



"PARLIAMENTARIANS IN THE FIELD"
*A JOINT PROJECT OF THE EUROPEAN VICE PRESIDENCY OF THE WORLD
BANK
AND THE PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK ON THE WORLD BANK*

**REPORT ON THE MISSION TO BURUNDI
PRELIMINARY NOTES
(24-27 APRIL 2002)**

"Parliamentarians in the Field", a joint project of the Parliamentary Network on the World Bank (PNoWB) and the European Vice-Presidency of the World Bank, is in line with the participatory approach that this institution recommends for drawing up and implementing development policies. Better understanding of the situation in the field can help members of the Parliamentary Network participate more effectively in debates on the policies recommended by the international institutions in developing or transition countries, and help them make their own contributions. The PNoWB delegation that visited Burundi consisted of 7 MPs: 4 Europeans, 2 Asians and 1 African (see list in appendix).

Given that the visits were extremely short and above all that the "Parliamentarians in the Field" programme is still in a pilot phase, this report presents preliminary notes rather than real conclusions. We will be able to explain, confirm or invalidate our findings during future missions undertaken in the scope of this project.

It should also be pointed out that Burundi is completely atypical in the sense that it is a small country (less than 7 million inhabitants), just emerging from a conflict that lasted nearly 9 years. In fact fighting is still going on in several regions. In addition to the internal conflict, the country also suffered from an embargo by its neighbouring countries from 1996 to 1999, and from the significant reduction in international aid programmes (transfers reduced to less than a third). However, the signing of a peace agreement and national reconciliation enabled the country to set up transitional institutions as of November 2001, including a government of national unity (November 2001), a transitional national assembly (February 2002) and a transitional senate. The peace agreement has opened up new perspectives. The resumption of aid programmes is under discussion: a donors' conference was held in Paris in December 2000, with a follow-up round table discussion in December 2001, and theme-based consultations took place with donors concerning the interim poverty reduction strategy paper in April this year.

Burundi is currently in a very harsh economic situation, especially due to weak production and low incomes (GDP fell by nearly 20% in real terms from 1993 to 2001) and, amongst other things, the drying up of public resources and the extremely low level of currency reserves. The incidence of poverty increased from 35% in 1992 to over 60% in 2001. The situation is worsened by the fact that there is a very high prevalence of the AIDS pandemic. The country is also characterised by the very large numbers of displaced persons and refugees, and a population which has suffered immense hardship as a result of the conflict.

The aims of the parliamentarians' missions in the field can be summarized in three points that we will develop in this report:

- enhancing our understanding of how the World Bank operates in the field in order to assess its activities;

- reviewing the PRSP process, with a particular focus on the participatory process. Special attention was paid to the involvement of members of parliament and their role in drawing up, implementing and following-up the government's programmes and above all the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs). Field visits were also used as an opportunity for members of parliament from developing and developed countries to exchange their views and experiences;

- assessing co-ordination in the field between the different donors (multi-lateral and bi-lateral), and their interactions with the NGO.

Some remarks and suggestions concerning the organisation and format of the PNoWB pilot mission to Burundi can be found in the appendix.

I- WORLD BANK ACTIVITIES IN BURUNDI

The World Bank has apparently played a key role in Burundi, particularly due to the fact that, as opposed to the IMF, it has not suspended its support programmes despite the conflicts. It is also a country in which the Bank has relatively close relationships with the different actors in society compared with standard cases, through formal and informal consultations and work with the communities and the NGOs.

Projects are currently in progress in the following spheres:

- Health and Population
- HIV/AIDS and Orphans Project
- Public works and employment creation
- Burundi Social Action Project (BURSAP)
- Emergency Economic Recovery Credit (EERC)
- Emergency Road Rehabilitation Project
- Capacity-Building Project
- Regional Trade Facilitation Project

Comments and remarks given by members of the delegation:

- According to the MPs delegation, the infrastructure rehabilitation projects appear to be the most effective (state of roads, infrastructures), with certain cases of follow-up and maintenance carried out by the population which demonstrate participation and involvement on the part of local communities.
- However, the delegation expressed concern about the fact that certain specific projects for infrastructure rehabilitation or construction (schools, hospitals) seem to have only partly achieved their objectives (e.g. lack of equipment in a newly-built hospital in Ngozi; not enough classrooms, with about 75 pupils per class, not to mention those that could not be accepted, etc.). Although these findings can be explained by lack of financing, it may be worth examining whether or not there were weaknesses in the preliminary studies carried out before the projects were launched.
- The HIV/AIDS programmes are pertinent although their real scope can be questioned, as the share of the population with access to the projects still appears to be limited. This is due essentially to the lack of means.
- The fact that different projects have the same objectives may lead to a problem in co-ordinating activities. Certain projects seem very ambitious as they have multiple targets. But no conclusion can be reached on this point because in-depth analyses or assessments have not been made. However, the multisectoral nature of projects may also be a positive point as it increases the scope of results. For example, the fact that many projects target increased awareness and prevention of AIDS (e.g. the health and population project, but also the public works and employment creation project) helps cover a wider population span. Another example is that the EERC project links balance of payments aid (financing for imports) to the rehabilitation of social infrastructures. This approach may help control the way funds are used, but there is a risk of it making procedures more complicated and lessening the effectiveness of support for basic social services. This raises the question of the choice between aid for budgets and aid for projects.
- The long-term impact of certain programmes is not very plain. Some members of the delegation noticed for instance that the highly labour-intensive projects implemented under the public works and employment creation project (PTPCE in French) only offer temporary jobs for the duration of part of a road-building project, and therefore create no permanent jobs. The heads of the project underline the fact that the strategy of the PTPCE is to “prime de pump”. Workers can create cooperatives or small and medium enterprises by themselves. In some countries, this kind of projects has very positive results. Induced effects in terms of activities generated for existing firms and distributed income must be taken into account. Generally speaking, the effectiveness of this type of labour-intensive project

(with very limited use of modern equipment and low productivity) is still subject to debate. However, it may be wise to find a solution suited to the country, that uses its human resources, abundant due to unemployment or under-employment, and limits imports of capital goods as there is a shortage of foreign currency.

- The long-term sustainability of the programmes also raises questions about certain programmes for two reasons: first, problems of capacity / human resources (the civil service still exists, operating despite the years of conflict, but has suffered from a brain drain and from the impact of AIDS on its executives; civil servants also risk being demotivated by a drop in their purchasing power); second, the delegation was struck by the low level of commitment (especially financial) of the government (e.g. in the capacity-building project or Health and Population project) and the fact that, until now, there are no reforms addressing structural problems. As a result, the MPs wondered whether the programmes are more part of an aid (assistance) strategy or of a real development policy. This is justified by the context in the case of Burundi, as the country is just emerging from a conflict. But this observation should be taken into account in the future. On the question of governments' real concern to take responsibility for their countries' development, a member of parliament used an interesting image that can be used to sum up the situation: *the head of a heavily indebted poor country is carrying a suitcase that is definitely far too heavy for him. The international community steps in to help. He sighs deeply and lets go of the suitcase completely. Then he simply folds his arms, leaving the donors to look after the suitcase completely.*

- According to the delegation, it also seems that members of parliament in Burundi play a very limited role at present in defining and monitoring the projects financed by the donors (consultation/information process, except the budget process). In the case of Burundi, the World Bank developed a close relationship with some members of the local parliament. Informal consultations have been conducted. They should probably be formalised, though the modality of these consultations is still to be defined. It is important to ensure that any involvement does not complicate procedures and slow down project implementation.

II.- THE PRSP PROCESS: PARTICIPATORY PROCESS AND ROLE OF PARLIAMENT

It is difficult to assess the scope of the PRSP in Burundi as the process is still in the interim stages (the interim poverty reduction strategy paper, IPRSP, has just been finalised). However, we were able to make a few observations.

Despite the adverse conditions in which the document was prepared (ongoing armed conflicts, limited help from outside), Burundi's interim PRSP is in line with the average quality of papers drawn up in the other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. It even seems that the participatory process have been more effective than in other comparable countries, right from the preliminary stages. Burundi's leaders took more time preparing the interim PRSP and undertook both regional consultations (with local communities) and theme-based consultations (with the private sector, NGOs, donors).

The fact that PRSPs adopt a comprehensive approach, targeting long term economic development objectives, addressing structural problems and the fight against poverty, was of great interest to the members of the PNoWB delegation.

However, some MPs of the delegation raised questions as to the real specificities of Burundi's interim PRSP compared to those of other countries. Does it differ from the other African countries in its overall orientation and objectives? In theory, the participatory process aims to reveal specific priorities and particular solutions for each country. In the case of Burundi, three major themes out of six can be considered relatively specific: fighting against AIDS; promoting peace, sound governance and security; and resettlement and reinsertion into the economy of those hit by the conflict. The other themes are: stabilization of the macro-economic framework and promotion of speedier economic

growth to favour poverty reduction; developing human capital; promoting women's participation in development.

