

«SYNCHRONIZATION OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS WITH THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE TARGETS: THE PLACE OF PRE-PROJECT SURVEYS »

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ABSTRACT

Despite the intervention of numerous development projects, poverty persists in rural Madagascar. The main reasons for the failure of rural development activities often stem from the inadequacy of the project implemented in the socio-cultural and economic context of the areas of application. Indeed, pre-project surveys are intended to provide this information, but the question is to what extent do these pre-project surveys condition the synchronization of rural development projects with farmers' expectations? Based on the hypothesis that the synchronization of development projects' actions with farmers' expectations depends on the pre-project surveys. A survey of a sample of 301 farmers from the rural environment of the Ankadinondry Sakay Mahasolo axis has made it possible to affirm that the incoherence between the actions of the projects and the expectations of the farmers is caused by the inobjectivity of the pre-project surveys.

Keywords: *Rural environment, Projects, Pre-project survey, Development, Resilience.*

INTRODUCTION

According to **Jean Bruno (2007)**, appropriate development in rural areas consists of responding to the needs of local communities, to their expectations, and to their socio-historical reality. It is therefore possible that development actions predefined without prior consultation of the targets may not correspond to their expectations, and will affect the effectiveness of the project. Indeed, before starting a development action, there must first be a prior analysis of the stakeholders and the situation, identifying the problems they are facing. The action will then make it possible to

solve them and respond to the needs formulated (FASCS, 2015). It is in this vision that this research focuses on the synchronization of rural development projects with the expectations of farmers to ensure the resilience of the latter.

The question that arises is: **to what extent do pre-project surveys condition the synchronization of rural development projects with farmers' expectations?**

Following this, the overall objective of this work is to analyze the role of pre-project surveys in the synchronization between farmers' expectations and the actions initiated by the projects.

Based on the hypothesis that the synchronization of development projects' actions with farmers' expectations depends on pre-project surveys, the analysis will focus on the adequacy between the actions undertaken by the projects and farmers' expectations. The coincidence between the actions, and more precisely, the aid coming from the project, and the farmers' expectations will be analyzed. Based on the results of this analysis, it will be determined whether or not the observation is the result of the existence of pre-project surveys, since if these surveys were effective, the actions of the development projects will normally be in line with the expectations of the farmers.

In order to verify the hypothesis, the data from the surveys of a sample of 301 individuals residing in the Ankadinondry-Sakay Mahasolo axis will be subjected to various statistical tests, using the SPHINX software. The first step was to present the results of the surveys concerning the expectations of the farmers regarding agricultural development projects, social development projects and financial support projects. They will then be followed by the results of the surveys concerning the actions of these different types of projects, always according to the perception of the farmers. A cross-tabulation of the expectations and actions of the projects according to the perception of the farmers will be carried out, followed by a Chi² test of independence, with a confidence interval of 95% or a margin of error of 5%, in order to determine whether there is a dependence between these two variables. After presenting the results of the surveys regarding the existence or not of pre-project surveys, a cross-tabulation between the actions and expectations of the farmers will be carried out, but considering only the stratum of respondents who said that there were pre-project surveys. The purpose of this is to determine whether, with the presence of a pre-project survey, the actions of the projects coincided with the expectations of the farmers for the three types of projects that were involved.

CONCEPTUAL BASES

For the Fonds d'Appui aux Sociétés Civiles du Sud (FASCS) in 2015, a project is an idea carried by a group of individuals who are willing to work together in order to improve their environment, to move from an unsatisfactory initial situation to an improved one. It must respond to a need expressed by a population in a given territory. In concrete terms, it involves bringing together actors to set up activities that meet this need. By coming together, these actors are able to develop a program of action that is sustainable and aims to respond positively to the expectations of the beneficiaries. The identification process consists of a complete analysis of the context, local factors and expressed needs, to reflect on possible orientations and interventions and to define the main lines of the project. The project must above all respond to a need expressed and formulated by a group of beneficiaries.

