

APPENDIXES

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ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENT INDICATORS
Table A1.1: Economic Indicators

Indicator	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 ^a	2001 ^b
A. Income and Growth						
GDP per Capita (\$, current prices)	1,841	1,960	1,977	2,102	2,049	2,058
GDP Growth (%)	9.1	10.2	8.2	7.4	4.8	2.1
Primary Sector	1.8	2.2	6.8	3.2	-2.1	1.7
Secondary Sector	3.8	23.4	16.2	8.3	-0.5	4.7
Tertiary Sector	11.2	9.2	6.9	7.8	6.8	2.0
B. Money and Inflation (annual percent change)						
Consumer Prices	6.2	7.6	-1.4	3.0	-1.2	0.7
Money Supply (M2)	26.0	23.1	22.8	3.6	4.1	9.0
C. Government Finance (percent of GDP)						
Revenue ^c	28.9	31.0	31.8	33.8	37.8	36.5
Expenditure	31.4	32.3	33.8	38.1	42.4	41.7
Overall Surplus/Deficit (-)	-2.5	-1.4	-2.0	-4.3	-4.6	-5.2
D. Balance of Payments						
Merchandise Trade Balance (% of GDP)	-40.3	-42.7	-41.9	-46.9	-41.9	-42.6
Current Account Balance (% of GDP)	-1.6	-6.8	-4.5	-14.6	-9.5	-10.9
Export (\$) Growth (%)	-6.0	16.4	2.8	-4.3	18.8	-1.7
Import (\$) Growth (%)	12.6	15.6	1.5	13.6	-3.4	2.0
E. External Payments Indicators						
International Reserves (\$ million)	77.6	99.7	119.9	128.5	124.1	94.3
(months of imports of goods and NFS)	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.5
External Debt Service (% of exports of goods and NFS)	3.2	6.9	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.4
External Debt (% of GDP)	38.5	35.6	38.9	38.1	41.0	42.5
G. Memorandum Items						
GDP (current prices, \$ million)	460.4	500.8	515.7	559.3	556.2	568.0
Exchange Rate (Rf per \$)	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.77	11.77	12.29

GDP = gross domestic product, NFS = nonfactor services.

^a Provisional estimates.

^b Provisional projections.

^c Including grants.

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development, Maldives Monetary Authority, and the International Monetary Fund.

Table A1.2: Social and Environment Indicators

Indicators	1980–1985		2001a	
Population				
Total Population (1,000)	180		270	
Annual Population Growth Rate (%)	3.4		1.9	
Social				
	1987–1992		Latest Year	
Total Fertility Rate (births per woman)	6.0		5.8	(1995–2000)
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 live births)	480		350	(1980–1999)
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	55		20	(1999)
Life Expectancy at Birth (years)	62		73	(1999)
Female	—		73	(1999)
Male	—		72	(1999)
Adult Literacy Rate (%)	—		99	(1999)
Primary School Enrollment Rate (% of school age population)	—		98	(1999)
Secondary School Enrollment Rate (% of school age population)	—		50	(1998)
Child Malnutrition (% of children under age five)	56.1	(1980–1985)	43	(1995–2000)
Population with Access to Safe Water (%)				
Rural	58	(1980–1985)	77	(1987–1992)
Urban	12	(1980–1985)	68	(1987–1992)
Population with Access to Health Care (%)	25	(1980–1985)	75	(1987–1992)
Public Education Expenditure as % of GDP	4.4	(1985)	9.54	(1999)
Public Health Expenditure as % of GDP	—		5.1	(1998)
Human Development Index	0.497	(1990)	0.739	(1999)
Human Development Index Rank	112/173	(1990)	77/162	(1999)
Environment				
	1980–1995		Latest Year	
Total Dryland Area (ha.' 000)	—		30	(1995)
Per Capita CO2 Emissions (metric tons)	—		1.2	(1997)
Per Capita Commercial Energy Consumption (KOE)	89	(1980)	139	(1994)

— = not available, ha = hectare, KOE = kilogram of oil equivalent.

^a Preliminary results of Census 2000.

Sources: Maldives Ministry of Planning and National Development. 2000. Statistical Yearbook of Maldives 2000; United Nations Development Programme. 2001. 2001 Human Development Report; Programs Department (West), Division 1, Asian Development Bank; and the Government of Maldives.

Poverty Indicators

Indicator	%	Latest Year
Population Below High Poverty Line (Rf15 per day)	43	1998
Population Below In-Between Poverty Line (Rf10 per day)	22	1998
Population Below Low Poverty Line (Rf7.5 per day)	13	1998

^a The rufiyaa was depreciated from 11.77 to the dollar to 12.80 on 25 July 2001. Rf15 is equivalent to \$1.27 and \$1.17 according to the previous and current exchange rates, respectively.

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development and United Nations Development Programme. 1998 *Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment*. Malé.

PORTFOLIO PERFORMANCE
Table A3.1 : Implementation, Disbursement Performance and Postevaluation Results
Public Sector Projects only
 (as of 31 December 2001)

A. Project Portfolio	Net Loan Amount		Rating (No.)										
			Total		Implementation Progress				Development Objectives				
	\$ million	%	No.	%	HS	S	PS	U	HS	S	PS	U	
Agriculture and Natural Resources	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy	6.4	32.5	1	33	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Finance and Industry	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Social Infrastructure	13.3	67.5	2	67	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Transport and Communications	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others/Multisector	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19.8	100.0	3	100	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0

B. Disbursements	OCR	ADF	Total
Total funds available for withdrawal (\$ mn, active loans only)	0.00	19.80	19.80
Disbursed amount (\$ mn, cumulative, active loans only)	0.00	4.76	4.76
Percentage disbursed [(2)/(1)] (%)	0.00	0.24	24.04
Disbursements (\$mn, active loans only, latest year)	0.00	2.73	2.73
Disbursement ratio (%) ^a	0.00	14.88	14.88