As for the orientations and actual content of the programmes, we are unable to judge the degree of commitment and appropriation of the population as a whole. In a three day mission, it is not possible to have a perception of the possible resistance from certain stakeholders in the society. Moreover, the PRSP is still being designed. Generally speaking, no wide-scale reform programmes have yet been launched in Burundi, except the apparently successful one concerning the department formerly responsible for the national road programme. In that particular case, the crisis sparked off the adjustments (with certain State employees leaving for private companies). The privatisation programme presented by the Minister for Good Governance (a newly-created Ministry worthy of note) was being discussed in Parliament when the PNoWB delegation attended a hearing.

Although the HIPC initiative was not on the agenda of the mission, the question of the link between debt relief and poverty reduction strategy was brought up during the discussions. Should the two parts of the programmes be linked together, or should they remain separate given that each requires specific application conditions? Another point discussed during the mission was the arbitration between loans and donations.

The role of members of parliament in the participatory process

Members of parliament from Burundi participated on an individual basis in the regional consultations that were organised, but for the time being neither the process nor the interim document have been discussed formally amongst them. In their view, this lack of institutional involvement is explained by the fact that the process is still in its interim phase and that the discussion will take place when the final document is drawn up. However, their role should not in fact be limited to individual participation, nor to the final validation phase but, on the contrary, they should be involved throughout the process. According to the delegation, this seems to indicate that they do not appear to be fully aware of the importance of the role they should play in the design of economic development programmes, especially the PRSP, due to lack of information and of an appropriate institutional framework.

As already specified in the interim PRSP, promoting decentralisation and giving real responsibility to local authorities would also encourage more participation from the population. The setting up of *Comités de Développement Communautaire* (local community development committees) is a positive point that should be encouraged.

III.- COORDINATION BETWEEN DONORS AND WITH NGOs

Due to lack of time, the mission was unable to make a detailed assessment of coordination between donors or with (and between) NGOs. However, a few remarks can be made.

Donors express their adhesion to the PRSP process and underline their participation. They insist that it is not only a World Bank-sponsored initiative, but forms the basis of all their different programmes. The delegation's feeling was that although coordination can be considered as positive, it nonetheless appears to be rather limited.

The fact that the NGOs feel actively involved in the PRSP process is a positive point. In their view, it is essential to consult the people that actually benefit from the programmes. According to a representative from an NGO involved in running the process, thanks to efforts made in terms of real participation the country now has the real tools required to do so (methodology for wide-scale consultations).

Networks have been built to ensure a certain level of coordination between NGOs (network of international NGOs and local network for the consolidation of development NGOs). The fact that up

until now the NGOs were mainly involved in humanitarian projects also explains that their actions have been relatively coherent. However, coordination between international and local NGOs apparently needs to be improved, particularly with the aim of building up the capacities of the local organisations. Generally speaking, a plan to support local NGOs – which lack means and are not very well organised – would help them contribute more effectively to actions made by the government. The need for capacity-building is already mentioned in the PRSP, but thought should doubtless be given to specific measures that would have a real impact in the field.

CONCLUSION: lessons to be learnt from the mission to Burundi

All the people that the delegation met during its mission agreed that the situation in Burundi today is favourable to effective aid programmes and that they should be resumed without delay. In principle, there is a real willingness to move forward and rebuild the country. The World Bank plays a positive role in the country through its support, but also through its discussions with all the different players in society in formal or informal discussions, which should certainly be continued and extended. Changes in the World Bank's approach and its support do appear to be visible in the field, at least in the case of Burundi. But concrete achievements are still small compared with the country's needs. It is faced with the problem of financing its reconstruction. The volume of aid is very low. The allocation of aid funds discussed at the Geneva conference in December 2001 has not yet materialised, despite the fact that quick action is crucial if we are to avoid the complete deterioration of the situation that would make recovery even more difficult.

The parliamentarians' mission to Burundi gave them a better understanding of how the World Bank operates and its actions in the field. It also helped the MPs become more familiar with the PRSP process that they appreciate as an extremely interesting approach. Finally, it was a precious opportunity for the members of the delegation to observe the country's achievements, constraints and needs. Certain MPs observed that there are similar problems in countries in the South although the contexts are different. South-South cooperation should be developed.

