

Technical Cooperation

The Bank's nonreimbursable technical cooperation (TC) program is a key instrument in complementing borrowing member countries' efforts to address social and economic development challenges. Through the mobilization of nonreimbursable resources, the Bank seeks to strengthen economic and social reform programs as well as address poverty-related issues. The program also encourages the transfer of technical advice and knowledge, and the strengthening of managerial and institutional capabilities. The TC program is critical in supporting effective project design and preparation of the Bank's overall lending program, providing resources for carrying out diagnostic, pre-investment and sector studies. Through the program, the Bank has also provided assistance to strengthen regional initiatives in areas such as trade and integration, social development and environment.

The Eighth Replenishment mandates provide the strategic and operational framework under which the Bank carries out its nonreimbursable TC program activities. The Bank's programs and operations aim at: (i) strengthening poverty alleviation efforts; (ii) improving delivery and coverage services in social sectors; (iii) encouraging modernization and reform of the state; (iv) supporting environmental management programs; and (v) promoting the development of small and microenterprises. According to the Eighth Replenishment mandates, priority has been given to fund nonreimbursable convertible TC operations in countries with per capita GDP below or equal to \$1,600 (countries in Group D, including Jamaica and Suriname but excluding Belize).

The Bank finances its nonreimbursable TC program using resources from the Fund for Special Operations (FSO) net income and from donor trust funds resources. In 1999, the Bank's financing for the entire nonreimbursable TC program totaled \$81 million. Of that amount, resources from the FSO net income financed \$43.7 million (\$27.7 million in convertible currency and \$16 million in local currency), and the donor trust funds provided \$37.2 million, reflecting their increasing participation in the financing of the program.

National TC operations accounted for \$57.3 million of the total amount approved, and regional TC represented \$23.6 million. The main beneficiaries of

TABLE VII. DISTRIBUTION OF NONREIMBURSABLE TECHNICAL COOPERATION

(In thousands of U.S. dollars)

Country	1999*	1961-99
Argentina	\$ 1,072	\$ 66,962
Bahamas	212	17,888
Barbados	133	20,776
Belize	250	4,957
Bolivia	2,810	69,065
Brazil	13,472	151,897
Chile	632	8,883
Colombia	2,196	47,292
Costa Rica	1,379	41,009
Dominican Republic	2,933	44,653
Ecuador	5,498	53,922
El Salvador	3,089	41,895
Guatemala	3,738	41,814
Guyana	1,172	43,831
Haiti	2,764	45,294
Honduras	4,031	45,618
Jamaica	982	29,504
Mexico	1,526	15,935
Nicaragua	3,552	62,820
Panama	846	29,148
Paraguay	1,464	51,808
Peru	2,095	74,571
Suriname	131	20,954
Trinidad and Tobago	169	19,185
Uruguay	704	27,133
Venezuela	471	11,793
Regional	23,619	595,383
TOTAL	\$ 80,940	\$ 1,684,079

* Does not include Small Project financing.

the program have been countries in the C and D country groups. Approvals for those countries totaled \$35.8 million or 62 percent. Under the program a wide range of activities were carried out, including a TC in the Bahamas to support a survey on the housing system for low-income populations, another in El Salvador to strengthen the managerial, organizational and planning capabilities of the Municipality of San Salvador, and an operation in Bolivia to enhance the country's environmental planning and management.



PARAGUAY—Administrative and technical staff meet at the San Juan Bautista day care center in the South of the country. Resources from the Bank were used to acquire the property, implement a nutrition program, and train members of the community to manage the center.

The Emergency Assistance provided by the Bank in 1999 totaled \$200,000, including operations for the Bahamas, Bolivia, Mexico and Venezuela. Under the TC-INTRA Program, which supports the exchange of technical expertise and knowledge among countries, the Bank funded a total amount of \$317,023 for operations in Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Peru, Paraguay and Trinidad and Tobago.

The Bank also financed regional technical cooperation operations for a variety of programs, includ-

ing projects to support integration and institution building in this and other Eighth Replenishment priority areas. In trade, four projects were approved to continue supporting the globalization and integration processes. At a subregional level, several programs were approved to support integration efforts in the Caribbean and Central America.

In 1999, the Bank approved 126 regional technical cooperation operations for a total of \$23.6 million. On a sectoral basis, 22 percent of the regional TC was for supporting trade and integration in the region; 28 percent was for social equity and poverty reduction programs; another 28 percent in environmental and agricultural projects; and the remaining 22 percent went to modernization of the state and civil society projects.

Cofinancing

Cofinancing from multilateral and bilateral sources increases the Bank's financial assistance to borrowing countries by about one-third per year. These addi-

TABLE VIII. COFINANCING IN 1999

(In millions of U.S. dollars)

Country	Project	Source of Finance			
		IDB	World Bank	Japan	Others
Belize	Hurricane Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness	\$ 21.3	-	-	\$ 8.3 ³
Bolivia	Ventilla Tarapaya Highway	52.0	-	-	6.9 ⁴
	Epidemiological Shield and Health Program	45.0	-	-	6.9 ⁴
Brazil	BNDES Multisector Credit Program	1,100.0*		\$ 300.0 ¹	-
	Social Protection Reform	2,200.0	\$ 1,010.0	-	-
El Salvador	Environmental Pollution Control Program	29.8	-	-	7.7 ⁵
Honduras	Water and Sanitation Investment	26.0	-	-	2.1 ⁴
	Emergency Program Road Infrastructure and Water	18.8	-	56.0 ²	35.8 ⁶ 5.0 ⁷
Jamaica	Parish Infrastructure Development Program	35.0	-	-	4.0 ⁷
Nicaragua	Modernization of Water and Sewerage Service Management	13.9	-	26.0 ²	5.0 ⁷
	Pan-American Highway Rehabilitation	50.0	-	10.0 ²	16.0 ⁸
Peru	Health Sector Development-Maternal and Child Health Coverage	87.0	-	-	8.0 ⁷
	Multisector Credit Program III	200.0*	-	200.0 ¹	-
	Financial Sector Reform II	310.9	300.00	-	-
Regional	SIEPAC - Central America Electric Interconnection	240.6*		-	40.0 ⁹
TOTAL		\$ 2,889.7	\$ 1,310.0	\$ 592.0	\$ 145.7

¹ Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).² Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).³ Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).⁴ Nordic Development Fund (NDF).⁵ International Cooperation and Development Fund of Taipei (ICDF).⁶ Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).⁷ Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).⁸ Government of Spain.⁹ European Investment Bank (EIB).

* Not added to total. Approved in 1998.

tional resources are particularly useful when counterpart funds are difficult to mobilize and where there is a scarcity of concessional resources.

In 1999, cofinancing totaled \$2 billion, including World Bank parallel financing of \$1.3 billion. Bilateral and multilateral cofinanciers provided \$737 million and the lesser developed countries of the region received a total of \$229 million.

On the bilateral side, Japan continued to be the principal source of cofinancing with \$592 million for five projects. The two most important sources, the Ex-

port Import Bank of Japan (JEXIM) and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), merged during the year into the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC).

In 1999, JBIC provided a total of \$500 million in untied funds for two projects. The first—\$200 million—went to support the second program for the improvement of small and medium-sized enterprises in Peru. Another \$300 million will support the third stage of the National Development Bank (BNDES) Multisector Credit program in Brazil. The Japan In-



BOLIVIA—This bridge, which crosses the Enela River on the road from Cotapata to Santa Barbara, links the Beni area to La Paz. The road was constructed using proceeds from a \$95 million IDB loan. The project also received financing from the German government and the Andean Development Corporation.

ternational Cooperation Agency (JICA) helped to rehabilitate bridges and water systems destroyed by hurricane Mitch in Honduras and Nicaragua with grants of \$56 million and \$10 million, respectively. JICA also granted \$26 million in parallel financing to expand and modernize the water supply and distribution system in Managua, Nicaragua.

