

CONSOLIDATED AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS' MANAGEMENT UNIT,
FINANCED BY THE WORLD BANK (CAPMU WB)

REPORT
ON IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS OF
PROJECTS MANAGED BY THE CAPMU
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

Developed by CAPMU management

CHISINAU
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| ACSA | Agency for Consultancy and Training in Agriculture |
| ALRC | Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre |
| BCO | Branch Cadastral Office |
| CAPMU | Consolidated Agricultural Projects Management Unit |
| CIS | Commonwealth of Independent States |
| DA | Development Agency |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GIS | Geographical Information System |
| GOM | Government of Moldova |
| LFA | Logical Framework Approach |
| LPSP | Land Privatization Support Project (funded by USAID) |
| MAFI | Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry |
| NGO | Non Governmental Organization |
| PFI | Participating Financial Institution |
| PM | Project Manager |
| RISPII | Rural Investment and Services Project II |
| SIDA | Swedish Development Agency |
| TCO | Territorial Cadastral Office |
| TL | Team Leader |
| USAID | US Agency for International Development |
| WB | World Bank |

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Rural Investments and Services Project (RISP)

RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The Program objective, which remains unchanged, is to provide long-term support to accelerate agricultural recovery and growth so that Moldova's agricultural and rural sectors can play their full role in providing the underpinnings for future income growth and poverty reduction.

Within this program objective, the project's second phase objective is to continue to foster post-privatization growth in the agricultural sector by improving access of new private farmers and rural businesses to what they need to succeed – legal ownership status, knowledge, know-how and finance, while building capacity of public and private institutions to ensure sustainability of activities. The Phase II will build on success achieved under the Phase I, by: (i) strengthening and expanding the rural advisory services; (ii) improving business skills of the to-be entrepreneurs and assisting with the legal registration of the new businesses; (iii) upgrading the financial sector environment through a range of risk management measures, such as supervision capacity building, and introduction of new lending instruments such as leasing; (iv) increase the commercial banking sector outreach into rural areas; and (v) developing a practical approach to reducing transaction costs in land markets.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project consists of four components and the necessary financing for project management:

- (a) Rural Consulting Services;
- (b) Rural Business Development Services;
- (c) Rural Finance
 - Credit Line
 - Strengthening the SCA industry
- (d) Agricultural Land Re-parceling Pilot Projects;
- (e) Project Management.

The first two components provide predominantly technical assistance, while the third component provides investment support along with the necessary technical assistance to participating financial institutions, and technical assistance for strengthening SCAs system and their supervision. The first three components are closely linked, operating basing on synergy principles, with each dependent on the others for successful outcomes.

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

RURAL EXTENSION COMPONENT

ACSA SERVICE PROVIDER NETWORK

The ACSA Service Provider network was established basing on the public selection contest organized and conducted during November 07 – 27, 2006. The minutes of the final meeting of the Selection Committee (nr. 21 as of January 18, 2007) were approved at the meeting of the Steering Committee from January 26, 2007.

For the implementation of the Rural Consulting Services Component of RISP II, ACSA signed the Rural Consulting Services Contract with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry on February 19, 2007. Later, on March 2, 2007 ACSA signed, in turn, advisory service provision contracts for 2007 with 11 Service Providers and extended existing contracts with 24 Service Providers.

Therefore, ACSA network is currently consisting of 35 Service Providers. The total number of ACSA network consultants is 423 people, from whom: 348 local consultants and 70 regional consultants. In addition to that, 5 regional agricultural marketing consultants are activating in the network (SP Soldanesti, SP Edinet, SP Causeni, SP Hincesti and SP Calarasi).

In the first nine months of activity, 50 ACSA consultants, from whom 40 local and 10 regional consultants, terminated their service provision contracts for various reasons such as: non-competitive salaries, finding another job, leaving abroad, personal reasons. A part of Service Providers supplemented other teams and advertisements for the remaining vacancies were published.

TRAINING PROGRAM

The professional training of all consultants remains one of the priorities of the Executive Directorate of ACSA. Therefore, ACSA staff together with the staff of the Rural Extension Services Unit (RESU) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry have drawn up the plan and schedule of trainings for 2007 at national level, which has been approved by the Steering Committee at its meeting on January 26, 2007. In accordance with this plan, the following training programs were carried out during the reporting period:

„ACSA Concept and Contractual Arrangements in 2007” Module

A one-day seminar was organized for all ACSA project coordinators (35 coordinators). During this seminar, project coordinators were explained the concept of ACSA, the structure of the consulting network, activities to be implemented, activities reporting and planning, monitoring local consultants and other details necessary for the adequate activity of SPs in 2007 according to contract. At this seminar, the service provision contracts between 35 Service Providers and ACSA Executive Directorate for 2007 in Romanian and English were signed. The seminar was attended by CAPMU and Rural Extension Services Unit under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry representatives.

Viticulture Module

The training course on viticulture lasted for three days, 24 academic hours. It consisted of 3 compartments and a completion conference. Training was attended by 19 regional and local consultants specialized in grape growing.

1. *Planning agricultural businesses*. The duration of this compartment was 8 academic hours. It included the following sub-compartments:
 - a. The structure and content of the thesis paper of the course which included detailed discussions on the work itself, its sections and their size, etc;
 - b. Business plan and implementing the project. This sub-compartment included issues like: „The need of planning agricultural businesses. Stages of planning. The structure of the business plan”, „Type of business projects, goals and objectives. Description of agricultural activity of the business project. Management and personnel”, „Production. Output market and marketing strategy”, „Necessary and available financial resources. Threats and opportunities”. It was a practical and applied training course. Participants were grouped in teams of 3-4 people. Each team developed a business plan that was presented and discussed. All training participants received the package of training materials on “Agricultural Business Planning” developed purposefully to this end.
 - c. Presenting a business plan. A local consultant developed the thesis paper of the course complying with requirements specified previously. The consultants presented the printed version of the thesis paper. The thesis was presented in PowerPoint. After the presentation, the author answered the questions of participants. This presentation completed the first compartment of the training

and at the same time participants had the opportunity to get familiar with the thesis paper identical in structure and size with those that they are supposed to prepare and present in the future.

2. *Harmless food products and EUREPGAP certification.* This compartment included the following topics: „Presenting the EurepGAP System”, “EurepGAP system: 14 sections”, „Sections: Using fertilizers, Crop protection, Harvesting, Produce handling, Environmental issues. Course assessment”. This compartment had a duration of 8 hours. Training participants received a package of information and training materials to be used in the day-to-day work.

3. *Peculiarities of growing grapes in 2007.* This compartment was focused on topics related to establishing new grape plantations, crop varieties, producing quality planting material for various areas, producing planting material and requirements towards agricultural land used for this purpose. Technologies to be used for existing plantations, operation of bearing plantations, plantation maintenance systems were discussed. At the end of the course a completion conference was organized, were all training participants, Valeriu Cebotari – Head of division, State Agency „Moldova Vin”, Tudor Cazac – vice director, Grape and Wine Institute were invited. Issues related to sector development and the role of specialized consultants was discussed. Participants manifested special interest towards subsidies for this sector, subsidy conditions, the mechanism of preparing and submitting necessary documents to receive state subsidies.

“Agricultural Economy” Module

The training program for the module “Agricultural economy” lasted 2 days or 16 academic hours. The training consisted of two compartments and a completion conference. The training was attended by 35 ACSA regional consultants.

- 1) *Planning agricultural business. Fees and taxes in agriculture.* Duration – 6 academic hours. This compartment had three sub-compartments:
 - a. Direct taxation, presented by Galina Spac, head of the Direct Taxes Directorate, Main State Tax Inspectorate;
 - b. Local taxes and fees, presented by Igor Fondos, deputy head, Local Taxes and Fees Directorate, Main State Tax Inspectorate;
 - c. Indirect taxes, presented by Igor Lazari, Main state fiscal inspector, Indirect Taxes Directorate, Main State Tax Inspectorate.

- 2) *The mechanism of funding the agricultural sector.* The duration of the sub-compartment – 5 academic hours. It consisted of two sub-compartment.
 - a. The mechanism of distributing subsidies in the agricultural sector, presented by Tudor Popa, head of Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.
 - b. Investment projects for the rural area, where IFAD, RISP II, IREX etc. projects were discussed.

The subsidy regulations and information on the mechanism of initiating, preparing necessary materials and their submittal were prepared and distributed on electronic and paper support to training participants.

The increased importance of economic issues in the package of services provided by ACSA and the role of consultants specialized in agricultural economy were discussed at the completion conference. The participants also discussed the need to involve consultants in conducting seminars on subsidizing agricultural sector.

“Support and Facilities Provided to Agricultural Producers in 2007” seminar

ACSA organized a national seminar *Support and Facilities provided to Agricultural Producers in 2007* on March 20, 2007 at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. The seminar included the following subjects:

- 1) MAFI policies on ensuring agricultural land consolidation. Forms of support and facilities provided to agricultural producers in 2007. This topic was presented by Stefan Calancea, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry;
- 2) The mechanism of distributing subsidies in the agricultural sector. Insuring agricultural risks, presented by Tudor Popa, head of directorate, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and Valeriu Cebotari, head of directorate, State Agency „Moldova Vin”.

This seminar was attended by all ACSA project coordinators and heads of raion agricultural directorates. This seminar is part of the information campaign for agricultural producers on subsidy programs for the agricultural sector in 2007. That is why the national seminar is going to be followed by 35 raion seminars and 350 local seminars. To this end, information and training materials were developed and distributed on electronic and paper support. About 4 thousand brochures developed and published at the order of the MAFI are to be distributed under this program.

“Computer Literacy” Module

The plan of the training program “Computer Literacy” consists of 40 hours including desk lessons and practical activities in the computer room of the Academy of Economic Studies. 24 consultants attended this course.

“Extension Methodologies I” Module

This training module was organized and conducted for people who were recently contracted. The duration of the course was 3 days and 43 ACSA consultants attended it.

“Extension Methodologies II” Module

The training was organized for ACSA consultants that participated in the specialized training course. The training involved 12 people and had a duration of 5 days.

“Labor Protection in SPs” Module

The module was designed for ACSA project coordinators. Training lasted for 3 days (16 academic hours) and was finalized with a test on knowledge on labor protection and safety acquired at the seminar. Participants received attendance certificates.

SERVICES PROVIDED AND BENEFICIARIES

Regional and local consultants provide consulting services according to the minimum package of services stipulated in the standard contract. Consulting services are designed to meet agricultural producers’ needs basing on issues they inquire or are identified by consultants.

Despite the fact that the contracts of consulting service provision was delayed with over 60 days and activities were financed with a delay of 70 days, ACSA network consultants provided services to beneficiaries during the first six months. During January – September, ACSA network provided over 140 000 services, from which more than 2500 seminars, over 3000 round tables, about 18 000 field visits, over 110 000 verbal consultations and 1300 written consultations. In addition to that, the consultant network organized 3400 meetings and discussions (see Annex RAS 1).

A total of 260 000 agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs benefited from ACSA network services. The largest share of beneficiaries, approximately 60%, received consultations in technological field, followed by marketing services (17 %), economic issues (12 %) and legal services (11%). The number of beneficiaries and services provided vary for different service providers depending on the number of consultants in

the team, their experience and training, how services are provided. On average, a Service Provider offered 4 000 services to 7 600 beneficiaries (see Annex RAS 2).

The analysis of beneficiaries by mode of service provision reveals the fact that most clients of the extension service, approximately 63%, benefited from group consultations, 20% from the total number of service provided, and 37% benefited from individual consultations (80% from the total number of services provided).

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

During the reporting period, following identification of needs and interests of agricultural producers, cooperation with experts from agricultural research and education institutions, the departments and inspectorates of MAFI, financial institutions and trading companies, Service Providers developed mini project proposals.

Most Service Providers submitted 3-4 project proposals each, except SP Singerei, SP Anenii Noi, and SP Orhei that submitted 6-7 proposals. SPs submitted a total of 168 mini-project proposals to ACSA. The proposals were to be reviewed and prepared for the selection procedure.

It should be mentioned that as compared to previous years, the number of mini-projects and special contracts on field crops has significantly decreased, while the number of those on producing vegetables on protected and open field, growing mushrooms, craftsmanship, rabbit breeding and pisciculture has increased.

As a result of the Executive Directorate of ACSA and field visits to determine the real capacity of project proposals, 72 special service provision contracts were approved for financing.

Special contracts are implemented by 30 out of 35 SPs since some project proposals were not innovative and taking into consideration the long period of implementation. 8 SPs (Calarasi, Donduseni, Briceni, Straseni, Basarabeasca, Balti, Taraclia, Comrat) had one special contract approved, SPs Orhei and Ocnita implement 4 special contracts and other SPs implement 2-3 contracts each.

Out of the total number of special contracts, 42 are on plant growing, 24 – on animal breeding and 6 – are non-agricultural projects. By area of activity, special contracts are classified as follows: plant cultivation – 33 are on promotion of advanced vegetable, fruit, berries growing techniques or elements thereof and respectively 2 and 7 are on growing flowers and mushrooms. Special contracts in the animal breeding sector consist of cow (4 contracts), sheep (4 contracts), pig (2 contracts),

quail (2 contracts), rabbit and nutria (7 contracts), fish (3 contracts) breeding, maintenance and reproduction techniques and beekeeping (2 contracts). Non-agricultural activities are on craftsmanship (5 contracts) and rural tourism (1 contract), showing opportunities to create sustainable livelihoods in the rural area.

Since in autumn 2006 and in winter 2007 there was a long period with no precipitations, and the air temperature was rather high for this period of the year, MAFI authorized ACSA to inform and train agricultural producers on protection measures to save bearing orchards and maintain the young ones. To this end, the ACSA Executive Directorate, basing on four special service provision contracts, organized in January-February 2007 together with specialists of national level and researchers from specialized institutions seminars entitled “Peculiarities of Producing Fruit and Berries in 2007”. In turn, regional and local ACSA consultants organized and conducted similar seminars in localities from the service area of the SP.

ACSA Executive Directorate together with Service providers, external consultants and beneficiaries developed working plans for field visits in order to ensure a convincing demonstration level of special activities through seminars or other training – information activities which are mandatory according to contractual provisions. The demand for seeding and planting material, equipment and tools necessary to apply respective technologies on demonstration plots have been identified. This allowed establishing relationships with suppliers and purchasing necessary goods in due time.

By the end of September, all approved special contracts started training-information and education activities for the beneficiaries from the servicing area of Service Providers. At the same time, 53 special contracts have completed these activities, and the 16 remaining ones have to organize one seminar each in October.

It should be mentioned that during the reporting period, 104 seminars (out of 136 planned seminars) attended by 2500 beneficiaries were conducted. Information on organized seminars was published in 68 articles in national, regional and local newspapers, in 44 radio and 37 TV shows of national and regional level.

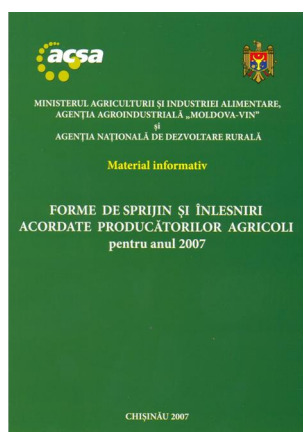
More details on implementation of special contracts by reporting date (October 1, 2007) can be found in Annex RAS 3.

DEVELOPING AND PUBLISHING INFORMATION MATERIALS

Since the beginning of 2007, ACSA Executive Directorate published a practical guide “Revenues and Expenditures in Agricultural Businesses in 2006” (circulation – 200 copies) and a brochure “Forms of Support and Facilities Provided to Agricultural

Producers in 2007” (circulation - 4000 copies) were published. The published practical guide is aiming at presenting to agricultural producers and entrepreneurs the opportunities of streamlining decision making on planning sectors of production and facilitating efficient use of working capital in order to achieve high production profitability in 20 production sectors in Republic of Moldova. The brochure was published to inform agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs from Republic of Moldova on the regulations of subsidizing priority agricultural sectors and how to obtain financial proceeds allocated in the State Budget for 2007 as well as fiscal facilities and privileges for the current year. Both informative materials were distributed free of charge to ACSA consultants, MAFI, its subdivisions as well as Raion Agricultural Directorates, agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs for endowment and distribution.

During the reporting period ACSA worked with 4 teams of authors on the development of future publications: “Poultry Breeding as a Business”, Pig Breeding as a Business”,



Potato Growing as a Business”, “Berry (gourd crops) Production”.

The guidelines “Poultry Breeding as a Business” is being edited and prepared for publishing. The guidelines “Pig Breeding as a Business, which is to be published at the end of September – beginning of October was postponed for end of October –

beginning of November since the term of the contract was not complied by the State Enterprise for Research and Selection and Hybridization of Pigs “Moldsuinhibrid” and the team of authors from this institution. The brochures on Potato Growing as a Business”, “Berry (gourd crops) Production” are under development – work is carried out on economic and technological expertise compartments. The financial resources allocated for 2007 allow publishing of only 2 brochures (2 of them have been published). The guidelines that are prepared to go to printing (develop the color sketch, technological, economic and marketing sections, correction and editing etc.).

ACSA consultants access to new scientific, agricultural and investment achievements

In order to familiarize ACSA consultants, rural producers and entrepreneurs with new scientific and agricultural achievements, electronic information notes on the new range of varieties and hybrids of recently homologated plants; reproduction of

mushroom biological material; reproduction of mushroom planting material; grain crops behavior during drought and actions to improve affected surface area; access to the guarantee fund and investments, obtaining financial sources from banking institutions and national and international projects (third tranche of the Small and Medium Enterprises Support and Development Program – Government of Japan and MET, TeleFood Project – FAO-MAFI, SIFM, ProCredit, IMC Leasing, NFSCAs, MicolInvest.

PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

During the reporting period, the promotion and dissemination of ACSA services and activities were performed through the following promotion activities:

At local level: 61 articles in local newspapers were published, 24 features on local radio stations and 18 broadcasts on local television were organized. SPs (Cahul, Soldanesti, Riscani, Causeni, Cantemir, Stefan Voda, Calarasi, Singerei, Glodeni, Criuleni) developed leaflets and information bulletins showing services and activities carried out, composition of teams, etc.

At national level: ACSA organized 68 promotion activities, from which: 18 TV features in „Curierul agricol”, „Mesager”, „Bastina” shows, 47 radio features on national radio and 18 articles in national newspapers.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

During the reporting period, 5 regional marketing consultants working at the following SPs - Causeni, Hincesti, Calarasi, Soldanesti, Edinet and the ACSA marketing coordinator ensured ACSA network support to implementing agricultural marketing activities.

During the semester, about 3840 beneficiaries received agricultural marketing advisory services, and operative information was distributed to all 420 ACSA consultants as well as producers and rural entrepreneurs in the serviced areas of all 35 Service Providers. During the reporting period, in cooperation with regional and local consultants, 23 seminars, 63 round tables (for producers and potential acquisition and processing companies), 46 informal marketing group meetings, 159 field visits (in particular, marketing fresh fruits and vegetables) were organized and 1400 verbal consultations and 165 written consultations were provided.

The subjects of advisory services were: the supply (suppliers and distributors) and demand (agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs) on purchasing inputs and marketing outputs (wholesale and retail markets and processing), quality

requirements for planting and seeding material, output markets, prices on domestic agricultural markets (including processing) and how to promote agricultural produce within distribution and consumption chains. Some of the group activities implemented by MRC: “Quality requirements and offers for purchasing sun flower seeds and corn for seed”, “Offers for procurement of drip irrigation systems for vegetable plantations”, “Marketing and markets for early vegetables cultivated in greenhouses and solariums”, “Using various packages for marketing fresh fruit and vegetables within distribution and consumption networks”, “Ensure quality of final production of fresh fruit and vegetables for consumption”.

Agricultural marketing consultants direct agricultural producers towards concluding long-term contracts with processors and wholesalers to market output.

In order to provide information to agricultural producers, rural entrepreneurs and traders on agricultural inputs and outputs, marketing services and output markets, a website was produced – “Agricultural Production”, supplementing the ACSA web page, representing the agricultural marketing information system – which is complementary to the ACSA web page. AMIS consists of a data base of over 4000 business units operating in the agricultural sector, by-weekly studies of 6 agricultural domestic markets (128 agricultural products); data base on legal and normative acts in the agricultural sector (53 titles); purchase, marketing, processing offers and requests, etc.

The information system is regularly updated and during the reporting period, 70 proposals and 13 new requests for marketing, acquisition and processing of agricultural output and inputs and 7 market studies were posted. The system was officially launched on October 3 as public engine for search and information. The role of agricultural marketing regional consultants (AMRC) from ACSA was decisive for building and filling out the database, collection and posting of offers and requests in the ACSA network.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

To ensure successful project implementation, the monitoring and evaluation of activities carried out by ACSA network is a very important tool. Monitoring is a continuous process involving the staff of ACSA Executive Directorate, representatives of the Rural Extension Service Unit under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. The goal of monitoring and evaluation is to verify the activity of regional and local ACSA consultants and assess project implementation progress.

The monitoring and evaluation of ACSA network activity in the first quarter was mainly

influenced by two factors: lack of financial resources until beginning of March (contracts with Service Providers were signed on March 2, 2007) and lack of transportation – ACSA vehicle was damaged in a car accident on November 17, 2006. However, in the second and thirds quarters, monitoring and evaluation activities were carried out according to the working plan due to the purchase of a car for the Executive Directorate of ACSA and a car for the Rural Extension Services Unit. That is why during the first nine months of 2007 the staff of ACSA Executive Directorate and the Rural Extension Services Unit made joint field trips and monitored and evaluated 32 Service Providers (SP Leova, SP Orhei, SP Stefan Voda, SP Cimislia, SP Criuleni, SP Cainari, SP Ungheni, SP Ialoveni, SP Glodeni, SP Calarasi, SP Briceni, SP Nisporeni, SP Ocnita, SP Edinet, SP Singerei, SP Donduseni, SP Soroca, SP Floresti, SP Straseneni, SP Drochia, SP Riscani, SP Telenesti, SP Taraclia, SP Hincesti, SP Falesti, SP Basarabesca, SP Soldanesti, SP Cantemir, SP Cahul, SP Balti, SP Causeni, SP Anenii Noi) with over 45% local consultants. The centers that had difficulties in complying with contractual obligations and were not capable of settling some acute problems were visited several times (SP Leova, SP Criuleni, SP Cimislia, SP Stefan Voda, SP Taraclia).

For a more objective evaluation of the activity of rural extension consultants, discussions with regional and local consultants, representatives of local public administration – mayors, deputy mayors, secretaries and other employees of primarias – and service beneficiaries were held during monitoring visits. In addition to that the physical comfort of offices, transparency, activity planning and execution as well as documentation were examined on site.