A certain number of positive points should be particularly emphasised:

- as preparation for the interim PRSP took place over a longer period (from July 2000 to April 2002) than in other countries (which prepared it in less than one year), the participatory process seems to have been more thorough. In principle, this observation argues in favour of the need for a longer, more in-depth process;
- the country's authorities see the PRSP as a key document outlining the policies to be implemented;
- in Burundi, there appears to be a willingness to rebuild the country and stimulate its economy, but there is a lack of means;
- the donors are in agreement and speak with one voice, particularly in their view that the PRSP is the core document for the country's strategy and should be used to coordinate aid in terms of support and allocation of funds;
- although it may be atypical and partly the result of the context (country affected by a conflict and reduction of aid), the current interaction between the World Bank and the NGOs should be encouraged still further (possibly by making it formal or institutionalised).

However, other remarks can also be made:

- We observed the low level of participation and marginal role played by the members of the Burundi parliament. There is a pressing need to offer support to the national assembly, which is of course still in its early days, and to encourage and support the MPs so that they can participate effectively in the

discussions on economic development strategies. This support is all the more crucial in a country such as Burundi where there is no real tradition for consultations or for the role of the people's representatives to be taken into account in decision-making. Capacity-building is obviously a key factor in this country.

- A case-by-case approach should be used to cater for each country's specific situation. In the case of Burundi, the position of some members of the international community (at decision-making levels in headquarters or country capitals) are blocking the resumption of aid programmes for development (as regards humanitarian aid, it is still going on). But aid is crucial at this stage. The country's economy must recover quickly if the peace process is to be consolidated. If the population's living conditions improved this would favour a total ceasefire and dissuade people from rebelling out of sheer desperation. There is currently a major split between the very favourable position adopted by the donors' representatives in the field, in favour of a rapid resumption of aid, and the wait-and-see attitudes at decision-making levels, thereby limiting the number of activities that can be implemented. Perhaps it would therefore be advisable to relax institutional constraints and/or find an innovative approach to get round the constraints (i.e. accept risks). The international institutions and donors should perhaps also be encouraged to respect the spirit of the PRSP process better. It might be a good idea to set up mechanisms that take more notice of the views of the institutions' or donors' representatives in the field, as they are in a better position to understand the needs and capacities of the countries receiving the aid.

- Coordination between donors in the field and NGOs should be strengthened, enhancing their complementarity.

- It is essential to define and implement a real development policy and a long-term aid programme (solving structural problems) that is not merely restricted to assistance (safety nets) or humanitarian aid in emergency situations. At the same time, thought must be given to arbitration between budgetary aid and project aid on the one hand, and between loans and donations on the other.

As one of the mission's MPs so rightly said: "A PRSP is a road, not a destination". The process must be seen as an ongoing plan to be adjusted and improved as it moves forward.

Razafindrakoto Mireille
Economist, researcher at DIAL
Rapporteur of the PNoWB mission in Burundi

APPENDIX 1
Organisation and format of missions
Remarks and suggestions stemming from the mission to Burundi

General assessment

Overall, the organisation of the different meetings/visits (except the formal meetings) was considered satisfactory (despite the lack of time – see below). The presentation of the PRSP (results of the World Bank's review, and presentation of the interim PRSP for Burundi) was particularly appreciated, together with the visits in the field. Meetings with members of parliament and the different donors were considered the least satisfactory (too short and too superficial).

Remarks

- The mission had not planned meetings with the private sector (companies)
- It would also be interesting to visit a civil service department to meet agents at different levels and assess their real capacities, degree of involvement and appropriation of the PRSP (e.g. visit to national institutes of statistics in charge of assessing and monitoring poverty).
- The mission to Burundi was too short: it would have been better had it lasted at least one more day.
- Meetings with MPs were really too short and only gave a superficial idea of the parliament's role and involvement.
- There should be as few formal visits as possible
- It would have been very useful to have more time for informal discussions between the mission's MPs but also with the country's MPs
- It would probably be better to limit the number of project missions in the field so as to have more time to analyse how they are organised and have discussions with the different stakeholders (people in charge at different levels, plus the beneficiaries). It may be a good idea for the World Bank's representatives to propose a certain number of projects, so that members of the parliamentary delegation could choose to visit those that match their personal experiences (this would also limit the possibility of a bias in favour of the most successful projects)
- A decision must be made concerning the number and length of meetings to allow for in-depth discussions, perhaps with the possibility of meeting different types of players at the same time
- It may be interesting to offer the MPs the possibility of visiting at least two different countries and hence benefit from and capitalise on knowledge acquired during the first visit, appreciate more fully a country's positive points or difficulties and draw up comparisons
- The order of meetings should be better organised, for example meeting the donors after the World Bank's representatives (presentation of projects)
- The members of parliament had enormous problems with the simultaneous translation, which halved the time available for discussions and was often inaccurate and not very clear.