The results of the Malagasy Permanent Household Survey (EPM-INSTAT, 2010) gave a rural poverty ratio of 82.2% despite the intervention of several development projects. This situation could be caused by the inadequacy of the activities advocated by the projects to the expectations of the peasants who ignore the innovative techniques and ignore their know-how and choose to remain passive (**Penrose et al, 2006**). This situation is mainly due, according to some farmers, to the bias of the pre-project surveys, which should have allowed them to determine the expectations of the farmers and to align their actions with them. **Lavondes and Ottino (1961)**, for the SOMASAK project, and **Luc Mogenet (1982)**, for the ODEMO project, have already noted this shortcoming, since according to their research, the development projects that took place at that time did not take into account the socio-cultural and economic contexts of their intervention zone, which led to their failure. The origin of this divergence of perception is the exclusion of the dialogue between the initiators of the projects and the local population, on the definition of the development axes, according to **Roy G. (1965)**, which partly confirms the de facto exclusion of farmers who missed the pre-project information/awareness sessions.

Historically, the Middle West region of Madagascar has been associated with an almost exclusive territory of cattle breeders whose priority economic vocation is cattle breeding. The agricultural development projects initiated by the administration and various actors have not brought much improvement. Since the advent of the pioneer projects on this axis, various development activities have been initiated, but poverty persists at the level of rural households. These development operations, inconsistent with the economic orientation of the region, have generated a certain reluctance on the part of the local population. In addition, the techniques used seem to be different from ancestral

practices based on the heavy use of labor and do not even take into account the time required for men to adapt (Roy, 1965).

The expectations of the farmers, which stem from their logic based on their traditional roots and the experience gained from the intervention of previous projects, whether cultural, economic or social, and the actions of the projects, which are more oriented towards technical considerations and technological innovation, as recommended by their initiators, may collide. This discrepancy between the expectations of the farmers and the actions of the projects could then constitute blocking factors to the success of the projects.

RESULTS

The farmers' experiences following the intervention of the development projects have created expectations. However, still based on their beliefs, they have perceptions about expectations that they could have had before the implementation of these projects. According to the results, three categories of projects, namely, Agricultural Development Projects (ADP), Social Development Projects (SDP) and Financial Support Projects (FSP), were identified by the resource persons, and their level of knowledge was assessed from the surveys. Thus, among the people surveyed, 89.37% of the responses affirmed the existence of agricultural development projects, 75.75% of financial support projects and 66.11% of social development projects. This means that the level of knowledge of rural development projects in the area is quite high, especially for agricultural development projects.

1. Concerning agricultural development projects (PDA)

After talking about their expectations, the farmers also appreciated the answers provided by the rural development projects.

1.2 Farmers' expectations of the PDA

Faced with the poverty that persists in the study area, even with the intervention of projects, many farmers have expectations of agricultural development projects, especially with a view to improving the profitability of their AGR.

Table 1: Farmers' expectations of the PDA

expectations of PDA	Frequency
Equipment allocation	78,07%
Agricultural inputs	54,15%
Training and supervision	51,5%
Access to markets	37,54%
Re-establishment of rural roads	25,25%
Promotion of new activities	13,95%
TOTAL	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

In relation to the results of the survey, the facilitation of tasks, through the provision of materials (78.07%), is the first priority of farmers. This finding can be generalized to the entire population, given the values of $\chi^2 = 312.26$, $ddl = 7$, and $1-p = 99.99\%$, which shows that there is a very significant difference with the reference distribution, i.e., the equality of the percentages in relation to each of the modalities of the variable. However, other expectations cannot be neglected, such as the provision of agricultural inputs (54.15%), the improvement of their skills and techniques used, through the provision of training and technical supervision (51.5%), so as not to be confined to the traditional practice, which provides only low yields. However, the improvement of production is not profitable and motivating without a better selling price for their products, which cannot be done without better access to markets (37.54%) and opening up the area (25.25%). Finally, a very small proportion of respondents (13.95%) expected new activities that would be more profitable and easier to sell on the market.

1.2 PDA actions in relation to farmers' expectations

After talking about their expectations, the farmers also appreciated the answers provided by the agricultural development projects.

Table 2: PDA actions to meet farmers' expectations according to farmers' perception

PDA actions	Frequency
Provision of agricultural equipment	74,09%

Training and coaching	62,13%
Provision of inputs	48,17%
Access to the market	16,61%
Promotion of a new activity	12,29%
Re-establishment of rural tracks	3,65%
TOTAL OBS.	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

According to the views of the farmers surveyed, the actions of the agricultural development projects were mainly directed towards the provision of agricultural equipment (74.09%), but also training and supervision (62.13%). These two points show a very significant difference with the reference distribution, according to the Chi² test of conformity, with Chi² = 419.22, ddl = 7, and p = 0.0001 well below $\alpha = 0.05$, which allows us to conclude that according to the perception of the farmers in the study area, these two points are the most convincing actions identified. However, other actions were also present in the responses, such as the provision of inputs (48.17%) to improve yields, access to the market (16.61%) to facilitate the sale of products at satisfactory prices, and the promotion of new activities (12.29%) that meet market needs.