The Government of Spain financed the rehabilitation of the Pan American Highway in Nicaragua with a \$16 million concessional loan. The International Cooperation and Development Fund (ICDF) of

Taipei provided \$7.7 million on concessional terms for the solid waste management program in El Salvador. The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) also financed the reconstruction of bridges damaged by Hurricane Mitch in Honduras with a grant of \$35.8 million.

On the multilateral side, the World Bank cofinanced two projects: the emergency package for Brazil's Social Protection Reform with \$1 billion and Peru's Financial Sector Reform with \$300 million.

The European Investment Bank (EIB) is financing the electric interconnection project (SIEPAC) of Central America with \$40 million. The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) provided \$8.3 million to improve Belize's capacity to respond to natural disasters. The Nordic Development Fund provided an interest-free loan for \$6.9 million for the Ventilla-Tarapaya's highway, and \$6.9 million for the Epidemiological Shield and Health Sector Reform Program, both in Bolivia; and \$2.1 million for Honduras's Potable Water and Sanitation Investment program. The Organi-

zation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund provided a total of \$22 million on concessional terms for the Emergency Road and Water Supply Infrastructure program in Honduras (\$5 million); Infrastructure Development in Jamaica (\$4 million); Health Sector Development in Peru (\$8 million); and Water and Sewerage Services in Nicaragua (\$5 million).

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) granted \$1.8 million to strengthen the management of social policy in Nicaragua, a project executed by the IDB's Institute of Social Development (INDES). During 1999, the Bank and the Government of Sweden signed a Framework Agreement establishing the bases for cooperation in the financing of development projects.

Funds in Administration

Trust funds are an important source of additional financing for projects, particularly those benefiting the poor (see Table IX). The first trust fund, created in 1961, was entrusted to the Bank by the United States. Other funds include the Venezuelan Trust Fund, the Swedish Fund for Small Projects, the Spanish Quincentennial Fund, the Japan Special Fund, and the Swedish Fund for Governance, State Reform and Civil Society. In 1999, there were a total of 50 funds in administration, including two regional endowment funds.

The Japan Special Fund (JSF) continued playing a crucial role in providing financial resources for the Bank's technical cooperation activities in 1999. The JSF, created in 1988, one of the largest and oldest funds entrusted with the Bank, approved 41 projects totaling \$15.8 million during 1999. The fund further extended its eligible criteria to include the financial sector, in addition to traditional economic infrastructure, environment and the social sectors of education and health. New contributions in 1999 from the Japanese Government to the JSF were 600 million Yen (approximately \$5 million), making the total contribution 23,789 million Yen (approximately \$192.7 million).

The Japanese Trust Fund for Consultancy Services (JCF) was also one of the major sources of financing for technical cooperation activities. In 1999 the JCF approved 15 projects for \$2.8 million, covering environment, health, finance and economic infrastructure

sectors. The 1999 contributions from Japan for this fund totaled 547 million Yen (approximately \$4.5 million), and the cumulative contributions totaled 2,299 million Yen (approximately \$19.7 million).

The Bank continued to administer the Japan-IDB Scholarship program with grant funding to help develop human resources in the region. The program offers opportunities to selected individuals to undertake graduate studies at universities in member countries in the social sciences, management, engineering, and other development-related fields. The program provided scholarships for 60 recipients for the 1999-2000 academic year. Cumulative resources totaled 1,704 million yen (approximately \$14.8 million) as of the end of 1999. Since the program's inception, 275 scholarships have been awarded.

The Program for Development of Technical Cooperation among Member Countries of the Bank (TC/Funds Program) was created in 1991, for the purpose of financing short and medium-term assignments of consultants, and training activities such as seminars and workshops. The number of TC/Funds has increased to 27 funds, with cumulative contributions totaling \$120 million, and five in-kind Agreements for the provision of services.

Contributions to these funds have been donated by all but three of the nonborrowing member countries of the Bank. Funds have been established by Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Finland, France, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. In 1999, one new trust fund was established by the United Kingdom to strengthen the capacity building of local institutions in Central America. Contributions in 1999 totaled \$24.8 million for the replenishment of existing funds, new agreements and special contributions. During 1999, resources from the TC/Funds Program were used to support 215 technical cooperation projects for \$23.5 million. Group D countries received 45 percent of that amount, while A, B and C Group countries benefited with six percent, five percent and 12 percent, respectively. The remaining 32 percent were allocated to regional projects.

The expeditious approval process, and the relative flexibility of use and diversified structure of funds established for a wide range of activities, have allowed the TC Funds Program to become an important in-

TABLE IX. FUNDS IN ADMINISTRATION

Name	Date Established	Entrusted by	Currency	U.S. Dollar Equivalent (in millions)	Sector Concentration or Purpose
Social Progress Trust Fund	1961	USA	USD	525	Agriculture, sanitation, education, social
Canadian Fund	1964	Canada	CAD	47.2	Physical infrastructure and other sectors
Venezuelan Trust Fund	1975	Venezuela	USD VBO	400 100	Integration, natural resources, industry, exports
Norwegian Development Fund for Latin America	1987	Norway	USD	2.0	Low-income groups, health, education, agriculture, small scale industry
Japan Special Fund	1988	Japan	JPY	193	Technical assistance, small projects, emergency assistance
Spanish Quincentennial Fund	1990	Spain	EUR	83.8	Technical education, agriculture, health, communications, urban development
Trust Fund for Belgian Consultants	1991	Belgium	EUR	2.2	Technical assistance in support for the preparation of projects
IDB Graduate Scholarship Program	1991	Japan	JPY	14.8	Scholarship for advanced studies
Portuguese Technical Cooperation Fund	1991	Portugal	EUR	1.7	Technical assistance, scholarships and training
Swedish Fund for Small Projects and Technical Assistance for Latin America	1991	Sweden	USD	5.0	Small projects financing for low-income groups
Austrian Technical Cooperation Trust Fund	1992	Austria	USD	0.60	Preparation, execution and supervision of projects
Israeli Consultant Trust Fund (Bank of Israel)	1992	Israel	USD	0.45	Preparation and appraisal of economic and social development projects
Italian Consulting Firms and Specialized Institutions	1992	Italy	USD	8.0	Sector studies and special programs
Italian Individual Consultant Trust Fund	1992	Italy	USD	2.2	Short-term consultancy for development projects
Norwegian Fund for Women in Development	1993	Norway	USD	4.7	Technical assistance, studies, training and seminars under the Women in Development Program
Swedish Fund for Microenterprise Activities in Bolivia	1993	Sweden	USD	3.9	Micro and small enterprise activities in Bolivia
Environmental Technical Cooperation Trust Fund from The Netherlands	1993	The Netherlands	EUR	2.5	Technical assistance for environmental activities
Canadian Technical Cooperation Program	1994	Canada	CAD	8.6	Consultancy services in all sectors with emphasis on social reform
Danish Consultants Fund	1994	Denmark	USD	8.0	Prefeasibility and feasibility studies in infrastructure, environment, health and education
Norwegian Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for Consulting Services	1994	Norway	USD	5.7	Prefeasibility and feasibility studies in infrastructure, environment, health and education
Spanish Fund for Consultants (ICEX)	1994	Spain	EUR	7.5	All sectors, preferably in agroindustry and industrial restructuring
Swiss Consultants Fund	1994	Switzerland	USD	3.3	Activities sponsored by the Bank and the Bolivar Program

TABLE IX. (Cont.)

