

Impact of access to agricultural advisory services on rural development in the West Region of Cameroon

Arnold Billy T. Fokou¹, Fon Dorothy Engwali², Tohnain Norbert L³

^{1,3}Department of Agricultural Extension and Rural Sociology, University of Dschang

²Department of rural economy, University of Dschang

Abstract— Agriculture, the main activity in rural areas, is the real driver of economic growth. Agricultural growth through resulting from advisory services plays an important role in rural development by building and disseminating knowledge, to farmers including the diffusion of new technologies that they can adopt to increase productivity, and their income levels to improve upon their quality of life. Access to advisory services therefore contributes to raising the standard of living of producers through increased production, higher prices, or the combined effect of these two elements. In this perspective, the main objectives to be given in terms of rural development are dictated by the quantitative elements of growth, including increasing income, creating jobs, and diversifying services. Access to agricultural advice also brings beneficial changes in the way of life through the renewal of working conditions and the development of the producer. In this sense, it is no longer a question of controlling growth, but of orienting it differently in order to influence the quality of life.

Keywords— Advisory services, access to agricultural advisory, producer, rural development.

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of agriculture is one of the most powerful levers on which to act to end extreme poverty, feed the populations, and strengthen the sharing of prosperity in rural areas (FAO, 2018). The importance of mastering agricultural practices for growth, development and the transition from "traditional society" to "modern society"; is long emphasized by Xénéphon when he says that "agriculture is the mother of all the arts: when it is well carried out, all the other arts prosper; but when it is neglected, all the other arts decline, on land as on sea" (Marein, 1993). This is all the more true for countries in the South such as Cameroon where family farms represent almost 80% of agricultural production.

In Cameroon, rural development is an economic challenge with more than 84% of poor people living in rural areas and where the poverty index is more than doubled than in urban areas (DSDSR, 2005). A social challenge with the rural exodus of young people to the cities, which leads to the development of shanty towns, delinquency, urban road problems, the aging of the rural population, and the reduction of agricultural workers. This is a political challenge especially with the lack of real structuring of producer organizations despite all the programs involved.

It is equally an environmental challenge given that agricultural activities must integrate aspects of preservation of the environment, natural resource management, public health provision services and the preservation of agricultural ecosystems.

Faced with these challenges, rural development programs in rural areas must integrate in human development issues and guide technological and institutional changes so as to improve inclusion, longevity, awareness and livelihood strategies in a context of equity and sustainability. Rural development would therefore be a process aimed at modifying productivity patterns and increasing livelihoods resulting from a series of changes occurring at the level of a given population (Peemans, 2011). This would have as major objective to increase income, diversify activities, and improve the living conditions of the rural population through the enhancement and development of the main socioeconomic activity, namely agriculture. Agriculture, as an important vector for rural development, relies principally on the agricultural advisory services which enhance the very development of agriculture.

Cameroon, supported by international aid organizations, has invested fairly heavily in agricultural growth since the 1960s. In these policies, agricultural advice is a tool for

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growth and development insofar as it facilitates the reorganization of markets, restructuring of the agricultural sector, professionalization and financing of agriculture, capacity building, dissemination of knowledge, construction of knowledge and know-how, and even the creation of added value. Seeking to support the farmers, agricultural advisory services then appear as a privileged partner of the producer and assistance in the development of farms, which is why it is not limited to a series of interactions between an adviser and a farmer. Advisory service is increasingly being seen as a social, material and cognitive world made up of objects, people, organizations and representations. This is why it connects producers with organizations, guides and supports their activities, while relying on iterative frameworks guaranteeing feedback. Hence the agricultural advisory service is considered as an instrument for reducing inequalities, improving the living and working conditions of populations, creating work and added value in rural areas.

The objective of this article is to analyze the impact of access to agricultural advisory services in rural areas. Analysis that would allow a better view of the contribution of agricultural advisory services from the angle of rural development in its quantitative (growth) and qualitative (development) dimensions.

The study was carried out in four divisions of the West region of Cameroon: Bamboutos, Mifi, Menoua and Nkoug-Khi with 360 producers from selected villages. Data were collected through a questionnaire with open-ended questions in order to observe the impact of the agricultural advisory service on rural development both through its quantitative and qualitative aspects. Content analysis, which makes it possible to interpret elements that are most often not directly quantifiable from the population questioned or studied, was used for data analysis. It should be noted that it does not exclude quantifiable data, but does not make them its main basis of analysis.

