PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

FOURTH COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR MALDIVES

<table>
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<th>Programme period</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SMF</td>
<td>514 800</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Total</td>
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I. DEVELOPMENT, TRENDS, STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES

A. Current economic trends

1. Maldives is an archipelago of 1,190 coral islands in the Indian Ocean grouped together in a chain of atolls about 750 km long. In 1985, the country's population was 180,088. Two hundred islands are permanently inhabited, 23 have populations of more than 1,000 and few are more than 2 km across. The capital, Malé, has a population of over 50,000 on only 2 km². Maldives is one of the world's least developed countries, with a per capita gross domestic product (GDP) in 1986 of $462. The country's small and scattered population makes the provision of essential economic and social infrastructure extremely expensive. Maldives also suffers from the other disadvantages of a small island State: geographical isolation, a narrow production base and a small internal market.

2. Despite these constraints, the Maldivian economy has grown rapidly for the last decade. Since 1982, when the previous country programme started, GDP has grown by over 9 per cent per year, mainly because of contributions from the two leading productive sectors, tourism and fisheries. Tourism now accounts for the biggest share of GDP and 50 per cent of total foreign exchange earnings. The industry's growth accelerated considerably in 1981, when facilities for wide-bodied jets were provided at Malé international airport. Although the number of Maldivians directly employed in the industry is small, it has a considerable impact on employment in industries such as transport, communications, banking and retailing. The fishing industry contributed almost one third of GNP between 1982 and 1985. Fish landings reached a significantly higher level in 1985, because of recent vessel mechanization. The fish collection system, however, remains a bottleneck to increased output.

3. The country's capacity for sustained growth is limited by the severe shortage of trained manpower at all levels. While enrolment at the primary level has increased rapidly in recent years and the literacy rate reached 93 per cent in 1985, the number of secondary school students is small and has not increased as rapidly. The country started to produce students with university-entrance qualifications only five years ago. University education has to take place overseas. The output from the vocational training system, started in 1975, is also dwarfed by the demand for technical skills. For these reasons the country relies considerably on expatriate personnel for technical and managerial skills in important areas of the economy (secondary education, tourism, health).

4. Another set of problems relates to the disparity between the levels of economic development in the outlying atolls and in Malé, where economic growth is concentrated. The population distribution, resources and infrastructure of the outlying atolls are such that it is difficult to establish patterns of self-contained growth. Agriculture, the only significant source of income outside Malé apart from fishing, has grown more slowly than the other more modern sectors. Meanwhile, there has been a considerable increase in the level of economic activity in Malé during the last 10 years. This has been fuelled by the growth of tourism and related service industries, the expansion of central government activity and...
the establishment centrally of various educational and health facilities, which was not economically justifiable elsewhere. All this has resulted in the accentuation of Malé’s role as the focus of economic growth and in a considerable influx of population, exacerbating already severe overcrowding and causing intractable environmental problems.

B. National development strategies

5. The Government's overall economic and social development objectives for the current plan period (1988-1990) are the same as those for the previous three-year plan (1985-1987). They are improving living standards; balancing population density and economic and social progress between Malé and the atolls; and achieving greater self-reliance for future growth.

6. In the productive sectors, the output of the fishing industry, so far based mainly on tuna, will be diversified through the exploitation of reef fish resources. To increase fish production, vessel mechanization will continue, new fishing techniques will be introduced, resources in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ) will be exploited more intensively and bottlenecks in fish collection will be removed. Value added will be increased by expanding processing facilities, including canning. As provided for in the tourism development plan, a second tourism growth area is being developed in Ari atoll. The private sector is constructing new resorts and upgrading existing ones, whereas the Government will continue to enforce quality requirements, train manpower and provide supporting facilities. Industrial plans include setting up an export processing zone at Gan and other industrial activities in selected areas, to promote decentralized growth. The potential for marine-based industries will be explored. There is a market in the tourist industry for increased agricultural production, and the Government is embarking on a set of interlocking agricultural policy measures covering pricing, marketing research and extension, while work to produce a coherent overall planning framework continues. Agricultural activities, based on existing crops, will be increased on specific islands, a small plant protection service will be set up and the agricultural extension network will be expanded.

