

THE REALITIES OF MATCHING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS/PROJECTS TO THE NEEDS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS

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ABSTRACT

The context of international development programs is based on main challenges related to the fight against poverty, the promotion of sustainable economic growth, environmental protection and the reduction of inequality. Several initiatives have been set up to support development by the Malagasy government, in collaboration with international partners. However, Madagascar is currently marked by important socio-economic and environmental problems such as persistent poverty problems, problems of inequality and vulnerability to environmental crises. How are programs/projects offers in rural areas characterized and what are their needs and expectations of the rural population in the face of development programs/projects? Faced with this problem, the overall objective of this study aims to understand the realities of development programs/projects and the needs of the rural population. The hypothesis argues that "the adequacy between development programs/projects and rural household expectations determines their effectiveness". It is available in two sub-hypotheses: socio-economic aspects dominate in the actions launched by development programs/projects, and priority household needs and axes determine their expectations in programs/ development projects to be carried out. A discourse analysis to managers of programs/projects and programs of programs was mobilized to find out the various offers of existing programs/projects and their priority axes as well as the needs and expectations of rural populations in development programs. The results showed three classes of typology and priority programs: the first class focuses on the construction of public infrastructure, the second class concerns social action programs, and the third class brings together water adduction and environmental training and agriculture and farming programs. The main needs of identified beneficiaries relate to electrification, the construction of basic health center and the financing of their daily activities, including agriculture and farming. The results also show the divergence of priority axes of programs/projects and the needs of development programs/projects. Certain infrastructures carried out by programs/projects are inoperational; In addition, established development programs/projects do not meet the needs of development projects.

Key words: *Development, vulnerable populations, development projects, agrarian reform*

INTRODUCTION

The context for development programs at international level is based on key challenges related to combating poverty, promoting sustainable economic growth, protecting the environment and reducing inequalities. These Development Programs are often supported by international organizations such as the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund or bilateral agencies (Sachs et al., 2015).

Madagascar is marked by significant socio-economic and environmental problems such as persistent poverty issues, problems of inequality and vulnerability to environmental crises (Rakotondrainibe, 2019). However, several initiatives have been put in place to support development by the Malagasy government, in collaboration with international partners, through the implementation of development programs aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (World Bank, 2018).

The Itasy region, in central Madagascar, is considered as an area of great agricultural potential, due to its fertile soils and favorable climate. The region benefits from abundant water resources, thanks, in particular, to the Lake Itasy and the surrounding rivers, which characterize it as a favorable region for the cultivation of rice, vegetables, fruit and livestock. However, the region faces significant socio-economic and political challenges (Rakotondrainibe, *ibid*).

In Madagascar, development projects are guided by the National Development Plan (PND), which aims to promote inclusive economic growth while reducing poverty. This plan focuses on governance, infrastructure development, economic transformation, and adaptation to climate change (PND, 2019).

The Itasy region has its own development plan, the Regional agricultural development plan (PRDA)¹. This is a strategic roadmap designed to promote sustainable agricultural development in the region. It is a strategic roadmap designed to promote sustainable agricultural development in the region, in response to a number of challenges such as low productivity, land degradation and limited access to markets, the PRDA focuses on three major strategic axes. The first involves boosting agricultural productivity by introducing modern techniques, promoting improved seeds and training farmers to optimize the use of resources. The second is to support value chains and market access by developing rural transport infrastructure to provide access to markets for agricultural products, while strengthening local cooperatives and supporting local product processing. Finally, the third axis is the sustainable management of natural resources, considering environmental protection, particularly soil management, reforestation and the rational use of water in agricultural practices (PRDA, 2021).

Malagasy legislation supports these initiatives with laws such as the Decentralization Act (2014), which gives more power to local authorities to better manage resources and plan development. The Investment Promotion Act offers tax incentives to attract investors, particularly in the agricultural and tourism sectors. Other legislation, such as the Protected Areas Management Act, aims to preserve Madagascar's unique environment. Land reform, initiated in 2005, gives farmers easier access to land titles, securing their property rights (MAEP, 2014).