1.3 Comparison of PDA expectations and actions

The comparison between actions and expectations in relation to agricultural development projects makes it possible to assess their coincidence. The latter could be identified by verifying the dependence between the responses to the surveys on these two points.

Table 3: Comparison of PDA actions with expectations, according to farmers' perceptions

PDA Expectations/PDA Actions	Provision of agricultural inputs	Provision of training and supervision	Provision of materials	Promotion of new activities	Access to markets	Re-establishment of rural roads	TOTAL
Provision of materials	34,6%	28,6%	21,8%	6,0%	7,3%	1,7%	100%
Re-establishment of rural roads	32,5%	27,1%	23,5%	3,6%	9,0%	4,2%	100%
Provision of agricultural inputs	33,8%	29,0%	23,0%	4,8%	7,6%	1,8%	100%
Provision of training and supervision	32,3%	29,5%	22,8%	6,2%	7,9%	1,4%	100%
Promotion of new activities	29,5%	27,0%	23,0%	6,6%	8,2%	5,7%	100%
Access to markets	31,1%	26,5%	21,9%	5,7%	12,4%	2,5%	100%
TOTAL	32,9%	28,3%	22,5%	5,5%	8,5%	2,3%	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

After performing the Chi² test of independence, crossing the expectations of the agricultural development projects with their actions, the two distributions are independent. Indeed, with Chi²=22.46, ddl = 25, and 1-p= 39.07, associating a p-value well above 0.05 which validates the null hypothesis of independence, it is found that the actions of the agricultural development projects do not coincide with the expectations of the farmers. However, even if the projects have undertaken actions corresponding to the expectations of the farmers, they have not, on the one hand, reached all the individuals concerned (34.6% of those expecting material aid were satisfied, 21.0% for input supplies), and on the other hand, expectations related to the improvement of product prices were not really considered (only 12.4% of those expecting an improvement in access to markets and 4.2% of the restoration of rural tracks were satisfied). Indeed, according to the results of the group interviews with farmers and individual interviews with various local authorities, whether the Mayor or the President of the Fokontany, given the isolation of the area, farmers do not really have the opportunity to evacuate their produce to potential markets outside their localities, mainly because of the technical difficulties and high costs of transport. They have no choice but to rely on the regular collectors who come to them and set the price as they wish. And generally, in order to be able to collect the maximum amount of product when production is abundant, they agree to lower the prices, and the farmers, who

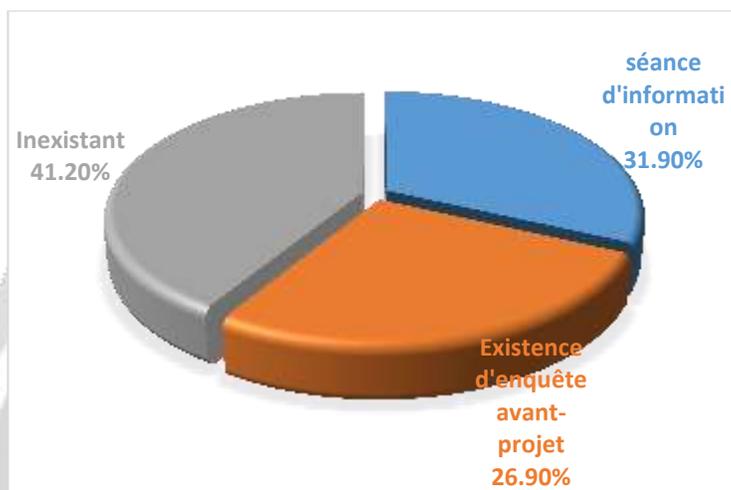
have no real bargaining power, have no choice. This situation is a blocking factor in improving productivity by increasing yields, since even if the quantity offered on the market increases, their income does not really improve, hence their lack of motivation.

In conclusion, the actions of agricultural development projects have not really been able to meet the expectations of farmers.