7. These plans for the productive sectors require continued improvements in the supporting infrastructure. The infrastructure for international transport is, despite recent investments, only barely adequate for the country's needs. The further expansion of Malé international airport is being planned, with aid from a consortium led by the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and deep-sea landing facilities will be constructed in Majé. The Maldives' scattered population makes efficient internal transport particularly important. The Government is developing an overall policy for inter-island surface transport, allowing for an optimal combination of different means of transport. A new harbour will be built in Malé for inter-island transport and 60 small harbours on the islands will be upgraded. The regional airport at Hanimadhoo will be completed during the plan period. Further improvements will be made in the country's internal telecommunications system.
8. The country's human resources crisis is being tackled in several ways. Universal primary education based on modern curricula is to be achieved by 1995. Teacher training will be accelerated, and new techniques such as distance learning will be introduced to improve the quality of primary education. The number of secondary school places will increase, particularly for students in the outlying atolls. The existing skill training centres will be expanded and new facilities will be set up. To provide skills for which local training facilities are not available, the Government plans a substantial programme of overseas training.

9. The Government feels that, without its intervention, too much economic development would converge on Malé. In the short term, two nearby islands will be developed to absorb some of the capital's surplus population. In the longer term, growth centres will be established in other atolls so as to attract economic development away from Malé. This policy also relates to the Government's view that traditional life styles in the outlying atolls should not be supplanted by modern development, but should be used creatively to generate self-sustaining growth using indigenous resources. This is implicit in the policy the Government is pursuing with respect to fisheries and agriculture.

10. The Government is working to achieve the goal of health for all by the year 2000, following the international targets established by the World Health Organization (WHO). Programmes are being pursued to improve environmental health through the provision of safe drinking water and sanitation for all inhabited islands and the establishment of four levels of health care based on a primary-health care system at the island and atoll levels, four regional hospitals and central health facilities on Malé.

C. Technical co-operation priorities

11. The growth of a modern economy and the emergence of demands for modern skills are recent developments in Maldives. The country does not possess the varied network of institutions supporting development that are common in other countries. Maldives is, in fact, so small that it is likely never to be fully self-sufficient in many of these institutional capabilities. Technical assistance in the town of expatriate manpower is needed for training and institution-building and also to meet the mushrooming demand for qualified personnel for operational tasks. The expatriate skills required are often not at a very high level, but fill crucial gaps none the less. They are usually best supplied by volunteer programmes, of which four operate very successfully in the Maldives: the United Kingdom, Japanese and Australian programmes and the United Nations Volunteer (UNV) programme.

12. One of the main objects of technical assistance has been, and will continue to be for some time, the planning process. The shortage of trained human resources has necessitated the provision of expatriate assistance in plan preparation, financed by the Kuwait Fund. UNDP is helping to strengthen plan formulation and monitoring capacities, and further work needs to be done to improve the data base for planning in such areas as agriculture, fisheries and human resources.
13. Despite the relative immaturity of planning in the Maldives, the process has highlighted some of the issues where technical co-operation is and will be needed. The most important issue is the acute shortage of human resources. Many expatriate personnel are needed in the short run to fill positions and render services for which skilled Maldivians are not available. In the longer run, many overseas training opportunities need to be provided and in-country training facilities will need to be set up whenever there is sufficient demand. The latter will eventually lead to the training of Maldivians as instructors. The drive to expand primary education has made it difficult to maintain quality standards. Hence there is a need to improve teacher training and introduce new techniques such as distance learning. This will require further technical co-operation in addition to that now being given by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Federal Republic of Germany and Australia.

14. The other key topic with which technical co-operation is concerned is the achievement of a greater balance in the country's economic and social development. Integrated rural development programmes in several atolls, now being supported by Save the Children (United States and Sweden), Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) and UNDP under a regional project, will continue and be extended to other atolls. Such projects need to be complemented and supported by assistance in atoll-level planning and in strengthening the Ministry of Atoll Administration. The UNDP-supported rural youth vocational training programme (MDV-80-004) will be reoriented to increase employment opportunities for trainees. Finally, the Government's recently announced decentralization policy will create needs for expatriate operational expertise in regional and town planning and technical co-operation to build up the country's capacity in these areas.