Name	Date Established	Entrusted by	Currency	U.S. Dollar Equivalent (in millions)	Sector Concentration or Purpose
United Kingdom Fund for and Consulting Services	1994	United Kingdom	GBP	0.48	All sectors of activities, particularly for project assessment and technical support
Japanese Trust Fund for Studies and Consultancy Services	1995	Japan	JPY	19.7	All sectors of activities for the preparation and implementation of projects
USTDA-IDB Evergreen Fund for Technical Assistance	1995	USA	USD	3.2	All sectors of the Bank, preferably in support of infrastructure and industrial projects
European Special Fund for Technical Assistance in Latin America	1997	European Union	EUR	5.2	Improve preparation of projects, transfer of technology and development of human resources
European Special Fund for the Financing of Small Productive Projects	1997	European Union	EUR	19.7	Small projects and technical assistance
Finnish Technical Cooperation Trust Fund for Consulting Services	1997	Finland	USD	1.7	All sectors, activities include project identification, preparation, implementation and training services policy, sector studies
French Technical Cooperation Fund for Consultancy and Training Activities	1997	France	EUR	9.0	Consultancy services and training activities in all sectors sponsored by the Bank
Norwegian Fund for Innovation in Social Programs	1997	Norway	USD	2.9	Technical cooperation for social sector programs in the poorest countries of IDB Region 2
US-DOE Sustainable Markets for Sustainable Energy Fund	1997	USA	USD	0.39	Financing of studies for the creation of sustainable markets for sustainable energy
Indigenous Fund	1998	Regional	USD	4.1	Endowment fund for assistance to indigenous peoples
Norwegian Fund for Microenterprise Development	1998	Norway	USD	1.1	Technical cooperation for the financing of microenterprise projects in poorest countries of LAC
Regional Fund for Agricultural Technology	1998	Regional	USD	8.0	Endowment fund for assistance in agricultural projects
Swedish Trust Fund for Domestic Violence	1998	Sweden	USD	0.2	Financing of projects directed to social and domestic violence
Swedish Trust Fund for Governance, State Reform and Civil Society	1998	Sweden	USD	0.5	Financing of projects of modernization of the state and civil society
Swedish Trust Fund for Consulting Services and Training Activities	1998	Sweden	USD	12.7	Consultants and training in areas of social and economic development
United Kingdom Capacity Building Fund for Local Institutions in Central America	1999	United Kingdom	USD	1.8	Capacity building of local institutions in Central America
IDB Disaster Assistance and Reconstruction Fund	1999	Austria	USD	4.1	Disaster assistance and reconstruction of countries affected by Hurricane Mitch



COLOMBIA—A nurse monitors the weight of a child at Chilbi health station, in the municipality of Tumaco. The station is part of a program financed by the IDB through a \$40 million loan to strengthen the institutional capacity of government entities, community groups, and non-governmental organizations in the Pacific coast region.

strument for augmenting the Bank's concessional resources and the financing of the Bank's nonreimbursable technical cooperation program. Furthermore, in 1999 some donors of the TC/Funds Program continued to untie their funds and to provide untied contributions for the financing of specific projects. In 1999, Italy untied 50 percent of the resources of its Consulting Firms and Specialized Institutions Fund, and Portugal untied 30 percent of its Consultants Fund.

The TC/Funds Program highlights for 1999 included bilateral contributions amounting to \$3 million, of which, Canada provided \$1.7 million in support of the Indigenous Peoples Fund, INDES and countries affected by Hurricane Mitch. Other special contributions were received from France for projects in the area of human resources and cultural heritage; Denmark's support of the Women in Development Policy and its continued assistance to "Dialogue on Social Policy—Phase III." Norway also continued its support for microenterprise projects and "The Role

of Rural Women in Democracy in Guatemala" project.

Additional nonreimbursable technical cooperation resources were mobilized from Austria and the European Union. Austria contributed \$4.1 million to the Hurricane Mitch Disaster Assistance and Reconstruction Fund to assist Honduras and Nicaragua in their reconstruction efforts. The European Commis-

**Box
6****Civil Society**

This year was a significant year for the IDB's relations with civil society in Latin America and the Caribbean. In September, each of the Bank's 26 Country Offices designated a civil society "liaison" to coordinate and facilitate contact with the ever-growing numbers of nongovernmental organizations and other groups seeking information from the IDB. During the same month, the Inter-American Institute for Social Development (INDES) offered the latest in a series of five-day training seminars for nongovernmental organizations, combining practical and theoretical examinations of issues related to financing, "lobbying" techniques, policy formulation and case studies in management for NGOs. Another meeting, in Cartagena, Colombia, brought together the five IDB Civil Society Advisory Councils (*Consejos Asesores de Sociedad Civil, CASC*, which operate in Argentina, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Mexico) to instruct the Bank on lessons learned—and what to avoid—in terms of citizen participation in Bank-sponsored programs and projects. Focusing on one particular segment of regional civil society, the IDB moved to form a working group with the OAS, the International Labor Organization and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (*Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores, ORIT*) to examine issues of mutual interest. At the close of the year, President Iglesias requested that each Country Office Representative build upon these initiatives by drafting an action plan for institutionalizing the relationship with civil society organizations (CSOs) in their respective countries.

On the operational front, consultations with civil society groups, principally with affected populations, continued to increase in number and scope relative to previous years. The Bank recognizes that projects in which local groups feel a greater sense of ownership and inclusion are projects that offer greater prospects for providing a sustainable development impact. The Bank is at an early stage of learning how best to con-

sult with local groups—how to husband scarce resources and how to engage groups at the most opportune times during the early phases of project preparation. Yet the Bank is beginning to collect best practices, starting to work with borrowers on standardizing participation plans and coming to understand how to tailor the triangular relationship among borrowers, civil society and the Bank so that the needs of each party are considered and respected.

Many operations approved by the Board in 1999 incorporated elements designed to foster or refine the relationship between governmental entities—whether a federal-level ministry or a newly empowered municipal agency—and civil society. A loan for a water and sanitation program in the Dominican Republic provides for the participation of community groups in the identification and design of priority projects. In Panama, a \$49 million Poverty Alleviation and Community Development program loan will help NGOs and municipalities alike to assume responsibility for the management and delivery of social services in needy areas. A loan of \$27 million in Guyana will allow a coalition of national agencies to work with low-income groups to design solutions to the country's problem with squatter settlements and land titling. In Bolivia, a country that has witnessed many innovative approaches to citizen participation in recent years, an IDB "Civil Society and Access to Justice" program will provide funds to CSOs that offer legal aid in cases involving domestic violence and the property rights of indigenous peoples.

In an effort to mainstream further the work of project teams with civil society, the Bank's State and Civil Society Division, responsible for designing the majority of the Bank's institutional strengthening programs for NGOs, was merged into the Sustainable Development Department, the principal source of expertise for operations staff seeking guidance on the technical aspects of social and environmental components of project design.



BAHAMAS—Aerial view of a power station on Moores Island in the Bahamas, constructed with financing from a \$109 million IDB loan.

sion provided \$4 million to the European Union Special Fund for Microenterprise Financing in Latin America.

Procurement

The Bank has designed its procurement policies and procedures with the purpose of helping its borrowers obtain the highest quality goods and services at the most reasonable prices. At the same time, those policies and procedures guarantee businesses from the Bank's member countries a transparent, level "playing field" when they compete for IDB-financed contracts. For those reasons, the Bank requires that goods and services be purchased through an open and competitive selection process, and that international public bidding be used for contracts above specific thresholds.