The region's population is predominantly rural, living mainly from agriculture, notably rice, corn, vegetables and market gardening, as well as livestock. The subsistence economy dominates, and household incomes are low, resulting in widespread poverty. What is more, access to basic services such as health and education remains limited, particularly in remote rural areas (CREAM, 2013). To cope with the problems of poverty, these households have often adopted survival strategies such as temporary work, meal reduction and indebtedness. Yet these solutions are only temporary and insufficient to sustainably lift themselves out of poverty. Integrating agricultural support programs, improving access to public services, and strengthening social safety nets are seen as solutions for building household resilience (Rakotondrainibe, *op.cit.*).

Several development programs/projects have been active in the region: the Itasy Region Agricultural and Livestock Training Program (FAR)² which is supported by the French Development Agency³(AFD, 2019), the Watersheds and Irrigated Perimeters - Water Security and Agricultural Productivity Project (BVPI-SEHP, 2017)⁴, and the construction of public infrastructure and new towns (IEM, 2019). Furthermore, several results of these programs are noted, the main objectives of which relate to reducing poverty, improving food security and strengthening the resilience of rural communities to economic and climatic shocks. Many notable successes have been achieved by these programs/projects: increased agricultural productivity thanks to the introduction of new techniques and improved access to agricultural inputs, the development of rural infrastructure such as roads, irrigation systems and access to drinking water (BVPI-SEHP, 2017). Moreover, capacity-building initiatives for farmers' organizations have fostered greater empowerment of producers (FIDA, 2018). However, the evaluation of the Development Program/Projects identified several remarks, among them, weak coordination between the various program actors, delays in implementation, and insufficient financial resources to cover all the needs of the beneficiaries. Furthermore, the lack of post-project monitoring was highlighted as an obstacle to the sustainability of results (FIDA, 2018). Besides, the majority of the population lives in widespread poverty and several dimensions of vulnerability have been identified, including income poverty, food insecurity, limited access to basic services (water, health, education). In addition, poorly diversified livelihoods and the impact of climatic hazards, such as droughts and floods, exacerbate household fragility. Households most affected are those lacking access to productive resources, such as land and basic agricultural infrastructure (Rakotondrainibe, 2019).

These contradictory realities lead to the formulation of the following problematic statement: how is the adequacy of existing development programs/projects to the needs of the rural population is characterized? This problematic underpins the overall objective of this study, which aims to understand the realities of development

¹ Plan Régional de Développement Agricole : PRDA

² Programme de formation en agriculture et élevage dans la Région Itasy : FAR

³ Agence Française du Développement : AFD

⁴ Projet Bassins Versants et Périmètres Irrigués - Sécurité Hydrique et Productivité Agricole : BVPI-SEHP

programs/projects and the needs of the rural population. Two specific objectives follow: to categorize Programs/Projects according to their interventions in rural areas, and to characterize households according to their needs and expectations.

The following research questions are formulated: How are programs/projects characterized in rural areas? What are the needs and expectations of the rural population with regard to the Programs/Projects operating in the area?

The hypothesis is that “the match between development programs/projects and the expectations of rural households determines their effectiveness”. This hypothesis is divided into two sub-hypotheses: the socio-economic aspects dominate the actions launched by development programs/projects, and the needs and priorities of households determine their expectations of the development programs/projects to be implemented.

1 MATERIALS AND METHODS

1.1 Typology and priority axes of development programs/projects

A discourse analysis of programs/projects managers was mobilized to find out the various offers of existing programs/projects and the priority axes of programs/projects. The steps consisted in asking open questions while targeting the interviewees; The speeches were recorded; Then the recorded speeches were seized under Word. The speeches were copied in Notepad or Bloc Note, then in Excel with the option only to keep the text using the Wizard Import of text. A dynamic cross-board (TCD) was then obtained in order to bring out the important words and obtain the basic matrix. A factorial correspondence analysis (AFC) was then used to have a graphic representation of the various offers of existing development projects. For program/development projects, variables are the words mentioned by stakeholders (project managers) and stakeholders themselves.

1.2 Household needs analysis

A discourse analysis of programs / projects beneficiaries has been mobilized to identify their needs for development / development projects. The approach is the same as that used in discourse analysis. Local populations benefiting from programs/projects and the words mentioned are the variables exploited in the analysis. An AFC graph will be presented.

1.3 Impacts of Development Programs/ Projects

A discourse analysis of programs / projects beneficiaries was mobilized to find out the impacts of the actions of programs / projects. The approach is the same as that used in discourse analysis. Local populations benefiting from programs/projects and the words mentioned are the variables exploited in the analysis. An AFC graph will be presented.