15. Needs for technical co-operation in the productive sectors of fisheries, tourism and to a lesser extent industry are, by comparison, not as great, because the private and parastatal sectors have sufficient access to technical know-how. In fisheries, areas of co-operation will include stock assessment, gear technology improvement and market research, the results of which are needed for investment planning. Co-operation will be needed to enhance research on the potential for marine aquaculture and the most effective means of exploiting reef fish resources while preserving the coral ecosystem. The tourist industry is also nearly self-reliant, but there will be a need for continued support for recently established training facilities. In the industrial sector a certain amount of technical assistance will be required to help the Government to formulate industrial policies and plan for industrial infrastructure. The exception to this pattern of self-reliance in the productive sector is agriculture, where there are considerable technical co-operation needs to build up the data base for planning, carry out agronomic research on such matters as the price-responsiveness of production, adapt research results achieved overseas to improve domestic production, as well as for institution-building (focusing particularly on extension and the linkage with research) and market development.

16. In transport and communications, further assistance will be needed for training in maritime safety and in telecommunications operation and maintenance. A plan for surface transport development needs to be prepared. Training in civil aviation is of crucial importance. The Civil Aviation Department has embarked on a
programme of staff training covering a wide variety of disciplines and needs external support for this programme, as well as in airport planning and aviation legislation.

17. Maternal and child health and nutrition programmes, now supported by UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and WHO, will need further support. Co-operation is also needed in developing programmes of population education, including child spacing. Other needs include health manpower development, to supplement current UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO assistance, and the control of communicable diseases.

18. The severe flooding in Maldives in April 1987 and on two subsequent occasions revealed the need for technical co-operation in designing more effective means of coastal protection, particularly for the newly reclaimed areas in Malé. Further investigations on the root causes of the recent floods would also be useful, so as to determine what additional preventive measures might be possible.

19. The Government is acutely aware of the impact which the development process may have on the environment and is determined to limit damage. Training of government officials in the assessment of environmental impact will therefore be necessary.

D. Aid co-ordination arrangements

20. The UNDP Resident Representative is, as Resident Co-ordinator, responsible for assisting the Government in the co-ordination of the technical co-operation provided by the United Nations system to Maldives. UNDP, as part of its responsibility for assisting the least developed countries in donor co-ordination in general, has organized two round-table meetings, in 1983 and 1986, attended by the major bilateral and multilateral aid donors, with the purpose of generating a co-ordinated flow of aid over and above the existing commitments by the country's traditional donors.

21. As a follow up to the latest round-table meeting, several local consultations with donors are being planned, in which it is hoped to generate further donor support for projects in specific sectors or related groups of sectors. A United Nations/Department of Technical Co-operation for Development project under UNDP's Special Measures Fund for the Least Developed Countries (SMF) is assisting in the planning and implementation of these consultations. Its main task is to advise the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on how its aid co-ordination responsibility can be carried out more effectively, and a training programme in this field is also foreseen. Another round-table meeting will be held at an appropriate date.
II. THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

A. Assessment of previous country programme

22. The previous country programme, Maldives' third, coincided with the third IPF cycle (1982-1986). It was based on programmable resources amounting to 80 per cent of the IPF, or $5.6 million. At the end of 1982, available resources were reduced to 55 per cent of the original IPF, or $3.85 million. Roughly 50 per cent was earmarked for specific new activities, and the remainder was allocated to a reserve. In June 1986, the programme was extended by one year to allow it to be synchronized with the Government's three-year plan (1985-1987).

23. The programme consisted of a large number of projects spread over nine sectors. Significant results were achieved in some projects, such as an improved design for traditional fishing boats; the upgrading of a poorly functioning vocational training facility to a well organized institute which covers six disciplines and is generally considered the centrepiece of the country's system of human resources training; the establishment of an urgently needed hotel and catering school; the computerization of the existing basic statistical service, created with UNDP assistance; the preparation of regional plans for the Male area, which will serve as a basis for development for many years to come; the successful completion of the 1985 population census; and the introduction, with remarkable response, of child spacing techniques (both of the latter funded by UNFPA).

24. The most successful projects were concerned with the provision of direct support, through the preparation of plans and curricula, the conduct of surveys and the provision of advisory services. Several training institutions set up with UNDP assistance became going concerns but the output of trainees was often more important than the output of trained counterpart staff. Most institutions remained dependent on expatriate staff because of the general qualitative and quantitative understaffing of government departments, caused by acute overall human resources shortages.

25. Many projects suffered from weaknesses in project design, such as sketchy consideration of the project's economic and social context, overestimation of the availability of counterparts, failure to specify the tasks to be accomplished by the projects and their staff, and inadequate arrangements for the administration of the projects (which by default devolved to the projects' international staff, resulting in underutilization of their expertise). Project design often failed to make up for underlying defects in sector planning.