Immediately after signing contracts for provision of services in 2007, the monitoring team focused on evaluating the activity of the Service Provider „Local Development Agency” from Leova, which, following the decision of the Selection Committee, was supposed to improve its management. As a result, the founders of the organization recommended a new coordinator, who was subsequently approved. This service provider was visited several times in the second quarter as well.

ACSA Executive Directorate carried out a monitoring visit to SP Criuleni to offer assistance in transferring local consultants from SP Dubasari that had their consulting services contracts terminated, according to the decision of the Selection Committee. As a result, 4 consultants continue to work as part of SP „Criul-Fermier” and they seem to have integrated into the team. ACSA Executive Directorate visited the consulting center from Criuleni several times to provide advisory support in consultant team management.

Monitoring of other centers revealed that all consultants comply with the contractual provisions on consulting activity, recording of services provided, ensuring information materials and transparency of the activity its-self. However, the monitoring team identified the following gaps:

- (i) Inadequate registration of services provided in the record register,
- (ii) Incorrect formulation of subjects of major importance to beneficiaries when planning seminars and round tables,
- (iii) Insufficient transparency of consulting activity,
- (iv) Insufficient promotion and sale of information materials developed by ACSA.

Consultants are facing difficulties in marketing brochures published three-four years ago by ACSA. This is explained by the fact that the brochures are obsolete, by changes in trends for agricultural crops and animal breeding, by the possibility to borrow the brochure for a short period of time. Nevertheless, the recently published materials, i.e. on trade issues, are increasingly demanded by beneficiaries, which shows that farmers have a continuous interest for market oriented agriculture.

It is beneficial that most consultants understood the efficiency of providing consulting services to groups and tend to increase their number. At the same time, some consultants still are not able to correctly identify issues facing serviced beneficiaries, which is proved by some activity plans and avoiding seminar and round table assessment.

A part of consultants should improve the transparency of their activity in localities served. They should be more pro-active in promoting the Service Provider and ACSA in the local mass media, posting information on visible places in village primarias, etc.

The gaps identified were presented in the register of service recording and discussed in detail in the presence of project coordinators with evaluated consultants. Deadlines for improving the situation were established depending on the seriousness and difficulty of making necessary changes. Monitoring teams also encouraged project coordinators to permanently work with other consultants from the team and help in solving problems.

In general, the quality of the activity of ACSA network consultants has improved as well as service recording and planning. The areas of consulting have been diversified and the accessibility of services has increased. Most offices are properly endowed for service provision and their location is mainly adequate and accessible. There is

progress in ensuring transparency of activity and identifying target beneficiary groups by area.

At this moment, the World Bank contracted expert, Nico van Wageningen, in close cooperation with ACSA Executive Directorate and RESU staff are developing the concept of the integrated monitoring and evaluation system for the activity of ACSA consultants. The goal of the system is to have instantaneous and quick access to information on the activities of regional and local consultants and to decrease the time necessary for paper work and increase focus on working with beneficiaries of rural extension services. The concept of the integrated monitoring systems is an on-line database on activities implemented by regional and local consultants, their beneficiaries, general information on localities where regional and local ACSA centers are located, etc. and ensuring the possibility of enhancing and increasing the information flow between local, regional and national consulting centers.

**** Any other additional information and source financial documents are available at ACSA Executive Directorate and Service Providers offices.*

RURAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT

The activities of the Rural Business Development Component (RBDC) are implemented by the four DAs that implemented RISP I: Alliance for Cooperation in Agriculture (ACA), Business Consulting Center (CCA), Rural Development Center (RDC) and Mobile Expert Group in Agriculture (MEGA) which signed contracts with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI). Their contracts contain detailed terms of reference for activities planned under this component, including budget and financing offered for the period September 2006 – June 2010. According to the Project Document, MAFI is responsible for the implementation of this component while CAPMU is fully responsible for the coordination of the component. The DAs are funded for the current phase of RISP according to the new financing mechanism, based on results delivered, and is different from the first phase based on monthly fixed payments. Thus DAs are stimulated to a greater extent to establish viable businesses since a part of their financing is provided for post-creation support.

CAPMU developed a package of forms required by development officers (DOs) in their work, including updates of forms used during RISP I. At the moment, 10 development teams are involved in the implementation of RBD Component: 3 teams within ACA and MEGA and 2 teams within RDC and CCA respectively. Most DOs have worked under RISP 1.

General information on outcomes of DAs activities for the reporting period is presented in the table below, while more detailed information is presented in Annexes RBD 1-23.

Table RBD 1. General Information

| <i>Indicator</i> | <i>Value</i> |
|--|------------------|
| <i>Development Agencies</i> | <i>4</i> |
| <i>Mobile teams</i> | <i>10</i> |
| <i>Number of villages where promotion took place</i> | <i>365</i> |
| <i>Number of participants to promotional meetings</i> | <i>7641</i> |
| <i>Number of project participation applications</i> | <i>315</i> |
| <i>Service provision contracts, active</i> | <i>254</i> |
| <i>Number of business plans developed</i> | <i>235</i> |
| <i>Businesses starting implementation of investment plan</i> | <i>183</i> |
| <i>from them:</i> | |
| <i>Agricultural</i> | <i>(30%) 55</i> |
| <i>Non-agricultural</i> | <i>(70%) 127</i> |
| <i>Businesses in progress</i> | <i>37</i> |
| <i>Businesses registered with the support of DAs</i> | <i>21</i> |

| | |
|---|------------|
| <i>Loan applications submitted</i> | <i>218</i> |
| <i>Loans disbursed for rural businesses</i> | <i>184</i> |
| <i>Loans approved, but not disbursed</i> | <i>2</i> |
| <i>Loan applications in processing by PFIs</i> | <i>14</i> |
| <i>Number of businesses benefiting from post-creation support</i> | <i>130</i> |
| <i>New jobs</i> | <i>633</i> |

PROMOTION CAMPAIGN

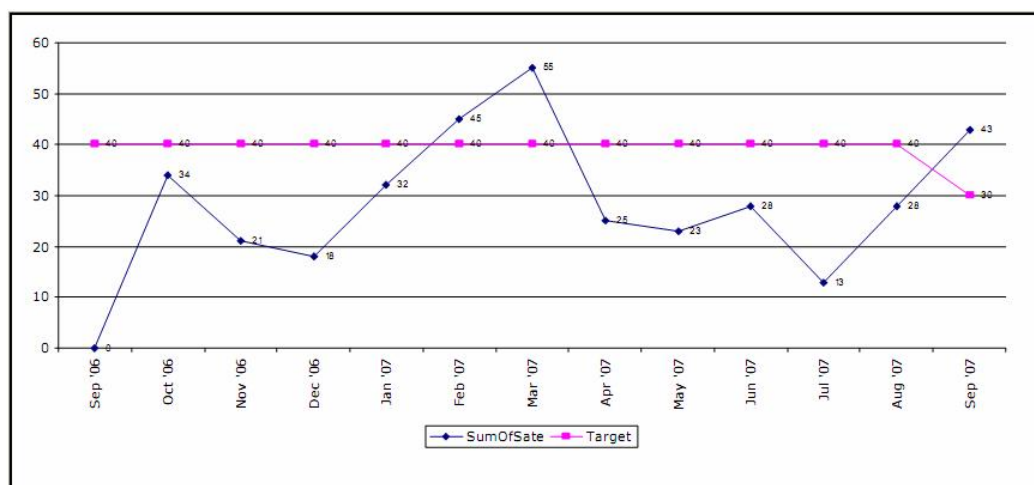
In the third quarter of 2007 promotion activities were organized in 84 villages and attended by 1766 people (Chart 1). Thus, the cumulative figures are showing that a total of 7641 persons from 365 villages have been informed about the RISP second phase activities and opportunities until now.

RDC organized most promotions in 153 villages having almost 3454 participants, followed by CCA with 88 villages and 1699 participants. Thus, in the third quarter of 2007, RDC organized promotion campaigns in 34 villages, which is the highest figure.

| <i>AD</i> | <i>Promotions Q III - 2007</i> | <i>Promotions Total</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>ACA</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>54</i> |
| <i>CCA</i> | <i>15</i> | <i>88</i> |
| <i>CDR</i> | <i>34</i> | <i>153</i> |
| <i>MEGA</i> | <i>20</i> | <i>70</i> |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>84</i> | <i>365</i> |

Most promotions were carried out in partnership with local public authorities, ACSA national extension network consultants and savings and credit associations. These promotions introduce the goal and objectives of the project, conditions of participation, DAs' role in creating and supporting new businesses, funding opportunities of investment projects, etc. All promotion meetings are accompanied by distribution of information materials, including RISP II leaflets containing general information on the project, the list of DAs and their contact information, the list of project participating financial institutions (PFIs).

Chart RBD 1. Number of promotion activities

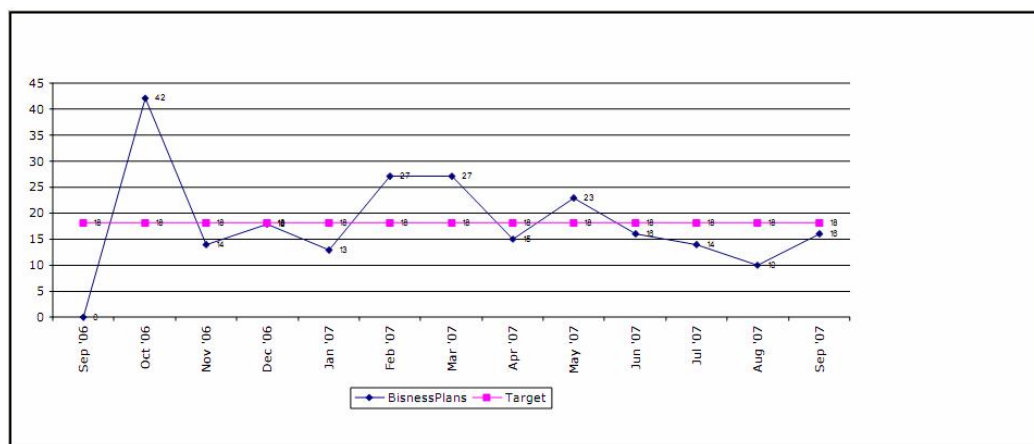


The number of promotion activities in the third quarter of 2007 was relatively constant each month starting with an average of 13 villages in July and reaching 43 villages in September. This is explained by the seasonality of agricultural works and DAs focused their efforts on supporting business creation and intermediating lending from participating financial institutions in the previous reporting period, which was very active. An important source of information on project conditions are RISP I beneficiaries. They can be considered an example for potential beneficiaries of RISP II.

BUSINESSES CREATION

In July – September 2007, the four DAs have managed to assist 40 RBs in developing their business plans, this totaling to 235 RBs with their business plans with DA assistance.

Chart RBD 2. Number of business plans developed

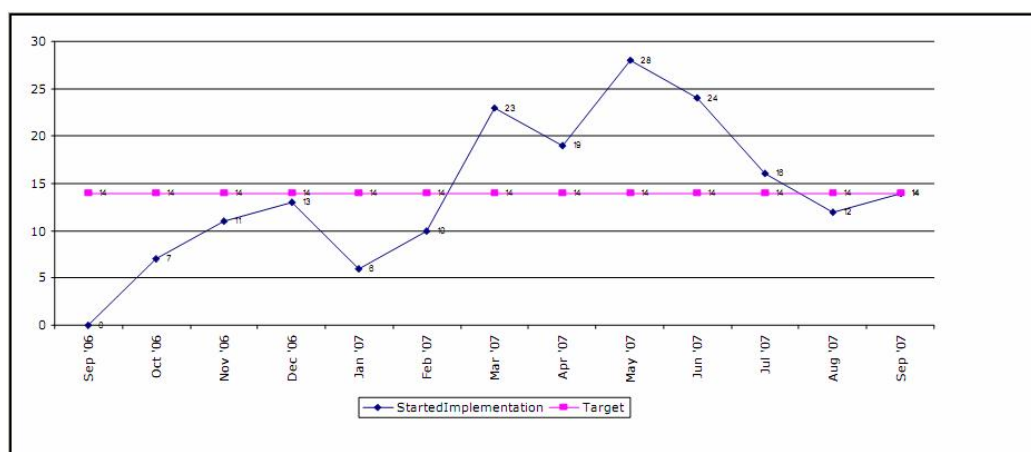


Therefore, 183 businesses established with the support of DAs started their operational activity or implementation of investment plan as of September 30, 2007. Out of them, 184 have received loans from PFIs and 5 started operational activity only with their own resources. The total business investments of these 183 businesses amounted to 5,2 mil. \$. Thus, the average investment made by operational businesses by September 30, 2007 is approximately 28 thousand USD

MEGA has assisted in the creation of most of the RBS so far (62), followed by CCA (87) and RDC (63). ACSA registered 42 businesses under this section.

Out of 183 businesses created, 171 are individual businesses, which represents approximately 93% and only 12 are group businesses. To this end, group businesses were considered businesses with 3 and more founders. This indicator, compared with the one from 2006, is showing a gradual increase of the individual owned businesses versus group ones.

Graph RBD 3. Number of operational businesses



The legal form of the businesses that commenced implementation of their business plan is mostly Limited Liability Company (41%) and Sole Proprietorship (33%) and peasant farms (21%). There is only one joint stock company and 8 patent holders. As mentioned in the previous report, the number of patent holders is lessening as the State policy in this filed is to limit this type of business organization.

The structure by the type of business is presented in Table RBD 2. The table below shows a big share of businesses being non-agricultural (70%), which is matching with one of the project trigger to have at least 1/3 of all new businesses created engaged in off-farm activities.

From the agricultural businesses, a total of 55 at the end of the third quarter of 2007, those with livestock production and crop production have the greatest weight, 12.6% and respectively 14.8%. Together with those 5 agricultural services provision business, agricultural businesses represent one third of total number of businesses established by the project as compared to the previous quarter, when this indicator was only 22%.

The chart in the Annex RBD 22 is showing a more simplified breakdown of rural businesses by type of activity. As we can see in the table below, the non-agriculture businesses are including processing (16%), transport companies (12%), personal services (7%) and retail trade (16%). Half of the processing companies are food processing companies (42%), followed by wood processing and wood items manufacturing (21%), etc. It should be mentioned that the share of retail trade has significantly decreased, from 39% in the first quarter to 16% in this quarter. This is a positive trend since with the past two World Bank missions it was agreed that DAs should make more efforts to keep retail trade businesses under 20% of total number of businesses created with their support, and we have 5% of wholesale trade and 17% of retail trade businesses.

Hence, this indicator was decreased from 31% to 22%, even those the largest share are retail trade businesses (16.9%, table RBD 2). A quarter of rural businesses being involved in retail trade can be explained by rather small investments needed for this specific activity compared with production or agricultural and non-agricultural goods. And on the other hand, Moldovan rural population is still facing the problem of lacking collateral when starting businesses that require attracting capital from commercial banks. This problem is one of the main ones mentioned by DAs in their quarterly reports.

Table RBD 2. Structure of RBs by area of activity

| Type of business | Number of operational businesses | |
|--|---|--------------|
| | No. | % |
| Agriculture | | |
| <i>Agricultural service activities</i> | 5 | 2.7 |
| <i>Crops production</i> | 27 | 14.8 |
| <i>Livestock production</i> | 23 | 12.6 |
| Sub-total Agriculture | 55 | 30.1 |
| Non-agriculture | | |
| <i>Pisciculture</i> | 2 | 1.1 |
| <i>Manufacture of food products and beverages</i> | 12 | 6.6 |
| <i>Clothing manufacturing</i> | 2 | 1.1 |
| <i>Wood processing and wood item manufacturing</i> | 3 | 1.6 |
| <i>Manufacturing rubber and plastic products</i> | 1 | 0.5 |
| <i>Manufacture of other non-metallic minerals</i> | 6 | 3.3 |
| <i>Processing metal products</i> | 1 | 0.5 |
| <i>Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus</i> | 1 | 0.5 |
| <i>Manufacture of furniture</i> | 2 | 1.1 |
| <i>Constructions</i> | 1 | 0.5 |
| <i>Retail trade</i> | 31 | 16.9 |
| <i>Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles</i> | 9 | 4.9 |
| <i>Wholesale trade and commission trade</i> | 10 | 5.5 |
| <i>Hotels and restaurants</i> | 7 | 3.8 |
| <i>Land transport</i> | 20 | 10.9 |
| <i>Post and telecommunications</i> | 2 | 1.0 |
| <i>Supporting and auxiliary transport activities</i> | 1 | 0.5 |
| <i>Other service activities</i> | 11 | 6.0 |
| <i>Recreational, cultural and sporting activities</i> | 6 | 3.3 |
| Sub-total non-agriculture | 128 | 69.9 |
| TOTAL | 183 | 100.0 |

FINANCING RURAL BUSINESSES

In the third quarter of 2007, the DAs have signed 45 Service Agreements with the beneficiaries. So far 218 credit applications were submitted to financial institutions and 184 credits were already disbursed. 131 out of the credits disbursed are provided from the RISP funds, 53 projects are financed from other sources.

As was mentioned above, 183 beneficiaries from the total number of contracts have started the implementation of their Business Plans, elaborated in a joint effort with the DOs. In 5 cases out of 183, the beneficiaries are starting the implementation of their projects from their own sources, eventually considering accessing a loan at a later stage.

All 183 businesses are located in 30 raions and one is in the municipality of Balti and one in the municipality of Chisinau. The maximum number of businesses is in UTAG (21 RBs), followed by Cahul, Orhei, Drochia and Glodeni with 14, 12, 11 and respectively 10 RBs. These raions host almost one third of businesses created so far (37%). If comparing regions by value of disbursed credits, then Drochia is the first on the list with over 3.3 million lei disbursed in this raion, followed by URAG with over 3.1 million lei and then Orhei with 2,95 million lei. Leova and Anenii Noi are the most passive in establishing businesses, where no business was created under RISP 2.

It should be mentioned that 143 out of 183 operational businesses have already started to generate revenues. Also, 131 businesses were financed from RISP funds, 53 from other sources and 5 started implementation of the business plans from their own resources. These 183 businesses created 633 jobs, which results in an average of 3-4 jobs per business.

The following table is showing the breakdown of the service agreements by the level of access to the financial resources:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Service agreements signed | 254 |
| Credit applications submitted | 218 |
| Loans disbursed | 184 |
| RISP loans | 131 |
| Loans provided from other sources | 53 |
| Credit applications still being assessed by PFIs | 14 |
| Credit applications rejected or withdrawn | 18 |
| Loans approved, not disbursed | 2 |

If comparing the efforts of DAs in financial brokerage, we can mention MEGA with 64, RDC with 48, ACSA - 42 and CCA - 30 credits disbursed each so far.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM AND M&E

The analysis of the progress in the implementation of the RBD Component is managed by means of the database application. The DAs were provided with the application files from the beginning of their assignment. The functionality of the database includes data integrity check and the generation of the progress reports.

On a monthly basis CAPMU is receiving the updated database files from the DAs and the information regarding the credits disbursed within the Rural Finance

Component from the Credit Line Directorate (CLD). The information is crosschecked with the DAs and the CLD.

CAPMU is regularly maintaining and updating the database, providing a more enhanced functionality, both for the DAs and the generation of reports.

An application for the Credit Line Directorate was developed in July. The application was submitted the CLD in the second half of July. The person responsible for this application at CLD was trained to use it. The application is functional for data introduction, verification of accuracy of introduced data, generating reports and diagrams and managing information on monitoring carried out by CLD staff. The application will smooth the process of introducing data, the transfer of data between CLD and CAPMU as well as reporting, including quarterly reporting, to the World Bank. But, in order for this application to operate efficiently, CLD should make sure that the person responsible for this application will become an expert in Access data bases, and CAPMU will provide necessary assistance as requested.

Rural businesses established with the assistance of the project are monitored both by DAs and CAPMU. Development Agencies are in charge of carrying out monitoring visits to verify the performance of businesses created as compared to a set of indicators, which proved to be very useful during the first phase of the project. Thus, the frequency of monitoring visits depends on the risk category assigned by DAs to each business as a result of the last monitoring visit. Therefore, businesses in the low risk category are monitored after 6 months from the last visit, those in the high risk category – in two weeks from the last visit, etc. In the annex RBD 4a one may see the structure of businesses by risk categories. A set of indicators are collected in order to record data on employees, average salary by gender or age, average salary before project participation, etc. (Annex RBD 4a)

When visiting revenue generating rural business, DA consultants also collect financial data on the business such as sales, profit margin, taxes and fees, VAT, etc. In annex RBD 4a cumulative data on employment and taxes and fees paid are presented.

CAPMU is monitoring DAs by regularly and randomly organizing monitoring visits to RBs created with the support of all DA consultants. The goal of these visits, in addition to assessing created businesses, is to estimate the quality of assistance

provided by DA consultants, especially, post-creation assistance, but also the accuracy of eligibility criteria for project participation.

POST-CRATION SUPPORT TO RBS

All four DAs have already started the post-creation support for the rural businesses created. In the reported period 61 RBs have received post-creation assistance from the DAs. The total number of businesses involved in DAs post creation support is 130 out of 183 operational businesses, each receiving 1 to 4 days of support depending on the necessity. So, about 70% of the rural businesses that commenced their operational activity have already asked for post-creation assistance. Most of the support has been provided by MEGA with 163 days of post-creation so far. CCA and ACA have provided 57 and 36 days respectively.

The breakdown of the post-creation support delivered to RBs during the third quarter by category is as follows:

| <i>The category of the services</i> | <i>Nr. of days</i> | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>ACA</i> | <i>CCA</i> | <i>CDR</i> | <i>MEGA</i> | <i>TOTAL</i> |
| <i>Legal issues</i> | 1 | 7 | 5 | 13 | 26 |
| <i>Finance/accounting</i> | 4 | 7 | 6 | 12 | 29 |
| <i>Management</i> | 1 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 21 |
| <i>Marketing/sales</i> | 4 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 27 |
| <i>Technologies</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Total</i> | 10 | 24 | 19 | 51 | 104 |

As seen from the table above, out of 104 days of post-creation support, 51 were provided by MEGA. By area, the most popular was financial and accounting assistance, followed by marketing and legal assistance with 27 and 26 days each. The technological area was required for only 1 post-creation assistance day. It could be assumed that such a small number of days of technological support is not the result of low demand from beneficiaries, but more due to the specialization of development officers in 4 broad areas, but less in the technological one. In fact, technological assistance and support is excellently provided by ACSA network.