1.4 Relations between development programs/projects and needs of the rural population

Discourse analysis of interviews of program/project recipients and program/project managers was carried out. Beneficiaries and program/project managers and the words evoked are the variables used.

2 RESULTS

The results present the offers of development programs/projects in rural areas and the categorization of socio-economic and cultural activities of peasants in the Itasy Region as well as the strategic variables for the design of a program/development project decision-making tool.

2.1 Typology and priority axes of development programs/projects

The conversation with the managers of development/development projects makes it possible to reveal the priority axes carried out by the various programs/projects occurring in the Itasy Region, the significant words observed are presented in the Correspondence Analysis graphs (Figures 1 and 2).

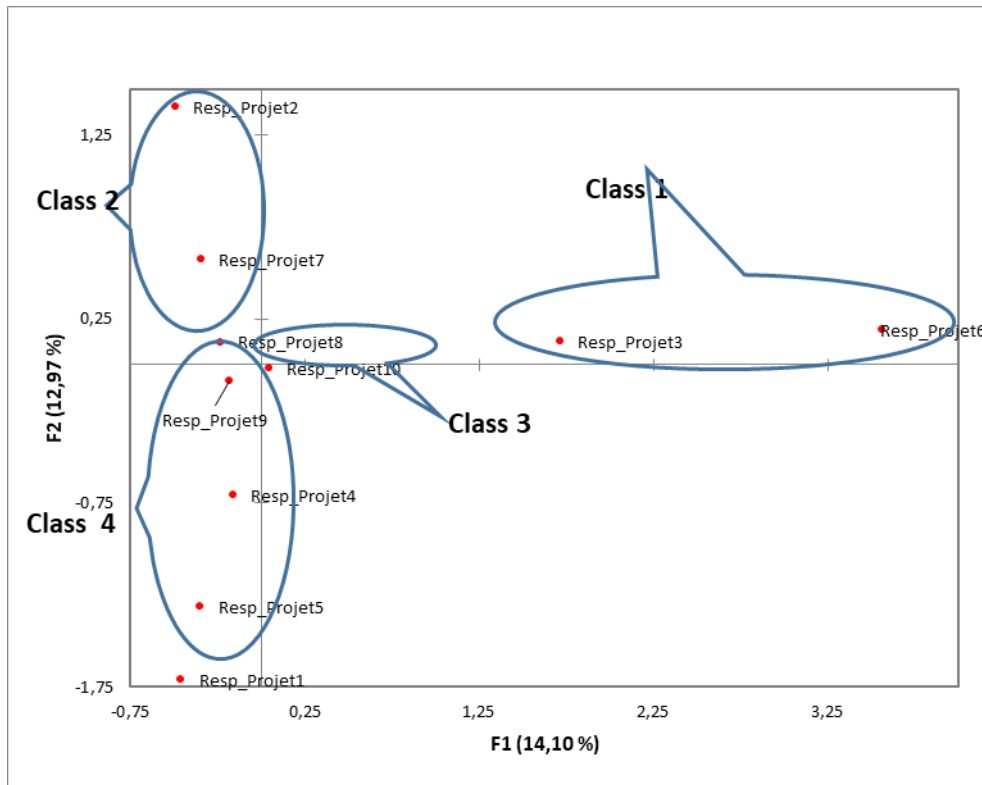


Figure 1 : AFC on priority axes of programs / projects

loharanon'i Bekitoza	PAGLI	Asa-avotra-mirindra	Haraton'aina-sy-Sandatohitra	Vatsy-ara-bola	birao-mpanjakana	programan'asa
tarihina	titik'asa-ara-toekarena	asa-fivelomana-maharitra	hisitraka	vatsy-fihariana	fananganana	ara-pahasalamana
trano-fidiovana	titik'asa-fanofanana	Asa-tanamaro	mamboly	zara-andraikitra	fonja-fiarovana-avo-lenta	fampidirana-jiro
Ampefy	titik'asa-rano-fahasalamana-ary-fanadiovana	manana	manana	ankizy-mianatra	Imeritsiatosika	fanamboarana-sekoly
titik'asa	hampiroboroana	be-antitra	miatrika-dona		manara-penitra	fanamboarana-tsena
Resp_Projet7	faha-efatra	fanomezana	rafitra-fihiana-mpiara-belona		tanàna	Resp_Projet3
commune- maro	faharoa	FID	sandatohitra		titik'asa-Tanamasoandro	fanatsarana
fanamboarana-PCD	faha-telo	fihariana-ara-pamokarana	titik'asa	DIAL 2	trano-fonenana	
Faritra	voalohany	fisitrahana	tolotra-ara-tsosialy		vaovao	DIAL 1
fitantanana	Resp_Projet2	hanamafy	Vatsin'ankohonana-Fiavotana	CLASS 2 : Social action projects	Resp_Projet6	
Itasy	ankohonana-sahiranana	Haraton'aina	vatsy-ankohonana		CLASS 1 : Infrastructure projects	
fanavaozana-toha-dranc	Resp_Projet9	mponina	fananterahana	CLASS 4 : Training and water supply projects	CLASS 3 : Fish farming project	
fari-piainanan'ny	fahaiza-manao	fambolena	fanofanana		laharam-pahamehana	
fiarovana	fianakaviana	Resp_Projet8	fanofanana-arak'asa-fambolen		anaty-vala	
fidiram-bolan'ny	maharitra	tanjona	FAR-Itasy	ady-amin'ny-fandripahana	fiompiana-trondro	
fotodrafitr'asa	majinika	ambanivohitra	fiaraha-miasa	makany	fiompiana-trondro-antanimbary	
hanatsara	Mantsara	Resp_Projet5	fiofanana	manofanana	trondro	
harena	Mpanodina	andrim-panjakana	Foibem-paritra	mpanjifa	anaty-farihy-voa-fefy	
lanja	orin'asa	fambolena-ho-matihanina	hampidi-bola	mpiara-miombon'antoka	Resp_Projet10	
toerana-lemaka	teknika-fambolena	fampandrosoana-maharitr	politikam-panjakana	teknisina		
voajanahary	vokatrin'ny	fampianarana	fanabeazana	tontolo-iainana		