C. Net Transfer of Resources ^b (\$ million)	OCR	ADF	Total
1996	0.00	5.70	5.70
1997	0.00	2.50	2.50
1998	0.00	0.83	0.83
1999	0.00	-0.20	-0.20
2000	0.00	0.70	0.70
2001 (30 September 2001)	0.00	1.56	0.70

D. Post-Evaluated Projects							1996 - 2000	
1. Postevaluation Rating (as of 31 December 2001)							No.	%
Highly Successful							0	0
Successful							2	100
Partly Successful							0	0
Unsuccessful							0	0
No Rating							0	0
Total							2	100

2. Postevaluation Rating by Sector 1996-01 (as of 31 December 2001)	Highly Successful		Successful		Partly Successful		Unsuccessful		No Rating		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture and Natural Resources	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Energy	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Finance and Industry	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Social Infrastructure	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Transport and Communications	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Others/Multisector	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0

ADF = Asian Development Fund; HS = highly satisfactory; OCR = ordinary capital resources; S = satisfactory; PS = partially satisfactory; U = unsatisfactory.

^a Ratio of disbursement during the year over the undisbursed net loan balance less cancellations at the beginning of the year. Effective loans during the year have also been added to the beginning balance of undisbursed loans.

^b Includes private sector projects for countries with private sector operations.

Source : Programs Department (West) (A), Controller's Department (B & C), Operations Evaluation Office (D) of the Asian Development Bank.

Table A3.2: Status of Project Implementation
(as of 31 December 2001)

Sector/ Subsector	Loan No.	Project Name	Net Loan Amount ADF (\$mn)	Loan Approval Date	Loan Effectiveness Date	Loan Closing Date		Physical Progress (%)	Cumulative Disburse- ments (\$mn)	Cumulative Contracts Awards (\$mn)	Project Performance Rating	
						Original	Revised				Implementation Progress	Development Objective
Energy	1532	Third Power System Development	6.43	Sep. 97	Apr. 98	Jun. 01	Jun. 02	68	2.37	5.97	S	HS
Social	1637	Postsecondary Education Development	5.91	Sep. 98	May 99	Jul. 04		40	0.45	1.69	S	S
Social	1695	Regional Development	7.43	Sep. 99	Mar.00	Dec. 04		42	1.94	3.74	S	S
TOTAL			19.77						4.76	11.41		

HS = highly satisfactory; S = satisfactory.

Note: A loan is considered closed when the loan account is closed

Source: Project Coordination and Procurement Division (COPP), Asian Development Bank

SECTOR STRATEGIES

A. Education

1. The education system in the Maldives consists of five years of primary school (grades 1–5), three years of middle school (grades 6–8), two years of secondary school (grades 9–10), and two years of upper secondary school (grades 11–12), operated by both the public and private sectors.¹ The Government is implementing a revised education system that will include seven years of primary (grades 1–7), three years of lower secondary (grades 8–10), and two years of higher secondary (grades 11–12) school. No university education is available in the country; students seeking degree programs go overseas usually through aid-sponsored fellowships. In recognition of the need to develop postsecondary skill training capacities to alleviate the country's substantial gap in various skills, the Government has established several institutes and centers under line ministries, to provide training in teaching, health sciences, technical education, management, hotel and catering services, and nonformal education. The Maldives College of Higher Education (MCHE), established in 1998, brings together Government institutes and centers of tertiary education under an organized system and strengthens their services and administration.

2. Asian Development Bank (ADB) support in the education sector will focus on postsecondary education and skills development. The support will aim to improve postsecondary education quality and make it accessible to more Maldivians by strengthening capacity, upgrading academic programs, and supporting distance education. These will involve fellowships and scholarships, short-term training programs, study visits, and consultant services to improve the management and planning capacity of MCHE as the national institution of postsecondary education. Program offerings will be increased, curricula will be made more relevant, and some diploma programs will be upgraded to degree programs. Vocational training will be supported in parallel to facilitate broad-based skill development. Distance education will be supported to address postsecondary needs in the atolls where most low-income Maldivians reside. Improving the quality of primary education could also be considered in coordination with the World Bank, which is a key player in primary and secondary education.

B. Gender and Development

3. The Maldives ranks highest of the South Asian countries on the gender development index (GDI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Life expectancy increased from 65 in 1990 to 72 in 1999 for men and from 64 to 73 for women. The ratio of females to males is 105. The Maldives is a seafaring nation and migration of men for employment is very common. In fact the Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment² reports that in some islands over 50 percent of the households are headed by women. The mean marriage age is 16.8 years for women. While marriage and childcare laws appear equitable, and are meant to be so, their implementation in the society and impact on men and women is very different. Very few women are in the Government administration: the Maldives currently has only one female minister, who heads the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Security (MOWASS), two deputy ministers, and one assistant island chief.

¹ The private sector manages 100 percent of the nursery and kindergarten schools, about 58 percent of primary grades 1–5, 39 percent of grades 6 and 7, and 14 percent of grades 8–10.

² Ministry of Planning and National Development and United Nations Development Programme. 1998. *Vulnerability and Poverty Assessment*. Malé.

4. While overt and deliberate sex-based discrimination is totally absent in the Maldivian psyche, gender and poverty-related disparities and concerns are surfacing as a consequence of rapid economic development and breakdown of the traditional systems of familial and social relations. Encouragingly, the Government is open-minded about the need to improve gender-related issues. Several initiatives have been taken recently to understand the conceptual basis and methods to mainstream gender and initiate affirmative action to remove structural barriers to women's participation in the Government administration. As an example, recently, the Government separated the administrative and religious functions of island chiefs, opening the doors for women to participate in island development more actively, a role that hitherto was not possible as they were not entitled to perform the religious duties of an island chief. Simultaneously, ADB's goal of poverty reduction, and thrust of the policy to focus on growth, social development, and governance, provides a unique opportunity for collaboration to improve the gender-related indexes.