RURAL FINANCE COMPONENT

CREDIT LINE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

General data. In order to implement the Credit Line (CL) for funding and development of eligible rural small and medium enterprises, on September 30, 2007, the Credit Line Directorate re-credited and disbursed to Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs) subsidiary loans amounting to **60,52** mln lei and **385,6** thousand USD. These funds were allocated to finance 156 approved eligible sub-projects valued at **79,99** mln lei and **482** thousand USD.

In compliance with PFIs data, the contribution of beneficiaries with their own resources to the implementation of sub-projects constitutes about 64,44 mil. lei or 40,43% as compared to their total amount; the maximum requirement is 20%. The integral estimated cost of approved sub-projects, including the contribution of the beneficiary, co-financing by PFIs and CLD loan from CL resources is 159,36 mil. lei.

Disbursement of the CL and their use by PFIs is 43,50% lei equivalent of the total value of the Credit Line, the share of sub-project committed funds is 57,27%. The ratio of disbursed funds to funds for approved sub-projects is 75,96%.

The total amount reimbursed by PFIs is 440,7 thousand lei and 9,16 thousand USD, which constitutes 0,73% and respectively, 2,38 of the disbursed amount.

Re-crediting rates. CLD re-crediting rates to PFIs for respective interest periods are as follows:

| Interest period | MDL | USD |
|---------------------|---------|--------|
| 01.02.06 – 30.07.06 | 12,45 % | |
| 01.08.06 – 31.01.07 | 11,00 % | 6,55 % |
| 01.02.07 – 31.07.07 | 14,05 % | 6,37 % |
| 01.08.07 – 31.01.08 | 11,77 % | 6,38 % |

The average commercial rate of re-financing final beneficiaries applied by PFIs on sub-projects is 17,81%, varying from 15% to 20.5%. For USD tranches - 11,01%, varying from 10,5% and respectively 11,5%.

Participating financial institutions. In the Project intermediary are 7 local banks (PFIs):

1. MoldovaAgroindbank,
2. Fincombank,
3. Moldindconbank,
4. Victoriabank,
5. Mobiasbanca,
6. Banca Sociala,

7. Banca de Economii.

Data on the number of sub-projects approved by PFIs, disbursements and their share:

| PFIs | Sub-projects approved | Mln. lei disbursed | Share of disbursements by amount, % |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| MoldovaAgroindbank | 47 | 12,78 | 19,59% |
| Fincombank | 49 | 23,97 | 36,74% |
| Moldindconbank | 21 | 9,99 | 15,31% |
| Victoriabank | 19 | 8,09 | 12,40% |
| Mobiasbanca | 16 | 8,42 | 12,90% |
| Banca Sociala | 4 | 2,00 | 3,06% |
| Banca de Economii | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 156 | 65,26 | 100% |

Fincombank (FCB) has been the most active participating bank, approving 49 sub-loans and integrally providing 45 sub-loans, followed by MoldovaAgroindbank (MAIB) with 47 sub-loans approved and disbursed. Victoriabank (VB) has approved and provided 17 sub-loans and Moldinconbank (MICB) – 21 sub-loans approved and 19 integrally disbursed. Mobiasbanca - 16 sub-loans and Banca Sociala - 4 sub-loans, while Banca de Economii has not started the lending activities, but submitted on sub-loan for evaluation.

Fincombank has the highest share of disbursed resources from the total amount of disbursements of 21.49 million lei (equivalent to 1.951 million USD), followed by MoldovaAgroindbank with a total of 12,78 million lei (1.04 million USD). In turn, Moldindconbank disbursed 9.99 million lei (0.68 million USD), and Mobiasbanca - 8.42 million lei (0.68 million USD), Victoriabank - 8,09 million lei (0.66 million USD) and Banca Sociala - 2,0 million lei (0.16 million USD).

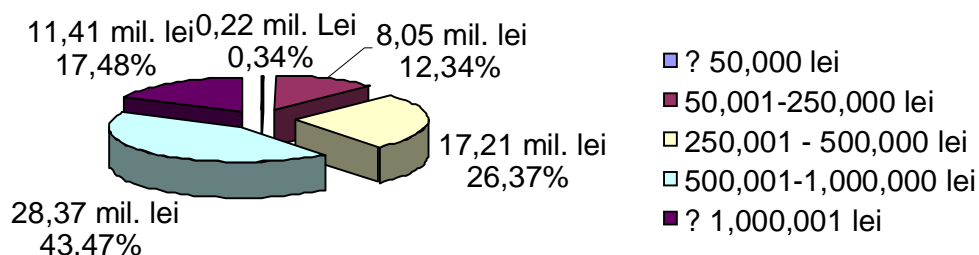
From the total amount of 156 sub-loans provided, 150 are provided in Moldovan Lei and only 6 sub-loans are provided in USD, which shows a prudential approach of beneficiaries to currency exchange risk, who usually don't have incomes in foreign currency generated by exports.

The structure of sub-loans disbursed to PFIs by size:

| Value | Nr. of loans | Amount (mil. lei) |
|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| < 50,000 lei | 6 | 0.22 |
| 50,000 – 250,000 lei | 55 | 8.05 |
| 250,000 – 500,000 lei | 47 | 17.21 |
| 500,000 – 1,000,000 lei | 37 | 28.37 |
| > 1,000,000 lei | 11 | 11.41 |

The average size of sub-loans is approximately 550,1 thousand lei (equivalent to 44,7 thousand USD). The average value of disbursed sub-projects is 421,0 thousand lei (equivalent to 34,2 thousand USD).

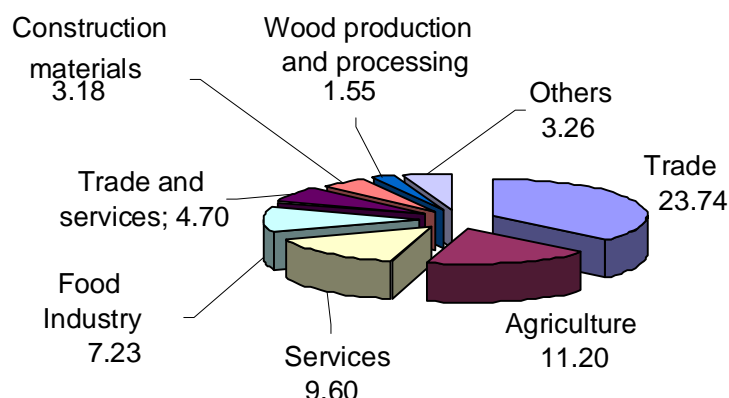
Structure of subsidiary loans by size



The average loan size provided by MoldovaAgroindbank is MDL 272 thousand lei (22 thousand USD), which is the lowest as compared to the average of other participating banks, demonstrating the bank' efforts in reaching the project' target to finance small beneficiaries. Fincombank shows an average of 482 thousand lei (39 thousand USD) of the loan size, Victoriabank an average of 426 thousand lei (35 thousand USD), Mobiasbanca an average of 421 thousand lei (42 thousand USD), Moldinconbank is showing 476 thousand lei (39 thousand USD), and for Banca Sociala one average loan in the amount of 500 thousand lei (41 thousand USD) respectively.

Type of activities. 56 of sub loans (36,82% of the total disbursements) finance trade (construction or reconstruction of stores and procurement of equipment for trading); 33 sub-loans (17,38%) finance agricultural production and animal breeding, 23 sub-loans (14,90% of the total disbursements) finance services; 15 sub-loans (11,21%) finance catering services; 9 sub-loans (7,29%) finance trade and services; 6 sub-loans (4,93%) finance construction materials manufacturing; 6 sub-loans (2,41%) wood processing; 7 sub-loans (5,05%) financed other activities (building a playground for children near the hotel, building a cafeteria for children, producing ethereal oils and 2 sub-loans for manufacturing textiles and clothing).

Breakdown of sub-loans by sectors of national economy (mil lei)



Maturity of sub-loans

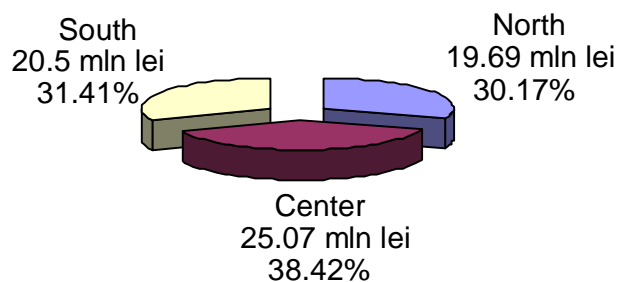
| Maturity of sub-loans | Number of sub-loans disbursed | Amount (mln. lei) | % |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| ≤ 1year | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 – 3 years | 23 | 3,35 | 5,13 |
| 3 – 5 years | 87 | 34,14 | 52,31 |
| 5 – 7 years | 29 | 19,75 | 30,26 |
| ≥ 7 years | 17 | 8,02 | 12,29 |

As shown on the chart above the biggest share of sub-loans – 52.31% are provided for a period of 3 to 5 years. 30.26% of sub-loans have maturity between 5 and 7 years and 12.29% of sub-loans have the maturity of 7 to 15 years. Only 5.13% of sub-loans are provided for 1-3 years, which shows availability of own resources of intermediary banks for short-term credits.

Regional distribution¹. The sub-projects financed cover the whole country, with a relatively uniform distribution by number of sub-loans financed. The share of the sub-projects financed in the center is slightly higher – 38.42% (MDL 25.07 million) in the total. The Northern part covers 30.17% of the sub-loans (MDL 15.36 million), and 31.41% of the sub-loans finance the Southern region (MDL 20.50 million).

¹ The distribution of rayons by region is as follows: **North:** Riscani, Rezina, Drochia, Donduseni, Edinet, Soroca, Glodeni, Briceni, Balti, Singerei, Soldanesti, Floresti; **Center:** Orhei, Ungheni, Nisporeni, Anenii-Noi, Dubasari, Criuleni, Telenesti; **South:** Cahul, Vulcanesti, Taraclia, Comrat, Ceadir-Lunga, Hincesti, Leova, Causeni, Stefan-Voda, Cantemir, Cimislia

**Breakdown of sub-loans by region
in million lei and % of the total number**



| Nr. | Raion | Number of sub-loans | Amount of sub-loans (thousand lei) |
|-----|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Anenii-Noi | 2 | 1187,2 |
| 2 | Basarabeasca | - | - |
| 3 | Briceni | 2 | 704,0 |
| 4 | Cahul | 6 | 3540,0 |
| 5 | Cantemir | - | - |
| 6 | Calaras | 4 | 2292,0 |
| 7 | Causeni | 3 | 2112,8 |
| 8 | Cimislia | 2 | 1120,0 |
| 9 | Criuleni | 1 | 528,0 |
| 10 | Donduseni | 3 | 1309,0 |
| 11 | Drochia | 11 | 5585,2 |
| 12 | Dubasari | 1 | 40,0 |
| 13 | Edinet | 7 | 2978,7 |
| 14 | Falesti | 4 | 1250,2 |
| 15 | Floresti | 1 | 96,0 |
| 16 | Glodeni | 3 | 292,0 |
| 17 | Hincesti | 2 | 1072,0 |
| 18 | Ialoveni | 8 | 4630,4968,0 |
| 19 | Leova | 1 | 832,0 |
| 20 | Nisporeni | 3 | - |
| 21 | Ocnita | - | 2064,0 |
| 22 | Orhei | 6 | 3005,2 |
| 23 | Rezina | 8 | 746,4 |
| 24 | Riscani | 17 | 380.8 |
| 25 | Sangerei | 2 | - |
| 26 | Soroca | - | 1824,0 |
| 27 | Straseni | 4 | 336,0 |
| 28 | Soldanesti | 3 | - |
| 29 | Stefan Voda | - | 2382,7 |
| 30 | Taraclia | 11 | 152,0 |
| 31 | Telenesti | 1 | 9021,0 |
| 32 | Ungheni | 17 | 1430,0 |
| 33 | Mun. Chisinau | 3 | 10379.76 |
| 34 | UTA Gagauzia | 20 | |

Financing of first-time borrowers. One of the project objectives is to increase access to rural finance to start-ups, thus it is required that minimum **30%** of the Credit Line resources are provided to the first-time borrowers. PFIs data show that at present **47.44%** of the credit line recourses are provided to first-time borrowers.

Other objectives. Due to project financing to sub-loans financed until now will be created about 928 new jobs. It is important to mention that participation of women in the establishment of the business in the rural area is increasing. So, 36.03% of company managers financed by sub-loans are women.

Sub-loans monitoring. In order for PFIs to fulfill the conditions of the Subsidiary Loan Agreements under the RISP project as well as for beneficiaries to use resources provided according to destination, CLD performed monitoring of 90 (or 55%) sub-loans, from which 63 (or 40,4%) were visited. Within the monitoring of Moldova Agroindbank sub-projects carried out randomly, the credit files of 17 visited sub-projects were verified. 32 files of Fincombank were verified, from which 19 sub-projects were visited. 14 files of Victoriabank were monitored and 9 sub-projects were visited; 13 sub-projects of Mobiasbancă were monitored and visited. Moldindconbank had 11 of its sub-projects monitored and 7 visited. 3 sub-projects of Banca Sociala were visited and monitored.

Bank monitoring revealed that not all beneficiaries comply with procurement procedures, in some cases PFIs disbursed lending to beneficiaries with delays. Also the environment impact forms were not filled out properly, and in some cases the category of environment impact was not determined appropriately. In most cases, C category, low impact, was allotted, which does not require any remedy actions, when the B category should have been assigned. Some PFIs did not open a roll-over account, which violates item 13 of RCG on using the balance accumulated on roll-over accounts of sub-loans reimbursed within 3 months. The outcomes of monitoring were disseminated to all PFIs.

Re-credited loan records. With the purpose of complying with the requirement of Law of Republic of Moldova nr.419-XVI from 22.12.2006 „On public debt, state guarantees and re-crediting” for keeping the State Record on State Re-crediting, ensuring monitoring and control of parties involved in re-crediting of state loan resources as well as organizing recording of re-credit loans provided to banking intermediaries, CLD opened in its registers separate accounting analytical and synthetic accounts in compliance with accounting policy 2007. To avoid risks, the

accounts of the Credit Line are opened and serviced by the National Bank of Moldova.

All inflows and outflows on analytical accounts (with distribution by currency) are accounted for on a daily basis. Available resources in MDL and foreign currency in the accounts of CLD are monitored. At the end of each reporting period (quarterly) all economic-financial operations of CLD performed during the quarter on synthetic accounts are summarized and all financial statements related to the activity of CLD (including balance sheet) are generated in compliance with the National Accounting Standards.

The Ministry of Finance receives quarterly information on re-crediting Credit Line resources and the balance of PFI debt.

**Report on PFI payments and debt under RISP II
as of 30.09.07**

| nr. | Name of PFI | Currency | Amount approved | Paid | Reimbursed | % reimb | balance (debt) |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1 | MoldovaAgroindbank | MDL | 16579000.00 | 12781200.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12781200.00 |
| 2 | Fincombank | MDL | 30466844.00 | 22456261.00 | 8755.00 | 0.04 | 22447506.00 |
| | | \$ | 154000.00 | 123200.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 123200.00 |
| 3 | Victoriabank | MDL | 8985000.00 | 7108000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7108000.00 |
| | | \$ | 100000.00 | 80000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 80000.00 |
| 4 | Banca Sociala | MDL | 2500000.00 | 2000000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2000000.00 |
| 5 | Moldindconbank | MDL | 11916500.00 | 8541000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8541000.00 |
| | | \$ | 148000.00 | 118400.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 118400.00 |
| 6 | Mobiasbanca | MDL | 9537520.00 | 7630016.00 | 432000.00 | 5.66 | 7198016.00 |
| | | \$ | 80000.00 | 64000.00 | 9160.00 | 14.31 | 54840.00 |
| 7 | Banca de Economii | MDL | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 30.09.2007 | | | 79984864.00 | 60516477.00 | 440755.00 | | 60075722.00 |
| | | | 482000.00 | 385600.00 | 9160.00 | | 376440.00 |

Reporting. According to the provisions of the RCG, PFIs submit to CLD quarterly progress reports on the quality of loan portfolios, reports on collecting and using funds from the roll-over account and the reports on financing new eligible sub-projects from the roll-over account prepared using the reporting forms set by CLD and approved by IDA.

CLD also developed a series of analytical reports on using the resources of the project (Report on PFI payments and debt, Report on PFI payment and debt on re-

financing sources, Report on registering loans provided, Report on recording payment liabilities, List of monitored sub-projects, the schedule of amortization, the schedule of interest payment).

Developing institutional capacities of the Rural Finance System

Under Part C2 of the Project “Developing institutional capacities of the Rural Finance System”, CLD together with CAPMU prepares training courses for PFI staff and institutional capacity building aiming at enhancing lending procedures for investment projects, agricultural projects and financial leasing.

Conclusions and Recommendations. PFIs mentioned several times that beneficiaries want the maximum ceiling of sub-project amount to be increased and that the amount of 100 thousand USD is too low.

Goods and services procurement procedures following local commercial practices – to allow selection without the mandatory requirement of at least three proposals for small contracts up to 10 thousand USD equivalent (including goods with well known prices, small acquisitions on the given territory, purchasing spare parts for equipment, extending contracts, etc.).

In order to facilitate development of rural business activities other than trade, at the recommendation of the World Bank, PFIs were informed that they are not encouraged to fund trade companies starting with August 1, 2007 and aim at lowering the share of these businesses to 20% (on reporting date, 41,7% of total withdrawals from Credit Line were for trade business). Thus, funding to other rural industrial sectors and new job creation, including in the agricultural sector, and other rural activities and services will increase.

STRENGTHNING THE SAVINGS AND CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS INDUSTRY

The objective of this sub-component is to improve the legal, regulatory and supervisory framework of the Savings and Credit Associations (SCA) industry, and provide capacity building to the related institutions, primary the supervisory authority, to ensure their long-term sustainability.

During the reporting period, activities on developing the new legal, regulatory and supervision framework for the SCA industry were carried out. Also new activities on building operational capacity of the new supervisory body were initiated.

The draft Law on SCAs

During the reporting period, the new Law on SCAs was published. The law comes into effect on January 1, 2008, except its provisions on the central association, the liquidity pool and the stabilization fund, which will become effective within 12 months from the date the law comes into effect.

Prior to the law coming into effect, a range of normative acts necessary for its enforcement need to be developed. In order to further support the process of improving the legal framework regulating the activity of SCAs, the project will provide assistance to developing these additional normative acts (for more details on provided assistance please see under section on support to the new supervisory authority).

Support to the new supervisory authority

During the reporting period, the National Commission for Financial Market (CNFM) determined its structure and staffing (decision on approving the structure and staffing, nr. 40/1 dated August 3, 2007, Official Bulletin nr. 117-126 from August 10, 2007). According to this decision, the function of regulation and supervision of SCA activity will be carried out by the **Department for collective investments and microfinance**. This Department is authorized to perform two different functions: **Directorate for regulation and authorization of collective investments and microfinance**, which will be regulating the activity of SCAs and the **Directorate for monitoring and control of collective investments and microfinance** aiming at overseeing the conformity of SCA operational activity to current legislation. This department will have 12 people of staff.

During the ordinary World Bank supervision mission conducted during September 5-15, 2007, several working meetings with the Management Board and specialists from the department in charge of regulating and supervising the activity of SCAs of NCFM were organized and cooperation aiming at enhancing the regulatory and supervision framework of SCAs, their strengthening and long-term sustainability were discussed.

The NCFM, as a full successor of the former State Supervisory Body of the activity of SCAs, is the institution in charge for the development of additional normative acts necessary for the enforcement of the new Law on SCAs. During meetings between specialists from the Department for Collective Investments and Microfinance, CAPMU and the World Bank, priority acts and activities to be finalized by the end of this year were identified. As a result, the Terms of Reference for two local consultants assisting NCFM specialists on developing necessary normative acts in October – December 2007 were developed and agreed with the World Bank.

MOLDOVA LAND RE-PARCELING PILOT PROJECT

INTRODUCTION

The present report proposes details for the implementation of the project Implementation of Land Re-Parceling Pilots in Six Villages, funded by the World Bank and SIDA, the Swedish Development Agency. An international consulting firm will assist Government of Moldova (GOM) with the implement land re-parceling pilot projects in six villages in Moldova according to the Terms of Reference (ToR). The specific objectives of the pilots are to

- i. test the demand and feasibility of land re-parceling with small landowners as the primary target group;
- ii. use the pilot experience as the basis for designing a potential national-level approach, including techniques, resource requirements and legislative framework; and
- iii. assess the impact of re-parceling at the local level, including on land markets, agricultural production, and equity.

The principal implementing agency of the project is the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI).

The technical assistance has been awarded to the consortium consisting of:

- Niras AB, Sweden, (leading partner),
- Terra Institute Ltd., USA

with sub-contractors:

- ACSA, National Agency for Rural Development, Moldova,
- Orbicon A/S, Denmark

The project period is 18 month from 1. August, 2007 – 31. January, 2009. The inception period of the project has been the first three months of the project period (1. August – 31. October, 2007).

The project was launched during a short pre-project mission of the project manager (PM) and team leader (TL) in the period 1. – 4. July, 2007.

The first project mission took place in the period 27. August – 5. September, 2007, with the participation of the PM, TL and international land management expert.

DETAILED PLAN OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

According to the Terms of Reference the project implementation will consist of 17 project activities / tasks (ToR, section F). These are:

1. Finalize the selection of six pilot communities and ensure that they meet the selection criteria in the ToR (section D).
2. In cooperation with MAFI, establish the framework for a project steering committee.
3. Assist GOM in identifying international best practice for developing cooperation procedures for the project implementation (Between MAFI, other government agencies and local government).
4. Develop an overall concept for how data from the land register of the ALRC can be made available for the field work in the pilot locations.
5. Establish framework principles to ensure that there are no adverse environmental impact from project activities.
6. Develop and carry out a training program.
7. Develop a public awareness campaign.
8. Assist the pilot communities to establish a local stakeholder committee in each of the project sites, and ensure that they are integrated in the process.
9. Review and if necessary revise ownership maps for the baseline situation in each village (prepare Plan 1).
10. Conduct preliminary investigations and prepare and disseminate area development plans for each site.
11. Develop and put in place an approach for valuation of land in the project areas.
12. Prepare and publish draft re-parceling design in each pilot village.
13. Prepare final re-parceling plans (Plan 2).
14. Develop and apply simplified procedures for registration and implementation of agreements.
15. Assist local stakeholders and landowners in registration process and obtaining of new land titles.
16. Organize two study tours in one western and one eastern European country with successful experiences in land re-parceling / land consolidation.