fitarihan-drano	fampandrosoana	fanamafisana	Resp_Projet1	DIAL 4		DIAL 3

Figure 2: AFC of actors relating to priority axes of programs/ projects

- Class 1 concerns basic infrastructure projects; the stakeholders grouped in this class have the same visions on priority actions, project 3 and project 6 concern the construction of public infrastructures such as: construction of Basic Health Centers (CSB)⁵, construction of administrative buildings and housing, construction of high-security prisons as well as the rehabilitation of rural tracks, etc.

- Class 2 corresponds to social action projects. The Intervening responsible for Project 2 in this class expresses the priority actions of the Fonds d'Intervention pour le Développement project. The first action program is "Asa-Avotra Mirindra" or Productive Social nets⁶(FSP). The second action program is "Vatsin'ankohonana", which provides income support for the most vulnerable families. The third action program is "Asa-vonjy-voina": activities in response to crises (natural disasters, health crises). The fourth action program is "sandatohitra sy fihariana-ara-pamokarana": a non-repayable Support Fund (SF) for households benefiting from the Project.

Furthermore, the Head of the Local Governance Improvement Project (PAGLI)⁷ mentioned the types of projects to be carried out: fifteen projects on Water Hygiene and Sanitation, training courses organized with the National Institute for Decentralization and Local Development (INDDL)⁸, and the drawing up of Communal Development Plans (PCD)⁹.

- Class 3 corresponds to the fish farming project¹⁰. The stakeholder in charge of Project10 in quadrant 3 expresses the priority actions of the integrated agricultural development project in the Lake Itasy region. This program focuses on fish farming. Activities carried out under this heading include project support for fish farming in fenced ponds or enclosures, support for existing fish farming activities and raising farmers' awareness of the importance of fish farming in rice fields.

- Class 4 concerns training and water supply projects. The priority actions in this class can be divided into two categories: the first concerns water conveyance, with the BVPI project specializing in watersheds and hydro-agricultural perimeters, and the other project⁸ contributing to the conveyance of drinking water. The second category of action specializes in agriculture and agricultural training, with projects 5 and 1 dealing with training in Rural Agriculture (FAR) and training partners in the fight against deforestation, as well as environmental education. The last project⁹ contributes to improving the activities of family farms and small agro-processing businesses.

2.2 Household priority needs and axes

The interview with development programs/projects allows to know the priority needs and axes of rural households. The significant words observed are presented in the Correspondence Analysis graphs (Figure 3).