Borrowers are responsible for implementing and managing projects, including the entire procurement

process, from drafting the bidding documents to awarding and managing contracts. IDB Country Offices are responsible for oversight of the procurement process.

Throughout the year, the Bank continued to work with other multilateral development institutions to harmonize the procurement policies and procedures, based on the adoption of best practices identified in each of the institutions. The results, the first edition of the standard bidding documents for goods, were sanctioned by all participating institutions.

As a result of the standardization of procedures, the Bank updated its policy for hiring consulting firms, allowing the use of price in the assessment criteria, in

addition to the technical merit of the bids. This policy was already in effect at most of the multilateral institutions.

The Procurement Policy and Coordination Office at IDB headquarters formulates and proposes rules and procedures for the Bank's procurement policies. It also provides assistance and training to executing agencies on interpreting and applying the procurement regulations of the Bank. In 1999, it organized 12 training seminars for staff of executing agencies.

The Procurement Committee of the Bank is a management-level, interdepartmental Committee that reviews and oversees the Bank's procurement policies and procedures. The Committee is also responsible for resolving any serious procurement problems that may arise in Bank-financed projects.

In 1999, the Bank initiated a series of activities toward reinforcing transparency in the use of resources from the international community that are financing activities to assist countries in the Central American region that were affected by hurricane Mitch. In May, and within the context of the Central American Consultative Group meeting in Stockholm, the Bank organized a workshop on Transparency and Governability. Two specific programs are in preparation to support these efforts—one for the Government of Honduras for Management and Purchase Control Procedures, and the other to assist the Government of Nicaragua in formulating the National Plan of Integrity and to establish priorities for its implementation. Strengthening transparency in the decision-making process and in mechanisms to minimize corruption in

purchasing processes has been a cornerstone of efforts to provide institutional support to the countries in the region.

Disbursements of convertible currencies for the purchase of goods, works and consulting services under investment and sector loans totaled \$7.8 billion in 1999. Borrowing member countries received \$5 billion, or 57 percent of this value. Local purchase of goods, works and consulting services for projects in the borrowing countries totaled \$3.8 billion, while nonborrowing countries provided a total of \$2.8 billion. The accompanying tables (Disbursements for Purchase of Goods and Services by Country of Origin, Tables X, XI and XII) break out disbursements for all Bank lending, sector loans and investment loans. Where applicable, the tables include a detailed breakdown of local purchases and exports of goods, works and consulting services.

The Bank promotes transparency in procurement for the projects it finances through its efforts to disseminate information on business opportunities in IDB-financed projects. The Office of External Relations organizes regular seminars for suppliers, contractors and consultants in Washington and throughout the Bank's member countries. It also publishes a monthly subscription procurement publication entitled *IDB Projects*, which contains the Bank's pipeline or inventory of projects, in hard copy and on the Web. The Bank's website (www.iadb.org) contains useful information for member country companies and firms interested in pursuing business opportunities in the region.

America XXI: Information Technology for Development

The Bank's efforts in the area of information technology for development focus on strengthening economic, social and political reforms by expanding the capacity of the region to participate in and benefit from the emerging knowledge-based global economy. These efforts reflect a growing recognition that the way information and communication technology is deployed today shapes what the region will be like during the twenty-first century.

As countries in the region have expanded the use of information and communication technology to achieve efficient, equitable and sustainable development, the Inter-American Development Bank has adjusted to meet their changing needs. One recent adjustment was the creation in 1998 of an Information Technology for Development Unit (IDU). The Unit enhances support for information technology in the sectoral projects as well as strengthens inter-sectoral activities for implementing the Bank-wide strategy for information technology for development.

The region is experiencing a transition with respect to information technology. Democratic and market reforms have been providing the primary incentives for increasing the demand for information and innovative applications of these technologies. Currently, comprehensive strategies that create conditions for widespread use of these technologies are needed to strengthen the reforms. During this process, the region has accumulated much experience and knowledge. To effectively attack the structural roots of poverty and socioeconomic inequalities, it is essential to generate and leverage synergies among the diverse efforts of organizations involved in knowledge-based development.

The Board of Executive Directors has established a set of objectives for the next two-year period of information technology (IT) operations. The "Plan for Implementation of the Bank's Information Technology Strategy" specifies actions in the following areas: technical backstopping, strategic advice to governments, cooperative agreements, public and private sector linkages, country specific analysis, dissemination and training.

During 1999, three major areas began to merge from dialogue with countries in the region, Bank departments and other international organizations. These areas are: *the new economy* and development (including electronic commerce, small and medium-sized information enterprises, rural development, information sector growth in integration, the changing structure of the financial services industry); *enhancing human capital* through learning in a knowledge-based economy (reflecting the expansion of lifelong learning opportunities offered by public, private and civil society organizations); and *digital democracy*, the linkage between public sector modernization and formulating policies and structuring a regulatory framework to ensure that all participate in and benefit from expansion of the knowledge-based global economy.

IDU staff participate in country and regional programming and project teams in each of the three operational regions of the Bank. This involvement helps in formulating national IT for development strategies as well as expanding the information technology component in project design. An enhanced IT perspective enables the Bank to reflect current IT trends in the region and around the world.

Enhanced IDB capacity in the area of information technology for development permeates most aspects of Bank lending. One example is the growing support for small and medium-sized information enterprises (SMEs) that produce local content and design software to facilitate access to information. Similarly, electronic commerce is beginning to offer SMEs opportunities to expand markets and increase competitiveness.

New forms of institutional cooperation within countries enable them to optimize the impact of resources allocated for information technology. To promote greater awareness and cooperation among public, private and civil society organizations involved with these technologies, the Bank has begun working with national governments and regional groups to organize seminars that reflect the emerging intersectoral trend previously mentioned. "Costa Rica in the Twenty-first Century: Information Tech-



JAMAICA—Youth in Kingston receive technology training as part of a broad community development program. The training is one component of an urban renewal project, which will help develop inner city areas of downtown Kingston. The project includes community leadership training and enterprise development, as well as youth, culture and sports promotion.

nology for Development" was the first. Others are planned for the Mercosur and Caribbean countries.

Expansion of the region's IT activity has made it necessary for the Bank to play a more active role among the international organizations active in providing regional support for information and communication technology projects to achieve development objectives. The Bank participates increasingly in dialogue with international organizations, including the

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), UNESCO, the International Telecommunications Union and the European Union.

The growing importance of information technology in the development of the region is reflected in the fact that at the Bank's Annual Meeting in New Orleans in March 2000 the principal seminar will be "America XXI: Information Technology for Efficient, Equitable and Sustainable Development."