17. Describe implementation experiences and recommend national level approach.

A project implementation plan has been elaborated during the inception period (see annex LRPP 1). This work plan gives the timeline of project activities, staff assignment and reporting.

The core activities of the field work of the project are (i) project activity 10 (preliminary investigations and development of area development plans in each pilot site), (ii) project activity 12 (draft re-parceling design) and (iii) project activity 14 (registration and implementation of agreements) and project activity 15 (registration and obtaining of new land titles). These activities follow the sequence of the project implementation, from activity 10 to 12 and finally to 14/15. These are also the most time consuming activities of the project (for details see below in sections Project activity 10, 12, 14 and 15). This was for activities 10 and 12 not reflected very clear in the work schedule prepared by Niras in the Technical proposal from January 2007. In the newly elaborated project implementation plan (annex LRPP 1), these main project activities are allocated more time than precious foreseen (5 month for activity 10, 5½ month for activity 12 and 5 month for the implementation part of activity 14/15).

PROJECT ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED DURING THE INCEPTION PERIOD

During the inception period (August – October 2007) the project implementation has been prepared. Main project activity has been activity 1) Finalize the selection of six pilot communities and ensure that they meet the selection criteria in the ToR. In addition project activities 2, 3 and 4, 6 have been implemented together with the preparatory part of activity 6 (training program). Activity 7 (public awareness campaign) has been launched during the inception period and will continue throughout the project period (see the respective sections below). Activity 8 (assist in establishing local stakeholder committee) has been implemented in the six pilot communities during the first village project workshops in October 2007. Finally activity 9 (preparation of ownership map – Plan 1) and activity 10 (Preliminary investigations and preparation of area development plans) were launched at the end of the inception period (during the mission of the international experts in the period 7-12 October, 2007).

The main result of the work during the inception period has been the final selection of six pilot communities that seem to be well suitable for the purpose.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

In the following sections of this chapter 2, each of the planned project activities (1-17) will be described and explained in details. The main purpose is to turn the proposed approach into operation and provide a practical guide for the implementation with specified roles and contributions for the involved institutions and individuals.

Project activity 1: Finalization of the selection of pilot communities

The selection of 6 very suitable pilot communities is crucial for a successful implementation of the project. This first project activity was started by MAFI before the beginning of the project, 1. August, 2007.

Criteria and process for selection of pilot communities

The Terms of Reference for the project (section D) specifies 15 criteria of importance for the selection of the six pilot communities. These are, not in order of priority:

1. Existence of family farms with potential for commercial farming and a desire to form contiguous parcels and eventually enlarge the farms..
2. Fragmentation of parcels.
3. An existing land market (presence of both potential sellers and buyers).
4. Current and reliable land price information or a robust alternative for valuing land.
5. Public land available (through sales and exchange) to catalyze the process.
6. A relatively small number of absentee owners.
7. A high level of completion of land reform / privatization and registration of land ownership (on a national level, 85 % of rural properties registration is expected to be completed by summer 2007).
8. A relatively high level of satisfaction among local landowners and stakeholders with the privatization process and outcome.
9. Few land disputes and no problematic ones.
10. Soil with good potential for agricultural production.
11. Location within a designated economic growth area of the country (land re-parceling can be linked to other development activities, including locations participating in other RISP-II components).
12. Existence of digital cadastral maps and other thematic maps.

13. Plans / measures for sustainable local rural development and infrastructure improvement.
14. Initiative and commitment from local government, including the willingness and capacity of the Mayoralty Secretary to provide notary services for a reduced fee.
15. Potential availability of local expertise in land re-parceling design and land use planning (e.g. former staff of the USAID LPSP project or government Planning Institute for Land Management).

Prior to the first mission of the project manager and the team leader during 1. – 4. July, 2007, the selection process was started by MAFI. The Council in each raion was during the spring 2007 by MAFI invited to propose each three candidate locations for the pilot communities of the project. According to MAFI, the raions were asked to appoint the candidate communities based on the above mentioned criteria in the ToR. Based on this, a list of 100 candidate communities was elaborated. Subsequently and still prior to the project start, MAFI prepared a so-called “short-list” of 17 villages based on the list of 100 villages / communities. A document was prepared to try to show how these 17 communities meet the selection criteria.

During the July mission of the PM and TL the procedure for the finalization of the selection process was agreed with MAFI.. The main steps agreed to do before the first official project mission 27. August – 5. September, 2007, were to:

Ensure an open and transparent selection process.

1. Add additional criteria for the selection.
2. Amend the so-called “short-list” with additional villages from the initial list of the 100 villages in order to be sure to have enough good villages on the shortlist before the final selection.
3. Collect more detailed information about the shortlisted villages.
4. Develop an evaluation method to rate the villages against the criteria.
5. Visit each of them to validate the collected information and (if necessary) add additional information / description of the situation in the village.

Additional criteria

The PM and TL together with Mr. Horjan and Mr. Sevcenco and staff from ACSA (sub-contractor) visited during 3. July, 2007, two of the 17 candidate villages on the first shortlist; Opaci village and Tocuz village, both in Causeni raion, to get first hand information and to validate the collected information on how these villages meet the selection criteria. The team met with the mayor and staff at the Mayor's office in both villages together with the agricultural director in Causeni raion and local farmers.

During this visit, it became clear to the contractor that it will be necessary to add an additional criterion for the selection and also to collect more detailed information on how the short-listed villages meet the criteria.

In Tocuz village it turned out that there is an unclear situation in relation to land ownership / use of parcels. During the privatization, the villagers each were allocated one parcel of arable land, one parcel of orchard and one parcel of vineyard. However, the villagers decided to further sub-divide the parcels after species of trees and type of grapes. This has resulted in the present situation where each landowner use 3-4 parcels of orchard (e.g. apple, plum and pear) and 3-4 parcels of vineyard. This was never registered on the cadastral maps and in the land register. Before a land re-parceling project can begin in the village, it would be necessary to register the actual situation with the high degree of fragmentation or alternatively to agree with the villagers that they should go back to using the land parcels which they have the title to. In Tocuz village around 800 hectares are affected by this problem. In relation to the selection of pilot communities, such an unclear situation should be avoided.

The collected information to assess to which degree the 17 already "short-listed" villages meet the selection criteria did not indicate this serious situation. Therefore more detailed information is necessary in form of a short description of the actual situation in relation to unclear ownership to the land parcels.

During discussions in Opaci and Tocuz villages, it was confirmed to the contractor that many villages in Moldova are dominated by big corporate farms that use (mainly through lease agreements) from 300 – 2000 hectares or more, often in more than one village. Development of private family farms, which are the main target group of the land re-parceling project, is very difficult in villages dominated by such corporate farms. Therefore an additional selection criteria has been added:

16. Absence of big corporate farms in the village

Method to rate the proposed villages against the criteria

It has been the intention of MAFI that the 6 pilot locations should be selected in different geographical areas of Moldova in order to ensure that different rural conditions are reflected in the project and also to spread project experiences to different parts of the country. Therefore, it was the intention to select two villages in the North, two in the Central and two in the South.

It is the assessment of the contractor that all the selection criteria are not equal important for the selection of the best possible pilot communities (e.g. existence of family farms with potential for commercial farming is more important than the availability of a public land reserve, because it can be expected that many landowners will be willing to sell their land since it is not important to them and they are not engaged in farming activities).

The contractor has together with MAFI developed an evaluation sheet in order to be able to evaluate to what extent the villages match the now 16 different selection criteria. The candidate villages can score up to 100 points on 11 different issues. For some issues in the interval 0-15 (the most important issues) for other issues in the interval 0-10 and 0-5. The evaluation process has been carried out by the established technical Working group (see section 3.2). It has been the intention to make the evaluation as thorough and objective as possible but also taking into consideration that limited time has been available. It was important for both the contractor and MAFI to finalize the selection process during the first official mission of the international experts (August-September 2007) in order to launch the project activities in the field.

Finalization of the selection process

During July and August, the activities agreed on the July mission of the PM and TL were carried out by MAFI together with ACSA. At the beginning of the first official project mission of the international experts on 27. August, 2007, a second shortlist of 20 candidate villages had been prepared by MAFI and ACSA, who also had visited the shortlisted villages to validate the collected information and to collect further information when necessary.

The Technical Working Group of the project (see section 3.2) met on 29. August 2007, and evaluated the 20 villages shortlisted with the use of the above mentioned evaluation sheet.

During the evaluation process, five villages were excluded from the shortlist, either because of a) a large number of land disputes / geodetic errors and / or b) very large number of absentee owners and / or c) lack of interest and commitment from local government.

The 11 best villages were selected and visited again by the Technical Working Group during four days of the mission. Finally the Technical Working Group made the final evaluation and selected the six best villages on the 4. September 2007 and they were confirmed by Minister Gorodenco at a meeting on 5. September, 2007. The selected villages are:

- Busauca village, Rezina Raion (North)
- Sadova village, Calarasi Raion (Central)
- Bolduresti village, Nisporeni Raion (Central)
- Calmatui village, Hincesti Raion (Central)
- Opaci village, Causeni Raion (South)
- Baimaclia village, Cantemir Raion (South)

Project activity 2: In cooperation with MAFI, establish the framework for a project steering committee.

- to be added

Project activity 3: Assist GOM in identifying international best practice for developing cooperation procedures for the project implementation (Between MAFI, other government agencies and local government.

- to be added

Project activity 4: Develop an overall concept for how data from the land register of the NAGCC can be made available for the field work in the pilot locations.

- to be added

Project activity 5: Establish framework principles to ensure that there are no adverse environmental impact from project activities.

The main objective of the project is to contribute to the development of the agricultural structures in the pilot sites through reduction of fragmentation of parcels, enlargement of farm sizes and development of the family farms. All countries in Western Europe have been through the same process since the end of World War II. The result in most countries has been agricultural structures that are competitive in a globalizing economy. However, a side-effect in many countries has been a decline in valuable types of nature and loss of biodiversity.

It is very important to avoid that the re-parceling pilots can lead to a similar development in the pilot villages. Framework principles will be established to ensure that there are no adverse environmental impacts from project activities. The project activity shall have as an output that the field teams in each village can prepare a brief environmental impact assessment (EIA) as an integrated part of the project activities in the pilot villages. This activity will be implemented together with the elaboration of a community area development plan for each pilot (see project activity 10).

According to the ToR for the project and also the Technical proposal presented by Niras (January 2007) it was foreseen that activity 5 was to be implemented during the inception period. The EIA is closely related to the up-start of the field activities in the six pilot sites, which has not started before at the end of the inception period. Therefore, the activity will be implemented immediately after the inception period between November 2007 and February 2008. An international EIA expert will together with the TL be responsible for the activity, that will be carried out by each field team together with project activity 10.

The international EIA expert will at the second training seminar in November 2007 (see section Project activity 6) provide training and guidelines / checklist for assessment of the environmental impact of project activities. The expert will evaluate and supervise the activities at a second mission scheduled for January 2008.

Project activity 6: Develop and carry out a training program.

A well prepared training program is an essential precondition for successful implementation of land re-parceling projects in six villages in Moldova. According to Terms of Reference (section F) task 6 of the project is to Develop and carry out a program of training for Moldovan counterparts and team members. Again according

to Terms of Reference (section G), the training program is supposed to be developed as part of Group 1 activities immediately after the Inception Period. The contractor has however; develop the training program already during the Inception Period of the project. This has made it possible to carry out the first training seminar immediately after the recruitment / appointment of the six field teams in October 2007. The first training seminar was held on 10. October, 2007, in connection with the project launch workshop with a total of 60 participants.

The training program is based on international best practice for implementation of land re-parceling / land consolidation pilot projects. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has prepared training materials for land consolidation pilot project. The training materials (text part and PowerPoint presentations) are based on experiences from land consolidation pilot projects in Lithuania and Armenia prepared by David Palmer, FAO Land Tenure Service, with assistance from the team leader.

Concept and target group for training program

It is not the intention of the contractor to carry out a regular training needs assessment (TNA) as part of the project. The reason for this is, that the contractor (Orbicon) has experience in implementation of similar land re-parceling / land consolidation projects and the connected training and capacity building from similar projects in Lithuania, Armenia and Croatia.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI) has expressed an interest in extending the training program to involve not only the directly involved stakeholders and institutions. The background for this is a wish from MAFI to train as many as possible for the planned future scaling up of the pilot activities to a national land re-parceling / land consolidation program.

Two different target groups have thus been identified for the training:

- Staff at institutions and counterparts directly involved in the implementation of the six land re-parceling pilot projects.
- Staff from local and central Government not directly involved in implementation in the six pilot locations (e.g. staff from Raion Agricultural Departments in raions not selected for the pilots).

Training and supervision of directly involved stakeholders and counterparts

The training will be carried out through a combination of class room training and on-going supervision of the field teams. The class room training will be given by the international experts during 5 training seminars spread over the project period, each time introducing the next activities of the field work.

The main target group for the training program is the six field teams, relevant staff of MAFI, central and local staff of the ALRC and local Government (both at Raion and village level). It is expected that 40 – 50 people directly involved in project implementation will be trained during the project.

Objectives of training program for directly involved stakeholders and counterparts

The training shall give the field teams and MAFI the necessary skills to implement the pilots. The training will give important contribution to capacity building in the field of land re-parceling / land consolidation and can thus build the basis for a subsequent national program for land re-parceling / consolidation (scaling up based on pilot experiences).

The training seminars will also serve as an important part of teambuilding and dissemination of experiences between the six field teams and the national level experts (both from the contractor and MAFI).

Content of training program for directly involved stakeholders and counterparts

The main basis for the training program will be the FAO training materials mentioned above. The FAO materials consist of 12 units (text part and PowerPoint for each unit):

1. The general concept of land consolidation pilot projects.
2. Selection of a community for the pilot project.
3. Public awareness campaigns.
4. Inventory of cadastral and registration records at the start of the project ("plan 1").
5. Situational analysis and needs assessment.
6. Community area development planning.
7. Starting negotiations with landowners and other stakeholders.
8. Valuation of land parcels.
9. Draft re-allotment plan ("plan 2").

10. Finalization of re-allotment plan ("plan 2").
11. Registration and implementation of the signed agreements of transfer.
12. Results of the project.

In addition to the FAO materials the following issues will be covered in the class room training:

1. The concept of voluntary and market based land re-parceling
2. Experiences with land re-parceling / land consolidation in Central and Eastern European countries during the last 15 years.
3. Practical experiences from land consolidation pilot projects in Lithuania, Armenia and Croatia.
4. Western European land consolidation practise.
5. Environmental impact assessment.

The training materials have been translated into Romanian language.

The class room training will be conducted through 5 training seminars spread over the 18 month project period and each time introducing the up-coming activities of the next period. According to the Project Implementation Plan (annex LRPP 1), the training seminars are tentatively scheduled for:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Training seminar:</i> | <i>October 2007</i> |
| 2. <i>Training seminar:</i> | <i>November 2007</i> |
| 3. <i>Training seminar:</i> | <i>March 2008</i> |
| 4. <i>Training seminar:</i> | <i>August 2008</i> |
| 5. <i>Training seminar:</i> | <i>October 2008</i> |

Each seminar (except the first) will include classroom training, practical demonstration (e.g. demonstration of landowner interviews and / or negotiations), and a presentation of the status for the work and experiences from each of the six teams.

First training seminar:

The first training seminar has been conducted on 10. October, 2007, immediately after the recruitment of the field teams. During the first seminar and the connected

project launch workshop, the FAO training units 1-4 together with additional units 1-3 were the basis for the training.

Second training seminar:

The second training seminar will be conducted in November 2007. During the second seminar FAO training units 3 and 4 will briefly be repeated. FAO units 5 and 6 will be presented together with additional units 4 and 5. Cases from the six pilots will be discussed.

Third training seminar:

The third training seminar is tentatively planned to be conducted in March 2008. During the third seminar FAO training units 7-9 will be presented. Cases from the six pilots will be discussed.

Fourth training seminar:

The fourth training seminar is tentatively planned to be conducted in August 2008. During the fourth seminar FAO training unit 9 will be briefly repeated and unit 10 will be presented. Cases from the six pilots will be discussed.

Fifth training seminar:

The fifth training seminar is tentatively planned to be conducted in October 2008. During the fifth and final seminar FAO training units 11 and 12 will be presented. Cases from the six pilots will be discussed.

On-going supervision of directly involved stakeholders and counterparts

A very important element in the proposed training and capacity building in relation to the land re-parceling project will be on-going supervision of the six field teams. Thorough supervision is an important precondition for successful project implementation.

In the day to day work in the six pilot locations each team member will have a clear line of communication with the project team (Moldovan team at national level and international experts). The deputy team leader, Mr. Dumitru Sevcenco, will together with MAFI (Mr. O. Horjan and Mr. I. Botnarenco) be responsible for the daily work in the pilot project locations. The international experts will visit the six pilot locations as

much as possible during the missions and give direct supervision to each of the local teams during the different steps of the project.

The pilot experience will develop a training module for land re-parceling that will serve as input for the preparation of a training program for the larger scale re-parceling activity at national level envisaged in the Government Program for Farm Consolidation.

Training and supervision of staff from institutions not directly involved in implementation of the six pilots

Two special training seminars for staff of local and central Government not directly involved in the implementation of the six pilots will be organized.

First training seminar:

The first training seminar for Government staff not directly involved in the pilot activities is tentatively planned to be conducted in February 2008. The one day seminar will 1) provide to the participants a comprehensive overview of the activities of the land re-parceling project, 2) the first experiences from the pilots, 3) experiences from similar pilot projects in other countries in Central and Eastern Europe and 4) Western European experiences with land re-parceling / land consolidation. An extract of FAO training materials will be used as well.

Second training seminar:

The second training seminar for Government staff not directly involved in the pilot activities is tentative planned to be conducted in November 2008. The seminar will disseminate experiences and results from the field activities in the six pilot locations together with recommendation for the scaling up of the pilot experiences.

International experts involved in the implementation of the training program

The team leader will be overall responsible for implementation of the training program and conduct most of the class room trainings. The international land management expert, Mr. David Egiashvili, will be involved in the implementation of the training program, mainly in relation to collecting data and information from the Cadastral Agency and the registration and implementation of land re-parceling agreements.

It is the proposal to involve extra international experts on topics where additional expertise is necessary. These topics are mainly:

- Land valuation (Mr. Jan Thaysen, Orbicon)
- Environmental impact assessment (Ms. Karina Kitnaes, Orbicon)
- Community area development planning and registration and implementation of land re-parceling agreements (additional input based on practical experiences from FAO pilot project in Armenia by Mr. Vahagn Grigorian, Armenia).

Project activity 7: Develop a public awareness campaign.

An important component in the initial stages of a land consolidation / re-parceling project is to provide information to a wide range of institutions, stakeholders and individuals about the project concept. The information will be targeted towards different audiences as part of the project implementation:

- Communities and local authorities in potential pilot areas (as part of the selection process)
- Communities and individuals in the 6 selected pilot sites
- Staff from relevant Government agencies and institutions.

Public awareness campaign during the selection of pilot sites

Information about the project has been an important part of the selection of six good pilot sites (see section Project activity 1). Information about objective of the project, expected outcome, main principles and selection criteria and process has been given as part of the selection process during meetings with local government (at raion and village level).

Project launch workshop

A project launch workshop was organized on 10. October, 2007, in the MAFI conference hall in Chisinau with around 60 participants from MAFI, cadastral agency, other Government institutions, the agricultural departments in raions with pilot villages, from the pilot villages and staff of the contractor (including international experts).

The purpose of the workshop was officially to launch the project and create awareness about the project concept and expected outcome.

Project brochure

A project brochure has been prepared during the inception period of the project . The main target group for the brochure is the local stakeholders (landowners, farmers, villagers and other stakeholders). The brochure also serves as a short comprehensive introduction to the project for all other interested groups. The brochure provides information about project objective and concept, expected outcome and timetable. It is available in both Romanian and English language.

Public awareness campaigns during implementation of the six land re-parceling pilots

Information to the six selected pilot communities is a crucial part of the project implementation in order to ensure the local participation and interest in the pilots from the beginning. The information will disseminate the above mentioned brochure mainly be given through a series of four workshops in each of the pilot communities (see Project Implementation Plan – annex LRPP 1).

The first workshop in each pilot community was organized immediately after the recruitment of the six field teams in October 2007. The international experts participated in the first village in **Sadova village on 11 October, 2007**. All villagers, landowners, stakeholders and local authorities were invited. This first village workshop explained project objectives, expected project outcome, implementation principles, and the sequences of the activities. The first village workshop launched the first activities in the area, the preliminary investigation with elaboration of an area development plan and interviews with landowners and other stakeholders (see section Project activity 10).

The second workshop in each pilot community is tentatively scheduled for January 2008. Again, the international experts will participate in the workshop in the first village. Main objectives are to present analysis of the collected data during the preliminary investigation and a first draft of the area development plan.

The third workshop is tentatively scheduled for March 2008. The main purpose is to present, discuss and hopefully reach consensus on the final area development plan (finalize project activity 10). The workshop will also launch the negotiation phase

(individual landowner negotiations, valuation approach and finalization of the re-allotment plan).

The fourth and final workshop in each pilot community is tentatively scheduled for August – September 2008 and will take place when the landowner negotiations have been finalized. The main objective will be to present the final re-allotment plan and inform about the subsequent registration and implementation of the agreed land transactions.

In addition, the landowners will be informed individually about the project concept during the landowner interviews as part of the preliminary investigation (see section Project activity 10) and again during the detailed landowner negotiations (see section Project activity 12).

Project activity 8: Assist the pilot communities to establish a local stakeholder committee in each of the project sites, and ensure that they are integrated in the process

The project implementation will be based on a participatory and bottom up approach. Establishment of a local stakeholder committee in each pilot site is an important part of the approach. The committee will in October or early November 2007 be elected at the first (of four planned) workshops in each pilot village. The overall task of the committee is to represent the general interest of the different types of landowners and villagers in the re-parceling design process. The committee is, as mentioned, an important part of the participatory and democratic approach and of the voluntary concept. The committee will thus serve as a safeguard, monitoring the negotiation and design process in each pilot site, to ensure that no-one is forced or put under pressure to participate against their interest or wish.

The committee of landowners will take an active part in project implementation mainly concerning more overall issues such as definition of sub-areas and design goals for these (see section Project activity 12) and the valuation process (see section Project activity 11). The main principles and “rules of the game” for the re-parceling design will also be discussed and agreed upon with the committee.