5. In 2001, ADB prepared a country briefing paper, *Gender and Development in the Maldives: Scenarios and Opportunity*, in consultation with the Government, civil society, nongovernment organizations (NGOs), and other funding agencies. The paper proposes a framework for action for 2002–2006. The framework sets a goal to adopt mainstreaming as a key strategy in promoting gender equality. To achieve the goal, ADB will encourage the Government to address the strategic needs of women by strengthening MOWASS; improving the women's decision-making role in administration and island management, improving the legal position of women with heightened legal literacy among women, and enhancing the role of NGOs to give visibility to gender inequities and help improve the position of women. ADB will also assist the Government to address the practical needs of women by enhancing women's participation in reproductive health decisions, increasing women's access to higher education, increasing women's access to market demand-oriented vocational training, and increasing employment opportunities for women.

C. Energy

6. The previous ADB loan and technical assistance (TA) programs in the energy sector have provided help to meet the electricity demands in Malé and to undertake institutional development of the State Electric Company (STELCO). Consequently, electricity supply in Malé has been substantially improved and STELCO is now profitable and financially sound. Further development of electricity supply in Malé will no longer require foreign aid. Consistent with the Government's national development plans and ADB's poverty reduction strategy, ADB has shifted its focus to rural electrification in the atolls.

7. Despite significant progress, electricity supply in the atolls is still inadequate. Operation hours are often restricted, quality is usually poor, and systems are inefficient. This inadequate electricity supply in the outer islands limits the living standards of the populations, inhibits a wide range of development on the islands, and increases vulnerability of the population. A loan for outer islands electrification to be processed in 2001 aims to improve electricity supply in about 40 outer islands on a sustainable and affordable basis, and thereby promote local economic development and improve the standards of living, which in turn will reduce the poverty and vulnerability of the outer island populations.

8. One of ADB's sector strategies is to improve the institutional development and strengthening of sector institutions. ADB's earlier projects have assisted STELCO with management strengthening and human resource development. While STELCO has made

significant progress in institutional development, electricity utilities running power supply systems in the outer islands still need to be much improved. To regulate the sector, the Government established the Maldives Electricity Bureau (MEB) in January 1998 under a presidential decree. MEB is responsible for establishing the standards of electricity supply and regulating the electricity service providers including tariff settings. However, MEB has only a skeleton staff and its current operational practices are ad hoc and informal. The lack of a national code or standards for electricity supply has led to poor safety and quality standards of power supply systems, particularly in the outer islands. The outer islands electrification project will aim to build the institutional capacity of the outer island electricity utilities and MEB. As a medium- and long-term measure, ADB will continue to assist the Government in evolving appropriate strategies to improve the fairness and efficiency of the regulatory function in the power sector.

9. ADB also recognizes the Government's efforts and the need to develop environmentally sustainable energy resources in the Maldives where diesel generator sets significantly contribute to local pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, future ADB assistance will help to promote environmentally sustainable renewable energy technologies and remove barriers to enhance the adoption of such technologies.

D. Finance and Public Sector

10. A major challenge, highlighted in the Sixth National Development Plan, is to promote sustainable economic growth with greater participation by the private sector as the driving force of growth. The role of the public sector should be redefined to be an enabler of development rather than a direct provider of employment and output. This will require the Government to establish a policy and legal environment that facilitates private sector development, and in so doing, make its function more transparent, accountable, and efficient. Reforming the financial sector and enhancing public sector management capacity are therefore key operational strategies for ADB in the Maldives.

11. The financial sector is currently dominated by banking, and it caters mostly for the working capital needs of tourism and trade. The Maldives Monetary Authority has most normal powers and obligations of a central bank, including issuing currency, licensing, supervising and regulating commercial bank operations, undertaking banking activities on behalf of the Government, and managing international reserves and the exchange rate. The commercial banks are the principal institutions for mobilizing savings and for providing foreign exchange to the private sector. Business enterprises to a large extent rely on short- and medium-term loans from the commercial banks in Malé. The Maldives has no long-term financing institutions or securities market. Activities of commercial banks are concentrated in retail banking. Less than a quarter of their lending is for longer term capital investment, and these are only for about 3–5 years.

12. Development of institutional savings to finance long-term investments and to extend the reach of development finance to the outer islands are two key financial sector development goals. Greater competition in the financial markets will need to be promoted to achieve these objectives. A shift from direct to indirect instruments of monetary control, including the issuance of treasury bills and an auction system, removal of controls over bank-specific credit ceilings, and a gradual reduction of the high reserve requirement ratio, are essential to promote a more competitive financial sector. Another way of enhancing competition among banks is to introduce additional banking and nonbanking financial institutions and instruments.

13. The development of the capital market would be helpful in meeting the shortages of long-term capital for financing investments and providing a channel for mobilizing domestic savings as

an alternative source of longer term finance other than bank deposits. Capital market development is being advanced by International Finance Corporation (IFC) initiatives aimed at establishing a leasing company and efforts to strengthen the public pension fund. Some Maldivian companies have already tapped regional capital markets, a trend that merits continued support.

14. Capacity building in the financial sector is required in several key areas, including macroeconomic policy management toward market-based systems; establishment of suitable credit facilities for small and medium enterprise development outside of Malé; examination of the feasibility of a new private sector bank; enhancement of the capacity of the Bank of Maldives for long-term lending, credit line management, and development lending; and development of nonbank financial institutions such as a leasing company, the Provident Fund, and life assurance enterprises.