1.3 Existence of pre-project surveys for PDAs

By asking the farmers if surveys have been carried out to know their expectations, in order to orient their actions, the following answers were obtained

Figure 1: Existence of surveys before PDAs, according to farmers' perceptions



Source: Authors, 2021

According to the results of the survey, for 41.20% of the farmers, there were no pre-project surveys or information sessions. In fact, the period when the surveys and information sessions were carried out did not necessarily coincide with the period when the farmers in the zone were available (June, July), which favored non-participation in the pre-project surveys by some, and the lack of knowledge of the project by others. For others (31.9%), the development projects consisted only of information sessions, the purpose of which is to publicize the existence of the project and its actions, without asking the farmers' opinion on their expectations. At the same time, we note that for about one out of four farmers (26.9%), some project agents did make field visits to investigate the needs of the farmers and to identify appropriate assistance. Referring to the χ^2 value = 9.50, ddl = 2 and 1-p = 99.13, which shows a significant difference with the baseline distribution, at the level of the study area, for most of the target population there were neither pre-project surveys nor information sessions.

2. Concerning social development projects (PDS)

As with agricultural development projects, farmers also have their own perceptions of the expectations and actions of social development projects.

2.1 Farmers' expectations regarding the actions of social development projects

Nombreuses sont les attentes des paysans, suite à leurs expériences passées, par rapport aux projets de développement social.

Table 4: Farmers' expectations of PDS

Expectations of the PDSs	Frequency
Eradication of insecurity	46,5%
Maternal and child health	43,5%
Access to education	34,2%
Access to drinking water	26,2%
No expectations	21,3%

Nutritional quality	13,0%
Habitat improvement	12,6%
Improved oven	2,0%
TOTAL OBS.	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

The results of our study show that among the expectations of the farmers surveyed, the eradication of insecurity (46.5%) and the improvement of maternal health (43.5%) are the farmers' top priorities. Thus, with reference to the Chi² value = 209.44, ddl = 8, 1-p = 99.99%, which shows a very significant difference with the reference distribution, these two points constitute, in general, the priorities of the farmers in the study zone, on the social level. The importance of eradicating insecurity is emphasized by the farmers, since it is one of the factors blocking development in the zone. Indeed, insecurity discourages farmers from producing more, for fear of attack by brigands, which is imminent as soon as the money is received after the sale. Maternal and child health is also a priority, given the difficulty of accessing health services at the village level, since mother and child must travel several kilometers, sometimes at quite late hours in case of illness. The other social factors are considered secondary, not really a priority and not very important, since their effects are not directly felt in the immediate future.

2.2 Actions des PDS par rapport aux attentes des paysans

Suite à leurs attentes du point de vue social, les paysans ont évoqué les réponses des projets par rapport à cela.

Table 5: Actions of PDSs to meet farmers' expectations, according to farmers' perceptions

Actions of PDSs	Frequency
Maternal and child health	49,50%
Nutritional quality	35,22%
Access to drinking water	16,28%
Access to education	16,28%
Improved housing	8,64%
Improved oven	1,66%
Eradication of insecurity	1,33%
TOTAL OBS.	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

According to the results of the survey, and given the result of the Chi² conformity test, which presents the values of Chi² = 314.81, ddl = 7 and 1-p = 99.99%, which shows a very significant difference with the reference distribution, the actions of the social development projects, according to the knowledge of the farmers in the study area, are focused mainly on improving maternal and child health. Although this action does not affect the majority of the population, it has been felt by the villagers, given the activities and posters that have been displayed in almost all of the Fokontany chief towns. Other actions have been carried out by the various successive projects, whether in the areas of nutritional quality, education or housing, but they have gone almost unnoticed and their results were not really perceptible to the majority of rural people.

2.3 Comparison of expectations and actions of PDS

The comparison makes it possible to know if the actions of the social development projects have met the expectations of the farmers.

Table 6: Comparison of PDSs actions with expectations, according to farmers' perceptions

PDS Expectations/Standard Actions	Access to drinking water	Access to education	Maternal and child health	Improvement of the habitat	Nutritional quality	Improved oven	Eradication of insecurity	TOTAL
No expectations	15,6%	6,3%	50,0%	3,1%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100%
Access to education	14,7%	14,1%	34,6%	7,9%	26,7%	1,0%	1,0%	100%
Maternal and	12,5%	13,3%	38,3%	5,6%	28,2%	1,2%	0,8%	100%

child health								
Improvement of the habitat	15,9%	14,6%	30,5%	11,0%	26,8%	1,2%	0,0%	100%
Access to drinking water	12,1%	12,8%	36,9%	7,1%	29,1%	0,7%	1,4%	100%
Eradication of insecurity	11,9%	16,1%	36,9%	6,5%	26,2%	0,6%	1,8%	100%
Nutritional quality	16,3%	10,9%	30,4%	10,9%	29,3%	0,0%	2,2%	100%
Improved oven	9,1%	18,2%	27,3%	9,1%	36,4%	0,0%	0,0%	100%
TOTAL	13,5%	13,6%	36,0%	7,4%	27,7%	0,8%	1,1%	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