Project activity 9: Review and if necessary revise ownership maps for the baseline situation in each village (prepare Plan 1)

When dealing with an ownership situation, where several hundreds of landowners (each with 3, 4 or more parcels) in each village will have the possibility of participating in land re-parceling, it becomes essential to have the necessary tools to collect, structure, analyze and display the needed data. The basic data on “who owns what” can be provided by either the Territorial Cadastral Office (TCO) or by the Agency for Land relations and Cadastre (ALRC). The intended cooperation with the cadastre agency is described in section Project activity 4. It has been the experience during the inception phase that the available cadastre and register information in the villages (at the Primaria’s office) is not updated in five of six villages since 1999. Therefore, it is necessary to receive up-dated cadastral data (maps and register data) from the cadastral agency.

In order to have a tool that provides the needed overview for the planning process, and for the need of visualizing the situation for the landowners, it is necessary to prepare owner maps – Plan 1 - that are especially designed for the re-parceling project. These maps are based on the cadastral map, but have been refined by the use of different colors and / or patterns and serial numbers to identify the different landowners. It will most likely be necessary to sub-divide the cadastral map for the whole village into smaller geographical units in order to be able to identify the very small plots and their owners.

It is expected to use local short-term mapping and GIS experts from the cadastral agency (ALRC) to prepare the maps (Plan 1) before starting the preliminary investigation (Project activity 10). It is the intention of the contractor to contract ALRC to prepare the owner maps (Plan 1) for each of the six pilot villages. During the landowner interviews as part of the preliminary investigation (see section Project activity 10), each field team will verify the information on the map through the interviews with the landowners. Final versions of Plan 1 will be prepared based on this verification.

Project activity 10: Conduct preliminary investigations and prepare and disseminate area development plans for each site

Project activity 10 is one of the most complex activities of the project with several activities going on in the pilot villages at the same time. The two main elements are:

- Interviews with individual landowners and stakeholders
- Elaboration of community area development plan

Figure 1 illustrates the combination of individual - and community interests.

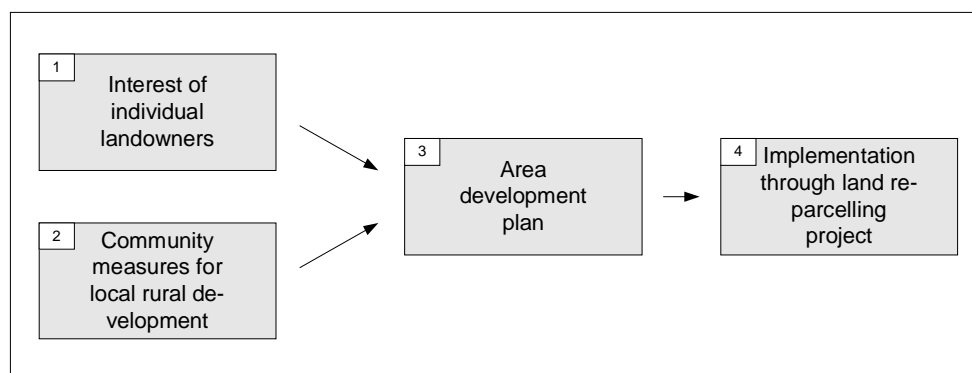


Figure 1.

Interviews with landowners and other stakeholders

Based on the elaborated owner structure (register information and map – Plan 1), the local project team in each of the six pilot sites will interview the landowners and other stakeholders (including leaseholders). The purpose of the interviews is to collect data about the local agricultural structure (production data and user data) and to identify the individual landowners initial interest in the land re-parcelling project (willing to participate or not, sell land, buy land, exchange land, lease land in or out). Since the project concept is completely voluntary, it is most important to discuss and explain the project concept with the individual landowners and observe their interest in participation.

It will be a special challenge for the six local project teams in a relatively short time period (November 2007 – March 2008) to conduct several hundred interviews. In practice, the landowners can be invited to the Primaria's office (local project office) in order to reduce the time consume.

Output of the interviews will be a file on each landowner with register information about the land parcels owned and initial wishes for the landowner's participation in the project (filled in interview form). An interview form will be developed by the contractor immediately after the project inception period. Thematic maps can be prepared such as:

- User maps (the user of each land parcel)
- Land mobility map (map indicating parcels that the owner is willing to sell or exchange)

The preparation of the draft re-parceling design (see section Project activity 12) will be based on the information collected during the landowner interviews.

Focus group discussions

As part of the participatory approach, a number (3-5) of focus groups will be established in each of the six pilot sites comprising members of different categories (e.g. women farmers, part-time farmers, subsistence farmers, commercial farmers, etc.).

Group discussions are important supplements to interviews with individuals as different (and sometimes dissenting) views on the same issue can be expressed by different people and can be discussed subsequently by the entire group. The local design teams should facilitate the discussions. Group discussions are also an instrument to ensure influence from the weaker groups (e.g. women and subsistence farmers) on the project design.

Community Area Development Plan

Elaboration of a community area development plan is an integrated part of the six land re-parceling pilot projects. Land re-parceling in the Moldovan context is seen as part of a broader rural development “package”. The main target group of the project, the smaller family farmers, is facing a large variety of problems. Re-parceling alone (e.g. reduction of fragmentation and enlarged farm sizes) can not stand alone. Elaboration of an area development plan for the pilot communities defines a local rural development context in each of the pilot sites in which the land re-parceling project will be implemented. The area development plans will be prepared over a period of 5 months (October 2007 – March 2008) in parallel with the landowner interviews (see section *Interviews with landowners and other stakeholders*).

The community area development plan will be prepared in each of the pilot areas during and after a series of three public workshops for the villagers and local leaders (see section Project activity 7). The main focus will be on change of land use (immediate changes and medium-long term changes). Elaboration of the plan is an iterative process with the following steps:

- Preparation of a plan that shows the current land use (baseline)
- Draft land use plan
- Final land use plan

It is the objective of the exercise through a participatory approach to seek and reach consensus in the community about the proposed changes in the land use / area development plan. The main tool for this is the above mentioned series of three workshops, consultations with the Primaria's office and other local leaders and also the input from the individual landowners and stakeholders from the conducted interviews. The process will identify local obstacles for development and try to address solutions to the problems, which will vary from community to community. A few examples illustrate the range of possible local planning issues:

- Fragmentation of land parcels
- Too small farm sizes for cost-effective production
- Lack of infrastructure (rural roads and access to parcels from roads)
- Dysfunction of irrigation system
- Erosion problems
- Issues of nature and environmental protection
- Weak marketing of local agricultural products
- Lack of cold storage facilities
- Need for enlargement of resident areas of the community
- Need for enlargement of the cemetery
- Others

The output of the project activity is the community area development plan with immediate, medium- and long term measures for local development. The subsequent land re-parceling projects will not fully implement the area development plan but they will support the immediate changes of land use and try to re-structure the owner- and user structure to the identified measures for local rural development.

Project activity 11: Develop and put in place an approach for valuation of land in the project areas.

Valuation of the land in the pilot project areas is a core question in the implementation of land re-parceling projects. The overall purpose of valuation is to find the market price for each of the land parcels in the project area. The existence of

a land market is a precondition for application of valuation methods. If the land market is weak (only one or very few potential buyers for each plot offered for sale) the price can be negotiated for each land plot directly between the seller and the buyer. This, however, is very time consuming and also has a limiting influence on the outcome of the project. Detailed valuation method and procedures will be developed, discussed and decided after the preliminary investigation (see section Project activity 10). The elected committee of stakeholders (see section Project activity 8) will participate in the valuation process. It is also a possibility to contract local valuers on a short-time basis. An international land valuation expert will participate in the training program in relation to land valuation (see section Project activity 6) and supervise the valuation in the pilot sites.

Project activity 12: Prepare and publish draft re-parceling design in each pilot village

Elaboration of a draft re-parceling design will be done through detailed negotiations with the involved landowners, farmers and other stakeholders and thus directly continue project activity 10.

The preparation of the draft re-parceling design is scheduled for 5½ months of the project period (March – September 2008) (see annex LRPP 1). It is now the time to discuss with each landowner in details his or her wishes for the project: Which land parcels to sell, exchange or buy and subsequently in the best way for as many of the landowners as possible, to discuss and develop the first draft of the re-parceling design.

A method to make all the available information operational is for the local design team to break down the project area into several sub-areas, each defined by natural boundaries or land use in the field. Based on the above mentioned information, the design team will, together with the committee of stakeholders, identify measures for the re-parceling design in each of the sub-areas. Examples of such design measures in sub-areas can be numerous and may include:

- To amalgamate land parcels for a commercial family farmer to buy (enlarged farm size)
- Area for small peasant farms (reduction of fragmentation)
- Area with public interest (for example area for planting of trees to protect against erosion).

The draft re-parceling design in each sub-area must be tightly coordinated with the design in the rest of the sub-areas. The use of sub-areas will also allow the local design team (three people) each to work on the draft design in different parts of the community and in this way use the available human resources in the best possible way.

The negotiations phase will be an open, transparent and democratic process, where the local design team will pay the same interest to the wishes of all the landowners. At a certain stage the design team will most likely realize, that it is not possible to offer the optimal solution to each and every of the landowners and the design team will have to make decisions whether to offer a certain solution to one or the other landowner. Again, it is crucial that such decisions are legitimate and based on objective criteria. The elected committee of stakeholders will be involved in the definition of such “rules of the game”. A normal principle in land re-parceling design is that landowners whom will exchange land have a preference before landowners, whom are “only” willing to buy. This is a tool to preserve the “land mobility” for as long as possible and let as many landowners as possible benefit from the process.

The public land reserve, if available in the village, will be used to catalyze the planning process. Based on the experiences in the pilot villages during the inception period, it can be expected that several landowners in each of the six villages will be interested in selling their land parcels during the project since they are not engaged in farming activities. It is expected that the land mobility in the pilot villages mainly will come from these sales and not so much from the limited public land reserve.

Project activity 13: Prepare final re-parceling plans (Plan 2).

The main output of the individual landowner negotiations is the final re-allotment plan – Plan 2. The final design contains the best possible solutions for the majority of landowners based on the given pre-conditions and the landowners’ voluntary participation.

The final stages of the re-parceling design will address both the owner structure and the user structure. The method will be to improve the owner structure as much as possible and then subsequently try to complement the result by facilitating new lease agreements or changes in existing lease agreements. If for example one farmer has amalgamated a number of land parcels except one or a few parcels, where the

owner is neither willing to sell or exchange, he may be willing to consider to lease out the parcel. The process is illustrated in figure 2.

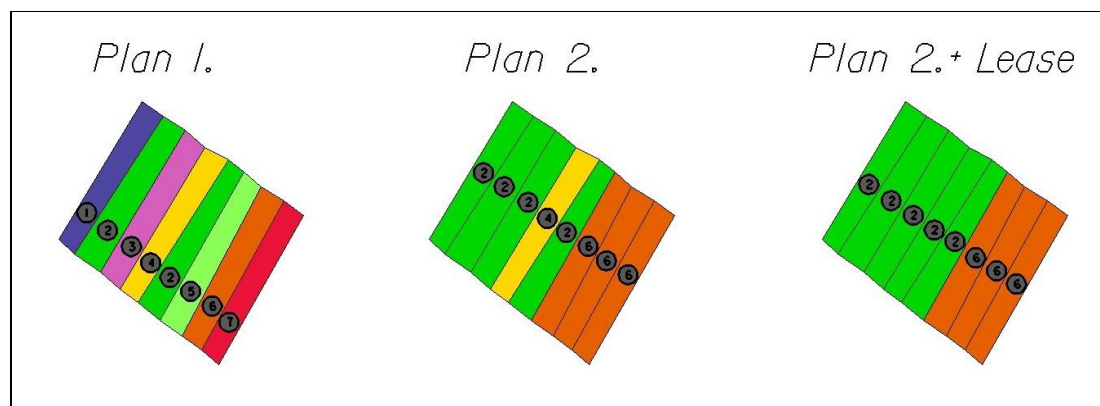


Figure 2: Illustration of the design process

The individual negotiations with each of the landowners will be finalized during the last negotiation phase (August – September 2008). Each landowner will either sign a land re-parceling agreement or decide not to participate in the project.

A concept for a land re-parceling agreement to be used in the project will be developed latest at the beginning of the activity. Since the pilot projects are implemented without special land consolidation / re-parceling legislation, the legal status of such an agreement form is a declaration of intent. The form specifies the participation of each owner including cadastral no. and size of land parcels sold and purchased and also the amount of money, the owners will pay or receive. Based on the total sum of agreement forms signed by the participating landowners, a summary of agreements will be prepared to give an overview of the transactions in each re-parceling pilot project together with the new owner map – Plan 2. Based on the agreement forms, signed by the participating landowners, the specified transactions will be registered and implemented following the modified LPSP procedures (see section Project activity 14).

Project activity 14: Develop and apply simplified procedures for registration and implementation of agreements

The cadastral registration is one of the main outputs of every land re-parceling project and the specific procedures are often different in various countries. In Moldova there is an existing procedure according to the land code for normal sales and purchases of immovable properties such as agricultural land. In an ordinary land

transaction in Moldova (non land re-parceling) there are different steps from the time when an agreement is made between a seller and a buyer and until the buyer receives a new title. Normally land transactions involve the participation of a notary.

A special simplified land registration procedure for multiple purchases and selling of land was developed as part of the USAID funded Land Privatization Support project (LPSP) between 2004 and 2006. The main purpose of the LPSP has been to correct the errors that were made in registration of private immovable property during the privatization program. During the LPSP program it became clear, that there was a need for a simplified and cheaper transaction procedure in the situation of mass purchase of land. For that reason a simplified land consolidation registration procedure was developed within the frames of the existing land code. The two main differences to the normal procedures are that in the LPSP procedure, more than one seller typically will be on each contract, and that the notaries function is being taken care of by the Primaria's office. A number of mass purchase consolidation projects were implemented in several villages in Moldova with funding from the SPSP project.

In the re-parceling pilot project these so-called LPSP-procedures will be the fundament for changing ownership of agricultural land plots. The project will try to develop the simplified procedures further in order to make them cheaper and even more flexible.

Project activity 15: Assist local stakeholders and landowners in registration process and obtaining of new land titles

During the final stages of the project period (November 2008 – February 2009) the six local teams will based on the procedures developed under project activity 14 (see section Project activity 14) assist the local landowners and stakeholders in the registration of the land transactions agreed with the landowners individually (from signing land re-parceling agreements). As an important outcome of the project, the landowners will obtain new land titles to the parcels participating in the project.

Project activity 16: Organize two study tours in one western and one eastern European country with successful experiences in land re-parceling / land consolidation

Two study tours will be planned, each for a group of up to 12 people and each of the duration of one week. The first study tour is tentatively planned for May 2008 and will go to an Eastern European country with successful land consolidation / land re-

parceling pilot experiences. The first study tour will most likely go to Armenia or Lithuania.

The second study tour is tentatively planned for September 2008 and will go to a Western European country with a successful tradition for implementation of land consolidation project under a national program. The second study tour is proposed to go to Denmark. The purpose is to see land re-parceling / consolidation in various contexts of agriculture and land use planning.

The idea is that the first study tour will be concentrated on pilot experiences from a country with similar post-Soviet background as Moldova. The second study tour shall give an impression of the longer term potentials in the Governments program of farm consolidation. The aim is to develop into an instrument for re-organization of land ownership and land use in order to facilitate a variety of needs in the development of the agricultural sector and rural development in a broader context.

Project activity 17: Describe implementation experiences and recommend national level approach

This is the activity where all experiences in the project will be documented and expressed in a national approach to recommend further re-parceling activities (or turn it down). The pilot experiences of the project will feed into the preparation of the next steps of the Government Program for Farm Consolidation with recommendations for future re-parceling procedures.

This project activity will be implemented in two phases, the first in March to May 2008 after the finalization of the preliminary investigations (project activity 10). The second will be implemented as the last project activity in December 2008 – February 2009. The final project experiences will be disseminated at a final project workshop tentatively planned for January 2009 at the end of the project period.

**Avian Influenza Control and Human Pandemic
Preparedness and Response (AIHP)**

Avian Influenza Control and Human Pandemic Preparedness and Response (AIHP)

BACKGROUND

Outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) began in several Southeast Asian countries in 2003 and spread to Europe in 2005. Significantly for Moldova, outbreaks in the neighboring Danube delta region of Romania and in the Crimea peninsula of the Ukraine in 2005 obliged governments to cull (kill) poultry.

In November 2005, concerned governments, technical agencies, and donors met in Geneva to plan an international response to the risks that Avian Influenza will harm human health and cause large-scale economic losses. In January 12, 2006, the World Bank's Board of Directors approved up to \$US 500 million in financing for the Global Program for Avian Influenza (GPAI) that will assist eligible countries. The GPAI is an Adapted Program Loan (APL) that operates horizontally, across countries. Also in January, governments and donors met in Beijing, China and pledged \$US 1.9 billion to the fight against Avian Influenza.

Moldova meets the criteria set in the GPAI document for a "country at risk". To date, Moldova has not suffered an outbreak of Avian Influenza, though it is at significant risk, since two nations on its borders, Ukraine and Romania, suffered outbreaks. Moreover, the Government demonstrated its commitment to the fight against Avian Influenza through policy statements, through preparation of formal plans, and through expenditure and commitment of funds from the national budget.

Financing Agreement between the Republic of Moldova and the International Development Association regarding assistance in financing the Avian Influenza Control and Human Pandemic Preparedness & Response Project was signed on June 16, 2006, ratified by the Parliament of Moldova on July 29, 2006 and promulgated by the President of the Republic of Moldova on August 3, 2006. The Project was declared effective by the International Development Association on September 12, 2006.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The Project is part of the "Global Program for Avian Influenza Control and Human Pandemic Preparedness and Response". The overall objective of the Project is to minimize the threat posed to humans by HPAI. To achieve this, the Project will

support surveillance for outbreaks of such diseases, preparation for outbreaks, and control of outbreaks among humans and animals.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

Component 1: Animal Health

- 1A Animal disease surveillance & diagnosis
- 1B Animal HPAI control and outbreak containment
- 1C Compensation Fund

Component 2: Human Health

- 2A Human health capacity building
- 2B Human HPAI testing
- 2C Human health system response

Component 3: Public Information and Awareness

Component 4: Implementation support and monitoring & evaluation

PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Component 1: Animal Health

ANIMAL DISEASE SURVEILLANCE & DIAGNOSIS

1. Migratory Bird Monitoring

Migratory birds, and particularly waterfowl, pose a major risk of spreading the H5N1 virus, the causative agent of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), from one geographic area to others. Moldova lies along the Eastern European flyway, with major spring and fall migrations of birds along the Prut and Dnjestr rivers. The territory of Moldova needs to be considered in context of the passing emigrational ways in Black Sea region, Eastern Europe and particularly in Ukraine.

Given the potential risk of H5N1 introduction into Moldova by migratory birds, it is essential to obtain and maintain reliable and up-to-date information on the incidence and characteristics of migratory bird presence in Moldova and to continue regular monitoring. This entails, firstly, a concise and systematic compilation and presentation of the information gathered during the past ten years, to be followed, secondly, by a more comprehensive investigation of migratory bird behavior at present (i.e., in 2007-2008).

In the middle of July, it was signed the contract (Contract nr. 2/C/2007/056630) between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Safety and the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova regarding the study of migratory birds in the Republic of Moldova.

At the end of September, there were received the **Initial Report** on the inventory of existing information on migratory birds (in Romanian and English), and the **Draft Report** from the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova.

- Initial Report contains general and introductive information about the migration of birds in Republic of Moldova, the most important species that have been observed on our territory.
- Draft Report contains information about:
 - The aquatic birds and waders, their migrations and wintering on the Republic of Moldova territory,
 - Study methods of birds' migrations,
 - Short abstract of birds' migration studies in Moldova,
 - Importance of the birds' migration study results for the prophylaxis of Avian Influenza.

2. Modernization of veterinary laboratories

To strengthen diagnostic capacity, the RCVD and its two satellite laboratories is in the process of renovation. The main investments are in essential equipment necessary to confirm the presence of HPAI in animals.

After the organized shopping for laboratory equipment acquisition (ELISA IMMUNO-ANALYSER and MICROSCOPE) in June, it was selected the company for Elisa Immuno-Analyser delivery (INTERMED SRL, from the Republic of Moldova). In August, selected company delivered laboratory equipment at the Republican Center for Veterinary Diagnosis (Elisa Reader DTX 880, Elisa Incubator Stat-fax 220, Automatic Dozatron 10-100 mcl, Automatic Dozatron 100-1000mcl, Automatic Dozatron 1-10 mcl).

Civil engineer selected for laboratory refurbishment, Ion Raileanu, elaborated the Plan for Satellite Laboratory from Orhei reconstruction, the Plan for Satellite Laboratory from Drochia reconstruction and the Plan for Central Laboratory reconstruction and renovation. He calculated the approximate prices of these works and presented them in his semi-annual Report:

- Satellite Laboratory renovation (Drochia) - \$88 thousand;
- New module projection and construction (Drochia) - \$146 thousand;
- Satellite Laboratory renovation (Cahul) - \$196 thousand.

ANIMAL HPAI CONTROL AND OUTBREAK CONTAINMENT

The implementation of HPAI outbreak containment actions is supported and financed by the project.

A real-time simulation exercise was prepared and took place in the period of August 6-10, 2007, in Anenii-Noi rayon, village Chetrosu and tried to involve all the state's institutions that have responsibilities in the eradication of possible avian influenza outbreaks in the country. The official opening of the seminar took place in Chisinau and was chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

The Seminar and Simulation Exercise that took place in the Republic of Moldova was necessary taking into consideration the geographical location that represents the border between EU and Eastern European countries, mentioned in the European legislation as third countries. In the international epidemiologic context, taking in consideration the Avian Influenza Report, the central veterinary services from the Republic of Moldova must demonstrate their abilities of rapidly intervene and control an outbreak disease, contributing to the prevention of spread of Avian Influenza. More than that, taking into consideration that it never faced this kind of epidemiological situations there is the risk of not applying the legal provisions in force and not involving all the decision making factors from the Republic of Moldova, because most of the times it is considered that Avian influenza is in the strict responsibility of the veterinarian , which constitutes a major error.

The simulation exercise of avian influenza was the only method to confirm that the prophylaxis and fighting against Avian Influenza can be performed only by accomplishing the whole complex of economic/organizational, sanitary and veterinary special measures. This can be accomplished only by a common effort of all the component ministries and institutions of the Republican Antiepidemic Extraordinary Commission.

