices by direct purchase from the producers. The democratic principle of equality is respected whereby one member is equal to one vote. Thereby, fosters equal rights to decision making. The government intervenes via cooperatives by giving farm inputs, provides techniques to farmers or members of production and management of the cooperative and its resources which they therefore act as agents to the government.

High prices and better-quality products are envisaged by producer's/consumer's cooperatives in their various divides. Cooperatives play an important role in price stabilisation with the aid of buffer stock schemes and price stabilisation funds. They enjoy economies of large-scale production and purchase; ease the selling of members' products in the world market. Lastly, shareholders enjoy limited liability and they provide employment opportunities thereby contributing to economic growth and development of the country [63]

Disadvantages of cooperatives in agro-business

Since embezzlement is a cankerworm in Africa, most governments and non-government aids do not reach its destination, thereby relaxing in private pockets. This tie with mismanagement syndrome of resources meant to benefit the cooperative. Same to the revenue derived from sales of the products, do not reach the members, or just a small quantity reaches the members. More to this, cooperatives have low capital

because contribution comes from the members who forgo part of their income for contribution and there is small collateral security for colossal loans obtained which result to dis-economies of scale and therefore remain small. Stiff competition and the immeasurable quality of the products produce in less developed countries trail cooperatives to sell their products in the world market at a 'dash' price [64]. Equally, limited resources, inefficient management, lack of secrecy cash trading, too much government intervention, lack of motivation, and disputes and differences, are some setbacks of cooperatives [65]

Cooperatives can enter into contracts with hotels in Cameroon and other consumers by supplying products of their demands and descriptions. It is evident that Cameroonian hotels do import vegetables whereas Cameroon produces vegetables. Probable reason may be that, their vegetables do not meet with the description, due to much fertilisers and pesticides use in their production [66]. Thus, for agro- pastoral entrepreneurship to succeed in Cameroon, they must be taught modern methods of production of crops and animals [67]

CONCLUSION

Youth agro-business is an important indicator and drives to reduce youth emigration, an important income generating means [68] To achieve this States and international organisations should collaborate and provide youths with education, training, high-yield materials, machineries, financing of projects, create educative and informative programmes for young farmers, assist them in marketing their produce. This is essential in agro-entrepreneurship, encouraging cooperative movements which can best solve farmers' plights, construction of farm-to-market roads, creation of youth research centres, diversification of products [69] create educative talks on the dangers of emigration through seminars, conferences, workshops and colloquium and above all provide unconditional aids to youths. It is noted that youths in Sub-Saharan Africa and Cameroon in particular, rely more on agriculture and for them growth in agricultural productivity must remain at the centre of the stage [70]. Thus,

agro- pastoral entrepreneurship should be encouraged in Sub-Saharan Africa, all the regions of the Cameroon because agro- pastoral entrepreneurship will be beneficial to the government in that it will solve the problem of unemployment, alleviation of poverty in the rural areas through agriculture and sales; ensure food security or safety. This will go a long way to curb emigration, insecurity, prostitution, amongst youths.

If the governments of Sub-Saharan countries, and Cameroon in particular invest more in agro-pastoral entrepreneurship with many subsidies, aids, financial support which is the most driver of emigration because of lack of funds to meet up with a conceived idea, material, psychological support, this will reduce and even curb emigration. It should be borne in mind that when a youth is desperate, he or she can trek from Cameroon, through Nigeria, Ghana, Morocco, to Spain, or via Ecuador to America. Reason Donald Trump, the US President is frown on immigration into USA, thereby wanting to close the border of Mexico. Thus, financial avenues should be provided to youths in order to scare them from migrating, though there are recidivists or those who have a stereotyped mind to migration.

It is worth noting that educated emigrants are prone to carrying “stones” and if not carrying stones, they are provided with jobs of low pay like taking care of old, guards in enterprises as compared to the citizens of the countries, with degrees in their “pockets”. To combat this uncertain movement, the government in partnership with international organisations, should provide jobs to all graduates both in national and international organisations. If the government does not have enough means to provide the graduates with jobs, after advance level, most of them should be selected and train in agro- pastoral entrepreneurship which is a self-provider of job and this will go a long way to curb emigration. Equally, if funds are disbursed to help the youth carryout agro-pastoral entrepreneurship activities, such funds should be followed up in order to fight embezzlement and above all, mismanagement, without which such financial aids will be wasted.

Should the government of Sub-Saharan countries, international donors make investment opportunities, like financial and material supports to youths available with constant checks and monitoring of these disburse resources; the level of emigration will reduce. But the issue that still provokes thought is how will this agro- pastoral entrepreneurship be encouraged and will their conditions be favourable to youths, who are desperate and have little or no means to meet them? A case in hand is the already mentioned AEP-Youth support Program in Cameroon, which has raised much eyebrow as to their objective’s attainment and conditions. Thus, as examined above, if funds are provided to youths in sub-Saharan Africa without such severe conditions, with constant follow-up, then the future of youth migration will reduce. This is because people are forced to migrate when they are idle (unemployed) with certificates in their pockets, when there is poverty, insecurity, etc.