TABLE X. DISBURSEMENTS FOR PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (INVESTMENT AND SECTOR LOANS)
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1961-98				1999				1961-99									
	Local Purchases		Exports		Local Purchases		Exports		Local Purchases		Exports		Total					
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%				
BORROWING COUNTRIES																		
Argentina	\$ 2,140.3	9.1	\$ 874.7	3.0	\$ 3,015.0	5.7	\$ 489.7	13.0	\$ 314.0	7.8	\$ 803.7	10.3	\$ 2,650.0	9.7	\$ 1,188.7	3.5	\$ 3,818.7	6.3
Bahamas	13.8	0.1	9.2	0.0	23.0	0.0	3.1	0.1	46.4	1.2	49.5	0.6	16.9	0.1	55.6	0.2	72.5	0.1
Barbados	36.1	0.2	4.3	0.0	40.4	0.1	4.3	0.1	40.7	0.0	45.0	0.6	4.0	0.1	5.1	0.0	45.4	0.1
Belize	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.2	0.0
Bolivia	650.9	2.8	43.4	0.1	694.3	1.3	49.3	1.3	12.6	0.3	61.8	0.8	700.2	2.6	55.9	0.2	756.1	1.2
Brazil	5,793.5	24.7	2,482.8	8.4	8,276.3	15.6	1,576.4	41.7	312.5	7.8	1,888.8	24.2	7,369.8	27.1	2,795.3	8.3	10,165.1	16.7
Chile	2,004.8	8.6	2,001.1	0.7	2,004.9	4.2	69.0	0.2	65.0	1.6	1,340.0	1.7	2,073.8	7.6	265.2	0.8	2,339.0	3.8
Colombia	1,460.7	6.2	277.6	0.9	1,738.2	3.3	121.2	3.2	30.6	0.8	151.7	1.9	1,581.8	5.8	308.1	0.9	1,890.0	3.1
Costa Rica	344.3	1.5	195.7	0.7	539.9	1.0	15.9	0.4	16.5	0.4	32.4	0.4	360.1	1.3	212.2	0.6	572.3	0.9
Dominican Republic	325.5	1.4	21.6	0.1	347.1	0.7	56.7	1.5	9.1	0.2	65.7	0.8	382.2	1.4	30.7	0.1	412.9	0.7
Ecuador	1,271.1	5.4	193.0	0.7	1,464.1	2.8	109.3	2.9	28.9	0.7	138.2	1.8	1,380.5	5.1	221.9	0.7	1,602.3	2.6
El Salvador	512.7	2.2	39.2	0.1	552.0	1.0	45.2	1.2	8.2	0.2	53.4	0.7	557.9	2.0	47.5	0.1	605.3	1.0
Guatemala	295.4	1.3	62.4	0.2	357.9	0.7	105.8	2.8	19.2	0.5	125.0	1.5	401.2	1.5	81.6	0.2	482.8	0.8
Guyana	43.1	0.2	2.1	0.0	45.2	0.1	10.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	11.0	0.1	53.7	0.2	2.4	0.0	56.2	0.1
Haiti	178.2	0.8	9.5	0.0	187.7	0.4	36.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	36.3	0.5	214.4	0.8	9.6	0.0	224.1	0.4
Honduras	282.1	1.2	37.6	0.1	319.7	0.6	39.8	1.1	2.6	0.1	42.4	0.5	321.9	1.2	4.0	0.0	362.1	0.6
Jamaica	215.3	0.9	72.1	0.2	287.4	0.5	8.0	0.2	13.0	0.3	21.0	0.3	223.3	0.8	85.1	0.3	308.4	0.5
Mexico	4,276.3	18.2	891.2	3.0	5,167.4	9.8	240.7	6.4	107.3	2.7	348.0	4.5	4,516.9	16.6	998.5	3.0	5,515.4	9.1
Nicaragua	245.8	1.0	20.3	0.1	266.2	0.5	59.2	1.6	2.5	0.1	61.6	0.8	305.0	1.1	22.8	0.1	327.8	0.5
Panama	391.2	1.7	85.9	0.3	477.1	0.9	23.8	0.6	17.5	0.4	41.3	0.5	415.0	1.5	103.4	0.3	518.3	0.9
Paraguay	433.5	1.8	61.5	0.2	495.0	0.9	71.9	1.9	17.6	0.4	89.5	1.1	503.3	1.9	79.1	0.2	584.5	1.0
Peru	1,115.6	4.8	137.0	0.5	1,252.6	2.4	253.0	6.7	15.8	0.4	268.9	3.4	1,368.6	5.0	152.8	0.5	1,521.4	2.5
Suriname	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	191.3	0.8	60.8	0.2	252.2	0.5	22.3	0.6	13.5	0.3	35.8	0.5	213.6	0.8	74.3	0.2	288.0	0.5
Uruguay	568.8	2.4	127.5	0.4	696.3	1.3	187.9	5.0	40.5	1.0	228.4	2.9	756.7	2.8	168.0	0.5	924.7	1.5
Venezuela	649.0	2.8	564.8	1.9	1,213.8	2.3	177.3	4.7	125.8	3.1	303.1	3.9	826.3	3.0	690.6	2.1	1,516.9	2.5
Total Borrowers	\$ 23,440.3	100.0	\$ 6,474.6	21.9	\$ 29,914.9	56.5	\$ 3,780.0	100.0	\$ 1,220.7	30.3	\$ 5,000.6	64.0	\$ 27,220.3	100.0	\$ 7,695.2	22.9	\$ 34,915.5	57.4
NONBORROWING COUNTRIES																		
Austria	\$ 0.0	0.0	\$ 84.9	0.3	\$ 84.9	0.2	\$ 0.0	0.0	\$ 15.2	0.4	\$ 15.2	0.2	\$ 0.0	0.0	\$ 100.1	0.3	\$ 100.1	0.2
Belgium	0.0	0.0	204.3	0.7	204.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	39.6	1.0	39.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	243.9	0.7	243.9	0.4
Canada	0.0	0.0	522.7	1.8	522.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	82.0	2.0	82.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	604.7	1.8	604.7	1.0
Croatia	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.9	0.0
Denmark	0.0	0.0	112.2	0.4	112.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.3	0.4	17.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	129.4	0.4	129.4	0.2
Finland	0.0	0.0	49.2	0.2	49.2	0.1	16.6	0.4	16.6	0.4	16.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	65.8	0.2	65.8	0.1
France	0.0	0.0	1,562.3	5.3	1,562.3	2.9	132.2	3.3	132.2	3.3	132.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	1,694.5	5.0	1,694.5	2.8
Germany	0.0	0.0	2,005.4	6.8	2,005.4	3.8	243.7	6.0	243.7	6.0	243.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	2,249.1	6.7	2,249.1	3.7
Israel	0.0	0.0	97.4	0.3	97.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.4	17.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	115.2	0.3	115.2	0.2
Italy	0.0	0.0	2,280.7	7.7	2,280.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	190.5	4.7	190.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	2,471.2	7.4	2,471.2	4.1
Japan	0.0	0.0	1,618.3	5.5	1,618.3	3.1	221.2	5.5	221.2	5.5	221.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	1,839.5	5.5	1,839.5	3.0
Netherlands	0.0	0.0	492.9	1.7	492.9	0.9	45.3	1.1	45.3	1.1	45.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	538.2	1.6	538.2	0.9
Norway	0.0	0.0	32.9	0.1	32.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.5	0.2	8.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	41.3	0.1	41.3	0.1
Portugal	0.0	0.0	31.0	0.1	31.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.2	7.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	38.5	0.1	38.5	0.1
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	0.0
Spain	0.0	0.0	913.7	3.1	913.7	1.7	154.2	3.8	154.2	3.8	154.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	1,067.9	3.2	1,067.9	1.8
Sweden	0.0	0.0	425.1	1.4	425.1	0.8	68.9	1.7	68.9	1.7	68.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	494.0	1.5	494.0	0.8
Switzerland	0.0	0.0	613.5	2.1	613.5	1.2	47.7	1.2	47.7	1.2	47.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	661.1	2.0	661.1	1.1
United Kingdom	0.0	0.0	744.6	2.5	744.6	1.4	87.2	2.2	87.2	2.2	87.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	831.8	2.5	831.8	1.4
United States	0.0	0.0	11,230.5	38.0	11,230.5	21.2	1,411.9	35.0	1,411.9	35.0	1,411.9	18.1	0.0	0.0	12,642.4	37.7	12,642.4	20.8
Yugoslavia	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	14.3	0.0
Total Nonborrowers	\$ 0.0	0.0	\$ 23,049.4	78.1	\$ 23,049.4	43.5	\$ 3,780.0	100.0	\$ 2,810.6	69.7	\$ 2,810.6	36.0	\$ 0.0	0.0	\$ 25,860.0	77.1	\$ 25,860.0	42.6
TOTAL	\$ 23,440.3	100.0	\$ 29,524.0	100.0	\$ 52,964.3	100.0	\$ 3,780.0	100.0	\$ 4,031.3	100.0	\$ 7,811.2	100.0	\$ 27,220.3	100.0	\$ 33,555.3	100.0	\$ 60,775.5	100.0