26. About half of the projects suffered from unsatisfactory expert performance, stemming partly from project design deficiencies and partly from recruitment difficulties owing to the characteristics of the duty station and remuneration levels. Small-scale projects lacked adequate provision for agency backstopping. Implementation delays occurred in many cases.
27. The nature of UNDP's technical co-operation during this country programme takes into account experience with the previous programmes, which showed that the most successful projects were often those providing direct services and training, rather than aiming to build up institutions; that small, undercosted projects usually did not achieve their goals or receive effective executing agency supervision and that the viability of proposed institution-building projects should be examined very carefully. Accordingly, the present programme consists of a limited number of larger projects, covering a few themes of high priority to the Government, allowing for UNDP co-operation to continue in some areas where it was successful and where useful results could be achieved by the addition of new objectives. These themes are skilled manpower development, planning for decentralization and atoll development.

1. Manpower development

28. Maldives will continue to rely on overseas training to meet its needs for tertiary education and professional personnel. However, there are a number of areas of skill in which the establishment of domestic training facilities is likely to be cost-effective. The United Nations system, and UNDP in particular, has helped to set up all of the country's present institutions of skill training; the Allied Health Services Training Centre for paramedical personnel; the Institute for Teacher Education, for primary school teachers (also with funds-in-trust from the Federal Republic of Germany through the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Vocational Training Centre; the rural youth vocational training centres; and the Hotel and Catering Training School. UNDP's past experience will be drawn on as UNDP assists, during this country programme, in setting up facilities to meet needs for new skills. Increased emphasis will be placed on producing skills of the type required by the private sector.

29. UNDP support to the Allied Health Services Training Centre will continue, in the form of fellowships, into this country programme. Current UNDP support in the establishment of the hotel training school at Malé will also extend into this country programme, and further UNDP assistance is planned for this project.

30. The rapid growth of the modern sector in Maldives, including tourism and other tertiary industries and government services, requires a steady supply of accountants which overseas training will not be able to provide. It also necessitates a great increase in the supply of persons with secretarial and clerical skills, particularly in view of the rapid increase in the use of microcomputers as a means of making maximum use of scarce human resources. Facilities will therefore be set up with UNDP assistance in secretarial and accountancy training to meet the need for these skills.

31. The lack of experience in the country's only domestic insurance company results in most insurance business being given to overseas firms. The development of a domestic insurance industry exemplifies possibilities for self-reliance. Although the industry is never likely to be large, it will have wider effects, for
example in the formation of a domestic capital market. UNDP will provide on-the-job insurance training to improve the professional and technical qualifications of the domestic insurance company's personnel.

32. Properly trained civil aviation personnel are essential if the country is to maintain links with the outside world and if the tourism industry is to continue to grow. The Government has relied heavily on UNDP assistance for civil aviation training, provided partly under an ongoing project which extends into the present country programme period. An additional allocation will finance more overseas fellowships in this field.

**Linkages**

33. In many cases, UNDP's support to the institutions referred to in paragraph 28 was a precursor to support from other donors, which helped to maintain and consolidate their programmes. Examples are the support from the British Council, Australia and VSO for the Education Development Centre and the Institute for Teacher Education, and the assignment of advisers from the Soviet Union and United Kingdom Volunteers to the Vocational Training Centre at Malé.

34. In the same way the UNDP hotel training project has already served as a catalyst in generating complementary support for the training centre's consolidation. It has received parallel financing from the European Economic Community for advisory services and training, and it is likely that it will receive other bilateral assistance; the establishment of language training facilities is also being considered.

35. In addition to civil aviation training financed under the country programme, the country is benefiting considerably from training facilities provided under regional projects RAS-77-039, 040, 041 and 042 in support of the four regional civil aviation training centres in Asia, especially those at Bangkok, Singapore and Manila.

**Programmed reserve**

36. It is expected that additional needs for UNDP support to activities related to skilled human resources development will arise as a result of continuous programming. A programmed reserve of $100,000 is set aside for this purpose.