- Class1 concerns the needs of beneficiaries in vocational training. The beneficiaries finding themselves in this class argue that their needs are training and improving the quality of education within the Miarinarivo technical and professional high school.

- Class2 corresponds to the needs of beneficiaries in basic infrastructure. The speakers grouped in dial2, which represent 30% of those interviewed highlighted that their needs concern electrification, construction of basic health center and financing their daily activities, in particular agriculture and farming, their arguments are divergent compared to the arguments of beneficiary⁶ of the dial1.

- Class3 concerns the needs of rural households in terms of training, agriculture, and breeding.

- Class4 corresponds to the needs of households in agriculture and breeding.

The speakers grouped in class 3 and class4 have the same opinions (50% of those interviewed). Their needs concern distributions of provenies, seeds, fertilizers, chicks, pigs as well as the development of technical capacity in agriculture and breeding

⁵ Centre de Santé de Base : CSB

⁶ Filets Sociaux Productifs : FSP

⁷ Projet d'amélioration de la Gouvernance Locale D'Itasy : PAGLI

⁸ Institut National de Décentralisation et du Développement Local : INDDL

⁹ Plan Communal de Développement : PCD

¹⁰ Projet pisciculture

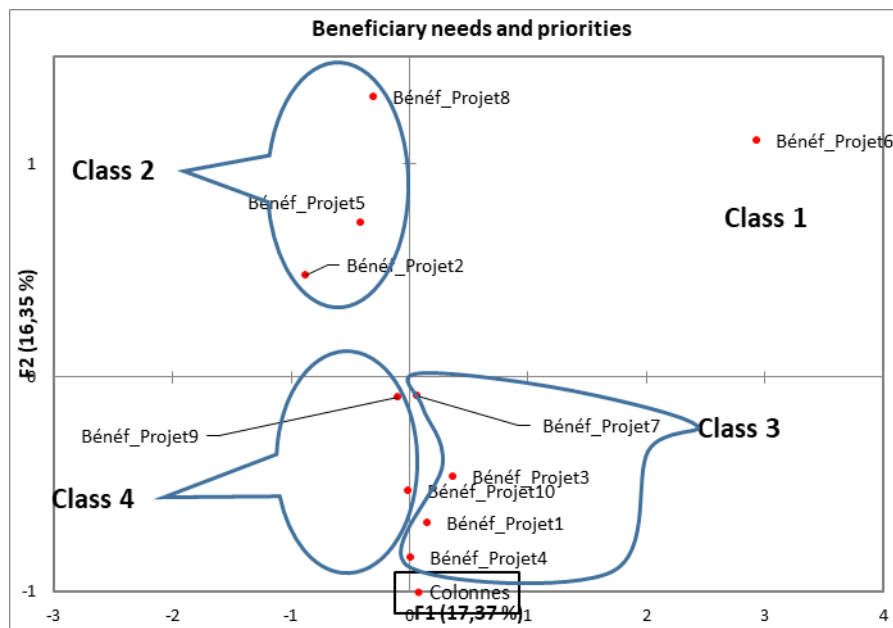


Figure 3: AFC of household priority needs and axes

The actors' statements are presented on axes F1 and F2 of the AFC graph with their respective coordinates (Figure 4).