TABLE XI. DISBURSEMENTS FOR PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (SECTOR LOANS)¹
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1990-98			1999 ²			1990-99		
	Local Purchases		Total	Local Purchases		Total	Local Purchases		Total
	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	%	Amount	Amount	%	Amount
BORROWING COUNTRIES									
Argentina	\$ 259.7	2.4	\$ 259.7	2.4	7.6	\$ 239.4	7.6	\$ 499.1	3.6
Bahamas	5.9	0.1	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.4	0.0
Barbados	2.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.1	0.0
Belize	10.6	0.1	10.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Bolivia	1,097.2	10.1	1,097.2	10.1	0.4	11.8	0.4	22.5	0.2
Brazil	155.1	1.4	155.1	1.4	7.4	234.4	7.4	1,331.6	9.5
Chile	58.7	0.5	58.7	0.5	2.0	61.8	2.0	199.7	1.4
Colombia	152.7	1.4	152.7	1.4	0.7	23.1	0.7	178.2	1.3
Costa Rica	16.6	0.2	16.6	0.2	0.2	6.0	0.2	64.7	0.5
Dominican Republic	26.2	0.2	25.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
Ecuador	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	28.6	0.9	18.3	1.3
El Salvador	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	4.1	0.1	20.6	0.1
Guatemala	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	5.6	0.2	31.8	0.2
Guyana	1.4	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0
Haiti	14.6	0.1	14.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	0.1
Honduras	7.7	0.1	7.7	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.1	9.3	0.1
Jamaica	2.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.4	0.0
Mexico	284.3	2.6	284.3	2.6	2.8	88.8	2.8	373.1	2.7
Nicaragua	6.8	0.0	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	6.8	0.0
Panama	29.7	0.3	29.7	0.3	0.5	16.5	0.5	62.9	0.5
Paraguay	46.4	0.4	46.4	0.4	0.5	17.1	0.5	35.6	0.3
Peru	18.5	0.2	18.5	0.2	0.5	15.3	0.5	62.6	0.4
Suriname	47.3	0.4	47.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0
Uruguay	17.2	0.2	17.2	0.2	1.2	38.9	1.2	129.4	0.9
Venezuela	90.4	0.8	90.4	0.8	3.8	120.0	3.8	500.2	3.6
Total Borrowers	\$ 2,819.9	26.1	\$ 2,894.6	26.6	29.4	\$ 924.3	29.4	\$ 3,744.2	26.8
NONBORROWING COUNTRIES									
Austria	\$ 17.9	0.2	\$ 17.9	0.2	0.4	\$ 12.0	0.4	\$ 29.8	0.2
Belgium	115.2	1.1	115.2	1.1	1.2	38.7	1.2	153.9	1.1
Canada	211.0	1.9	211.0	1.9	2.4	77.0	2.4	288.1	2.1
Croatia	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
Denmark	26.2	0.2	26.2	0.2	0.3	10.2	0.3	36.4	0.3
Finland	20.5	0.2	20.5	0.2	0.5	16.4	0.5	36.9	0.3
France	267.0	2.5	267.0	2.4	3.8	118.3	3.8	385.3	2.7
Germany	707.9	6.5	707.9	6.5	7.2	228.2	7.2	936.1	6.7
Israel	11.6	0.1	11.6	0.1	0.5	15.1	0.5	26.7	0.2
Italy	397.8	3.7	397.8	3.7	4.6	144.8	4.6	542.7	3.9
Japan	457.0	4.2	457.0	4.2	6.1	192.4	6.1	649.4	4.6
Netherlands	308.0	2.8	308.0	2.8	1.4	44.7	1.4	352.6	2.5
Norway	19.6	0.2	18.2	0.2	0.3	8.5	0.3	28.0	0.2
Portugal	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.2	7.1	0.2	9.5	0.1
Slovenia	3.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	4.4	0.0
Spain	277.4	2.6	277.4	2.5	3.1	96.3	3.1	373.7	2.7
Sweden	77.9	0.7	77.9	0.7	1.5	46.7	1.5	124.6	0.9
Switzerland	143.4	1.3	143.4	1.3	1.3	41.5	1.3	185.0	1.3
United Kingdom	187.3	1.7	187.3	1.7	2.5	80.0	2.5	267.4	1.9
United States	4,747.5	43.9	4,747.5	43.6	33.2	1,044.7	33.2	5,792.2	41.2
Yugoslavia	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Total Nonborrowers	\$ 8,004.2	73.9	\$ 8,004.2	73.4	70.6	\$ 2,224.4	70.6	\$ 10,228.5	73.2
TOTAL	\$ 51.1	100.0	\$ 10,898.8	100.0	\$ 3,148.7	\$ 3,148.7	100.0	\$ 14,047.4	100.0

¹Sector lending began in 1990.

²Starting in 1998, the information in this table reflects adjustment loan disbursements to each borrower as pro rata shares of that borrower's eligible imports from supplying countries, using the latest available import data drawn from United Nations trade statistics.