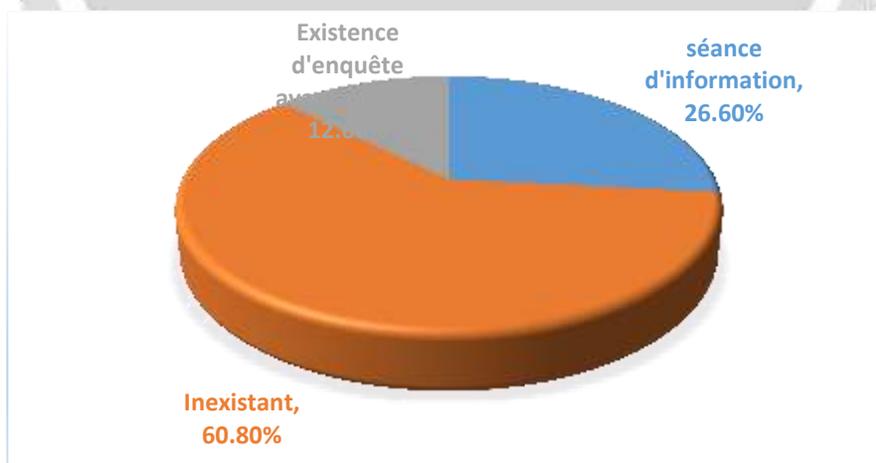
After performing the Chi² test of independence, crossing the expectations of farmers and the actions of social development projects, there is no dependence. Indeed, with Chi² = 20.02, a ddl = 42 and 1-p = 0.17%, which allows us to derive a p-value of 0.998, well above the value of α = 0.05, thus validating the null hypothesis, the actions of the social development projects do not correspond to the expectations of the farmers. It is true that they have undertaken actions that coincide with the expectations of the farmers, but these actions have not reached all of those concerned (only 1.8% of those who wanted the eradication of insecurity were satisfied, and 38.3% for maternal and child health), in this sense, the majority of respondents did not feel that these projects met their expectations. In addition, some of the expectations raised by the farmers were not considered at all or were considered only to a limited extent by these projects, such as the eradication of insecurity, access to education and access to drinking water; while others, considered not to be really important to the farmers, such as nutritional quality, were more perceived.

In conclusion, the actions of the social development projects have not also met the expectations of the farmers.

2.4 Existence of a pre-project survey for PDS

As for agricultural development projects, the existence or not of a survey before the implementation of these projects could explain this situation.

Figure 2: Existence of surveys before the PDS



Source: Authors, 2021

As with the agricultural development projects, neither pre-project surveys nor information sessions were conducted for more than half of the respondents. This is valid for the entire study area given the Chi² value = 15.31, ddl = 2, 1-p = 99.95%, which shows a significant difference with the baseline distribution. However, some projects still conducted surveys (12.6%), but for others, these projects only conducted field visits to inform farmers about the actions they want to undertake in the area and to sensitize them to participate (26.6%).

3. Regarding financial support projects (PAF)

Finally, financial support projects were also of interest, as these projects tried to respond to rural people.

3.1 Farmers' expectations regarding the actions of the PAFs

Finally, the farmers spoke about their expectations regarding financial support projects.

Table 7: Farmers' expectations regarding the actions of the PAFs

PAF Expectations	Frequency
Zero-interest financing	49,5%
Training	26,9%
Credits for the development of IGAs	23,3%
Social credits	15,3%
Building up savings	11,0%
TOTAL	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

According to the survey results, about one out of two people mentioned that their expectation of financial support projects is for interest-free financing. This result can be generalized to the entire population of the study area, given the result of the Chi² conformity test, with the value of Chi² = 108.66, ddl = 6, 1-p = 99.99%, which shows a very significant difference with the reference distribution. But some farmers also note the need for credit for the development of their IGAs (23.3%), which should be followed by training (26.9%), especially in the management of the funds granted. However, some of the respondents did not formulate any expectations (33.9%), since according to the results, on the one hand, they think that the response to social and economic expectations is largely sufficient to solve the problems related to their finances, but on the other hand, most of them did not really adhere to the concept of credit, the use of which could undermine their social status, and also does not correspond to their lines of conduct. In fact, according to them, having debts makes them feel ashamed and could damage their credibility in society. Moreover, asking for credit is contrary to their mentality, since they think that households should be satisfied with what they have or what they can get, without having to resort to credit.