By the Avian Influenza Simulation Exercise in the Republic of Moldova the following major objectives were followed:

- Establishing and knowledge of the participants about the central and district Command Chain in the Republic of Moldova;

- Knowledge by the participants of the legislative provisions in force on diagnosis, surveillance and fighting of avian influenza;
- Inter-ministerial and inter-institutional collaboration on central, district and local level;
- Training of the district and municipal chiefs epidemiologists so as to be able to send forward the information and train all the territorial veterinary structures;
- Rapid intervention with active participation of the institutions and departments that are part of the Republican Antiepidemic Extraordinary Commission and District Antiepidemic Extraordinary Commission for preventing the disease spread and preventing its transmission to the population;
- The ability in setting up the most efficient measures of avian influenza eradication according to the actual European legislation;
- The transparency of actions and collaboration with the international forums in order to gain trust and develop trade with member states of EU and with other countries.

More than that, the participants of the simulation exercise had to prove their capacity of:

- Analyzing the situation of a rapid change of the disease;
- Taking decisions on practical aspects on disease eradication measures as depopulation of infected livestock, destruction of infected carcasses, cleaning and disinfection procedures as well as strengthening the restrictions on movement;
- Taking action and coordinate the eradication measures, control and prevention of the disease together with other official institutions and private organizations;
- Evaluating the control measures from the national legislation in force;
- Using the contingency plans as well as the operational manuals; this means being familiar with the working procedures during outbreaks and using the formulas created for disease notification, evaluation and compensations for poultry livestock, sending the specimens for laboratory examinations, restricting the measures etc.

For the first time, in Avian Influenza Simulation Exercise, on the territory of the Republic, were implicated all ministries and institutions, excepting Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Transport. Also took part European Union representatives. In Avian Influenza simulation exercise took part chief-epidemiologists from all rayons and cities from the country which is very important for: the instructive and demonstrative character of the exercise, communication between districts, the application of the same surveillance and control measures for avian influenza. The action was real! Every step of the simulation exercise was carried out properly: the protection equipment was used during the action (although the environment temperature exceeded 39 degrees Celsius) birds were euthanized and incinerated, disinfections were carried out, compensations were given to the owners, etc. Through this inter-ministerial and inter-institutional collaboration were proved that Avian Influenza is not only the responsibility of veterinaries, but it is a responsibility of all state institutions. The participants, no matter their specialization, demonstrated a great interest to acquire all the necessary knowledge for managing an Avian Influenza outbreak. The participants were offered housing and food, which is an important aspect that should not be neglected even if the evolution of such a disease is a "crises situation".

Between September, 26-27 took place an Avian Influenza Simulation Exercise Workshop, organized by World Health Organization, Health Protection Agency and World Bank.

General purpose of this simulation exercise workshop was:

- To fortify the level of preparedness in case of Avian Influenza outbreaks on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.
- The objectives of this Avian Influenza Simulation Exercise Workshop were:
- To examine the way of interaction and communication among veterinary sector, public health sector and other associated authorities;
- To examine Public and Animal Health components from the Contingent Plans;
- To analyze the role and responsibilities of veterinary and public health sectors in case of Avian Influenza outbreak;
- To examine the way of communication with mass-media and with the public during Avian Influenza outbreak;
- To examine the methods of gathering information and supervision;

- To examine the HPAI control methods.

At this simulation exercise workshop took part 47 participants from the country and 4 international experts:

John Simpson (Health protection Agency Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response),

Liz Turner (Health protection Agency Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response),

Hilary Moulds (Health protection Agency Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response),

Ana Paula Coutinho (Regional Office for Europe World Health Organization).

OTHER ACTIVITIES

In the middle of September, between September, 17-21, 2007, took place a working visit in Ukraine. The aim of the visit was the ***Theoretical-Practical International Conference on Poultry***, which was unfolded in Sudac, Ukraine. The official trip took place at the invitation of Poultry Association of Ukraine.

The most important tackling problems were:

- The level of Ukrainian poultry development;
- The major problems in poultry development;
- Avian Influenza monitorization program in Ukraine;
- New methods of fighting against infectious diseases;
- New kinds of disinfectants and their usage (*Ecocide-C*);
- New kinds of vaccines in New Castle and Avian Influenza supervision, etc.

Component 2: Human Health

GENERAL CONTEXT

For successful implementation of the project objectives taking into considerations the World Bank (WB) mission recommendations the following tasks were performed by the national counterparts:

1. The composition of the rapid response team in compliance with WHO recommendations was revised. In accordance with the NCPM order nr. 58 from 15.06.2007 two rapid response teams were established in the Chisinau

Municipality with the following composition: 1 epidemiologist, 1 epidemiologist assistant, 1 disinfectionist, 1 disinfectionist assistant;

2. The list of the necessary equipment for rapid response team was established and approved by the General Director of the NCPM;
3. The Terms of Reference (TORs) and Operating Guidelines for Rapid Response Teams, based on WHO recommendations were prepared and approved by the General Director of the NCPM;
4. The technical specifications for disinfectant product were revised and approved;
5. The agreement for laboratory testing of suspected HPAI specimens with WHO Reference laboratory in the UK was formalized.

HUMAN HEALTH CAPACITY BUILDING SUB-COMPONENT

A number of standard operating procedures (SOPs), as a key task and the foundation for an adequate response of the public health care system to the threat of HPAI were updated and elaborated by the team from the National Center for Preventive Medicine (NCPM) and Component Coordinator (CC). In accordance with the WB mission recommendations all national documents and guidelines for Human cases of AI and Pandemic Preparedness before being presented to the Minister of Health for formal approval were translated in English in order to be reviewed by an international consultant in accordance with available international standards and guidelines. The TORs for translator were prepared and the translator Ms. N. Culava was engaged. She is responsible for the translation (English/Romanian and Romanian/English) of the materials related to the regulatory system and Standard Operating Procedures under Human health component and of other project's documents as required by the project management. The translated English version of these documents was sent to the WHO expert for reviewing.

The WB mission emphasized the necessity to conduct the simulation exercise of the eventual outbreak of avian influenza. WHO supported technically and financially the simulation exercise involving both vet and human health sides by contracting Health Protection Agency (UK), which is collaborating with WHO on this issue. The desk-top simulation exercise was held on 26-27 September, in Chisinau. The aim of the desk-top simulation exercise was to enhance preparedness and capacity of Moldova to face outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in animal and human populations.

The objectives were the following:

1. Explore the interaction, co-ordination and communication between the veterinary and health sectors and other associated authorities;
2. Explore animal and human health components of contingency plans;
3. Explore the roles and responsibilities of veterinary and health sectors during an outbreak;
4. Explore media and public communications during an outbreak;
5. Explore the lines of communication between local and central authorities;
6. Explore data gathering and surveillance;
7. Explore the operational measures in containing an HPAI.

In accordance with the order nr. 369 – d from 14.09.2007 43 participants attended this event. There were the representatives from the following ministries and institutions:

1. Ministry of Agriculture;
2. Ministry of Health;
3. National Centre of Preventive Medicine;
4. National Veterinary Centre;
5. Department of Emergency Situations from the Ministry of Internal Affairs;
6. Ministry of Environmental Protection;
7. Infectious Disease Hospital;
8. Primary Health Care;
9. Rayon Hospital;
10. Rayon Centre for Preventative Medicine;
11. Rayon State Veterinary Department;
12. Communicable Disease Consultants;
13. Republican Central Veterinary Laboratory;
14. National Viral Laboratory;
15. Head of Rayon.

The Component Coordinator (CC) has elaborated the TORs for a qualified logistic company in event management. The ToRs were approved by the national counterparts. The selection committee selected the company Age Quod Agis SRL that provided logistical and administrative support in the organization of the integrated desktop simulation exercise.

The representatives from the WHO, UNICEF, Health Protection Agency participated as external observers in this simulation exercise. The WHO experts are preparing a “lessons learned” document, which will be distributed to all ministries whose representatives attended the exercise and to all participants in order to insure the

continuity of the initiated process of enhancing the preparedness and capacity of Moldova to face outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in animal and human populations.

The CC in close collaborations with national counterparts elaborated the TORs for an International Consultant in Infection Control Practices and Clinical Management who will be responsible for enhancing HPAI Prevention and Preparedness Capability through review and upgrade of the national documents and guidelines for Human cases of AI and Pandemic Preparedness in accordance with available international standards and guidelines, with focus on clinical management of possible human cases of H5N1, field investigation readiness and practices, surveillance and alert system, isolation practices in healthcare facilities, prevention of nosocomial infections and waste management, correct use of personal protective equipment and other infection control related actions including social distancing measures in the context of outbreak preparedness. The TORs were approved by the national counterparts. The CAPMU initiated the selection process.

Information technology system for surveillance

The new version of the Emergence Note 058 was translated in English and sent to the WB Information technology (IT) expert for the preparation the bidding documentation. The bidding documentations are being revised by the WB IT experts.

The TORs for the IT specialist were prepared and approved by the national counterparts. Three candidates applied for this position. The selection committee evaluated the files and after a detailed review the consideration has been given to Mr M. Bortnic, who according to the documentation presented was the most experienced applicant. In compliance with Project Operational Manual the contract must be signed by the Minister of Health. The engaged IT specialist will be responsible for "Improved Surveillance System" system design, including organizational reengineering processes and system relevance to project stakeholders' needs and assuring that development team(s) work in full capacity and in good cooperation with institutional/government team(s) and project stakeholders.

HUMAN HPAI TESTING SUB-COMPONENT

The CAPMU initiated the selection process of a design company of Intensive Care Unit and of the proposed new annex for HPAI diagnosis. Three companies have presented the files in accordance with the TORs presented for the bidding process. The selection committee selected the EuroprojectDesign company. Now the CAPMU

ask Bank's No Objection to select EuroprojectDesign company under CQ selection and to ask for technical and financial proposals from them.

The national counterparts prepared and sent the official letter to the City Hall to ask for an additional territory for a new module, because the existing one was not sufficient for building and because there were underground high voltage electrician lines on the proposed territory. When the real size of the available territory are known, the counterparts will be able to prepare the technical specifications for laboratory equipment in accordance with available space and be sure that this equipment will fit in the special rooms.

The national laboratory specialists together with the CC are preparing the technical specifications for all necessary laboratory equipment in accordance with WHO mission recommendations.

In response to the National Viral Laboratory request to update them on the status of global shipment project supported by WHO through World Courier WHO Local country Office provided the following information in order to benefit from WHO Influenza Global Shipment Project:

1. Contact the world Courier Headquarter and send the filled booking form. Meanwhile a copy of the form should be sent to WHO Geneva and WHO Country Office;
2. Collect and package the samples as indicated in the respective guidelines. Important packing should be performed by a IATA certified person;
3. The National Centre of Preventive Medicine (through WHO Country Office) has received the limited amount of PPE and necessary packing equipment to pack the samples as per guidelines;
4. World Courier Romania through its local agent in Moldova (Quehenberger, Moldova: +37322 52 44 27, http://www.quehenberger-hellmann.md/9426_EN.62E9D6912152821) will provide the remaining necessary components of the package (dry ice and liquid nitrogen if needed), will be responsible for filling the necessary forms per IATA guidelines and also they are responsible for the shipment process to the WHO international reference laboratory.

Two participants from the Republic of Moldova attended the training on “shipment of biohazard samples in accordance with IATA regulations” in Russia, passed successfully the exam and were IATA certificated.

HUMAN HEALTH SYSTEM RESPONSE SUB-COMPONENT

Personal Protective Equipment

The Personal Protective Equipment was supplied to the NCPM. The national counterparts prepared the distribution list. In accordance with this list the PPE was distributed to the rapid response teams, ICU and Virological Laboratory.

Disinfection Equipments for the rapid response teams

The technical specifications (TSs) for the disinfectant product were revised. It was decided to procure 250 Kg or L of a disinfectant product for use by the rapid response teams, 100 Kg or L for use in the National Viral Laboratory and 150 Kg or L for use in the Infectious Diseases Hospital “T. Ciorba”.

The approved version of the TSs was sent to CAMPU to initiate the procurement process. CAMPU initiated it. Only one company presented the proposal that is why the announcement will be re-advertised for the selection of new offers.

80 Manually Powered Backpack Pressure Sprayers with capacity – 10-15 L and 80 One Hand Pressure Sprayers with capacity – 2 L were procured. All the disinfection equipments were provided to the NCPM by the SRL “Belnis”. Two Manually Powered Backpack Pressure Sprayers and two One Hand Pressure Sprayers were distributed to the rapid response teams in each rayon in accordance with the Ministry of Health distribution list.

Medical Services

Seasonal influenza vaccines for risk groups

It was decided to procure 18000 doses of the seasonal vaccine. Three companies have presented the offering documentations in accordance with the technical specifications presented for the bidding process. The Selection Committee revised these proposals. The SRL “Dita Estfarm” was selected as a winner. The contract between the SRL “Dita Estfarm” and CAMPU was signed. In accordance with this contract these vaccines will be supplied to the NCPM no later than the end of October.

Vehicle, equipment and consumables for 3 mobile Intense Care (IC) ambulances

Three companies presented the offering documentations in accordance with the technical specifications presented for the bidding process. The SRL “Rumeon” was selected as a winner. The contract between the “Rumeon” and CAMPU was signed.

In accordance with this contract the delivery of these ambulances is expected by the end of September 2007.

Laptop and Multimedia Projector

The TSs for Laptop and Multimedia Projector were prepared and approved by the national counterparts. The CAPMU initiated the procurement process.

Component 3: Public Information and Awareness

On the basis of the contract signed between the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, UNICEF started implementing the public information and awareness plan which includes the main aspects related to prevention, preparedness and response to highly pathogenic avian influenza in order to create awareness to public opinion of the risks of HPAI (broadcasting of TV and radio ads, dissemination of flyers and information bulletings among risk groups, training of target group at regional level etc.)

RENEWABLE ENERGY FROM AGRICULTURAL WASTES (REAW)

RENEWABLE ENERGY FROM AGRICULTURAL WASTES

INTRODUCTION

The GEF/WB Renewable Energy from Agricultural Wastes (REAW) was declared effective on 7 July, 2005, Grant Agreement being signed between the Consolidated Agricultural Projects Management Unit, acting as an executing agency on behalf of Republic of Moldova, and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, acting as an Implementing Agency of the Global Environment Facility, set fourth the amount totaling \$972,920 to be allocated from GEF Fund within a three years period.

The overall total of the REAW is as follows:

| FINANCING PLAN (US\$) | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| GEF PROJECT/COMPONENT | |
| Project | 972,920 |
| PDF A* | 25,000 |
| SUB-TOTAL GEF | 997,920 |
| CO-FINANCING** | |
| IBRD/IDA/IFC | |
| Government | 1,434,950 |
| Bilateral | |
| NGOs | |
| Others | 219,388 |
| <i>Sub-Total Co-financing:</i> | <i>1,654,338</i> |
| <i>Total Project Financing:</i> | <i>2,652,258</i> |
| | |

The ultimate goal of the REAW Project is to provide a foundation for a broad and efficient use of biomass in substitution for imported fossil fuels (coal), acting as a catalyst for the introduction and promotion of the use of primary agricultural wastes (biomass) to fuel energy generation using efficient technologies.. Therefore, the project will assist the Government of Moldova to:

- i. Overcoming existing barriers to the update of biomass technologies by providing examples of best practice (demonstration units) in the use of biomass fuelled energy systems as a viable alternative to gas, oil and coal and as a sustainable means of addressing the energy supply problems facing rural communities and agro-enterprises. Demonstration systems would be of a size, scale and cost appropriate for wide replication in rural areas. This would be supported by access to information, technical

support and a fund to cover the incremental capital cost in installation of biomass-fuelled systems;

- ii. Encouraging development of straw bale market and further replication among the agro-enterprises of the biomass production and selling, after the project ends;
- iii. Additional public buildings, but those implemented by the project, switching to biomass heating system, in base of the learned lessons and gathered results within the project progress;
- iv. Reducing additional implementation costs persistent existence of which are caused by the fact of brand new, untested and totally untrustworthy technology in Moldova: renewable energy from agricultural wastes;
- v. Promote a broad public awareness campaign and replication strategy.

Based on that, the following Project components are:

A. Biomass Energy Demonstration Units

This component of the project will consist of installation and operation of biomass fuelled heating systems in public buildings in rural communities and one demonstration unit within the Biomass Center in Chisinau, capital of Moldova, with a total capacity of 3,000 kW in 7-10 installations:

- Dismantling of existing systems;
- Construction work: preparation of boiler rooms, including preparation for connection of building with heating system;
- Upgrade of the heating systems for compatibility with biomass based system;
- Supply and installation of new boiler plants on a turn-key basis.

This component will state the 'Moldova's Reference Design' for biomass based heating systems based upon an 'average rural community' of about 1000 households and 1200Ha of surrounding arable land. It will clearly demonstrate the reference capacity of the sites; the modularity of the site components; the investment requirements; the raw material treatment and logistics; the energy distribution system; the cost and maintenance characteristics; the cost benefit analyses as well as social-economic and environmental impact.

B. Biomass production and fuel cycle support

This component of the project is designated to construct and create a full biomass chain supply, aiming to transfigure biomass agriculture wastes, often lost and into a sustainable market product and a suitable thermal energy raw material.

The main scope of the component consists in continuation of biomass production, even when the project will be finished. This will be achieved by a range of financial measures provided by the project including:

- 7-10 grants accorded to selected best score agro-enterprises for biomass equipment purchase;
- Financial lease arrangements which will allow to mitigate the high price investment related to the biomass equipment procurement;
- Constant contract arrangements aiming to get together the buyer and the seller of this specific product – biomass material.

Shortly this component includes:

- Supply of baling and bale handling systems to agro-enterprises, according to the bale module required, through grants and leasing arrangements. The project will try provide in most of the cases the module size of 250kg or above;
- Develop the commercial infrastructure to produce, promote, market and sell biomass as an alternative heating source;
- To create a transaction based market for biomass fuel (straw) on the basis of supply contracts for heating systems in rural communities;
- Leasing contract finalization between agro-enterprises and leasing company;
- Credit contracts development between financial institution and final beneficiary;
- Contract finalization between agro-enterprises and local authorities for the storage and supply of baled straw according to the required specification and delivery schedules;
- Preparation of straw fuel storage facility near by to the boiler house.

C. Public awareness, outreach and dissemination, information barriers removal

The overall outcome of this project component is to promote the project objective of removing the existing barriers to extend the usage of renewable energy from agricultural wastes in Moldova.

The program of measures to overcome the existing informational barriers together with the demonstration sites implementation will include:

- Presentations at conferences, seminars, and training events including those targeting and engaging the local governments and general public, and the international community; This task will include also a considerable number of local seminars targeting rural communities, involving training at boiler demonstration sites.
- Promotion of baling systems and technology into other regions of Moldova and an information campaign for rural communities applying for MSIF project grants;
- Case studies to showcase the project will be published in targeted publications for farmers;
- Participation in fairs at the 'Mold-Expo' in Chisinau;
- Promotion through information and extension to agro-enterprises, mayors, students (all levels), heating engineers, government officials and policy on renewable energy (biomass);
- Regional debates & panel discussions;
- Advertising campaign - TV, radio;
- Info campaign for households, regional media campaign;
- Miss-perception & gaps identification surveys;
- Teaching Contract (professional lessons at sites); A specialist will be appointed in a training of trainers program, provided to local school teachers/professors in order to instruct them how to disseminate the information among the students of the local schools, colleges, universities and others educational institutions;
- Etc.

D. Project Management, audit, monitoring and evaluation activities

CAPMU as a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will oversee the implementation of the Project, disseminate project related information to stakeholders and be responsible for contracting for the delivery of goods, works, and consultant services. The project would raise environmental awareness in the project region and support NGOs and local communities in promoting environmentally sustainable development policies at the local and national level.

PROGRESS BY PROJECT COMPONENTS

ACTIVITIES UNDER COMPONENT A

SELECTION OF SITES

Based on the project's concept and objectives, the selection of villages to pilot and replicate alternative technologies of heating energy production from agricultural waste, was done in a few stages:

Stage I. Identification of districts to be included in the project;

Stage II. Selection of 30 communities – potential beneficiaries;

Stage III. Selection of 10 communities for an in-depth study on the field;

Stage IV. Identification of the 5 villages to become pilot demonstrative sites.

SELECTION OF DISTRICTS

Based on the selection methodology, initially, at the first selection stage, the districts where the pilot projects could be implemented were selected.

The districts selection was done using the following indicators:

- a) Limited access of the districts' villages to the main gas networks in the next 3-5 years
- b) Geographic distribution of districts (North, South and Center)

Resulting from an analysis of the National Gasification Program till 2010 and the evaluation of the extent of access to the main gas networks, 13 districts appropriate for the pilot stage were identified. Therefore, for the **North** were selected the districts: Faleshti, Glodeni, Edinets, Floreshti, Ryshcani, Syngerei, Soroca, for the **Center** – the districts Ungheni, Hynceshti, Teleneshti, for the **South** – the districts Causheni, Shtefan Voda, Cantemir, Leova.

IDENTIFICATION OF COMMUNITIES VISITED IN THE FIELD

At the third selection stage, from the list of 30 potential beneficiary communities, 10 communities were selected by a random method from all regions, for an in-depth study on the field. Thus, the following villages were chosen for field study:

North: Cishcareni, district Singerei; Vasilcau, district Soroca; Navimets, district Faleshti; Recea, district Rishcani; Parcova, district Edinets; Viisoara District Edinet; Limbenii Noi and Viishoara, district Glodeni.

Center: Boghenii Noi, district Ungheni; Boghicieni, district Hinceshti.

South: Antonesti, district Stefan Voda; Taraclia and Ursoaia, district Causeni.

It should be noted, that fewer villages were selected from the Center and the South compared to the North, since at present the communities in those regions have a greater access to gas main pipelines.

After in depth evaluation of above stated districts the following localities were drafted as first in line:

- Lyceum from the village Taraclia, district Căușeni – 290 points;
- Secondary school from the village Antonești, district Stefan Vodă – 275 points;
- Lyceum from the village Cazaclia, UTA Gagauzia – 220 points;
- Gimnazium from the village Parcova, district Edicneț - 220 points;
- Gimnazium from the village Vișoara, district Edineț - 230 points;
- Gimnazium from the village Vișoara, district Glodeni – 230 points;
- Gimnazium from the village Boghenii Noi, district Ungheni – 275 points;

The communities Cazaclia, district Ceadir Lunga, Parcova district Edinet, could be included in the list of pilot villages in 2007 with a condition that they will make additional investments in the objects proposed as pilot demonstration sites. Thus, in the community Cazaclia, there is a need for the whole renovation of external heat distribution networks, which have a length of about 100 meters.