TABLE XII. DISBURSEMENTS FOR PURCHASE OF GOODS AND SERVICES BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN (INVESTMENT LOANS)
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	1961-98				1999				1961-99									
	Local Purchases		Exports		Local Purchases		Exports		Local Purchases		Exports		Total					
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%				
BORROWING COUNTRIES																		
Argentina	\$ 2,110.3	9.0	\$ 615.0	3.3	\$ 2,725.3	6.5	\$ 489.7	13.0	\$ 74.6	2.4	\$ 564.3	12.1	\$ 2,600.0	9.6	\$ 689.6	3.5	\$ 3,289.6	7.0
Bahamas	13.8	0.1	3.3	0.0	17.1	0.0	3.1	0.1	45.9	1.5	49.0	1.1	16.9	0.1	49.2	0.3	66.1	0.1
Barbados	36.1	0.2	2.0	0.0	38.1	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.1	4.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	42.4	0.1
Belize	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.1	3.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	0.0
Bolivia	650.9	2.8	32.7	0.2	683.6	1.6	49.3	1.3	0.8	0.8	50.0	1.1	700.2	2.6	33.5	0.2	733.6	1.6
Brazil	5,793.5	24.8	1,385.5	7.4	7,179.0	17.1	1,576.4	41.7	78.1	2.5	1,654.5	35.5	7,369.8	27.1	1,463.6	7.5	8,833.4	18.9
Chile	2,004.8	8.6	62.2	0.3	2,067.0	4.9	69.0	1.8	3.3	0.1	72.3	1.5	2,073.8	7.6	65.4	0.3	2,139.2	4.6
Colombia	1,460.7	6.3	122.4	0.7	1,583.1	3.8	121.2	3.2	7.5	0.2	128.6	2.8	1,581.8	5.8	129.9	0.7	1,711.7	3.7
Costa Rica	344.3	1.5	137.0	0.7	481.2	1.1	15.9	0.4	10.5	0.3	26.4	0.6	360.1	1.3	147.5	0.8	507.6	1.1
Dominican Republic	325.5	1.4	21.5	0.1	347.0	0.8	56.7	1.5	8.7	0.3	65.3	1.4	382.2	1.4	40.7	0.2	412.3	0.9
Ecuador	1,271.1	5.4	40.4	0.2	1,311.5	3.1	109.3	2.9	0.3	0.0	109.6	2.4	1,380.5	5.1	40.7	0.2	1,421.2	3.0
El Salvador	512.7	2.2	22.7	0.1	535.4	1.3	45.2	1.2	4.2	0.1	49.3	1.1	557.9	2.1	26.8	0.1	584.7	1.3
Guatemala	295.4	1.3	36.3	0.2	331.7	0.8	105.8	2.8	13.6	0.4	119.4	2.6	401.2	1.5	49.9	0.3	451.1	1.0
Guyana	43.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	43.8	0.1	10.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.6	0.2	10.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	54.5	0.1
Haiti	163.6	0.7	9.5	0.1	173.1	0.4	36.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	36.3	0.8	199.8	0.7	9.6	0.0	209.4	0.4
Honduras	282.1	1.2	29.9	0.2	312.1	0.7	39.8	1.1	1.0	0.0	40.8	0.9	321.9	1.2	30.9	0.2	352.8	0.8
Jamaica	215.3	0.9	69.4	0.4	284.7	0.7	8.0	0.2	12.3	0.4	20.2	0.4	223.3	0.8	8.7	0.4	304.9	0.7
Mexico	4,276.3	18.3	606.9	3.2	4,883.2	11.6	240.7	6.4	18.5	0.6	259.2	5.6	4,516.9	16.6	62.4	3.2	5,142.4	11.0
Nicaragua	245.4	1.1	19.7	0.1	265.2	0.6	59.2	1.6	2.1	0.1	61.3	1.3	304.6	1.1	21.9	0.1	326.5	0.7
Panama	361.5	1.5	39.5	0.2	400.9	1.0	23.8	0.6	1.0	0.0	24.8	0.5	385.3	1.4	40.5	0.2	425.7	0.9
Paraguay	433.5	1.9	43.1	0.2	476.5	1.1	71.9	1.9	0.5	0.0	72.3	1.6	505.3	1.9	43.5	0.2	548.9	1.2
Peru	1,115.6	4.8	89.7	0.5	1,205.3	2.9	253.0	6.7	0.6	0.0	253.6	5.4	1,368.6	5.0	90.3	0.5	1,458.9	3.1
Suriname	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
Trinidad and Tobago	191.3	0.8	43.6	0.2	235.0	0.6	22.3	0.6	5.6	0.2	27.9	0.6	213.6	0.8	49.2	0.3	262.9	0.6
Uruguay	568.8	2.4	37.1	0.2	605.9	1.4	187.9	5.0	1.6	0.1	189.5	4.1	756.7	2.8	38.7	0.2	795.4	1.7
Venezuela	649.0	2.8	184.7	1.0	833.7	2.0	177.3	4.7	5.8	0.2	183.1	3.9	826.3	3.0	190.5	1.0	1,016.8	2.2
Total Borrowers	\$ 23,365.6	100.0	\$ 3,655.0	19.5	\$ 27,020.6	64.2	\$ 3,780.0	100.0	\$ 296.4	33.6	\$ 4,076.3	87.4	\$ 27,145.6	100.0	\$ 3,951.3	20.2	\$ 31,096.9	66.5
NONBORROWING COUNTRIES																		
Austria	\$ 63.6	0.3	\$ 63.6	0.2	\$ 63.6	0.2	\$ 63.6	0.2	\$ 3.3	0.1	\$ 3.3	0.1	\$ 66.8	0.3	\$ 66.8	0.3	\$ 66.8	0.1
Belgium	89.0	0.5	89.0	0.2	89.0	0.2	89.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	89.9	0.5	89.9	0.5	89.9	0.2
Canada	311.8	1.7	311.8	0.7	311.8	0.7	311.8	0.7	4.9	0.2	4.9	0.1	316.8	1.6	316.8	1.6	316.8	0.7
Croatia	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	2.3	0.0
Denmark	85.9	0.5	85.9	0.2	85.9	0.2	85.9	0.2	7.0	0.2	7.0	0.2	93.0	0.5	93.0	0.5	93.0	0.2
Finland	28.7	0.1	28.7	0.1	28.7	0.1	28.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	28.9	0.1	28.9	0.1	28.9	0.1
France	1,295.4	6.9	1,295.4	3.1	1,295.4	3.1	1,295.4	3.1	13.8	0.4	13.8	0.3	1,309.2	6.7	1,309.2	6.7	1,309.2	2.8
Germany	1,297.4	6.9	1,297.4	3.1	1,297.4	3.1	1,297.4	3.1	15.5	0.5	15.5	0.3	1,312.9	6.7	1,312.9	6.7	1,312.9	2.8
Israel	85.8	0.5	85.8	0.2	85.8	0.2	85.8	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.7	0.1	88.5	0.5	88.5	0.5	88.5	0.2
Italy	1,882.9	10.1	1,882.9	4.5	1,882.9	4.5	1,882.9	4.5	45.6	1.4	45.6	1.0	1,928.5	9.8	1,928.5	9.8	1,928.5	4.1
Japan	1,161.3	2.8	1,161.3	2.8	1,161.3	2.8	1,161.3	2.8	28.8	0.9	28.8	0.6	1,190.1	6.1	1,190.1	6.1	1,190.1	2.5
Netherlands	184.9	1.0	184.9	0.4	184.9	0.4	184.9	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	185.6	0.9	185.6	0.9	185.6	0.4
Norway	13.3	0.1	13.3	0.0	13.3	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.1	13.3	0.1	13.3	0.0
Portugal	28.5	0.2	28.5	0.1	28.5	0.1	28.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	28.9	0.1	28.9	0.1	28.9	0.1
Slovenia	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.6	0.0	8.7	0.0	8.7	0.0	8.7	0.0
Spain	636.4	3.4	636.4	1.5	636.4	1.5	636.4	1.5	57.9	1.8	57.9	1.2	694.3	3.5	694.3	3.5	694.3	1.5
Sweden	347.2	1.9	347.2	0.8	347.2	0.8	347.2	0.8	22.2	0.7	22.2	0.5	369.4	1.9	369.4	1.9	369.4	0.8
Switzerland	470.1	2.5	470.1	1.1	470.1	1.1	470.1	1.1	6.1	0.2	6.1	0.1	476.3	2.4	476.3	2.4	476.3	1.0
United Kingdom	557.1	3.0	557.1	1.3	557.1	1.3	557.1	1.3	7.2	0.2	7.2	0.2	564.3	2.9	564.3	2.9	564.3	1.2
United States	6,482.8	34.7	6,482.8	15.4	6,482.8	15.4	6,482.8	15.4	367.3	11.7	367.3	7.9	6,850.1	35.0	6,850.1	35.0	6,850.1	14.7
Yugoslavia	13.5	0.1	13.5	0.0	13.5	0.0	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.1	13.5	0.1	13.5	0.0
Total Nonborrowers	\$ 15,045.1	80.5	\$ 15,045.1	35.8	\$ 15,045.1	35.8	\$ 15,045.1	35.8	\$ 586.3	66.4	\$ 586.3	12.6	\$ 15,631.4	79.8	\$ 15,631.4	79.8	\$ 15,631.4	33.5
TOTAL	\$ 23,365.6	100.0	\$ 18,700.1	100.0	\$ 42,065.7	100.0	\$ 3,780.0	100.0	\$ 882.6	100.0	\$ 4,662.6	100.0	\$ 27,145.6	100.0	\$ 19,582.7	100.0	\$ 46,728.3	100.0