3.2 PAFs actions in relation to farmers' expectations

In relation to the expectations mentioned, the farmers surveyed also formulated responses in relation to the actions of the financial support projects to meet them.

Table 8: PAF actions to meet farmers' expectations, according to farmers' perceptions

PAF Actions	Frequency
Credit for AGR development	51,83%
Creation of savings	18,60%
Training	17,94%
Zero interest financing	2,66%
TOTAL	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

According to the result of the surveys, the most mentioned action of the financial support projects is the provision of credit for IGA development (51.83%). After performing the Chi² conformity test, which gives the values of Chi² = 171.41, ddl = 5, 1-p = 99.99%, showing a very significant difference with the reference distribution, it can be concluded that for more than one person out of two in the study area, the provision of credit for the development of IGAs is the most perceived action of financial support projects. Other products are also offered by these microfinance institutions, but they are not really known by the farmers, such as the possibility of building up savings (18.60%) or loans to solve temporary social problems (0%). In addition, a significant proportion of the respondents (8.97%) do not even know or do not want to know about the products of these financial institutions, given their reluctance to take on debt.

3.3 Comparison of PAF expectations and actions

The comparison allows us to know if the actions of the financial support projects have met the farmers' expectations.

Table 9: Comparison of PAF actions with farmers' expectations, according to farmers' perceptions

PAF Expectations/Actions	AGR development credits	Building up savings	Training	zero interest financing	TOTAL
zero interest financing	59,1%	18,8%	18,8%	3,2%	100%
AGR development credits	50,6%	23,5%	21,0%	4,9%	100%
Social credits	40,8%	29,6%	26,8%	2,8%	100%
Training	43,1%	25,5%	28,4%	2,9%	100%
Building up savings	47,5%	25,0%	27,5%	0,0%	100%
TOTAL	50,0%	23,4%	23,4%	3,1%	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

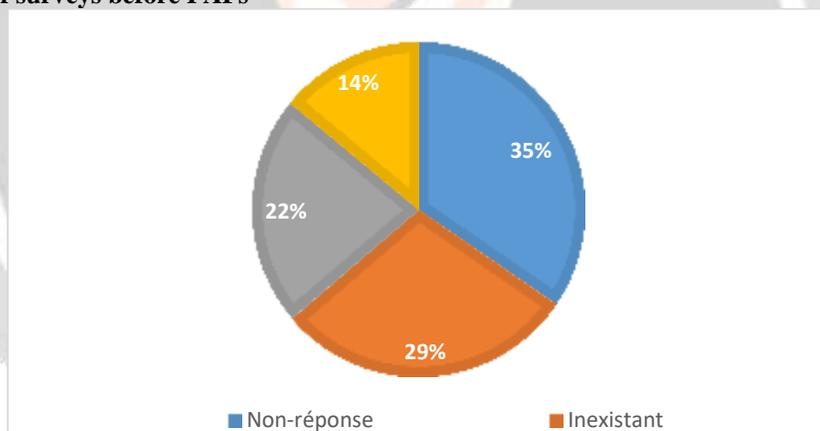
After cross-referencing the actions with the expectations of the farmers with respect to the financial support projects, by eliminating the non-responses, the Chi² test, which gives the values of Chi² = 62.80, ddl = 12 and 1-p = 62.80%, giving the value of p-value = 0.372, well above $\alpha=0.05$, allowing the alternative hypothesis to be rejected and the null hypothesis to be validated, shows that the two distributions are independent. This means that the actions of the PAFs and the related expectations of the farmers do not coincide.

On the one hand, some expectations were met by the financial support projects, such as credits for IGA development, but did not reach the entire population concerned (50.6% of those who wanted credits for IGA development were satisfied). On the other hand, other expectations were not really considered in the actions of these projects, such as social credits (0%) and zero interest financing (3.2%).

3.4 Existence of pre-project surveys for PAFs

As with the other two types of projects, the existence of pre-project surveys could explain this trend in information.