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

2.1. Agricultural advisory service and increase in the standards of living

From this angle, rural development can be analyzed as an increase in production which logically leads to an increase in the living conditions of rural people. In this perspective, the main objectives are dictated by the quantitative elements of growth, including increasing income, creating jobs, and diversifying services.

2.1.1. Increase income

An increase in the income of the active population generally results in an increase in the total population. As

Latortue (1998) puts it, the increase in the income of the rural worker can come either from the increase in his production, from the rise in prices, or even from the combined effect of these two elements.

2.1.1.1 Increase in production

The situations producers face are generally identifiable through their daily practices, Magneet *al.* (2011) state that the interest that a producer gives to a new practice depends on the meaning he gives to the information he receives. Since the main issue here is to improve production, it can be a question of obtaining training, acquiring knowledge, reducing your workload, or even increasing their investment. It is then a question of mastering production techniques in order to bring about a certain economy of scale, to have access to innovations or new capital.

In rural areas, producers perceive external data according to their production plan which play a large part in their life plan; this is why the increase in income is related to everything that contributes to improving the value-cost relationship and maximizing the net creation of value (Deslandes, 2016). In the context of an operation, this refers to performance which depends on the objectives, the methods used and the associated gains. To achieve this, producers must therefore be able to master information relating to the various factors influencing the field of activity in order to make them usable resources. To increase production on farms, agricultural advisory services in the West Region of Cameroon are helping to improve production techniques and increasing investment.

Agricultural advisory services such as the Program for the Improvement of Competitiveness of Family Agro-pastoral Farms (ACEFA), the Program for the Structuring and Support to farmers and Agricultural Extension (PROSAPVA) ex Program for Agricultural Extension and Research (PNVRA) and the Support Service to Grassroot Initiatives of Development (SAILD), transmit knowledge to producers to help them better master production techniques. This is for example the case of certain maize and bean producers surveyed in Koung-khi who spoke of the new production techniques which have been shown to them by PROSAPVA and which allow them to produce better and more. Although these production techniques take more time and effort, for them they are worthwhile since they allow them to produce on less fertile and more abundant soils, which considerably increases their income. However, they are unable to clearly estimate the higher margin that their operation had generated since they started using these new production techniques. One of the producers, however, said that "*since our coaching with the*

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council our techniques have changed a lot and we harvest much more than before".

The same is true for certain poultry farmers surveyed in the Bamboutos and supervised by ACEFA who discovered the off-soil production techniques with charcoal heating systems, coupled with a food-manufacturing technique. This allows them to produce birds completely free of fat, which could help to minimize mortality, health problems and the use of veterinary products. One of them claimed to have gone from the framing of 230,000 CFA francs a year to 570,000 CFA francs. In the same locality, pork producers claimed to have increased their annual income by almost 27% thanks to new farming techniques, including the new feed formula and the veterinary products recommended by ACEFA.

Market gardening is a very delicate activity because of the multiple attacks to which the plants and the products derived from them are subjected. In the Menoua Division, market gardeners followed by the surveyed advisory service programs learned certain techniques of greenhouse cultivation with mosquito nets. Since the implementation of these techniques, they claim to produce healthier transplanting plants as they use fewer products for the treatment of plants when they are in the greenhouse. This allows them to sell more transplanting plants and make additional profits from their supervision.

Improving technical performance also requires access to innovations and better use of agricultural inputs. The producers surveyed and supervised by the advisory services are sometimes exposed to the innovations disseminated by the advisers, such as improved seeds. In the Mifi Division, some producers claimed to have adopted the new seeds proposed by the advisers, which greatly contributes to the increase in their production and therefore in income. Others have acquired new knowledge on the use of phytosanitary products and fertilizers since they were already used to them before. The advisers let them know that there are specific times to put the fertilizers on the plants so as to improve upon their yield, otherwise the inputs are wasted.