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22. This involves tilling of the soil to produce food and / or cash crops. Food crops involve tomatoes, yams, cassava, maize, rice, pineapple, plantain, vegetables (pepper,).
23. This is the rearing of animals like pigs, sheep, goat, and modern or improved traditional poultry, small ruminants, or unconventional rearing, like rabbits, guinea pigs, which are reared using crude methods and mostly for household consumption in countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, precisely Cameroon.
24. This is the cultivation and the extraction of wood, timber, palm wine, and wildlife from forest estates.
25. This means the extraction of fish from the sea. Fishing could be industrial or artisanal.
26. That is inputs provision, product processing like pap, value enhancement and commercialisation, rural craft industry like tool and equipment manufacturing, water harnessing and energy efficiency, building and public works for rural infrastructure, equipment tools, and infrastructure maintenance, counselling and support
27. Cameroon provides three (3) months and a week for incubation of youths.
28. In Bamenda for example, there are training centres for youth's agro pastoral entrepreneurship in Santa, Nazareth Center and Fontah, and in Douala, there is a training centre in Nkongsamba.
29. Bela Tomo Alfred & Al, supra note 19, at 8.
30. Vukenkeng Andrew Wujung & Moti Wilson John: Read this book and change your life: An Introduction to Entrepreneurship, 1st edn, Peaceberg Printers Bamenda: Cameroon, (2015), at 96.
31. Ibid.
32. Ibid.
33. International Labour Organisation: Start your Business, 1st edn, International Labour Office, Department of Enterprise, Geneva: Switzerland, (2015), at 09.
34. Ibid, at 10 and Vukenkeng Andrew Wujung & Moti Wilson John, supra note 30, at 98-100.
35. Bela Tomo Alfred & Al, supra note 19.
36. Osan: Projet de Développement Agro-Pastoral de BEYLA-KEROUANE (PRODABEK), Fonds Africain Développement, (2009), at 10.
37. Organisation des Nations Unies pour L'alimentation et L'agriculture, supra note 2, at 53-54.
38. Nkom E.N: The Principles of Modern Economics, Ordinary Level, 1st edition, (2004), at 69-70.

39. FAO: Growth Theories, old and new, and the role of agriculture in economic development, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy, (1996), at iii-iv.
40. Ibid, at 2.
41. Ibid, at 3.
42. Ibid, at 21.
43. This involves the cultivation of carrot, tomatoes etc. in Mbei village Santa by some beneficiaries of AEP-Youths, without the respect of environmental norms.
44. Rodrick Ndi: Lecture Course-Land Law and The Management of Agro Pastoral Conflicts, at Community Development and Specialisation Training School Santa (CDSTS Santa), (Unpublished), (2018), at 73-75.
45. The President of Cameroon' speech Paul Biya's to the youths on the 11th of February 2018.
46. Kevin M. Cleaver & Gotz A. Schreiber: Reversing the Spiral: The Population, Agriculture, and Environmental Nexus in Sub-Saharan Africa, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)/World Bank (WB), (1994), at 46.
47. Article 5 of the Uniform Act on Commercial Companies and Economic Interest Groups, Official Bulletin: Organisation for the Harmonisation of Business Law in Africa, 2016.
48. Maimunatou Musa: Business plan on Processing of Enriched Pap, at Baligham-Santa, Santa Sub-Division, Incubation Group Nazareth Centre-PRTC-COLTECH, Incubation Structure, CDSTS Santa, (Unpublished), (2018), at 8.
49. Rinyu Nahlela Talla: Business Plan on Brooding of day-old Broilers, 6 cycles per year for Commercialisation at Ngomgham, Bamenda II, Incubation Group Nazareth Centre-PRTC-COLTECH, Incubation Structure, CDSTS Santa, (Unpublished), (2018), at 8.
50. International Labour Organisation, supra note 33, at 46.
51. Articles 293, 295, 298, 300, 301, 303, 304 of the OHADA Uniform Act on Commercial Companies and Economic Interest Groups (UACCEIG) that deals with the formation, functioning and dissolution of a sleeping partnership.
52. The state locus standi to investigate, and intervene, control and inspection, and appointment and revocation of its administrators especially directors is provided for by this law.
53. This Law introduced liberalisation in the sector as it allowed cooperatives and Common Initiative Groups to carry out their financial and administrative activities without the interference from the government.
54. This law makes taxonomy of cooperatives into two: simplified and cooperative with board of directors, with the latter most complex as oppose the formal as the name goes, is simple.
55. Donald L. Uchtmann & al: Agricultural Law Principles and Cases, McGraw-Hill Book Company, USA, (1981), at 540-543.
56. International Labour Organisation, supra note 33, at 46.
57. This is seen in article 6 of the Uniform Act on Cooperatives.
58. Nkom E.N., supra note 38, at 93-94.
59. Article 375 of the OHADA Uniform Act on Cooperatives Societies in Cameroon is telling.
60. International Labour Organisation, supra note 33, at 46.
61. The amount, time, and manner of the payment of patronage dividends are governed by both the bylaws of the cooperative and applicable statutes of the state in question.
62. Vukenkeng Andrew Wujung & Moti Wilson John, supra note 30, at 68-69.
63. Nkom E.N., supra note 38, at 95.
64. Ibid, at 96.
65. Vukenkeng Andrew Wujung & Moti Wilson John, supra note 30, at 69-71.
66. This is seen in sections 12, 13, 14 and 15 of the Sale of Goods Act 1973.
67. Interview carried out by the authors of this write up in Santa Mbei, on the reasons why despite the production of vegetables in Santa Mbei, its consumption is not international and most big hotels do imports vegetables. The observation of a farmer of vegetable cultivation, Mr. Nkwambi Louis.

68. Rodrick Ndi: Business Plan on the Fattening of two months Piglets in two cycles per year for Commercialisation at Mbei Village, Santa Sub-Division, Incubation Group Nazareth Centre-PRTC-COLTECH, Incubation Structure, CDSTS Santa, (Unpublished), (2018), at 6.
69. Nkom E.N., supra note 38, at 71.
70. FAO, supra note 39, at 75.

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