Figure 3: Existence of surveys before PAFs



Source: Authors, 2021

If non-response is not considered, according to the survey results, financial support projects generally did not conduct pre-project surveys or even information sessions (29%). Given the result of the Chi² conformity test, with Chi² values = 16.15, ddl = 2, 1-p = 99.07%, which shows a significant difference with the reference distribution, this is valid for the entire population of the study area. For some (22%), these projects conducted information sessions, but only at the level of different localities with more or less a large population. Finally, the surveys before the projects were conducted at the level of their headquarters, which is generally located in the chief town of the commune (14%), except for the women's association present in certain Fokontany. Thus, the surveys on farmers' needs were carried out among those who came to contact and/or request further information from the headquarters, hence the rather limited response from farmers, since 197 out of 301 answered the question.

DISCUSSIONS

According to the results of the surveys and related analyses, according to the perception of the farmers, the actions of the rural development projects only partially correspond to the expectations of these farmers. In order to verify the initial hypothesis, which assumes that the synchronization of development project actions with farmers'

expectations depends on pre-project surveys, it is now necessary to analyze the dependence of this situation on the existence of pre-project surveys.

1. Correspondence between PDA actions and farmers' expectations in the case of pre-project surveys

This information can be obtained by cross-referencing farmers' expectations with project actions, considering only the stratum of respondents who said that pre-project surveys had taken place.

Table 10: Coincidence between PDA actions and farmers' expectations in the case of pre-project surveys

PDA expectations/PDA actions	Provision of agricultural inputs	Provision of training and supervision	Provision of materials	Promotion of new activities	Access to markets	Re-establishment of rural roads	TOTAL
Provision of materials	35,6%	28,7%	21,3%	5,6%	6,3%	2,5%	100%
Re-establishment of rural roads	25,6%	30,8%	25,6%	7,7%	7,7%	2,6%	100%
Provision of agricultural inputs	34,4%	29,5%	22,1%	4,9%	6,6%	2,5%	100%
Provision of training and supervision	33,0%	32,0%	21,4%	5,8%	5,8%	1,9%	100%
Promotion of new activities	30,8%	20,5%	28,2%	10,3%	0,0%	10,3%	100%
Access to markets	32,3%	30,8%	18,5%	0,0%	15,4%	3,1%	100%
TOTAL	33,3%	29,4%	22,0%	5,3%	7,0%	3,0%	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

After performing the cross-tabulation between the actions of the agricultural development projects and the expectations of the farmers for those who specified that there were pre-project surveys, normally there should be a coincidence. However, the result is different; by performing the Chi² test of independence, with the value of Chi² = 26.68, ddl = 25, 1-p = 62.81%, which gives the p-value of 0.37, much higher than the value of $\alpha = 0.05$ that allows the validation of the null hypothesis, the dependence is not significant. This allows us to conclude that, even though some development projects have conducted surveys before the projects were implemented, the expectations of the farmers may or may not be met. However, in our study sample, only 35.6% of farmers who expected to receive agricultural equipment were satisfied, 2.6% for the restoration of rural roads, and 15.4% for access to markets.

2. Correspondence between PDS actions and farmers' expectations in the case of pre-project surveys

As with the agricultural development projects, the analysis will be based only on results that mention the existence of pre-project surveys.

Based on the results of our sample study, the actions of the social development projects did not meet the expectations of the farmers despite the existence of pre-project surveys. Only 3.3% of individuals who expected to eradicate insecurity and 38.5% expected to improve maternal and child health were satisfied. However, the results of the Chi² test of independence, with Chi² = 12.45, ddl = 35, 1-p = 0.02%, and therefore a p-value = 0.98, well above 0.05 validating the null hypothesis, shows that the dependence is not significant. Thus, although surveys were carried out before the implementation of the projects to ascertain the expectations of the farmers, it must be noted that actions that coincide with the vocations of the projects were sometimes carried out. In this sense, the main expectations of the farmers have not been considered by these social development projects, in addition to the fact that these projects have not really reached the whole population.