15. ADB's assistance to improve public sector management will continue to support improved macroeconomic policy measures including fiscal management; capacity building for the government financing system (public accounting, public expenditure management, tax and import duties collection, budgeting system, and auditing system); and assistance in privatization and revenue mobilization. Improving the quality, prioritization, and coordination of public expenditures; establishing the institutional capacity to undertake divestiture in a sound and transparent manner; and introducing new tax measures to enhance the revenue base would assist the Government to maintain sound fiscal control. To promote private sector participation in utilities, public oversight of the utility service providers will be enhanced. In conjunction with the special effort made to enhance the capacity of the institutions presently regulating the telecommunications and energy providers, ADB will assist the Government to establish an independent utility regulatory authority that can exercise effective oversight of both national and atoll service providers.

E. Telecommunications

16. Telecommunications services in the Maldives consist of fixed line local and long distance (including international) telephone services, cellular mobile access, telex, paging, packet switched data, and Internet services. All such services are provided solely by Dhiraagu, a joint venture company formed by the Government and the Cable and Wireless Corporation of the United Kingdom in 1988. With its exclusive rights for basic voice services renewed in 1995, Dhiraagu's current license continues to 2009.

17. The telecommunications infrastructure and services have expanded rapidly over the last decade. Since 1997, the Maldives telecommunications system has expanded to include Haa Alifu, Haa Dhaalu, and Shaviyani in the north and has become truly a national system. In the south, the Gaafu Alifu, Gaafu Dhaalu, Gnaviyani, and Seenu atolls³ are internally connected by a microwave trunk network and very high and ultra-high frequency radio links and are connected to Malé via satellite; major earth stations exist in both Hithadhoo and Malé. That universal access to telephone service was achieved in May 1999 represents a substantial technical and social achievement. The overall quality of telecommunications access and service in the Maldives compares very favorably with that found in other countries in the region.

18. Effective telecommunications access consists of both physical access to the system and the ability to afford to use the system in an efficient manner. Currently, the telephone and Internet physical access provided by Dhiraagu partially satisfies the first condition for telephone

³ The word "atoll" originates in the Maldives. For geographical purpose, it is one of 26 groups of islands, normally consisting of a coral reef surrounding a lagoon. For administrative purposes, it is one of 20 administrative units of the Maldives.

services, but less so for Internet access, which is often connected at below capacity speeds and is often undependable outside Malé. The costs of telephone service, especially international calls and Internet access, is almost prohibitive for economic use by users.

19. The affordability of telecommunications services can be improved by promoting competition in the market and introducing an appropriate regulatory regime. Government policy foresees the introduction of new Internet service providers into the Internet market as a means of improving the affordability of these services. Cellular mobile service and long distance calling are both potentially profitable activities for private providers and could draw private sector interest. The present system of intranational telephone services, however, is a natural monopoly and it is unlikely that any private competitor will find it profitable to enter the market. An independent and transparent regulatory regime, therefore, emerges as an important issue to ensure the affordability of telecommunications services.

20. ADB's strategy for the sector is to establish a national policy that will spell out the principles for a sector regulatory regime and restructuring of the telecommunications market. For the sector regulatory regime, the ultimate goal ADB is pursuing is the establishment of an independent regulatory body, separated from policymaking and service provision. The independent regulatory body should be mandated to (i) set technical standards; (ii) license carriers; (iii) regulate carriers' tariffs; (iv) monitor quality of service and initiate corrective actions if necessary; (v) approve programs for construction and capital investment; (vi) set financial, administrative, and technical terms for interconnection; (vii) control the approval of the type of equipment for each customer and the connection to the public network; and (viii) consider complaints from users and take corrective action if necessary.

21. Restructuring of the telecommunications market is concerned with opening it to competition, and privatization of the state-owned operator. ADB's strategy for market restructuring is to follow the steps of (i) incorporating the dominant state-owned operator; (ii) liberalizing value-added and other nonbasic services; (iii) selling a minority share in the dominant state-owned operator with exclusivity in fixed voice services for a limited period of time; (iv) selling the majority of shares; (v) removing exclusivity and opening all services to competition; and (vi) selling all shares, retaining only a symbolic share.

22. These strategies can be reinforced by encouraging appropriate legislation to implement the telecommunications sector policy. ADB's intervention in the sector will, therefore, address passage of laws that will support telecommunications sector reform.

23. ADB will assist the Government to take advantage of the improvements in telecommunications access and service to enhance public sector governance. As improvements in the telecommunications policy are implemented, and as the public sector information network is established, the scope for using modern telecommunications facilities to deliver services to remote island communities will be increased. ADB will assist the Government to build the expanded network to offer a range of electronic education, health, and commerce facilities, bringing services, market links, and other valuable information to people in the remote atolls.

F. Transport and Regional Development

24. The existing Government regional development and resettlement program has proven very expensive to implement. Practically every island is demanding better quality social services, improved electrification, and improved port and jetty facilities. Moreover, demand for resettlement exceeds the resources that Government has at its disposal. The current

resettlement policy may be soon superseded by a population consolidation policy that makes more limited provision for public sector resettlement support. Implicit in the new population consolidation policy is that some islands will be selected for the accelerated development of infrastructure, and that others will receive less priority. The 20 administrative atolls will be grouped into five regions; within each region, the Government will concentrate its public investment and institutional support to develop a regional growth center. In addition to the regional growth centers, the islands that are likely to receive accelerated development are termed focus islands, and the others, primary islands.

25. Understandably, the islands designated as focus islands have not been publicly announced. Nevertheless the Government has supplied a prioritized list of 97 islands on which it wants electricity improvements to be concentrated on within the coming five years. ADB will support the process of encouraging population consolidation by helping to develop the regional growth centers and to improve the legal system for the security of property and land tenure of host communities and migrating people.