Agriculture requires the mobilization of several factors, namely in the context of family farming, capital, labour, and land as the basis for deployment. However, capital is still not obvious to provide for agro-pastoral family farms (AFF), especially in the context of new investments, maintenance and even the strengthening of the means of production. In this sense, agro-pastoral family farms (AFF) need access to credit, which is still not obvious despite the existence of rural microfinances like MUPECI, ACEP, MC2 which finances farmers' activities. This is because

agricultural credit, especially in the face of ups and downs looming upstream and downstream of activities, presents a risk for both producers and credit institutions (Laplante, 2015). Since agricultural an activity cannot take place without investment, producers therefore sometimes face serious handicaps that weigh on the development of their activities and at the same time maintain precarious conditions. The funding provided by ACEFA, the Participatory Community Development Program (PNDP) and even the Potato Sector Recovery Program (PRFPT) and many others, allow producers to strengthen their capital and increase their production and in turn their income. Following the example of engine pumps, processing and transport equipment offered to producers, as well as storage facilities, and the tractor offered to the Union of Common Initiative Groups of Menoua of Irish Potato Producers (UGICPROPOTEM) by ACEFA and the PRFPT.

2.1.1.2. Price modification

Advice is a way of making agriculture competitive and of connecting producers to consumers, which makes it possible to reduce trade intermediaries and better structure commercial activity downstream of production (Lothoré and Delmas, 2009). Mediation advice like that offered by ACEFA and SAILD reduces information asymmetry, promotes transparency and exchanges between actors, because better dissemination of information improves collaboration and trust between actors, and competitiveness. Thus, agricultural advice is a means of making consumers (distributor, processor ...) to understand the fact of not having a regular supply and for producers of the lack of markets. It should be noted that AETs generally lack the skills and resources to identify new markets, as well as the ability to take advantage of identified markets through value-added activities. This is the case for linking producers and consumers through the ACEFA mediation services.

Also, agricultural advice is a tool for growth insofar as it facilitates the reorganization of markets, the construction of value chains, and the professionalization of agriculture in rural areas. This is for example the case with the marketing of ginger which, due to the improvement of production techniques, has led to overproduction on the markets, and therefore a drop in prices. Producer organizations (POs) have on the initiative of advisers sectioned a given territory into four zones in order to distribute themselves there. In each zone, trading days have been allocated and actions clearly defined for producers or suppliers. Very quickly, the reduction in supply and unrestrained competition has caused prices to rise and

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increase producers' incomes without reducing the production rate (Neuchâtel, 2008).

2.1.2. Job creation and service diversification

It is a question here of the gradual transition from the agricultural practice strongly influenced by traditional methods to the agricultural practice greatly marked by modern methods, with the consequence of an increase in production, the constitution of capital and investment measures which subsequently generate new jobs. In addition, through technical progress and innovation brought about by the mastery of knowledge, the development of agriculture generates new demands and creates new opportunities (Niemba, 2005). From this fact, increase in production takes place with a differentiation of tasks and intermediate goods, while introducing new complementary tools to existing ones which facilitate and diversify labour and increase the productivity of capital (Ragot, 2003).

In rural areas ACEFA participates in the development of alternative solutions to strengthen the empowerment of producers. This is for example the case with 100% funding of orchard reconstruction and reforestation actions, in addition, which makes producers to go in for organic farming which is one of its priority areas of action. This action promotes the creation of new sources of employment and the reconstitution of soils for an increase in agricultural production. In Menoua Division, the urban waste management and sustainable development composting program (CEFREPADÉ) promotes the use of chemical fertilizer compost within family farming, which promotes the creation of new sources of employment and the reconstitution of soils for increased agricultural production and better nutrition.

The agricultural advice promotes job creation through sales organization and the processing of products through packaging or semi-finished processing. This is the case through the funding of the Cocoa Impact PO created in 2014 to sell cocoa and its derivatives. Thanks to ACEFA's intervention, it has become a seasoned cocoa bean processor which can sell on the market or to more specialized customers. Indeed, it sold the beans to "coxeurs" at low prices and produced a liter of cocoa butter with at least five kilograms of beans without however satisfying the demand. With the supervision and funding of ACEFA, the PO is now producing a liter of butter with less than three kilograms of beans in better conditions; no longer sells its beans to "coxeurs", to new employees, but it has become more competitive and sells its products to better customers.

Family farming is sometimes based on a set of cultural, and even historical, values, which explains why certain producers can always opt for the use of certain unimproved crops or seeds. Some cereal producers have admitted that they prefer traditional maize seeds to new ones because the former taste better for latter, and above all make "traditional meals like couscous and porridge better". However, the absence of a public agricultural advisory service in many developing countries leaves the field open to new seed companies; who can guide farmers' choices according to their own needs based on financial income (Laplante, 2015). This would cause a certain imbalance or even deterioration of the local economy and in turn an increase in precariousness in rural areas.