Table 11: Coincidence between PDS actions and farmers' expectations in the case of pre-project surveys

PDS Expectations / Actions of PDSs	Access to drinking water	Access to education	Maternal and child health	Improvement of the habitat	Nutritional quality	Eradication of insecurity	TOTAL
No expectations	1,0%	11,3%	57,1%	14,3%	14,3%	2,0%	100%
Access to education	12,9%	13,9%	38,9%	2,8%	30,6%	1,0%	100%
Maternal and child health	9,6%	11,5%	38,5%	5,8%	32,7%	1,9%	100%
Improvement of the habitat	14,3%	14,3%	35,7%	7,1%	28,6%	1,5%	100%
Access to drinking water	12,8%	19,0%	38,1%	1,0%	26,6%	1,0%	100%
Eradication of insecurity	13,3%	16,7%	36,7%	6,7%	23,3%	3,3%	100%
Nutritional quality	11,1%	11,1%	33,3%	11,1%	29,6%	3,7%	100%
Improved oven	1,3%	32,0%	32,0%	1,3%	32,0%	1,3%	100%
TOTAL	11,6%	14,2%	37,9%	5,8%	28,9%	1,6%	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

3. Correspondence between PAF actions and farmers' expectations in the case of pre-project surveys

As with the first two types of projects, it is also important to see the synchronization between actions and farmers' expectations for PAFs in the case where there were pre-project surveys.

Table 12: Coincidence between PAF actions and farmers' expectations in the case of pre-project surveys

PAF Expectations / PAF Actions	Credits for AGR development	Savings constitution	Training	Interest-free financing	TOTAL
Interest-free financing	52,6%	21,1%	23,7%	2,6%	100%
Credits for AGR development	40,9%	36,4%	20,0%	2,7%	100%
Social credits	35,7%	35,7%	26,0%	2,6%	100%
Training	44,4%	25,0%	27,8%	2,8%	100%
Savings constitution	42,9%	28,6%	26,0%	2,6%	100%
TOTAL	45,2%	27,4%	25,8%	1,6%	100%

Source: Authors, 2021

Furthermore, the results of our sample show that even when surveys were conducted before the financial support projects were implemented, their actions did not coincide with the farmers' expectations. Only 40.9% of those who expected credit for the development of their IGAs, and 2.6% of those who expected interest-free financing, were satisfied. The Chi² test of independence, which has a Chi² value of 4.13, ddl = 12, 1-p = 1.91%, yielding a p-value of 0.98, well above the value of $\alpha = 0.05$, to validate the null hypothesis, establishes that the dependence is not significant. As a result, we deduce that even if, according to the farmers, pre-project surveys have been carried out, the farmers' expectations of these projects are not really met.

These three analyses make it possible to affirm that the synchronization of project actions with farmers' expectations depends on the objectivity of the pre-project surveys. Indeed, the disregard of the information collected during the surveys leads to the incoordination of the offers with the defined expectations. The hypothesis that the synchronization of development projects' actions with farmers' expectations depends on the pre-project surveys is therefore verified.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, according to the results of the surveys and related analyses, carried out among a sample of 301 farmers in the study area, it was found that the actions of rural development projects, whether agricultural, social or financial, did not really coincide with the expectations of the target farmers. This situation is partly due to the ineffectiveness of pre-project surveys and communications, which often result in fear, lack of knowledge and misunderstanding of these actions by the target groups, making them reluctant, which confirms that the coherence of the projects' actions with the expectations of the farmers depends on the pre-project surveys

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ANNEXE

Perception of changes in the living conditions of the population for those whose expectations of the PDA have not been met

PDA expectations/post-PDA living conditions	Not improved	little improved	improved	much improved	TOTAL
restoration of rural roads	26,3%	23,7%	26,3%	23,7%	100%
access to markets	29,2%	30,1%	26,5%	14,2%	100%
TOTAL	28,0%	27,5%	26,5%	18,0%	100%

Perceived changes in the living conditions of the population for those whose expectations of the SDPs have not been met

Expectations of PDSs/life after PDSs	Not improved	little improved	improved	much improved	TOTAL
access to education	31,1%	35,9%	24,3%	8,7%	100%
access to drinking water	35,4%	31,6%	22,8%	10,1%	100%
eradication of insecurity	48,6%	25,7%	20,0%	5,7%	100%
TOTAL	39,8%	30,4%	22,0%	7,8%	100%

Perceived changes in the living conditions of the population for those whose expectations of the PAF were not met

Attentes des PAF/condition de vie après PAF	Not improved	little improved	improved	much improved	TOTAL
financement à taux zéro	47,7%	30,9%	16,1%	5,4%	100%
Formation	35,8%	27,2%	23,5%	11,1%	100%
TOTAL	43,5%	29,6%	18,7%	7,4%	100%