26. Ongoing ADB investments support the Government's strategy of creating focal points for economic growth in the north and south atolls. The ongoing regional development project will improve the living environment of the inhabitants of 13 focus islands: Baarah, Dhidhdoo, Fillado, Hanimadhoo, Kelaa, Kulhuduffushi, Kumundhou, and Nolhivaram in the northern development region (NDR) and Feydhoo, Hithadhoo, Maradhoo and Maradhoo-Feydhoo in the southern development region (SDR). Ongoing ADB-supported efforts include construction of permanent regional development and management offices in both Kulhuduffushi and Hithadhoo; training of local staff, upgrading of a 17-kilometer road from Gan to Hithadhoo; upgrading of streets in the focus islands; provision of rainwater collection and storage for 2,000 individual households in the NDR and SDR; provision of appropriate technology solutions to sanitation for 1,000 households in the NDR; construction of a 70-meter bridge and a 200-meter culverted causeway in the SDR (for environmental reasons), provision of solid waste disposal and septic tank desludging; and the setting up of permanent environmental monitoring of the freshwater lens, the coastal geomorphology, and the marine ecology of the 13 focus islands.

27. A second regional development project is envisaged. This will assess the scope for developing a regional growth center in the north-central, south-central, and central atolls. In the proposed growth center sites, better transport facilities, clean drinking water, and sewage and sanitation facilities may be required. Efforts will also be made to strengthen decentralized atoll management through the establishment of regional development and management office in these atolls. Regional offices and atoll administrations will need to be strengthened to facilitate participation by the island populations and to exercise their support and oversight functions.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS—ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS, 2000–2004

Agency	Commitment (2000-2004)	Key Development Challenges					
		Protecting the Environment	Macroeconomic Framework and Public Sector Management	Human Development	Infrastructure	Business Environment	Other Sectoral Issues
Asian Development Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments for projects: \$17.5 million in 2001, \$17 million over 2002–2004 • Actual support to be determined by performance-based allocation. • TA support 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information technology development for (electronic Government) (\$9.5 million) • Strengthening public accounts system (\$5 million) • TA for custom services; divestiture and revenue diversification; graduation planning; national statistics. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postsecondary education development and vocational training (\$5 million) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outer islands electrification (\$8 million) • Regional development (\$7 million) • TA for science and technology masterplan; TA for transport masterplan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA for small and medium enterprise development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA for social security system
International Development Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitments for project: \$17.6 million in 2000, \$15 million–\$20 million in 2003 • Support after 2003 to be determined by outcome of PER, PRSP, and role of other agencies. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Education and Training Project (\$17.6 million) • FY2003 project in Human Development (\$15 million) • Distance learning 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy advice and dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA to establish an appropriate legal and regulatory framework for promoting efficient use of land and developing land/ housing markets.
International Finance Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible lines of credit to establish or expand resorts 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA to establish a leasing company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TA to support growth in tourism

Agency	Commitment (2000-2004)	Key Development Challenges					
		Protecting the Environment	Macroeconomic Framework and Public Sector Management	Human Development	Infrastructure	Business Environment	Other Sectoral Issues
International Monetary Fund	Policy advice on macroeconomic policy and management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice on fiscal, monetary, and exchange rate policies 				
Japan	Grants for infrastructure: about \$9.5 million annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental infrastructure: Water-breaks/seawalls 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human resource development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outer islands electrification 		
Islamic Development Bank	Likely concessional project loans: \$15 million over 3–4 years			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute of Health Science Project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional development 		
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development	Likely concessional project loans: \$15 million over 3–4 years				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Airport upgrading • Regional port development 		
United Nations Agencies	Grant-based development support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of coastal resources (UNDP) • Institutional/policy framework for environmental protection (UNDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building for the management of development at national and atoll/island levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening postsecondary training institutes (UNDP) • Health/nutrition/population programs (UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO) 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of income-generating activities (UNDP)
Australian Agency for International Development	Grant-based support for human development and environmental protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected areas system project 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tertiary education scholarships • Outer atolls health promotion project 			
Denmark/Danida	Grants for infrastructure: about \$13 million for 4-5 years				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuah Mulaku Harbor development project 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ice plants (fisheries)

PER = public expenditure review, PRSP = poverty reduction strategy paper, TA = technical assistance, UNDP = United Nations Development Programme, UNFPA = United Nations Population Fund, UNICEF = UN International Children's Fund, WHO = World Health Organization.

Source: World Bank, Country Assistance Strategy, December 2000; Asian Development Bank.

LENDING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR 2002–2004

Table A6.1: Lending for 2002–2004

Sector/Project Name	Poverty Classification	Thematic Priority	Year of PPTA	Total	Project Cost (\$ million)					
					ADB			Gov't	Cofinancing (Others)	
					OCR	ADF ^a	Total			
2002 Loan Pipeline										
Others										
Strengthening Public Accounting System	OTH	GG	2001	6.3	0	5.0	5.0	1.3	tbd	
2003 Loan Pipeline										
Social Infrastructure										
Second Regional Development	CPI	HD/ENV	2002	9.0	0	7.0	7.0	2.0	tbd	
2004 Loan Pipeline										
Social Infrastructure										
Postsecondary Education and Skills Development	PI	HD	2001	7.0	0	5.0	5.0	2.0	tbd	

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADF = Asian Development Fund, CPI = core poverty intervention, ENV = environmental protection, GG = good governance, HD = human development, OCR = ordinary capital resources, OTH = others, PI = poverty intervention, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, tbd = to be determined.

^a Loan amounts for 2002-2004 are subject to adjustment according to performance-based allocation.