2. **Planning for decentralization**

37. The population of the island of Malé is 50,000, and is growing at a rate of over 6 per cent per year, a rate which cannot be sustained without considerable damage to the environment, depletion of drinking water supplies and reduction in the quality of available housing. One of the Government's main priorities is to set up satellite towns to attract Malé's surplus population, as well as growth centres in different atolls, in order to overcome this excessive population concentration.
38. UNDP has not so far assisted directly in this process, but a current UNDP project, to be completed in this country programme, in civil aviation development (MDV-80-006) is designed to facilitate decentralization by establishing two regional airports and preparing a master plan for inter-atoll air transport. Some elements in the new government policies in this respect were already proposed in the context of a now completed UNDP project for urban planning in Malé (MDV-81-001). An example is the designation of Villingili as a suburb of Malé.

39. The islands of Villingili and Meerufenfushi near Malé, which are now tourist resorts, will be developed as satellite towns. UNDP will assist in preparing a detailed plan for the urban development of Villingili, including architectural layouts, the layout of utilities, studies, electricity, sewerage and water and arrangements for transport between Villingili and Malé.

40. Seven islands in different atolls have been designated as growth centres to provide economic opportunities and social services such as education and health of sufficient critical mass and of such high standards as to encourage migration to them rather than to Malé, particularly from islands which are already becoming overpopulated. The Government has set up a task force to plan and supervise the implementation of these measures. Provided SMF funds are available, UNDP will assist the task force in the planning of decentralization by preparing a strategy for the establishment of the growth centres, including a time-frame and order of priority for the tasks to be undertaken, the planning of resettlement and analysis of the cost-effectiveness of alternatives for the implementation of various elements of the strategy. This, and the assistance described in the previous paragraph, will meet only part of the technical co-operation needs of the decentralization programme, a large amount of which will have to be met by other donors.

41. Future town planning activities in Malé will depend on the availability of knowledge about the strength of the underlying geological structure and its capacity to support buildings taller than those now being built. UNDP will help to carry out a geological survey of Malé to provide this information, and to assess the status of Malé's coral reef.

42. An allocation is foreseen to finance technical assistance for industrial planning, for the formulation of industrial policies and industrial infrastructure in two atolls in continuation of earlier UNDP assistance.

Linkages

43. Improving access to islands is essential, mainly for increased fish production. A pilot programme to this end is being carried out under INT/84/022, the special public works programme. There are not many contexts in which labour-intensive public works can be undertaken in the Maldives, but this pilot programme has proved very successful. Improved access is the most important part of a proposed expanded programme of public works, for which support through funds-in-trust is being sought.
Programmed reserve

44. It is expected that additional needs for UNDP support to activities related to planning for decentralisation will arise as a result of continuous programming. A programmed reserve of $100,000 is set aside for this purpose.

3. Atoll development

45. The other complementary element in the Government's strategy to reduce the geographic disparity in levels of economic development consists of the stimulation of self-sustaining growth in the atolls. While the atoll development programmes mentioned in paragraph 14 have had some success in raising levels of, and encouraging popular participation in, economic and social development in the atolls they cover, they have not on the whole led as yet to a process of self-sustaining growth. Apart from agriculture, there are possibilities for the small-scale production of handicrafts and other items using local resources and skills, such as brooms, mats and rugs and decorative materials for resorts. Another possibility is fuelwood cultivation. A forestry component is being considered in the expanded public works programme referred to in paragraph 42. A process of participatory planning at the local level can determine various avenues for income generation suitable for the particular conditions of individual atolls and islands. Such alternative income sources are becoming especially necessary now that increased efficiency in the fishing industry has reduced the number of vessels and of people employed in the industry. It is intended that these community-based rural development activities will eventually lead to increased self-reliance in the atolls and enable them to pay for more of the social services they consume, such as health and education, in the context of the establishment of atoll budgets for each individual atoll.

46. Subject to the availability of SMF financing, UNDP will assist the Ministry of Planning and Development in demonstrating models of participatory regional planning that can be used to set up the process of rural development described above and in training staff of the Ministry of Atoll Administration in their use over the country as a whole.

47. As mentioned in paragraph 6, the promotion of agriculture, which apart from coconuts, has not so far played a very significant role in the economy, is the most obvious way of increasing income in the atolls, particularly in view of the potential to supply the tourist market. Possibilities exist in fruit, vegetable and poultry production. UNDP will help to improve the effectiveness of the Ministry of Agriculture as an outreach organization by, for example, improving the Ministry's agricultural extension system. UNDP co-operation in this field will complement projects under FAO's technical co-operation programme in pest and rodent control, tree crop production, land reform and, most recently, in agricultural research and planning, building on a precursor UNDP project.