APPENDIX 2**Composition of the delegation**

Suresh A. Keswani, M.P. India

Agneta Brendt, M.P. Sweden

Michel Guilbert, M.P. Belgium

Abdul Moyeen Khan, M.P. Bangladesh

Norbert Mao, M.P. Uganda

Christine Muttonen, M.P. Austria

Atanas Papparizov, M.P. Bulgaria

Jean-Christophe Bas, Pan-European Dialogue Manager, European Vice Presidency World Bank

Katrina Sharkey, Senior Operations Officer, Poverty Reduction Group, World Bank

Mireille Razafindrakoto, Economiste, Chargé de recherche, DIAL, Paris.

APPENDIX 3

Programme of the mission

VISIT TO BURUNDI OF THE PARLIAMENTARY NETWORK ON THE WORLD BANK FROM 24 TO 27 April 2002

Wednesday April 24, 2002

Am: Visit of an NGO assisting HIV/AIDS patients (Hon. Keshwani)

15:00 Talks with the World Bank officials in Bujumbura

16:00 Meeting with the Heads of the World Bank financed Projects

17:00 Talks with the Ministers of Finances and Development Planning and Reconstruction

18:00 Audience by the Honorable Speaker of the National Transitional Assembly

19:00 Diner offered by the Honorable Speaker of the National Transitional Assembly

Thursday April 25 2002

9 :00 Fields Visits (cf. programme)

16:30 Meeting on the Strategic Poverty Reduction Paper

18:00 Meeting with the Executive Committee of the NGOs Network

Friday April 26,2002

9 :00 Audience with the President of the Transitional Senate

10:00 Audience with the Vice President of the Republic

11:00 Audience with the President of the Republic

12:00 Attend a plenary session at the National Assembly

15:00 Talks with the members of the finance and economic commissions

16 :30 Meeting with Funds Donors

17 :30 Meeting with NGOs

18:30 Press Conference

Saturday April 27, 2002

9:00 Field visits in Karusi (Hon. Khan and K. Shakey)

Field visits à Bujumbura

9 :00 Avenue des Euphorbes
Rue pavée - Projet des Travaux Publics et de Création d'Emplois (PTPCE)
Longueur 350m ; emplois créés 40 000 pers/j ; coûts 76 millions Fbu

Avenue de la Mission
Rue pavée - Projet des Travaux Publics et de Création d'Emplois (PTPCE)
Longueur 500m ; emplois créés 40 000 pers/j ; coûts 130 millions Fbu

SWAA Burundi : Boulevard de l'Indépendance
Prise en charge des personnes vivant avec le VIH SIDA ;cible : les femmes

Buyenzi : 9^{ème} avenue assainie (Projet des Travaux Publics et de Création d'Emplois)
10^{ème} avenue programmée pour le pavage - (PTPCE)
Longueur 750m ; emplois créés 60 000 pers/j ; coûts 260 millions Fbu

Kinama : Ecole Primaire réhabilitée - Crédit d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation Economique (CURE)
Marché de Kinama à réhabiliter - Projet PTPCE (taille 9.000 m²)
Pavage de rue qui communique avec la zone Cibitoke- Projet PTPCE)

Gasenyi Ecole Primaire réhabilitée - Crédit d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation Economique (CURE)

Boulevard du 28 Novembre Boulevard réhabilité - Projet sectoriel transport (DG routes)