Table A6.2: Technical Assistance for 2002–2004

Project	Type of TA	Amount (\$'000)		
		ADB ^a	Others	Total
2002 Technical Assistance Program				
Social Infrastructure				
Second Regional Development	PPTA	500		500
Subtotal		500		500
Industry and Finance				
Divestiture and Revenue Diversification	ADTA	400		400
Subtotal		400		400
Transport and Communications				
Transport Masterplan	ADTA	300		300
Subtotal		300		300
Total		1,200		1,200
2003 Technical Assistance Program				
Industry and Finance				
SME Development in the Atolls	PPTA	500		500
Subtotal		500		500
Other				
Debt Management	ADTA	500		500
Establishment of Department/Bureau of Statistics	ADTA	200		200
Subtotal		700		700
Total		1,200		1,200
2004 Technical Assistance Program				
Transport and Communications				
Applying Information Technology Network for Poverty Reduction	PPTA	500		500
Subtotal		500		500
Others				
Graduation Planning	ADTA	500		500
Capacity Building of Public Services Department	ADTA	150		150
Subtotal		650		650
Total		1,150		1,150

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, PPTA = project preparatory technical assistance, SME = small and medium enterprise; TA = technical assistance.

^a TAs equivalent to \$1 million each year will be selected during the country program confirmation mission.

Table A6.3: Poverty Classification, Thematic Priority, and Sector

Classification	2002		2003-2004	
	No.	%	No.	%
A. By Poverty Classification				
1. Core Poverty Intervention	0	0.0	1	50.0
2. Poverty Intervention	0	0.0	1	50.0
3. Others	1	100.0	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0	2	100.0
B. By Thematic Priority				
1. Economic Growth	0	0.0	0	0.0
2. Human Development	0	0.0	2	100.0
3. Gender and Development	0	0.0	0	0.0
4. Good Governance	1	100.0	0	0.0
5. Environmental Protection ^a	0	0.0	0	0.0
6. Private Sector Development	0	0.0	0	0.0
7. Regional Cooperation	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0	2	100.0
C. By Sector				
1. Agriculture and Natural Resources	0	0.0	0	0.0
2. Energy	0	0.0	0	0.0
3. Industry	0	0.0	0	0.0
4. Finance	0	0.0	0	0.0
5. Transport and Communications	0	0.0	0	0.0
6. Social Infrastructure	0	0.0	2	100.0
7. Others/Multisector	1	100.0	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0	2	100.0

^a One loan in 2003 also meets the criterion for environmental protection classification as a thematic priority.

PROJECT SELECTION BRIEFS

Table A7.1: Strengthening Public Accounting System

A. Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	The Maldives
Sector	Others
Subsector	Public accounting/budget/auditing
Project Division	SAGF
Contact Person in Projects Division	Jiro Tsunoda
Programs Division	SAOC
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$5 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project loan
PPTA	Capacity Building for Maldives Public Accounting System (Phase II)
Proposed PPTA Amount	\$150,000
Attached ADTA	None
Proposed ADTA Amount	
Start Predesign Phase	October 2001(PPTA Fact Finding)
Start Design Phase	February 2002 (PPTA Tripartite-Loan Fact Finding)
Approval Year According to CSP	2002
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	Riluwan Shareef, Executive Director
B. Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Good governance: Implementation of the new public accounting system will (i) enhance accountability and facilitate accurate recording of financial transactions; (ii) produce relevant, reliable, and timely information for effective planning, management, and control of public finance; and (iii) allow the development of effective fiscal operations and macroeconomic policy.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	TA 3320: Capacity Building for Maldives Public Accounting (Phase I) has recommended a whole design of the a new public accounting system for the Maldives, which is a computerized double-entry cash-based public accounting system with a central ledger and cheque production unit under the control of the Ministry of Finance and Treasury. It has encompassed preparing relevant legislation and instructions as well as improving budget procedures and training and human resource needs. The minister-level advisory committee resolved to adopt the design of public accounting system on 5 April 2000.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB has been a major funding agency for public sector management, in particular in improving the public accounting system.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Good governance
Environmental Classification	C
Social Issues	To be reviewed

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = economic and sector work, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

Table A7.2: Second Regional Development

A: Data	
Project Number	33218
Country	The Maldives
Sector	Social infrastructure
Subsector	
Project Division	SASS
Contact Person in Projects Division	N. Mawilmada
Programs Division	SAOC
Tentative Loan Amount According to CSP	\$7.0 million
Proposed Lending Modality	Project loan
PPTA	Second Regional Development
PPTA Amount (\$)	\$500,000
Attached ADTA	None
Proposed ADTA Amount	
Start Predesign Phase	February 2002
Start Design Phase	February 2003
Approval Year According to CSP	2003
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Contact Person in Proposed Executing Agency	Riluwan Shareef, Executive Director
B: Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Large regional disparities are one of the challenges the country is facing. The proposed project will promote regional development by focusing development efforts on 2–3 areas as regional nodes. The project is likely to be a broad-based development effort including both physical infrastructure and environmental improvements such as water supply, sanitation, solid waste management, water quality monitoring, etc. This project is expected to help reduce pressure on Malé by providing both improved living conditions and better economic opportunities at a regional level.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or Others	To be determined.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	The first phase of this project was funded by ADB and aims at establishing regional development centers in the north and south development regions. Phase 2 will build on the lessons learned from the first phase, and will spread development to 2–3 more regional centers, i.e., north central, central, and south central.
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Human development and environmental management
Environmental Classification	B
Social Issues	Generating employment opportunities regionally, so that families can be reunited.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = economic and sector work, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