As a result, agricultural advice, especially the family farm advisory system (FFAS), becomes an instrument for channeling or even regulating relationships between actors in the agricultural environment. With the FFAS, like that of the SAILD, the governance system may as well allow market influences to flow, as well as the demands of farmers. Since with family farming, it is the FFAS which should choose the orientation to give to their activity, as well as the technical route to adopt. Although a market-oriented agricultural advisory system allows farmers to produce according to need and opportunity. Regulating it with the demands of producers remains important, both in terms of the diversification of speculations on the markets, as well as that of the preservation of food security without which the rural environment would collapse.

It should be noted that an agro-pastoral family farms (AFF) which chooses to produce a single speculation most often intended for export is more vulnerable in the event of a fall in the price, as is generally the case with coffee or cocoa in Cameroon. Or to poor harvests of this production, like some Koung-Khi Division producers who only produced maize during the 2016-2017 campaign; were victims of pest attacks, an invasion of caterpillars which seriously damaged their harvest by more than 65% (testimony collected from producers in the said department).

Advice is an instrument to fight post-harvest losses, which in a sense promotes growth. This is for example the case of an producer organization (PO) of the MiFi specialized in subsistence farming to which the SAILD after monitoring and advice has offered to support their traditional rabbit and goat breeding by funding. This in order to enable them feed the animals with waste from their production which was generally dumped into a pit to be recycled later in compost. This is because of the difficulty to transport for lack of a more elaborate transformation system. Today the

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producers admit to having become a "complete producers because of the breeding which they carry out alongside their food production activity."

2.2. Agricultural advice and improvement of the living environment

The second aspect of the notion of rural development is qualitative, because development also involves beneficial changes in the way of life through the renewal of working conditions and the development of the person.

2.2.1. Improving working conditions

In this context, it is no longer a question of controlling growth, but of orienting it differently and of retaining control of this new orientation in order to impact on quality of life. According to Latouche (2004), this is a reconversion not only of production forces and social relationships, but also of social and environmental relationships as a whole. This involves developing the organizational capacities of producers and developing infrastructural capacities.

2.2.1.1. Development of producers' organizational capacities

The agricultural advisory service, through its actions, seeks to promote a certain efficiency or even autonomy within producers through the acquisition of skills, knowledge, know-how, and modifications in their status in order to guarantee their ability to fulfill a function or perform certain tasks. The development of the organizational capacities of producers is then done through the deployment of production factors; the agricultural producer through his activities intervening in one way or another in economic exchanges. The strengthening of production factors can be seen through advisory support, economic management, and in-kind funding of producer activities.

Support-advice is an important element for the activity of producers which makes it possible to implement the means available to achieve defined goals consisting of access to innovations, new knowledge, markets, mediation, even training for skills development. It allows producers to determine objectives, to have an action plan; better understand the interest and the opportunity of the different productions as well as their technical routes; to gain easier access to economic information and technical innovation, to organize themselves to improve their access to markets. With a view to modernizing the production apparatus of producers, the council promotes the dissemination of new knowledge and technology, makes available to farmers advisers to support them and respond to their concerns in order to build solutions. This is what emerges from the testimony of certain cereal producers who adopted the improved seeds produced by institute of Agricultural

Research for Development (IRAD) in MiFi Division after being advised by PROSAPVA according to their objectives and who were satisfied with the yield despite some difficulties that encountered.

Economic management plays an important role in the development of a farm, it improves their management system and then has better visibility of the activities carried out, which requires minimum knowledge in the management of agro-pastoral enterprise. To get producers to run their farms like businesses, ACEFA provides them with simplified accounting in order to help them take stock of their activities during a production cycle to identify the real profitability of each crop and take objective decisions on the operation of the farm.

The farm management board set up among producers is an approach that improves the capacities of producers in analyzing their situation. It is a matter of decision support by forecasting choices, evaluating results during and at the end of the production year, taking into account the technical, economic and social aspects of their activities. Information relating to the farm or grouping is centralized in a single farm logbook for each operation, so that the producer has the balance sheet of his farm and his real situation from day to day. This can allow him to reduce, according to his strategies, certain expense items that make a lot of spending and that do not bring in much, or to understand what is the activity that brings him a lot of money, the one on which he spends a lot, but does not earn, as well as what agricultural activity is worth. The producers surveyed and practicing management advice on operations, have learned to reason in terms of hectares and production per hectare, they get to know what area they work on, how much they spend exactly, the quantity of production and what the activity clearly earns; it is therefore an advantage in the management of the operation and the realization of the provisional balance sheets.