INSTALLATION OF STRAW BATCH FIRED BOILERS

Finally the following villages were selected for project replication:

1. Chiscareni, Singerei district – done (selected and replicated in January, 2006);

2. Antonesti, Stefan Voda district – done (selected and replicated in January, 2007);
3. Taraclia, Causeni district – done (selected and replicated in March, 2007);
4. Viisoara, Glodeni district – done (selected and replicated in March, 2007);
5. Viisoara, Edinet district – done (selected and replicated in April, 2007);
6. Boghenii Noi, Ungheni district – done (selected and replicated in April, 2007).

For all above mentioned villages the Technical Design documents have been already prepared and approved by all necessary authorities in accordance with Moldovan construction and heating laws requirements in force.

A licensed company was selected to perform procurement and installation of all equipment necessary for boilers to be installed. All the related works were performed.

The ICB for biomass boilers was also successfully conducted. The first boiler have been installed in January 2006, the next 3 boilers have been installed during January – March, 2007, while the remaining in April, 2007. Thus all proposed boilers will be installed according the stipulated implementation plan.

In order to ensure a wider replication of Biomass technologies for different types of users (small, medium and large ones), it was been decided to install 4 different energy capacity sites: up to 100 kW.

Thus, for heating season 2007 – 2008 the following demonstration units were selected:

1. Village Antonesti, Stefan Voda district: (i) art school – 80 kW capacity biomass boiler, (ii) kindergarten – 80 kW, (iii) post office and library in the same building – 80 kW;
2. Village Volintiri, Stefan Voda district: educational center – 80 kW;
3. Villane Burlanesti, Edinet district: school and kindergarten with the same heating system – 300 kW.

The installation process was broken down in 3 activities

I. Project technical design

| | |
|----|--|
| 1. | Stage I. Collection of inception data:< 1. Urbanizme certificate 2. Technical specification of thermal energy connection of schools 3. Technical condition for electric grid 4. Coordination of land for boiler placement; network pipes with sanitary body 5. Coordination of land for boiler placement; network pipes with ecology body |
|----|--|

| | |
|----|--|
| | 6.Certificate of State Agency for Metrology regarding the situation on environment pollution 7.Topograph placement of site |
| 2. | Stage II. Preparation of technical design document 1.Design of concrete base for boiler installation 2.Design of pipe network scheme 3.Electric grid 4.Automatization scheme 5.Fire security system 6.General Plan 7.Environmental protection 8.Budget expenditures for installation 9.General memorandum |
| 3. | Stage III. Coordination and state expertise of project: 1.Coordination with Sanitary Agency 2.Coordination with Ecology Agency 3.Coordination with Fireguard Direction 4.Coordination with local communal services 5.Coordination with local architectural direction 6.State Expertise of the project 7.Construction authorization |

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The project provided training and capacity building through training seminars and exchange of regional expertise. For that purpose well qualified experts from Biomass Centre Kiev were invited to perform necessary training for designing experts, Installation Company and local boiler operators.

This activity also included the management of each activity included in project, particularly the reconstruction of boiler rooms and installations of the biomass boilers. Training and technical instruction to equipment operators, in order to ensure sustainable use and maintains of the respective biomass system (boilers and boiler rooms).

ACTIVITIES UNDER COMPONENT B

SELECTION OF AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Stage 1

The first stage of the process of selection potential sites for implementation of the “Biomass Project” started with identification enterprises by size. The selection process and questioning has been performed through the 15 UAP business centers supported by the regional Associations of Agricultural Producers. The first stage of the selection process was based on the production area of the enterprises. Based on

this criterion, a number of 192 agricultural companies placed in “*focus regions*” that have a production area over 700 hectares have been identified.

Stage 2

The second stage in the process of selection was pre-selection of a number of 30 agricultural companies placed in different zones that would be suitable for project implementation.

A questionnaire based on a simple ranking, containing the following indicators has been used for the process of pre-selection of the 30 agricultural companies:

- stable production and an area of over 300 Ha of cereals planted;
- equipment availability (combine harvesters, ag. Tractors);
- interest to produce and supply biomass;
- readiness to implement a project in cooperation with local authorities;

Based on this questionnaire, a number of 134 companies out of 192 have been contacted by phone and questioned (some companies could not be contacted). Based on the information collected, a number of 30 agricultural enterprises have been selected for an in-depth study for identification of best potential pilot sites for the “biomass” project (see Table).

Pre-selected companies for in-depth study

| | Name of the enterprise | District | Locality | Area planted with cereals | Interest to produce / supply biomass | Readiness to implement a project |
|----|------------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | LTD “Logafat Prim” | Falesti | Navimet | 709 | Yes | Yes |
| 2 | LTD “ Danulischii” | Glodeni | Danul | 1200 | Yes | Yes |
| 3 | LTD”Ustianul” | Glodeni | Ustia | 350 | Yes | Yes |
| 4 | LTD “Hotin” | Glodeni | Limbenii Noi | 320 | Yes | Yes |
| 5 | LTD “Agrobanic” | Glodeni | Iabloana | 400 | Yes | Yes |
| | LTD CuhAgro Est | Glodeni | Viishoara | | | |
| 6 | GAS “Fintina Rece” | Riscani | Recea | 750 | Yes | Yes |
| 7 | LTD “Rosiorii Lux” | Singerei | Chiscareni | 700 | Yes | Yes |
| 8 | Il “Tofan si Co” | Singerei | Biliceni Vechi | 385 | Yes | Yes |
| 9 | LTD “Radoianca” | Singerei | Radoaia | 420 | Yes | Yes |
| 10 | LTD”Audient Agro” | Singerei | Iazarenii vechi | 420 | Yes | Yes |
| 11 | CA “Glia” | Cantemir | Pleseni | 600 | Yes | Yes |
| 12 | LTD “Bogatmos” | Causeni | Taraclia | 1200 | Yes | Yes |
| 13 | LTD “Guvest Agro” | Causeni | Ukrainca | 300 | Yes | Yes |
| 14 | LTD “Post Podagro” | Causeni | Ursoaia | 500 | Yes | Yes |
| 15 | LTD “CIP Agro” | Floresti | Prodanesti | 600 | Yes | Yes |

| | | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------|------------------|-------|-----|-----|
| 16 | LTD "Sergana" | Floresti | Ciutulesti | 650 | Yes | Yes |
| 17 | LTD "Gramvil Agro" | Hincesti | Boghiceni | 420 | Yes | Yes |
| 18 | LTD "Mingir Agro" | Hincesti | Mingir | 400 | Yes | Yes |
| 19 | LTD "Jeamtal" | Hincesti | Crasnoarmeisc | 500 | Yes | Yes |
| 20 | LTD "Valea Plopilor" | Leova | Tochile Raducani | 400 | Yes | Yes |
| 21 | LTD "Prietenia Agro" | Soroca | Slobozia Cremene | 600 | Yes | Yes |
| 22 | LTD "Scripta Prim" | Soroca | Stoicani | 320 | Yes | Yes |
| 23 | LTD "Diojen" | Soroca | Badiceni | 600 | Yes | Yes |
| 24 | LTD "Crocmaaz Agro" | Stefan Voda | Crocmaaz | 500 | Yes | Yes |
| 25 | LTD "Focarog Agro" | Stefan Voda | Copceac | 1300 | Yes | Yes |
| 26 | LTD "Miturix Agro" | Stefan Voda | Ermoclia | 550 | Yes | Yes |
| 27 | LTD "Bebei Prim" | Stefan Voda | Volentiri | 1200 | Yes | Yes |
| 28 | LTD "Zavoitul Mare" | Stefan Voda | Antonesti | 500 | Yes | Yes |
| 29 | SA "Nistru Olanesti" | Stefan Voda | Olanesti | 1458 | Yes | Yes |
| 30 | LTD "Cosasul Verde" | Ungheni | Boghenii Noi | 350 | Yes | Yes |
| | | | | 18602 | | |

Stage 3

The third stage of the selection process was based on a more detailed study of the pre-selected enterprises in order to identify and rank 10 enterprises the most suitable for project implementation.

| | Indicator | Sub-indicator | Score |
|---|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|
| 1 | Agricultural equipment | Combine harvesters | New/Western type |
| | | | Old/Soviet type |
| | | Agricultural tractors over 100 HP | New/western type |
| | | | Old/soviet type |
| | | Agricultural tractors 80HP or less | New/western type |
| | | | Old/soviet type |
| | | Baling equipment | Available |
| | | | Intention to procure |
| 2 | Area under cereals | | 300 hectares |
| | | | Over 600 hectares |
| 3 | Use of biomass | Used for internal purposes / sold | |
| | | Given away / burned | |
| 4 | Good crop rotation practice | | |
| 5 | Leasing experience | Procurement of new equipment + | |
| | | Experience with 2KR Project ++ | |
| 6 | Payment capacity | Experience in working with commercial banks + | |
| | | Procured equipment during the last two years ++ | |
| | | Proved experience with 2KR Project during the last two years (financial documents provided)+++ | |

Based on the information obtained and using the criteria described in the Operational manual the following ranking was obtained:

The best ranked enterprises

| No | Name of the Enterprise | Cumulative score obtained | Ranking |
|----|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|
| 1 | LTD "Logafat Prim" | 60 | I |
| 2 | CA "Glia" | 55 | II |
| 3 | LTD "Cuhagro Est" | 53 | III= |
| 4 | LTD "Bogatmos" | 53 | III= |
| 5 | LTD "Zavoiul Mare" | 53 | III= |
| 6 | LTD "Juden Agro" | 53 | III= |
| 7 | SA "Nistru Olanesti" | 49 | IV |
| 8 | LTD "Prietenia Agro" | 45 | V |
| 9 | LTD "Rosiorii Lux" | 43 | VI= |
| 10 | GAS "Fintina Rece" | 43 | VI= |

Taking into consideration the parallel selection of sites: Chiscareni, Singerei district; Antonesi, Stefan Voda district; Taraclia, Causeni district; Viisoara, Glodeni district; Viisoara, Edinet district, Boghenii Noi, Ungheni district; Burlanesti, Edinet district and Volintiri, Stefan Voda district the following agricultural enterprises were approved for project participation:

LTD "Rosiorii Lux" – Chiscareni, district of Singerei;
 LTD "Zavoiul Mare" – Antonesti, district of Stefan Voda;
 LTD "Bogatmos" – Taraclia, district of Causeni;
 LTD "Cuhagro Est" – Viisoara, district of Glodeni;
 LTD "Juden Agro" – Viisoara, district of Edinet;
 PF "Rusu Mariana" – Burlanesti, district of Edinet;
 LTD "Focaro Agro" – Copceac, Stefan Voda district.

PRODUCTION OF BIOMASS (BALED STRAW)

The project has contributed to production of approximate 1500 t of baled straw per year as a distinctive market product.

The biomass was produced and stocked at the selected sites warehouses. The project finalized the supply contracts between agro-enterprises and local authorities for the storage and supply of baled straw, according to the required specification and delivery schedules. The contract period was set for 7 years, including mutual guarantees for both parties. Thus in all selected areas straw is not considered as an agricultural waste anymore.

FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION. CREATION OF BIOMASS CHAIN SUPPLY (IMPORTATION OF BALING MACHINES)

Due to the project support, 5 baling machines were procured, four of them using project financial intermediation mechanism:

1. LTD „Roşiori-Lux”, v. Chişcăreni – John Deer a second hand one, with the guarantee of the German producer (2005).
2. LTD „Bogatmos”, v. Taraclia – PVP 35 produced in Serbia under the Claas license. Beneficiary used the financial intermediation mechanism, created by the project. The grant provided by the project covered 25% from the total cost of the baler, rest of 75% are paid according to the leasing mechanism (3 years).
3. LTD “Zavoiul Mare”, v. Antonesti. The beneficiary used the financial intermediation mechanism, created by the project. The grant provided by the project covered 25% from the total cost of the baler, rest of 75% are paid according to the leasing mechanism (3 years).
4. LTD “Cuhagro Est”, v. Viisoara, Glodeni. The beneficiary used the financial intermediation mechanism, created by the project. The grant provided by the project covered 25% from the total cost of the baler, rest of 75% are paid according to the leasing mechanism (3 years).
5. LTD “Juden Agro”, v. Viisoara, Edinet. Decided to refurbish their own existing soviet type machine.
6. Peasant Farm “Rusu Mariana”, village Burlanesti, Edinet. SIMPA Z – 224/1 produced in Russia. The beneficiary used the financial intermediation mechanism, created by the project. The grant provided by the project covered 25% from the total cost of the baler, rest of 75% are paid according to the leasing mechanism (3 years).
7. LTD “Focaro Agro”, village Copceac, Stefan Voda. They have their own existing soviet type bailing machine.

In accordance with the Operational Manual a special Approval Committee was created, which validated selection of beneficiaries:

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| 1. Mihai Iftodi | Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources | Head of Pollution Mitigation Department |
| 2. Iurie Senic | Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry | Consultant Ecology and Plant Protection |
| 3. Natalia Agapi | Ministry of Finance | Deputy Department of External Finance and Public Dept |
| 4. Liviu Gumovschi | Capmu | Executive Director CAPMU |
| 5. Catanoi Andrei | Capmu | Project Manager |

Grant funding by 30/06/2007:

| Beneficiary | 25 % for baling equipment | Biomass Supply to village |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. LTD „Rosiori-Lux”, v. Chiscăreni, | N/A* | 65 000 MDL 350 t, baled straw |
| 2. LTD „Bogatmos”, v. Taraclia | 26 000 MDL | 45 000 MDL 150 t, baled straw |
| 3. LTD “Zavoiul Mare”, v. Antonesti. | 30 000 MDL | 82 500 MDL, 250 t baled straw |
| 4. LTD “Cuhagro Est”, v. Viisoara, Glodeni. | 30 000 MDL | 36 000 MDL, 120 t baled straw |
| 5. LTD “Juden Agro”, v. Viisoara, Edinet. | N/A** | 36 000 MDL, 120 t baled straw |
| 6. PF “Rusu Mariana” v. Burlanesti, Edinet | 30 000 MDL | 87 780 MDL, 190 t baled straw |
| 7. LTD “Focaro Agro” v. Copceac, Stefan Voda | N/A*** | 24 500 MDL 70 t baled straw |

* LTD „Rosiori-Lux” procured second-hand equipment, which is not eligible for World Bank/GEF grant finance.

** LTD “Juden Agro”, v. Viisoara, Edinet. Decided to refurbish their own existing soviet type machine.

*** LTD “Focaro Agro”, v. Copceac, Stefan Voda. They have their own existing soviet type baling machine.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The project offered a full integrated training program, regarding the technical side of the problem, provided to the farmers that have beneficiated from project grant program. This specific training program was build around of agricultural technology issue: harvesting with minimal loss, storage and preservation, baling up and preparation for sale, livestock usage, etc.

The project carried out a full integrated assessment in order to identify existing gaps within the biomass chain supply. The assignment took under analyses:

1. BALING TECHNOLOGY

- Correct approach
- System integration
- Straw recovery
- Straw Baling System
- Baling equipment: current situation
- Perspective

2. BIG BALES HANDLING

- Crop preparation and baling
- Bale handling and transport
- Rectangular bales

3. TRANSPORT AND STORAGE

- Current situation
- Correct approach
- Baling of straw
- Relevant recommendation for Moldova: used techniques
- Relevant recommendation for Moldova: manpower required

Delivery to final user (Plant)
Conclusions

Complimentary to the above mentioned assessment the project developed the soft for calculation the price of straw, which was proposed to be used for internal management accounting of the selected enterprises. The soft includes:

1. STRAW AS A FUEL

Factors influencing the price of straw
Quality of straw

2. CALCULATION OF THE STRAW PRICE

The first part: Cost of production of straw
The second part: correlation between cost and price
Methods: per unit sold
Methods: residual claimant

ACTIVITIES UNDER COMPONENT C

Implementation of this component started after the installation of the first biomass boiler in Chiscareni.

Thus the very implementation began on 27 of February, 2006 when the official opening took place:

1. The opening was attended by the stakeholders involved in the project, representatives of the Government, international experts, civil society/climate change NGO's and mass media representatives.
2. Reportage was prepared. Interview took place with the key players of the project and disseminated within all known national TV channels:
 - National television M1
 - Radio National
 - NIT channel
 - ProTV
 - EURO TV
 - Newspaper "Moldova Suverană"
 - Newspaper "Fermierul"
 - Newspaper "Timpul".

During the period of January 2006 - June 30, 2007 the following public awareness campaign and promotion activities was performed:

Design

- Producing and broadcasting of 4 audio spots (2 social, on environment efficiency and 2 on economic efficiency in Romanian and Russian).
- Producing and broadcasting 4 video spots (2 social, on environment efficiency and 2 on economic efficiency in Romanian and Russian)

- Producing and distribution documentary short (15-20 min.)

Printing

- Develop and publish information leaflets to present the project, 20000 copies, format A4 (962 localities, 20 leaflets for each). The distribution will take place in 2007.
- Develop and produce promotion materials (calendar, handouts and brochures)

Fair presentation

- Exhibition: Farmer 2006;
- Exhibition: MoldEco 2006.

Project replication under MSIF (By March, 2007)

I stage, theoretical: Organization of thematic seminars in Chisinau for 100 representatives of local administration;

II stage, practical: Field trip where boilers are installed for above mentioned 100 representatives of local administration.

Seminars will include both descriptions of biomass straw technology and Carbon Finance benefits, with participation of experts from Carbon Fund Unit.

During the period of January – June 2007 were performed the following promotion activities:

1. A short film about the “Renewable Energy from the Agricultural Waste Project” has been made - as sample was the boiler from Chiscareni, Singerei district, which has been broadcasted through 8 local TV stations – totally 16 broadcasts;
2. Have been elaborated and distributed promotion materials (leaflets, CDs etc.) to the all 900 mayoralities;
3. A television programme concerning the official opening of the site from Antoneshti, Stefan Voda district has been made and were broadcasted through National Television TVM (Bashtina), NIT (news) and EuroTV (news);
4. Also was distributed information concerning the opening of the site from Antonesti and the project in general through the following local and national press: „Moldova Suverană”, „Nezavisimaia Moldova”, „Fermierul” as well as supplement in local press –members of Independent Association Press;

5. REAW Project has been presented within a seminar at the SIFM and at the international seminar organised by Academy of Sciences from Moldova.
6. Promotion materials have been made in order to perform a massive promotion campaign at the district counsels within mayors meetings.
7. During September 2007 in Chisinau and Balti municipalities have been organized and carried out 3 seminars in cooperation with „Carbon Finance Unit” on „Biomass usage in the rural area and development of the CDM projects”. At least 50 mayors from different raions have been invited and attended the seminars. In the first part of the seminars presentations concerning the benefits and the opportunities of the implementation of CDM projects have been carried out as well as the objectives and results obtained under the REAW project. In the second part of the seminars, the mayors have been invited to visit the operating biomass boilers, especially from Chişcăreni village, raion Singerei and Antoneşti village, Stefan Voda raion.

PROJECT OUTCOMES BY 30.09.2007

a. Demonstration of social and economic benefits of renewable energy, including decreased operating costs

As it was projected, project beneficiaries (Chiscareni and Antonesti, so far) indicated the lower operational cost of heating with a straw fuelled system in comparison with coal.

Benefits have arisen from: supply side efficiency through the replacement of old and inefficient coal boilers (less than 50% efficiency) with batch fired straw boilers (80% efficiency); fuel switch cost savings and security of fuel supply.

Figures are clear relevant to this matter. Taking as a reference first two sites already replicated under the Project (Chiscareni and Antonesti) the following savings were registered:

Chiscareni.

This is the case if local budget would have provided 100% financing for coal procurement equal to actual demand of coal for heating:

| | unit | annual consumption | unit price \$US | total \$US |
|-------|------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Coal | tons | 260 | 105 | 27 300 |
| Straw | tons | 350 | 30 | 10 500 |

Savings: 16 800 \$US.

The real price for good quality coal in 2006 was 180 \$US but taking into consideration local budget constraints, the Government procured low quality coal in order to secure some budget savings.

In absence of project, in other words before the project was replicated (installation of straw boiler), local budget had provided only 46% of actual need of coal for heating. Hence, before the project, there were very “cold winters” for pupil, school being heated below all acceptable temperature standards. Thus the following figures show real savings which were attained, plus the heat was provided at 100% demand, according to all national standards, as soon as straw is used as a fuel:

| | unit | annual consumption | unit price \$US | total \$US |
|-------|------|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Coal | tons | 120 | 105 | 12 600 |
| Straw | tons | 350 | 30 | 10 500 |

Savings: 2 100 \$US

In conclusion, estimates of the prime energy costs are US\$17/Gcal for straw (US\$ 30 per ton with energy content of 11.74 GJ/t) and US\$38/Gcal for black coal (US\$ 105/t with energy content of 22.56 GJ/t). The significantly lower biomass fuel costs offset the higher capital costs of a biomass system, in simple year-payback terms, over 3 seasons.

b. Identification of least expensive „local solutions“ for production of biomass systems

New economic activities have been created dealing with design, specification, procurement, supply and maintenance of agricultural equipment and biomass fuel and heating systems.

Implementation of the project has emerged local production of straw boilers.

The first boiler was procured from a Danish company (Passat Energi) produced in Ukraine. This boiler was installed in Chiscareni.

Rest of the boilers through the international tender (WB ICB rules) was awarded to an international consortium with Moldavian fiscal residence. This venture was established by three parties: Local Moldavian industrial producer, French company providing modern production facilities and Passat Energi, the Danish company which contributed with the exclusive license for straw batch fired boiler. Hence local production decreased project implementation cost with 25% per installation.

c. Encouraging development of straw bale market

Implementation of REAW project is the very first step in a biomass market development in Moldova.

By 30.06.2007 the project has contributed to production of approx. 1500 t of baled straw annually.

In absence of REAW project all above stated agricultural enterprises considered straw as agricultural residue and flared it on their fields.

Transfiguring straw from waste into a market base product brought two types of additional profits for agricultural enterprises which participated in the project:

1. Actual income from selling of baled straw;
2. Increase the production of straw, production cost of grains decrease proportionally because a part of production cost of grains are included in costs of straw production, thus these enterprises decreased wheat grains production costs by 7-10%.

REAW project has demonstrated that within all these enterprises which were selected within the project, straw became a valuable product with its own profit margin for the business.

First contracts for straw marketing signed within the project, raised incomes by \$USD 30 – 35 per ton of sold baled straw, have clearly demonstrated profitability of such business.

d. Improvement in global and local air quality for a total capacity of 3,000 kWh

The project resulted environmental benefits through fuel switching from coal to straw, a carbon neutral fuel; through the supply side technical efficiency of new technology and from fuel in transport represented by the import by road of coal from the Ukraine to Moldova. In addition there are marginal emissions abatements if straw is used in biomass boilers, as N₂O emissions can be avoided, which results from straw being burnt on fields.