Table A7.3: Postsecondary Education and Skills Development

A: Data	
Project Number	To be determined
Country	The Maldives
Sector	Education
Subsector	Postsecondary Education
Project Division	SASS
Project Team leader	Leah C. Gutierrez
Programs Division	SAOC
Tentative loan amount according to CSP	\$5 million
Proposed lending modality	Project loan
PPTA	TA-MLD: Postsecondary Education and Skills Development
Proposed PPTA amount	\$400,000
Piggy-backed ADTA	
Proposed ADTA amount	
Start Pre-Design Phase	2001 (TA fact-finding)
Start Design Phase	2002 (Loan fact-finding)
Approval Year according to CSP	2004
Proposed Executing Agency	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
Contact Person in proposed Executing Agency	Riluwan Shareef, Executive Director
B: Description	
Brief Rationale of Project	Nearly 10,000 students per annum are leaving the school system and require postsecondary and vocational education. Demand for these services vastly exceeds domestic capacity to supply training. Providing suitable skills training is essential to replace expatriate labor, which, at present, accounts for nearly a quarter of the labor force. Increasing the scope and relevance of postsecondary education and vocational training is one of the main human resource development challenges facing the Maldives.
Summary of Preparatory Work by DMC and/or ESW by ADB or others	The Government has reviewed the education system as background to its 2000-2010 strategic plan. ADB assistance in higher education has helped to establish a framework for domestic provision of postsecondary education services and has helped identify future needs. The Sixth National Development Plan has identified both the quality upgrading challenge for atoll primary schools, and the postsecondary training and skills development challenges as the two key education sector goals. The Maldives College of Higher Education has prepared a 10-year development plan that highlights future expansion and development requirements for that institution. The World Bank's third education loan has attempted to address weaknesses in the provision of primary and secondary schooling and in monitoring education's performance.
Comparative Advantage of ADB in Proposed Project	ADB is a key funding agency for postsecondary education in the country. It is also the main funding agency for regional development.
Rationale and Scope of attached ADTA	
Development Objective (thematic priority)	Human development
Environmental Classification	C
Social Issues	To avoid the problem of unskilled youth unemployment and discontent in the atolls more generally, the Government needs to take urgent actions to expand access to relevant postsecondary training.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy and program, DMC = developing member country, ESW = economic and sector work, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONCEPT PAPERS
Table A8.1 Divestiture and Revenue Diversification

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned	SARD/SAGF, Jiro Tsunoda
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA)	ADTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	
Country/Region (as applicable)	The Maldives
Sector/Subsector	Others (Governance)
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Support for ADB operations
Program Year ^b	2002
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	To be determined
Estimated Completion Date	To be determined
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (specific problem/issue to be addressed in TA)	Development of the capacity to undertake divestiture of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in a transparent and professional manner will facilitate the transition of Government from a direct provider of commercial and development services to an enabler of private and community service. One of the main policy impediments to divestiture is the Government's dependence on the SOEs for revenue generation. A draft business tax has been prepared but its introduction and refinement will need to be harmonized with the pace and breadth of the divestiture effort.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (how the TA addresses the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty reduction/thematic priorities • Country strategy (where applicable) • Regional cooperation 	The TA will promote private sector participation in the economy through rationalized public sector activities. A broadened tax base will provide a base for more prudent fiscal and macroeconomic management.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g., capacity building)	The TA will help the Government to develop an orderly, sequenced plan for divestiture of the SOEs and measures to mobilize alternative revenues through a broadened tax base.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	An approach and plan for divestiture of SOEs will be established; and new taxation measures will be in place.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector, Country, Region (last five years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, amount, status • Assessment of outcome 	
6. Executing Agency, Implementing Agency, Counterpart Agency (for RETA as applicable)	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
7. Cost and Financing Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) • Sources other than JSF/TASF 	\$500,000 (TASF)
8. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year	\$1.0 million

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy program, IPF = indicative planning figure, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and support for ADB operations.

^b Year of inclusion in CSP for transition period.

Table A8.2: Transport Masterplan

A. Project Profile	
TA Name	Transport Masterplan
Department/Division/RM/Officer Concerned	SARD/SAID, Dong-Soo Pyo
Type of TA (ADTA/PPTA/RETA)	ADTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	Not available
Country/Region (as applicable)	Maldives
Sector/subsector	Transport
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Other/Private Sector Development
Program Year ^b	2002
Expected Approval Date (month/year)	October 2002
Estimated Completion Date	October 2003
B. Project Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (Problem/issues to be addressed in TA. Please be specific)	Being an island nation and dispersed land areas, transport plays a critical role in economic development and people's daily life. However, the development of a strategic plan for the transport sector has been ad-hoc and its benefits have not reached the poor in the atolls.
2. Relation to strategic objectives (How the TA addresses the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty reduction/thematic priorities • Country strategy (where applicable) • Regional cooperation 	The TA will address air/sea transport issues for improved international access, necessary for the country's economic development. Also it will promote intracountry transport development for better accessibility for remote islands, which will facilitate regional development.
3. Scope (major components, e.g., capacity building. Please be specific.)	The TA will assist the Government to develop the country's first transport masterplan.
4. Expected outcome and monitorable indicators	The transport masterplan will provide development goals and stipulate strategic directions for the sector and actual investment and policy reform programs over the coming years.
5. Previous TA(s) on the same theme, in the sector/country/region (last five years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name, amount, status • Assessment of outcome 	Not applicable.
6. Executing Agency, Implementing Agency, Counterpart Agency (for RETA as applicable)	Ministry of Transport
7. Cost and Financing Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) • Sources other than JSF/TASF 	\$300,000 (JSF)
8. Country/RETA IPF for relevant year	\$1 million

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy program, IPF = indicative planning figure, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and development, good governance, environmental protection, private sector development, regional cooperation, and support for Bank operations (for RETAs).

^b Year of inclusion in CSP or CAP for transition period.