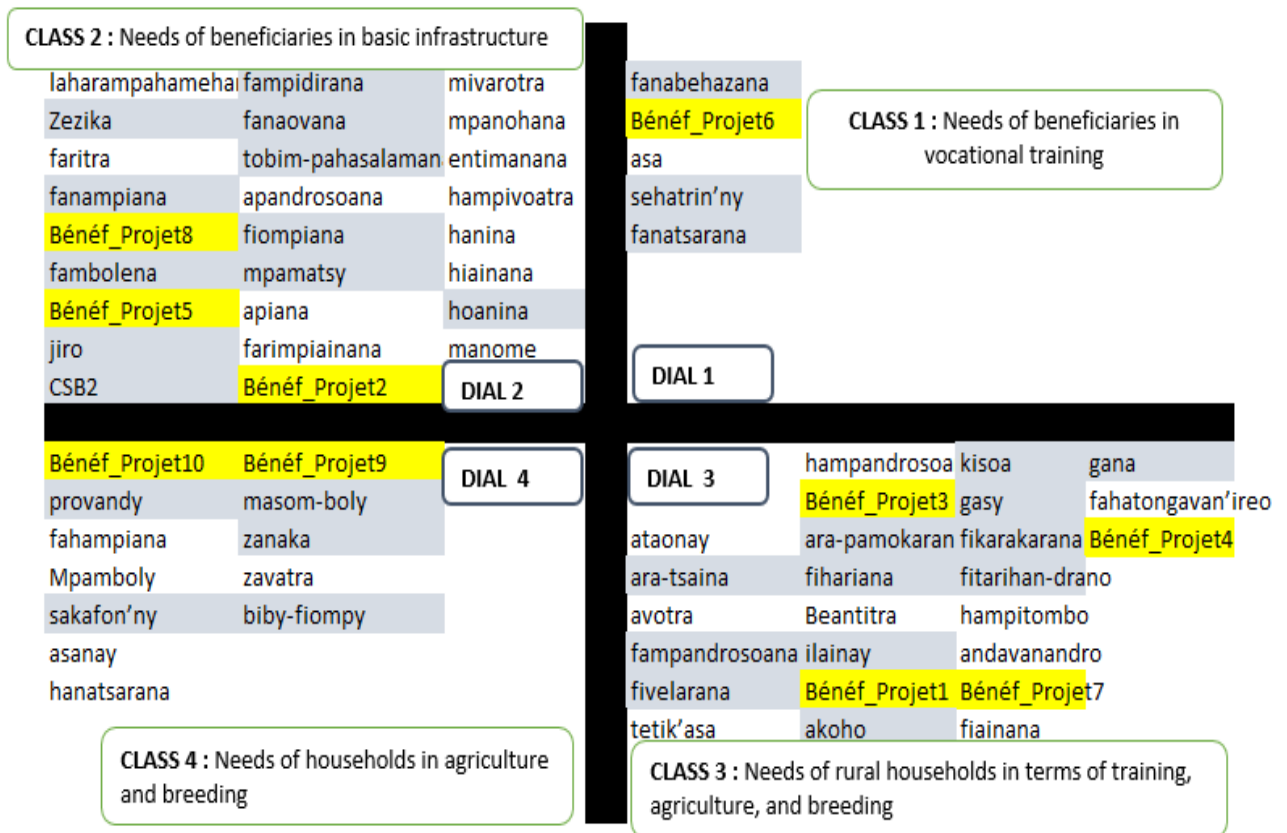


Figure 4: AFC of actors relating to the priority needs and axes of households

- Class 1 concerns the rehabilitation of the geyser. The beneficiaries mentioned the positive impacts of the project, in particular the construction of road infrastructure in paving stones, the supply of drinking water and the improvement of the geyser tourist site. Besides, the increase in the number of tourists visiting this site has generated sources of income for village communities and the municipality.
- Class 2 corresponds to the beneficiaries of the social project intervention fund for development (FID). The speakers grouped in this class represent 50 % of those interviewed. Thanks to the training provided by the FID project, they have acquired technical skills and intellectual development. Beneficiaries are now able to manufacture compost and culture processing products against insects, essential in agriculture. In addition, after this training, they practiced the cultivation of cassava and rice, as well as the breeding of chickens and pigs, respecting the appropriate standards and techniques.
- Class 3 concerns beneficiaries of basic infrastructure and vocational training. The speakers gathered in this class represent 40 % of those interviewed. On the one hand, some beneficiaries have obtained infrastructure such as a hydro-agricultural dam, irrigation canals and the rehabilitation of rural tracks. Obtaining these infrastructure has increased agricultural production of rural populations. On the other hand, the beneficiary 9 said that some teachers were sent abroad to undergo training. After these training courses, the impact of the project proved to be considerable: the quality of education has improved and the success rate for national exams has increased.
- Class 4 concerns electrification beneficiaries. The programs and projects of the World Bank have mentioned the electrification of the Municipality of Ambatomirahavavy. Four in twelve Fokontany benefited from this program. They expressed the wish to see its pursuit, it is not yet completed.

2.4 Relations between projects and the needs of the rural population

Interviews with program/project beneficiaries and program/project managers highlight the divergence between the needs of program/project beneficiaries and program/project priorities (Figure 7). The significant words observed are presented in AFC graphs (Figure 8).