Keeping the farm accounts enabled the potato growers we met in Bafounda to know that when you sow two buckets of speculation you should expect to harvest at least six through certain production techniques. In addition, they have acquired notions on the keeping of administrative and financial records of the farm or group, namely the keeping of management accounting, cash management, the elaboration of development plans and estimated budgets. With all these tools, agro-pastoral producers are now able to take stock of their annual activities and better organize themselves in the daily management of the businesses they manage. Moreover, a producer who masters the economic management of his farm is more credible in front of a partner, as he has the means to better defend his interests

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and contract loans. The mastery of management tools and the keeping of logbooks which allow producers to make projections on their farm through action plans have enabled PO PENIEBE to contract credits for its exploitation with MC2.

2.2.1.2. Development of infrastructural capacities

Each producer, whatever the type of activity carried out, registers his actions in a logic which reveals his strategy and his challenges, hence the importance of a certain number of resources in their strategy. Resources are what the actor has an interest in using, some are inherent in him and what he is (individual characteristics, psychological abilities, intellectual, cultural, power), and others also come from his social ability of mobilization (Crozier, and Friedberg, 1977). This is where program funding comes in, with agricultural infrastructure being of strategic importance to producer organizations.

To develop their production apparatus, the advisory services encourage producers to set up POs to easily benefit from various assistance and subventions within the framework of animal, plant production and activities related to the agricultural production function. This is the case of the PO EMA which benefited in Menoua Division from a complete unit for the production of pork feed, and equipment for processing and preserving pork. In Nkoug-Khi Division, POs specializing in market gardening were able to benefit from phytosanitary treatment, transport and engine pump equipment to strengthen the infrastructure for their operation by SAILD. In the Bamboutos Division livestock farmers benefited from feeders and modern equipment to water their animals.

POCHAM is a PO which was created in 2000 and is producing and transforming pork in an artisanal way because of the poor quality material they possess due to lack of means at its beginnings. In 2013, this PO joined the ACEFA system, was supported and obtained funding in 2015, through which it acquired modern meat processing equipment and changed the artisanal production technique. In the Bamboutos Division specifically in Galim, the pig breeding farm benefits from a feed manufacturing unit which allows it to manufacture feed for their animals and reduce production costs. This had the impact of increasing revenues through the processing and sale of related food or services, as well as the modernization of animal housing. On the other hand, the program has funded a project to plant grafted avocado to increase the production and incomes of producers on the same farm.

2.2.2. Human development

The concept of human development appears in parallel with the concept of economic development. It believes that

human well-being is not just about the economy and income. It enables human beings to develop their personality, and to gain confidence in themselves. In this study it is visible through the rationalization of POs and the construction of the identity of the producer.

2.2.2.1. Rationalization of producer organizations

PO within the peasant community is not a new reality in Cameroon. Analyzes by Achancho (2012) show that for several decades various cooperatives and associations have been set up and have produced results deemed mixed. For Lebot and Pesche (1998) POs are perceived as economic instruments which should enable the producer to make his activities profitable so as to better negotiate with other actors. However, they still face problems of organization, information, capacity and skills, hence their precariousness.

The rationalization of the PO participates in its structuring in order to guarantee their sustainability and leads it to face the challenges that arise before it by verifying or even updating its statutes, ensuring its functioning, and good governance within. This is the case for ACEFA and SAILD board, which ensures that the group's meetings are held correctly, in transparency in order to establish a climate of trust between the members. Reports of the results on the group's performance are also communicated because these encourages and fosters the emergence of leadership, promotes cooperative spirit, in order to establish the action plan together. Such upstream work allows credibility downstream vis-à-vis partners, which strengthens coexistence and confidence and leads the PO to behave like a real investor through the search for the best solutions and practices in the face of all the possibilities that offer the environment with which it interacts.

In principle, producer groups play a front line role in building skills through services provided to the members, through adequate information and knowledge of the activities carried out. The advisory service promotes the diffusion or even the adoption of innovations and even the construction of knowledge from the very local experiences of producers within POs, hence the need for good structuring of these and the involvement of members to promote its functioning. The training and services that POs receive are therefore of considerable importance for strengthening governance and facilitating the mobilization of their own resources, the management of capital and common goods, and the determination of strategies and objectives. This implies a transformation of the logic of producer organizations and a better articulation between resources, environment, objectives and market.