Table A8.3: SME Development in the Atolls

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned	SARD/SAGF, Jiro Tsunoda
Type of TA (ADTA, PPTA, RETA)	PPTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	SME Development
Country/Region (as applicable)	The Maldives
Sector/Subsector	Finance and Industry
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Core Poverty Intervention; Economic Development
Program Year ^b	2005
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	Tbd
Estimated Completion Date	Tbd
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (specific problem/issue to be addressed in TA)	Lack of employment opportunities has been a major constraint to the development of the atolls. There is an acute lack of financial sector support for the financing SMEs and no suitable marketing and advisory services exist. Regulatory and policy impediments also inhibit the activities of these enterprises. The TA will prepare a loan project that will develop an integrated program aimed at enabling the development of SMEs in the atolls to support pro-poor growth.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives (how the TA addresses the following) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty reduction/thematic priorities Country strategy (where applicable) Regional cooperation 	In line with the ADB's country strategy to reduce poverty through pro-poor growth, the TA will assist the Government to enhance the business development capability of atoll communities.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g., capacity building)	The TA will aim at (i) reviewing the existing policy framework, and operational and legal environment for sustainable SME development, (ii) improving resource allocation, and (iii) enhancing institutional capacities.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	An approach and plan for sustainable SME growth will be prepared.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector, Country, Region (last five years) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, amount, status Assessment of outcome 	
6. Executing Agency, Implementing Agency, Counterpart Agency (for RETA as applicable)	Ministry of Finance and Treasury
7. Cost and Financing Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) Sources other than JSF/TASF 	\$500,000 (TASF)
8. Country, RETA IPF for relevant year	\$1.0 million

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy program, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, SME = small and medium enterprise, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and support for ADB operations.

^b Year of inclusion in CSP for transition period.

Table A8.4: Applying Information Technology Network for Poverty Reduction

A. Profile	
Department, Division, RM, Officer Concerned	SARD/SAID
Type of TA (ADTA/PPTA/RETA)	PPTA
Name of Loan Project to follow (if PPTA)	Applying Information Technology Network for Poverty Reduction
Country/Region (as applicable)	Maldives
Sector/subsector	Transportation and Communications
Poverty Classification and Thematic Priorities ^a	Core Poverty Intervention; Human Development
Program Year ^b	2004
Expected Approval Date (mo/yr)	Tbd
Estimated Completion Date	Tbd
B. Concept and Design	
1. Rationale (Specific problem/issues to addressed in TA)	Under the first information technology project (to be discussed in 2001), the Government will have developed Internet linkages throughout Government and in all of the atolls while promoting competition in telecommunications services. The rationale of the PPTA is to prepare a loan project that can extend the public Internet network and bring the benefits of electronic education, health care, and commerce services within reach of the low-income atoll population.
2. Relation to Strategic Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty reduction/thematic priorities • Country strategy (where applicable) regional cooperation 	Information and communication network development in the atolls is a component of a pro-poor growth pillar of the poverty reduction strategy for Maldives. Bringing connectivity to the atolls will contribute to reducing poverty by improving information, communications and awareness.
3. Scope (specific major components, e.g., capacity building)	The PPTA will develop a strategy and design an investment program aimed at (i) extending the reach of the Government's Internet network in the atolls; (ii) developing options for public-private partnership in managing and maintaining the network in the atolls; (iii) developing a program (together with the ministries responsible for education, health, and commerce) for suitable electronic education, health, and commerce services; and (iv) preparing a program for testing and implementing these measures on a wide scale.
4. Expected Outcome and Monitorable Indicators	An increase in the availability of telecommunications penetration in the short-run, and a decline in the income gap between Malé and the atolls in the long run.
5. Previous TA(s) on the Same Theme, in the Sector, Country, Region (last five years)	PPTA 3597-MLD: Information Technology Development for \$150,000, approved on 19 December 2000. Board discussion of the loan is scheduled in 2001.
6. Executing Agency, Implementing Agency, Counterpart Agency (for RETA as applicable)	Ministry of Communication, Science and Technology
7. Cost and Financing Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) ADB Financing (JSF, TASF) (ii) Sources other than JSF/TASF 	\$500,000 (TASF)
8. Country/RETA IPF for relevant year	\$1.0 million

ADB = Asian Development Bank, ADTA = advisory technical assistance, CSP = country strategy program, JSF = Japan Special Fund, PPTA = project/program preparatory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance, RM = resident mission, TA = technical assistance, TASF = Technical Assistance Special Fund.

^a Economic growth, human development, gender and support for ADB operations.

^b Year of inclusion in CSP for transition period.

ECONOMIC AND SECTOR WORK PROGRAM

Type	Strategic or Operational Objective	Modality (staff/staff consultant/ ADTA/RETA)
1. Economic Work		
Country Economic Review	Update country economic performance.	Staff
2. Thematic Work		
a. Divestiture and Revenue Diversification	Improve Government's capacity to undertake divestiture in a transparent and professional manner, and examine revenue source alternative to the profits of the state enterprises.	2002 ADTA
b. Debt Management	Assist the Government to consolidate management of the public debt, improve the timing and accuracy of the debt reporting system, and develop an accurate public debt forecasting capacity.	2003 ADTA
c. Establishment of Department/Bureau of Statistics	Strengthen the existing statistical system and coordinate the statistical activities of government agencies.	2003 ADTA
d. Graduation Planning	Develop a new tax system with broader tax base and enhance leadership of high-level Government officials to prepare for the new economic era by graduating from the least developed country status.	2004 ADTA
e. Capacity Building of Public Services Department	Facilitate the introduction of a performance-based monitoring and evaluation system in the Government to provide quality public services.	2004 ADTA
3. Sector Work		
a. Transport Master Plan	Assist the Government to assess the needs for transportation and identify the appropriate transportation system that is most effective for regional development.	2002 ADTA

ADTA = advisory technical assistance, RETA = regional technical assistance.