- Class1 corresponds to basic infrastructure projects.
- Class2 concerns the needs of beneficiaries. The speakers grouped in Class2 represent 100% of the beneficiaries of program/development projects interviewed. To enhance the well-being of rural households, these beneficiaries have exposed their needs which concern the electrification, the construction of basic health center and the financing of their daily activities, in particular agriculture and farming as well as the development of technical capacity in agriculture and farming.
- Class3 concerns water supply projects, and
- Class4 concerns the training project.

The opinions of the stakeholders grouped in classes 1, 3 and 4, who represent 90 % of the managers of the development programs/projects interviewed, diverge from those of class 2 stakeholders. Priority actions for programs/projects are productive social nets (FSP) or remunerated works to the most vulnerable communities, hygiene and sanitation water projects and the development of the Communal Development Plan (PCD) as well as the construction of public infrastructures such as administrative buildings and housing housing, high security prison, as well as the rehabilitation of rural tracks.

3 DISCUSSION

3.1 Mésequitation of the needs of rural households and priority axes of programs/projects

The analysis of the results of the CFA research (Figures 7 and n 8) reveals the divergence between the needs of the rural population and the priority axes of the development programs/projects involved in the ITASY region. The primordial needs of Itasy households are the distribution and supply of the materials necessary in agriculture and farming such as fertilizers, seeds, sources, pigs, as well as the construction of basic infrastructure as basic health center, hydro-agricultural dam and water irrigation channels, electrification. However, the priority axes of the development programs/projects involved in the ITASY region concern the construction of the new city of Imeritsiatosika (construction of administrative buildings and high security prison, housing house) and the installation of training centers in rural agriculture (FAR), the implementation of access to drinking water and public water supply infrastructures. Chambers (1997) and several authors confirm the divergence between the priority axes of development programs/projects and the needs of the rural population.

Chambers (1997) examines gaps in traditional development approaches generally caused by the domination of elites and experts' perspectives. He defends the approach to reorientation towards the realities and priorities of the poor. He also criticizes the descending methods "top-down" approach and offers participatory alternatives, highlighting the listening, learning and direct involvement of communities in development processes. In addition, the direct participation of communities in decision-making and planning processes strengthens their appropriation and their commitment to development initiatives. By valuing local knowledge, this makes it possible to better adapt development programs and projects to the specific needs of the communities concerned.

Lipton (1977) examines the structural causes of rural poverty and criticizes the urban orientation of development policies. He argues that governments and institutions systematically promote urban areas, particularly in terms of investment, services and economic policies at the expense of rural areas. This "urban bifurcation" leads to an imbalance, depriving the rural areas of the resources necessary to develop. Lipton stresses that the majority of the poor live in rural areas and that agriculture is often their main source of income. It offers a reallocation of resources to campaigns, agrarian reforms, improving rural infrastructure and access to education and health care for rural populations. According to Lipton, a more balanced and inclusive approach is essential to reduce poverty and promote fair development.

Gavanta (2004) supports citizens' participation by emphasizing the importance of local representation and leadership to promote community development and to improve the efficiency of public services. Moreover Gavanta offers solutions such as decentralization and strengthening local capacities by adopting inclusive and participatory approaches to political actors and local institutions in order to meet the needs of citizens, in particular in marginalized areas.

3.2 Low recovery of programs/projects in the rural area of Itasy

The low recovery of programs/projects is justified by the interview with the project manager (resp_proj2) (Figure 2); The rate of programs/projects beneficiaries in the ITASY region is less than 3.8 % of the rural population, however 63.8 % of the active population are farmers according to the latest population and housing census, carried out in 2021 (Instat, 2021).

Several key factors prevent access to rural areas for the implementation of development programs/projects in Madagascar: roads in poor condition complicate resources and the establishment of projects in rural areas. Potential beneficiaries are rarely included in the design or implementation of projects; In addition, corruption, clientelism and ineffective management of funds slow down equitable access to programs; Moreover, local administrations often lack qualified personnel and budget to supervise projects; Finally, certain traditions or beliefs slow down the adoption of innovations provided by development projects, especially in the agriculture and health sectors (Rakotondrabe, 2019).

3.3 Inefficiency of development programs/projects

The interviews carried out in programs/projects and project beneficiaries of Fononana in the rural commune of Imeritsiatosika (Figure 6) have revealed that the new administrative building is not operational, and the housing is not yet completed. These are the results of the Tanamasoandro presidential project of Imeritsiatosika.