STATEMENT OF APPROVED LOANS AND GUARANTEES, 1999

Ordinary Capital

Country	Project	Loan Number	Amount (Expressed in Millions of U.S. Dollars)
ARGENTINA	Technological Modernization Program II	1201/OC-AR	\$ 140
	Provincial Primary Health Care Reform	1193/OC-AR	100
	Small Business and Microenterprise Credit Program II	1192/OC-AR	100
	Aguas Argentinas' Capital Investment Program	1182A/OC-AR ¹	75
	Rosario-Victoria Bridge	1188A/OC-AR ²	33.1
	Strengthening of Foreign Trade Policy	1206/OC-AR	5
BAHAMAS	Solid Waste Management Program	1170/OC-BH	23.5
BELIZE	Hurricane Rehabilitation and Disaster Preparedness	1211/OC-BH	21.3
	Modernization of Agricultural Health	1189/OC-BH	3.6
BRAZIL	Social Sector Reform and Social Protection Program	1174/OC-BR	2,200
	Global Credit Program for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	1175/OC-BR	1,200
	Support for Administrative and Fiscal Management of Municipalities	1194/OC-BR	300
	Secondary Education Improvement and Expansion - <i>Escola Jovem</i>	1225/OC-BR	250
	Tietê River Cleanup Project, Stage II	1212/OC-BR	200
	Professionalization of Nursing Personnel	1215/OC-BR	185
	Bahia Highway Corridor Integration Program	1191/OC-BR	146
	<i>VBC Energia, S.A.</i>	1228/OC-BR	100
	<i>Ecovias dos Imigrantes</i> Toll Road Project	1232A/OC-BR ³	75
	Preservation of Urban Historical and Cultural Sites	1200/OC-BR	62.5
	Anhangüera-Bandeirantes Toll Road	1190A/OC-BR ⁴	50
Ecotourism Development in the Amazon Region	1216/OC-BR	11	
Linha Amarela Toll Road - Section IV	1205A/OC-BR ⁵	10	
CHILE	Multisector Global Financing Program	1178/OC-CH	240
	Rural Telecommunications	1227A/OC-CH	25
COLOMBIA	Public Finance Sector Reform	1166/OC-CO	550
	Financial Sector Reform	1231/OC-CO	300
	Agricultural Health and Technology Program	1167/OC-CO	87
	Pereira Potable Water and Sanitation Program	1199/OC-CO	38.6
	Reform of Education Management and Participation	1202/OC-CO	36
	Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction	1171/OC-CO	20
Modernization of Congress	1179/OC-CO	6	

¹ Complemented by a "B" loan syndication of up to \$225 million.² Complemented by a "B" loan syndication of up to \$40.7 million.³ Complemented by a "B" loan syndication of up to \$80 million.⁴ Complemented by a "B" loan syndication of up to \$45.9 million.⁵ Complemented by a "B" loan syndication of up to \$10 million.

STATEMENT OF APPROVED LOANS AND GUARANTEES, 1999

Ordinary Capital

Country	Project	Loan Number	Amount (Expressed in Millions of U.S. Dollars)
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	San Pedro de Macoris Power Plant	1234/OC-DR	\$150
	Reform and Modernization of the Potable Water and Sanitation Sector	1198/OC-DR ⁶	71
	Reform and Modernization of the Executive Branch	1176/OC-DR ⁶	21.5
	Labor Training and Modernization	1183/OC-DR	16.9
EL SALVADOR	Environmental Pollution Control Program	1209/OC-ES	29.8
	Modernization and Strengthening of the <i>Corte de Cuentas</i>	1204/OC-ES	5
	Support for the Financial Sector	1173/OC-ES	3.8
	Modernization and Strengthening of the Legislative Assembly	1203/OC-ES	3.5
GUATEMALA	Road Rehabilitation and Modernization Program, Phase II	1224/OC-GU ⁶	150
	Health Services - Phase II	1221/OC-GU ⁶	55.4
	Municipal Development Program	1217/OC-GU ⁶	19.5
	Support for Technological Innovation	1207/OC-GU ⁶	10.7
JAMAICA	Parish Infrastructure Development Program	1197/OC-JA ⁶	35
	Solid Waste Management Program	1185/OC-JA	11.5
	Public Sector Y2K Project	1210/OC-JA	10
	Land Administration and Management Program	1219/OC-JA ⁶	8.4
MEXICO	State and Municipal Strengthening Program	1213/OC-ME	400
		1214/OC-ME	400
	Termoeléctrico del Golfo Project	1223A/OC-ME ⁷	75
		1223B/OC-ME	
	Hermosillo Power Generation Project	1184A/OC-ME ⁸	41.6
PANAMA	Poverty Alleviation and Community Development	1226/OC-PN	48.9
	National Environmental Program	1222/OC-PN	15.8
PARAGUAY	National Rural Roads Program, Stage II	1230/OC-PR	67
PERU	Financial Sector Reform Program	1195/OC-PE	300
		1196/OC-PE	11
	Reconstruction of Infrastructure Damaged by El Niño	1233/OC-PE	120
	Health Sector Development: Maternal and Child Health Care Coverage	1208/OC-PE	87
	Consolidation of Quality Control in Customs	1218/OC-PE	1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	Secondary Education Modernization Program	1180/OC-TT	105
URUGUAY	Integration of Irregular Settlements	1186/OC-UR	77
VENEZUELA	Second Science and Technology Program	1220/OC-VE	100

⁶ Interest rate partially subsidized by the Intermediate Financing Facility.

⁷ Complemented by a "B" loan syndication up to \$102.3 million.

⁸ Complemented by a "B" loan syndication up to \$86.8 million.

STATEMENT OF APPROVED LOANS AND GUARANTEES, 1999*Fund for Special Operations*

Country	Project	Loan Number	Amount (Expressed in Millions of U.S. Dollars)
BOLIVIA	Ventilla-Tarapaya Highway and Transportation Sector Support Program	1039/SF-BO	\$52
	Epidemiological Shield and Health Sector Reform Program	1031/SF-BO	45
	Basic Sanitation Program for Small Municipalities	1050/SF-BO	40
	Year 2000 National Population and Housing Census	1046/SF-BO	7.4
	Strengthening the Internal Revenue Service	1043/SF-BO	3.2
	Civil Society and Access to Justice Program	1038/SF-BO	2.7
GUYANA	Air Transport Reform	1042/SF-GY-1	30
	Low-income Settlement Program	1044/SF-GY	27
	Georgetown Water Supply and Sewerage Program II	1047/SF-GY	27
HONDURAS	Transition and Social Protection Program	1041/SF-HO	30
	Potable Water and Sanitation Investment	1048/SF-HO	26
	Emergency Road and Water Supply Infrastructure Program	1029/SF-HO	18.8
	Post-Hurricane Housing Program	1037/SF-HO	10.4
NICARAGUA	Pan-American Highway Rehabilitation	1036/SF-NI	50
	Modernization of Water and Sewerage Service Management	1049/SF-NI	13.9
	Strengthening Fiscal and Customs Systems	1045/SF-NI	10
	Education Reform Program	1034/SF-NI	9.4
	Atlantic Coast Development	1051/SF-NI	8
	Strengthening the Technical Secretariat of the Office of the President	1032/SF-NI	2.1



BARBADOS—Divers from the Coastal Zone Management Unit measure the growth of coral reefs in a tourist diving area. With the help of Bank loans, Barbados has developed a comprehensive coastal management program.