48. A third element of UNDP co-operation in this area is the continuation of assistance successfully provided so far by UNDP and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), with cost-sharing from the Arab Gulf Programme for United
Nations Development Organizations (AGFUN), in the establishment of the Government's rural youth vocational training programme. While training programmes have been set up in a number of fields, such as diesel-engine repair, carpentry and boat-building, it has not been possible so far to develop workable arrangements whereby those trained under the programme will be assured of reasonable prospects of employment on completion of their training. Further UNDP assistance in rural youth employment will help to set up these arrangements, subject to the availability of SMF funds.

49. To support development of the outlying atolls methods to bring modern education to the small widely dispersed island communities, using new telecommunication technology, are envisaged. A project for distance learning is therefore included in the programme.

50. The Government is establishing health facilities in the outlying atolls as part of its strategy to improve the atolls' social infrastructure. Four regional hospitals have been constructed, two with UNICEF financing and one with financing from the International Human Assistance Programme (IHAP). SMF will finance the assignment of three United Nations Volunteer doctors to the regional hospitals to serve as primary health care managers.

51. In-country training will be organized in fish-hook making, using indigenous skills. This promises to be a small but useful source of additional employment in rural communities.

Linkages

52. Atoll development offers considerable opportunities for the enhancement of the participation of women in development, apart from their present involvement in traditional industries such as fish processing and coir making. Support from the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for a systematic survey income-earning opportunities for women is planned. The activities described in paragraph 45 will take these opportunities into account.

53. The SMF project mentioned in paragraph 45 will support (a) the improvement of primary health care at the atoll level, with assistance from UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA, as well as from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), which have financed the construction and upgrading of 15 atoll health centres, and (b) the UNFPA-funded child spacing campaign.

54. UNDP assistance under the country programme in this area is linked to several other externally funded activities, notably support by United States, United Kingdom and Norwegian NGOs to integrated rural development projects in three atolls. It also relates to assistance provided under UNDP's regional project, RAS/81/080, Promotion of atoll self-sufficiency, which is setting up an integrated atoll development programme in Meemu atoll. The assistance will continue during this country programme, with the aim of developing opportunities for income generation and extending the methodology used to other atolls.

/...
Programmed reserve

55. It is expected that additional needs for UNDP support to activities related to atoll development will arise as a result of continuous programming. A programmed reserve of $100,000 is set aside for this purpose.

4. Other activities

56. To diversify the tuna-based fisheries, a project has been started to survey reef fish resources and will continue in this programme. It receives considerable support from the regional Bay of Bengal programme for the development of small-scale fisheries (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/Sweden), and is related to the United Kingdom-supported activities in marine research. Subject to the availability of funds a follow-up project is planned to apply new fishing techniques and extend the survey to a broader area. SMF funding will also be allocated for a fish export market study, on potential new markets for the fish and fish products produced in Maldives.

57. The establishment of printing facilities in Maldives is a small but essential activity for the country's development, especially for educational textbook production. UNDP assistance in setting up a government printing press was initiated during the previous country programme and will continue into this Programme.

58. The need for coastal protection against storm floods, such as the one which occurred in 1987, has been mentioned in paragraph 18. The full range of technical assistance needs has not yet been conceived. However, one essential input has been decided on. A United Nations volunteer, funded from SMF will work with the Public Works Ministry in planning coastal defences and harbour works and co-ordinating external assistance in this field.

59. Direct support in the form of a UNV water supply engineer will be provided to the Malé Water and Sanitation Authority financed by SMF.

60. To enable the Government to assess the environmental impact of development activities, an environmental training project will finance overseas fellowships.

61. There is a particular need for Maldives to have access to short-term training courses that cannot be financed from particular projects. A small allocation is made in the form of a programme support project for this purpose.

C. Unprogrammed reserve

62. The unprogrammed reserve amounts to $323,800, which is 9 per cent of the actual resources programmed. The reserve is intended to meet additional costs in ongoing or proposed projects, or to finance new project activities in line with the objectives of the country programme.
Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

I. ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING

A. UNDP-administered sources

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B. Other sources

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**TOTAL ACTUAL RESOURCES TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR PROGRAMMING** 3 633 800

II. USE OF RESOURCES

A. Programmed (all objectives)

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<td>Programmed reserve</td>
<td>300 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal, programmed resources</strong></td>
<td>3 310 000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unprogrammed reserve</td>
<td>323 800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL USE OF RESOURCES** 3 633 800