Some infrastructures implemented by the Programs/Projects are not operational and the discontinuity of the activities of the development programs/projects after the departure of the stakeholders has occurred. These are recurring problems that appeared in the development programs/projects. Several factors are behind these problems:

According to Patton (2008), the results of development projects can be perceived as non relevant. They are not adapted to the specific needs and contexts of stakeholders.

Weiss (1998) highlights institutional and cultural obstacles to the use of results, especially when these are not contextually adequate.

To avoid the ineffectiveness of the results of development projects, Mayne (2007) considers the need to involve the results of assessments in decision-making processes so that they are applicable and useful.

3.4 Lack of appropriate incentives and solid institutions

The divergence between the needs of the rural population and the priority axes (figures 7 and 8) leads to the dissatisfaction of the beneficiaries of the projects as well as irresponsible behavior (Figure 6). These elements hamper the effectiveness of development programs and projects. Easterly (2001) and several authors confirm that the lack of appropriate incentives is an obstacle to development.

According to Easterly (2001), traditional ideas and current development aid practices have often lacked objective due to ignorance of individual incentives. International aid programs have often failed to stimulate economic growth because these programs were based on erroneous theories and unrealistic expectations. For development to be effective, strategies must be adapted to local realities and human behavior, rather than relying on universal models or top-down prescriptions.

Easterly (2006) noted failures of international aid, such as poorly designed or diverted projects by corruption. These failures are caused by the lack of responsibility and follow-up mechanisms in many programs, which do not respond to beneficiaries or donors. Easterly offers solutions focused on individuals and their real needs. For development programs to be effective, it is necessary to abandon universal models and favor adapted, responsible and realistic approaches to lastingly transform the living conditions of developing populations.

Humphreys and al. (2007) refer to this phenomenon as the "resource curse" in Africa: generally, wealth of natural resources promotes development, however these wealth leads to corruption, conflicts, and poor governance. The inadequate management of the natural resources operating program, such as minerals and oil, can hinder sustainable economic development. To get around this curse, the establishment of solid institutions, transparency in income management, economic diversification, and civil society engagement in resource governance is considered to be an effective solution.

CONCLUSION

Several international donors provide essential financial resources to support development programs/projects, thus promoting economic growth. The identification of development offers/development projects implemented in the ITASY region is a key step, followed by an in-depth analysis of the needs of the rural population. Theoretical research and practical research led to / provided two main results: the priority offers and axes of development programs/projects in rural areas, and the needs of rural households must be considered to align interventions with local expectations.

Three relevant observations were observed:

- The priority typologies and axes of the various programs/projects that occurred in the Itasy region. These are environmental training and environmental protection, intervention programs in the field of water supply based on the concept of watershed and hydro-agricultural perimeter, development programs for social work such as the construction of public infrastructure and new cities, agricultural development projects.

- The impacts of development programs/projects have been mentioned by the beneficiaries of these programs: the acquisition of technical capacities and intellectual development by training in agriculture and breeding granted by FID and FAR projects, obtaining infrastructure as a hydro-agricultural dam, water irrigation channels allowing the increase in the production of the intervention area.

- Relations between programs/projects and the needs of the rural population. The needs of programs/projects beneficiaries concern the financing of their daily activities, including agriculture and breeding, the development of technical capacity in agriculture and breeding, as well as electrification, the construction of basic health center to enhance their quality of life; However, the priority axes of programs/projects concern the governance improvement program, the productive social nets program, the drinking water supply project in the Itasy region and the construction of new city of Imeritsiatosika.

Even if there have been impacts of development programs/projects, these programs/projects have not brought development for most rural households in this region which are currently in the precarious and vulnerable situation. The observations made invalidate the first sub-hypothesis "socio-economic components dominate in the actions launched by the programs / development projects".

The priority needs and axes of households are identified. These needs concern the supply of materials necessary in agriculture and breeding as fertilizers, seeds, provens, pigs, as well as the construction of basic infrastructure.

The second sub-hypothesis is confirmed: "The priority needs and axes of households determine their expectations in programs/development projects to be carried out".

Finally, all of the results observed and the analysis of the two proposed hypotheses join the main hypothesis advancing that: "the adequacy of programs /projects and rural household expectations determine the efficiency of program /development project" is partially confirmed.

After having identified the priority axes of development programs/projects, analyzed the needs of households and highlighted the inadequacy between these needs and the priority axes of programs/projects, which innovative model could ensure better adequacy between programs/projects and the needs of the rural population?

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