Mutanga Sud Rivière NTahangwa : Berges à protéger – urbanisme

Viguzo Ravin de vugizo à protéger- urbanisme

Musaga	Pont Muha - Projet d'Entretien Routier d'Urgence (PERU) Rue à paver - Projet des Travaux Publics et de Création d'Emplois (PTPCE) Collège municipal - Projet d'Actions Sociales du Burundi (Bursap) Marché de Musaga à réhabiliter - Projet PTPCE
Kanyosha	Pont sur la RN3 à réhabiliter - Projet d'Entretien Routier d'Urgence (PERU) Site des sinistrés : pose des tôles sur les maisons – Crédit d'Urgence et de Réhabilitation Economique (CURE)
Kibenga	Collège municipal - Projet d'Actions Sociales du Burundi (Bursap) Coût des travaux 29 424 215, nombre d'élèves 460 dont 326 filles
Kinindo	Ecole primaire : extension faite par le Projet d'Actions Sociales du Burundi (Bursap) Coût des travaux 22 269 926, nombre d'élèves 670 dont 246 filles Marché actuel et Emplacement d'un nouveau marché qui sera construit par le PTPCE (Taille 16.000 m ² ; emplois créés 36.000 pers/j Coût des travaux 29 424 215, nombre d'élèves 460 dont 326 filles

Déjeuner

14H30 Site Kanyoni	Micro-crédits accordés par le Projet d'Actions Sociales du Burundi pour le décorticage du riz en faveur des associations féminines (Bursap)
Boulevard du 1 ^{er} Novembre	Route RN4 - Projet d'Entretien Routier d'Urgence (PERU)
Pont Ntahangwa	Route RN4 - Projet d'Entretien Routier d'Urgence (PERU)
Gatumba	Pont Rusizi (Projet d'Entretien Routier d'Urgence) Ecoles primaires Gatumba I et II - Crédit d'Urgence (CURE) Association Geste Humanitaire : Micro-crédits en faveur des personnes vulnérables - Projet d'Actions Sociales du Burundi (Bursap)

?? Le Projet des Travaux Publics et de Création d'Emplois est exécuté par l'Agence d'Exécution des Travaux d'Intérêt Public (AGETIP).

?? Le Projet d'Actions Sociales est exécuté par l'Association sans but lucratif « Twitezimbere ».

Field visits à Ngozi

9:00 Muremera	Centre pre-scolaire communautaire dans le cadre de la composante Développement des Enfants en Bas Age (DEBA) au Projet d'Actions Sociales (Bursap)
Burasira	- Collège communal de Mubuga – Projet d'Actions Sociales (Bursap) - Champ de soja dans le cadre de la lutte contre la malnutrition, DEBA – Projet d'Actions Sociales (Bursap) - Centre de Santé de Mugomera – Projet Santé et Population (PSP) - Ecole primaire en construction à Ruhororo – Projet d'Actions Sociales (Bursap) - Centre de Santé de Burasira – Projet Santé et Population (PSP)
Centre Urbain de Ngozi	- Rue de la cathédrale à assainir par le Projet des Travaux Publics et de Création d'Emplois (PTPCE) - Hôpital de Ngozi – Projet Santé et Population (PSP II) Coût estimé 1,260 millions de Fbu - Site de l'abattoir - Projet (PTPCE)

Déjeuner

14:30 Centre Urbain de Ngozi	Assister à la séance d'explication de l'accord d'Arusha dans la province.
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APPENDIX 4
EVALUATION OF THE PNOWB MISSION

Organization / Format of the PNOWB field visit

Can you give your appreciation on:

The meeting with members of Parliament ++ + - --
Comments/remarks/suggestions:

The meeting with the heads of World Bank financed project ++ + - --
Comments/remarks/suggestions:

The presentation of PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper) ++ + - --
Comments/remarks/suggestions:

The fields visits ++ + - --
Comments/remarks/suggestions:

The meeting with Fund Donors ++ + - --
Comments/remarks/suggestions:

The meeting with NGOs ++ + - --
Comments/remarks/suggestions:

Other personal suggestions ? (example: more time for the field visits or for meetings? ...)

Diagnosis / main conclusions

Did the PNOWB visit to Burundi help you to a better understanding of how the World Bank (WB) is operating in the field?

1a. Your impression on the WB approach (main positive aspects, achievements and limits)? Suggestions?

Did the PNOWB visit to Burundi help you to a better understanding of the PRSP process?

2a. Your evaluation of the PRSP process/initiative (scope and limits) in the specific case of Burundi and in general?

Your appreciation of the participatory process (consultation + feedback) in PRSP preparation (scope and limits)?

Your main conclusions about the role and involvement of the Parliament (in general but also especially in the PRSP process? Suggestions?

What are your main conclusions about the coordination among the local donor community in Burundi? (positive or negative points, suggestions).

What are your main conclusions about the coordination with NGOs? (positive or negative points, suggestions).

Other remarks/suggestions, general impressions or ideas