2.2.2.2. Construction of the identity of the producer

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Through the analyzes of Rambaud (1976), the term peasant refers to three distinct elements, namely, the relationships between the individual and nature; the social structure of labour; the status, production function and distribution of authority within the community. Thus, in rural areas, the farmer is a cultivator and not a producer or farmer. Its production is done on small plots, with a still rudimentary technology, family labor, and the use of traditional inputs. His field, not the farm, generates little profit to distribute to the family, and he has difficult access to credit. In such conditions, giving it a real status and therefore a socio-professional identity is difficult to appear. In Cameroon, where the Green Revolution did not work, the agricultural advisory service with regard to the objectives pursued is a means which would allow the peasant to transform their activity, to take decisions with full responsibility, to become professional and therefore to build an identity .

Farmers generally in the context of family farming are not perceived as people exercising a professional activity, which is an obstacle to the promotion of agricultural activity and the emergence of the profession in rural areas especially among young people. At the local level, the agricultural advisory service through training, orienting, building and disseminating knowledge, financing producers and bringing their demand to the level of cooperating bodies, gives a new image of the producer through its actions by making agricultural practice more attractive. Professionalization then arises as the transition from the practice of subsistence farming to a more up-to-date agricultural practice of the realities of the agricultural world and the needs of the activity. As a result, the transition from a primary state, even a traditional one, to a condition for improvement in the exercise of the trade, implies the improvement of agricultural techniques and the skills of producers, which is sought by the agricultural advisory service which is deployed in the West Cameroon region.

Thus, to put on his new identity, the peasant faces operating methods sometimes opposed to his old practices, which he must adopt to develop new ability. Advice then becomes a means to optimize the capacities that the farmer already has, but also to make him acquire new basic abilities and make them progress. By building the identity of producers through training, the dissemination of knowledge and the construction of knowledge, the advisory service participates in the appropriation of the profession by them, the recognition by third parties of a better conducted sector of activity and mastered by its actors. Especially since the peasant is an agricultural producer, whatever the type of agriculture he practices, he

participates in one way or another in economic exchanges. For this reason, the goal should not just be production for the use of a primary function, but it should be inscribed in a perspective of better gain, of course adjoining the other socio-cultural production functions. The construction of the identity of the producer in rural areas by the agricultural advisory service is therefore done through access to innovation, new production techniques, and new knowledge. This allows beneficiaries to better master their technical routes, to better understand the opportunity of different productions and improve the management of their operations. Easier access to economic information and technical innovation, also help to organize to improve their access to markets and other development and service factors. In addition, the construction of the producer's identity induces a change of relationship between the administration and the producers, who are often required to observe protocols in order to take possession of their service. In addition, it encourages a cultural change among producers with the aim of promoting the penetration of new ways of doing things than agricultural advice (Achancho, 2012).

III. CONCLUSION

The agricultural advice on rural development participates in the development of the producer and the orientation of technological and institutional changes so as to improve inclusion, longevity, knowledge and standards of living in rural areas in a context of equity and sustainability. It promotes the involvement of citizens, including farmers' agreement and partnership between the various actors intervening in the agricultural field, which generally influences the rural environment.

The results of the study show that agricultural advice, when it is well structured, co-constructed and close, promotes the involvement of young people in agricultural activities, which improves farm management, participation in job creation and diversification of services which promotes producer empowerment while building their identity. In fact, access to agricultural advice influences the quantitative and qualitative dimensions of rural development, because it raises the standard of living of producers through increased production through higher prices, or even through the effect of these two elements. The main objectives for rural development are dictated by the quantitative elements of growth, including increasing income, job creation, and diversification of services. Access to agricultural advice also leads to beneficial changes in the way of life through the renovation of working conditions and the development of the personality

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of the producer, in terms of quality which is referred to as improving the living environment of producers.

Although they increase the standard of living and improve the living environment of producers, thereby generally impacting their environment, agricultural advisory services still encounter many difficulties. It has barely yet given local advice, which is nevertheless important in terms of rural development. Moreover, it is still very little co-constructed, which has a negative impact on the game of demand and supply. In addition, governance and advisory methods do not encourage training among producers, which is nevertheless important in terms of rural development. In addition, in order to strengthen agricultural advisory systems, mediation and synergy between the actors must be much more valued in order to identify any rich potential already deployed.

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