Combined fuel switch and efficiency savings produced by the project within demonstration sites, already replicated conducted to the following global and local air improvement:

Reduction of atmospheric pollutants emission

| | t/year | % |
|---------|--------|-------|
| N2O | 0,83 | 100,0 |
| SO2 | 38,18 | 94,0 |
| NOx | 1,44 | 46,0 |
| PM | 40,29 | 98,2 |
| Totally | 375,33 | 13,0 |

Reduction of GHG emission

| | t/year | tCO2e/year |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|
| N2O | 0,83 | 257 |
| CO2 | 2794,94 | 2795 |
| Total CO2 equivalence | | 3052 |

e. Decrease in dependence on fuel imports

Currently 96% of all fuel requirements are imported. The project impact on imports is not significant, the significance is the movement to utilize a renewable resource for public/private buildings with the same profiles as the implemented demonstrations sites, on base of gained experience and success/lessons learned of the project.

2006-2007 is the most significant year from this point of view. Chiscareni and Antonesti sites were the first schools in their regions which started the heating season on time, rest of the schools being on delay of about a month due to the problem of railway transportation of coal on the Ukrainian board.

f. Reduction in the field flaring of agricultural wastes

The average level of field burning amounts to about 70% of the annual straw yield of one million tons. The project stimulated and demonstrated the use of new baling technologies in Moldova and certainly had effect on the average perception of level of use of agricultural wastes, in those villages where project was implemented.

Currently project contributed in avoiding of 1500 tons of straw to be flared on the fields.

Agricultural Pollution Control Project (APCP)

AGRICULTURAL POLLUTION CONTROL PROJECT

SUMMARY OF PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

The overall project development objective is to increase significantly the use of mitigation measures by agro-industry and farmers and thereby reduce nutrient (N&P) discharge from agricultural sources in Moldova to the Danube River and Black Sea. In support of this objective, the project assists the Government of Moldova to: (i) promote the adoption of mitigating measures by farmers and agro-industry for reducing the nutrient loads entering the water bodies – these measures would include better management of household and livestock wastes in the villages, crop nutrient management, planting of buffer strips and conservation tillage, as well as dealing with wastewaters from agro-processing units; (ii) strengthen national policy, regulatory enforcement and institutional capacity for agricultural nutrient pollution control and organic farming; and (iii) promote a broad public awareness campaign and replication strategy.

The APCP provides a mix of investments and policy related activities to mainstream environmental concerns in the agriculture sector. The APCP has been implemented in close association with the US\$40 million IDA-funded Rural Investment and Services Project (RISP)² and harnesses the synergies between the two projects, assisting farmer and agro-industry beneficiaries of RISP to put in place the mitigating measures necessary to reduce nutrient discharge. The proposed project has also assisted the Government of Moldova in harmonizing its legislative framework with relevant European Union (EU) directives and in honoring its international commitments to reduce nutrient loads to the Danube River and Black Sea. The proposed APCP follows-on several other pilot projects addressing non-point source pollution in agriculture that have been successfully launched in Bulgaria, Georgia and Romania.

Project Global Environmental Objectives: The ultimate goal is to reduce the discharge of nutrients into the Danube River and Black Sea through integrated land and water management. Project activities are directly linked to the “Strategic Action Plan for the Protection and Rehabilitation of the Black Sea” (BSSAP), formulated with the assistance of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). BSSAP has identified nutrient discharge from agricultural sources as the most serious problem facing the Black Sea. The Project's objective of reducing non-point source pollution is

² Negotiations between the Government of Moldova and the World Bank for an IDA credit of US\$25 million were completed May 3, 2002.

consistent with OP No. 8, *Water-body based Operational Program*, which focuses mainly on threatened water bodies and the most important trans-boundary threats to their ecosystems.

The project has assisted Moldova to meet its international commitments to reduce nutrient loads to the Danube River and the Black Sea from its territory. It is a signatory to the Convention on Co-operation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River (Sofia, 1994) and a member of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (Danube Commission). Moldova has also signed a number of international conventions on environmental protection and biodiversity conservation, including the Convention on Protection and Use of Trans-boundary Water Courses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 1992), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as a habitat of aquatic birds (Ramsar, 1971), the Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) (Bonn, 1979) and the Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in Trans-boundary Context (Espoo, 1991), the Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 1997) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Washington, March 3, 1973. In terms of regional agreements, Moldova is party to (i) Statement on Lower Danube Green Corridor signed by Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine and Moldova, on 5 June, 2000, in Bucharest, Romania; (ii) Protocol on the Establishing of the Trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve of Danube Delta and Scientific Reserve "Prutul de Jos", signed on 27 July, 2000 between Romania and Moldova.

The Project is to implement priority actions identified in the Black Sea/Danube Strategic Partnership - Nutrient Reduction Investment Fund, Black Sea Strategic Action Plan, Danube River Strategic Action Plan and Danube River Basin Pollution Reduction Program supported by GEF. The Project's objective of reducing non-point source nutrient pollution from agriculture is consistent with GEF Operational Program Number 8, *Waterbody Based Operational Program*, which focuses "mainly on seriously threatened water-bodies and the most important trans-boundary threats to their ecosystems." Under the Program, priority is accorded to projects that are aimed at "changing sector policies and activities responsible for the most serious root causes or needed to solve the top priority trans-boundary environmental concerns."

The Project should provide an opportunity for the GEF to be a catalyst for actions to bring about the successful integration of improved land and rational use of water resources. GEF support will reduce costs and barriers to farmers and agro-

processors adopting improved and sustainable agricultural practices. It will help develop mechanisms to move from demonstration level activities to operational projects that reduce non-point nutrient pollution to the Danube River and Black Sea. The project is an extension of the Rural Environmental Protection Project in Poland, the Agricultural Research, Extension and Training (ARET) Project in Georgia and the Agricultural Pollution Control Project (APCP) in Romania, that seek to reduce nutrient flow from the agricultural sector to water bodies.

PROGRESS BY COMPONENTS

ACTIVITIES UNDER RISP

Grants to support RISP Credit Line:

The program started in March, 2004 and was completed in June, 2007. During this period 93 RISP clients have benefited from APCP grant funds, including: 59 livestock farms (pig, cattle and poultry farms); 18 farms for irrigation and soil protection facilities; 9 crop production farms for soil protection facilities (shelterbelts; windbreaks; grassed waterways; etc.); and 7 agro-processing enterprises for waste waters treatment plants and appropriate storage facilities for secondary products and residue. The committed sum totals 30,538,911 MDL (appx. 2.4 mln USD equivalent). As of September June 30 around 81 % of the committed funds were disbursed.

Table 1

Moldova APCP RISP-assisted projects by eligible category (22.3.2004-30.9.2007)

| Category | Investment Amount (MDL) | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Facilities (Units) | Committed (Grant) | Disbursed (Grant) | Recipient's Contribution | Total Cost |
| Livestock Farms | 59 | 2 106 2439 | 18 072 277 | 1 928 567 | 22 991 006 |
| Agro-industry | 7 | 3 484 428 | 2 794 628 | 3 082 678 | 6 567 106 |
| Irrigation & planting | 18 | 5 693 006 | 3 716 426 | 3 585 677 | 9 278 683 |
| Crop production | 9 | 299 038 | 299 038 | 56 600 | 355 638 |
| Total: | 93 | 30 538 911 | 24 882 369 | 8 953 522 | 39 492 433 |

Table 2

Moldova APCP
RISP-assisted Livestock Farms
(22.3.2004-30.9.2007)

| Grant Recipient | | Mitigation Measure | Investment Amount (MDL) | | | Total Project Cost (MDL) | Status (%) |
|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | | | Committed APCP | Disbursed APCP | Recipient's Contribution | | |
| 1. | Ltd. "Miradera" | Manure storage platform – 530 m3 | 695 090 | 208 527 | | | 30 |
| 2. | Farm "Tiltu Ludmila Nistor" | Manure storage platform – 400 m3 | 551 442 | 165 432 | | | 30 |
| 3. | Farm "Spinu Arsenie Alexei" | Manure storage platform - 515 m3 | 478 570 | 328 856 | | | 30 |
| 4. | Farm "Deviza Ion Tudor" | Manure storage platform – 380 m3 | 368 889 | 295 111 | | | 30 |
| 5. | Farm "Harea Vadim Pavel" | Manure storage platform – 380 m3 | 368 889 | 368 889 | 26 200 | 395 089 | 100 |
| 6. | Farm "Camilciu Nina Alexandrovn a – Comrat" | Manure storage platform – 900 m3 | 331 688 | 99 506 | | | 0 |
| 7. | Farm "Vesca Sergiu Ion" | Manure storage platform – 240 m3 | 272 167 | 217 733 | | | 0 |
| Total: | | 3345 | 3 066 735 | 1 684 054 | | | |

Construction of the most manure storage facilities is continuing therefore the data are incomplete.

Table 3

Moldova APCP
RISP-assisted projects in crop production and irrigation systems
(22.3.2004-30.9.2007)

| Grant Recipient | | Mitigation Measure | Investment Amount (MDL) | | | Total Project Cost (MDL) | Status (%) |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| | | | Committed APCP | Disbursed APCP | Recipient's Contribution | | |
| 1. | Ltd. "Terra Tiana" | Irrigation; soil protection | 603 765 | 181 130 | 871 132 | 1 474 897 | 45 |
| 2. | Ltd. "Caliconix" | Irrigation; soil protection | 434 959 | 347 968 | 180 716 | 615 675 | 65 |
| 3. | Farm "Zlatovcena Nina Ion" | Irrigation; soil protection | 276 380 | 276 380 | 7 485 | 283 865 | 100 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|
| 4. | Farm "Cebotari Feodor Mihail" | Irrigation; soil protection | 195 290 | 195 290 | 89 574 | 284 864 | 100 |
| 5. | Farm "Burlescu Svetlana Vladimir" | Irrigation; soil protection | 195 111 | 195 111 | 57 975 | 253 086 | 100 |
| 6. | Ltd "Promar Tur" | Irrigation; soil protection | 328 813 | 328 813 | 118 108 | 446 921 | 100 |
| 7. | Ltd. "MerenCon" | Irrigation; soil protection | 186 902 | 93 451 | 435 292 | 622 194 | 30 |
| 8. | Farm "Flocosu Petru" | Irrigation; soil protection | 358 813 | 107 644 | 607 703 | 966 516 | 0 |
| 9. | Ltd. "Rodin&Com" | Irrigation; soil protection | 605 000 | 181 500 | 443 932 | 1 048 932 | 0 |
| 10. | Farm "Ghilinschii Dumitru F." | Irrigation; soil protection | 329 494 | 98 848 | 13 462 | 342 956 | 0 |
| 11. | Ltd. "Lavmar-Agro" | Irrigation; soil protection | 324 286 | - | 95 718 | 420 004 | 0 |
| 12. | Farm "P.Amoasii" | Irrigation; soil protection | 205 575 | 61 673 | 35 000 | 240 575 | 0 |
| | Total: | | 4 044 388 | 2 067 808 | 2 956 097 | 7 000 485 | 59 |

Training: In 2007 establishing of the demonstration plots with environment-friendly agricultural practices continued (under CSA) in those three regions of Moldova.

In this context, at "Vasile Buzimuga" Farm, situated in **the central part** of the country (Calarasi district) the following works were conducted: every second row of the orchard on 2.5 ha of land was sown with grass; perennial grass were planted on 4.5 ha of arable land; the soil in shelterbelts was loosened; and, the manure storage site was identified and prepared for construction.

At the northern demonstration plot, provided by "Lelic Nicolaie" Farm, the seasonal works will continue by the end of May. By that time, some grassed waterways are expected to be installed. To date the abrupt lakeside that has been subject to landslides several times has been leveled and covered with chernozem. Perennial grass should be sown here.

At the southern plot, situated in Stefan Voda district, 43 walnut trees and 23 chestnuts were planted in 2007 instead of those that did not take root last year. A crop rotation system was installed here and a source of electricity was made available in order to use drip irrigation.

All these plots served for organizing 176 seminars and other training-informative events with participation of 2 590 people of which 2 345 are farmers and 315 ACSA regional service providers.

The training program for farmers, including seminars at the demonstration fields would be launched in August-September. It has been decided that during one such event information on the Code of Good Agricultural Practices published in June 2007 by the APCP PIU would be disseminated to the regional ACSA service providers.

As many as 5 regional seminars were organized for the farmers under the Training Program. A total of 325 farmers participated in these seminars. Ninety percent of interviewed said that the seminars were satisfactory and well organized.

ACTIVITIES IN PILOT WATERSHED AREA

Manure Management Practices:

To date three communal manure storage and handling facilities and 450 household platforms have been established in the pilot area: **Negrea** in December 2004 and **Lapusna & Carpineni** in November 2005. Another 22 household pits have been constructed by farmers with their own resources in the Negrea comuna.

In **Negrea**, the local Farmers' Association contracted by the Mayor to handle collection and field application, has continued to deliver well-segregated livestock and other waste to the platform. Subsequently, another 500 tons of manure have been hauled in 2007 and the mayor managed to sell 400 tons of composted material at 150 lei/ton.

In **Carpineni**, the Mayor managed to collect at the communal platform 1 690 tons of manure. Of this amount 15 tons were hauled by householders with their own transportation means and the other amount by Vasile Rosca, a farmer from this comuna. In return for his services, Vasile Rosca received composted material which was spread onto his land. The Mayor also managed to hire two watchmen that ensure segregation of wastes. So far, no formal decision related to concessioning of manure storage facility have been reached due to the election campaign which has closed recently. No progress has been registered either at the communal platform from **Lapusna** for the same reason. On the other hand, four unauthorized dumping pits were removed in the Carpineni comuna and the area adjacent to the communal platform totaling 18 ha was put back into agricultural use.

Promotion of environment-friendly agricultural practices: According to the contract signed in May 2007, the Soil Institute continued to implement the *Program for testing/demonstration of environment friendly agricultural practices*. To date it managed to purchase 10 units of laboratory equipment totaling 29 600 USD four of

which had been delivered and installed and ready for chemical analyses of the soil. The other 6 should be delivered by September.

This year eight testing/demonstration plots with environment friendly agricultural practices were established in the Negrea comuna and two in Pascani. The observations showed that agro-technical measures used on treated fields reduced soil erosion by 33-51% and run-offs by 17-52% when compared with the control plots. Consequently, these can decrease nitrogen losses by 11-53% and phosphorus by 20-47%. Additionally, nutrient losses by run-offs are 1.6 - 2.8 times less when sowing catch crops between vine rows. Further experiments showed that using 80 t/ha of manure on lands could increase corn yield by 32.4%.

Based on the analyses to determine the moisture and nitrogen level on 5 200 ha of land in 11 districts of Moldova, the Soil Institute provided recommendation for use of nitrogen containing fertilizers during this season. This information and the given recommendations have been disseminated through the MAFI, mass-media and conducted seminars.

As to *the nutrient management*, the total area used in 2007 for promoting this good agricultural practice constituted 5,454 ha of land with participation of farmers from the Negrea, Floresti, Drochia and Donduseni districts.

Agro-forestry and wetland restoration: Another 12.5 ha of land have been planted in the Carpineni comuna, 1 ha in Negrea and 6 ha in Sofia since January 2007. In addition, farmers from the Cărpineni, Mingir and Voinescu villages received in total 25,630 seedlings for gapping the old buffer strips and for planting new ones in the Lapusnita floodplain. The following species of trees were planted: walnut, elm, willow and poplar. Subsequently, 115.5 ha of buffer strips have been planted in the project area since project launch. However, this year is the driest in the last 120 years of recordkeeping and it will inevitably impact plantings. Additionally, due to this year drought the issue of illegal grazing has become more acute and will definitely affect the new plantings as well.

According to the Working plan for the current year, ICAS in collaboration with "Moldsilva" Agency should rehabilitate 45.8 ha of forest. To date ICAS identified the old trees to be replaced for rehabilitation purposes.

As to the wetland area, selection of the Company to repair the wooden and concrete bridges is still under way, because the amount is too small to interest any bidders; and, due to the election campaign the conflict related to drainage of some areas in order for this to be turned into agricultural lands is frozen.

Water and Soil Quality Monitoring: On July 27, the World Bank gave “No objection” to signing of the contract with the Hidrometeo Service on exceptional basis and recently it has been signed by both parties. Collection of the water quality data in the Lapusnita watershed has started and the Water Quality Evaluation Report should be ready shortly. According to the Plan, 8 sampling sites previously used for surface water quality monitoring were divided into 2 categories. Under the first category 5 sampling sites are remaining and all of them are located within the pilot area including Lapusnita main stream (background section – near village Lapusna, control section – near village Negrea and treated section – near village Negrea) and two tributaries (control watersheds “Balceana” and treated watersheds “Negrea”). Under the second category 3 sampling sites are remaining (reference section – near village Iurceni, first pollution section – near village Pascani, and downstream section – near village Sarata-Rasesti). For the sampling sites under the first category the sampling frequency is bi-monthly, but for the second category –monthly. The spectrum of water quality parameters to be monitored is the same for both categories of the sampling sites and includes both chemical parameters (N_NH4, N_NO2, N_NO3, TN, P_PO4, TP, SS, BOD) and microbiological (coli, TNG) ones.

As to the groundwater monitoring, it will remain as it was designed in the year 2006 and includes 9 existing shallow wells in the treated area and 8 shallow wells within the control area. The sampling frequency is quarterly sampling from each well. The parameters to be analysed are chemical (N_NH4, N_NO2, N_NO3, TN, P_PO4, TP) and microbiological (coli, TNG).

STRENGTHENING NATIONAL POLICY, REGULATORY ENFORCEMENT AND NATIONAL CAPACITY

Code of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP):

After an extensive revision process and following the approval by the main stakeholders of the latest version of the Code of Good Agricultural Practices it was finally published in July 2007. Around 500 copies of the CGAP were published and the only language used was Romanian. It contains 108 pages of 60x84/16 size.

The CGAP was distributed to the farmers through the ACSA service providers.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND REPLICATION STRATEGY

Due to some uncertainties, this contract has been retendered. Six companies expressed their interest and only 4 were short-listed. The shortlist has been approved by the Bank recently.

ANNEXES

NUMBER OF SERVICES AND THEIR TYPE OF PROVISION

| № | Service provider | Verbal consultation | | | | Written Consultation | | | | Visits | | | | Round tables | | | | Meetings | | | | Seminars | | | | TOTAL |
|-------|------------------|---------------------|-------|--------|-------|----------------------|-------|--------|------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------------|-------|--------|------|----------|-------|--------|------|----------|-------|--------|------|--------|
| | | techn | legal | market | econ | techn | legal | market | econ | techn | legal | market | econ | techn | legal | market | econ | techn | legal | market | econ | techn | legal | market | econ | |
| 1 | Anenii Noi | 2910 | 721 | 1042 | 953 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 436 | 84 | 85 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 44 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6422 |
| 2 | Basarabeasca | 706 | 242 | 128 | 74 | 129 | 10 | 17 | 9 | 248 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 38 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 50 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1760 |
| 3 | Bălți | 4281 | 806 | 746 | 599 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 302 | 30 | 26 | 25 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 89 | 22 | 18 | 15 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 7036 |
| 4 | Cahul | 2186 | 189 | 588 | 235 | 82 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 634 | 7 | 30 | 11 | 79 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 33 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 64 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 4176 |
| 5 | Căinari | 1541 | 349 | 526 | 245 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 342 | 20 | 36 | 19 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 42 | 24 | 25 | 9 | 53 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 3297 |
| 6 | Călărași | 1897 | 330 | 1043 | 334 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 377 | 15 | 50 | 63 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 49 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 45 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 4295 |
| 7 | Cantemir | 1757 | 355 | 461 | 264 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 599 | 19 | 21 | 31 | 3 | 6 | 60 | 15 | 33 | 12 | 12 | 23 | 137 | 14 | 0 | 25 | 3847 |
| 8 | Căușeni | 2053 | 406 | 888 | 594 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 427 | 20 | 17 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 28 | 13 | 19 | 15 | 87 | 0 | 5 | 23 | 4646 |
| 9 | Cimișlia | 1250 | 410 | 568 | 434 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 257 | 38 | 28 | 21 | 27 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 38 | 22 | 18 | 16 | 68 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 3239 |
| 10 | Comrat | 1177 | 236 | 383 | 74 | 73 | 16 | 23 | 13 | 213 | 30 | 32 | 14 | 77 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 29 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2439 |
| 11 | Criuleni | 2587 | 385 | 455 | 325 | 52 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 319 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 107 | 14 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 115 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 4435 |
| 12 | Dondușeni | 1905 | 102 | 1061 | 265 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 475 | 5 | 25 | 17 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 65 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 66 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 4059 |
| 13 | Drochia | 1486 | 385 | 508 | 466 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 231 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 39 | 49 | 52 | 42 | 49 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 61 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 3438 |
| 14 | Edineț | 1777 | 269 | 918 | 407 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 415 | 17 | 13 | 10 | 41 | 31 | 22 | 31 | 68 | 29 | 17 | 25 | 62 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 4171 |
| 15 | Fălești | 951 | 150 | 159 | 152 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 430 | 34 | 56 | 57 | 35 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 25 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 66 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 2201 |
| 16 | Glodeni | 2511 | 798 | 858 | 907 | 28 | 1 | 4 | 12 | 264 | 47 | 80 | 52 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 4 | 41 | 28 | 26 | 27 | 84 | 4 | 0 | 44 | 5840 |
| 17 | Hîncești | 1968 | 476 | 791 | 569 | 26 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 197 | 43 | 48 | 44 | 37 | 26 | 23 | 34 | 26 | 21 | 12 | 21 | 49 | 2 | 3 | 13 | 4442 |
| 18 | Ialoveni | 3485 | 515 | 423 | 711 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 603 | 52 | 21 | 31 | 22 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 23 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5969 |
| 19 | Leova | 1447 | 240 | 610 | 186 | 64 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 318 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 25 | 11 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 3032 |
| 20 | Nisporeni | 925 | 643 | 685 | 641 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 254 | 135 | 145 | 122 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 50 | 54 | 56 | 56 | 36 | 5 | 0 | 17 | 3837 |
| 21 | Orhei | 2079 | 451 | 645 | 394 | 26 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 556 | 12 | 21 | 21 | 4 | 53 | 38 | 46 | 29 | 18 | 19 | 26 | 62 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 4523 |
| 22 | Ocnîța | 1712 | 431 | 815 | 629 | 40 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 506 | 17 | 49 | 31 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 66 | 19 | 14 | 22 | 87 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 4500 |
| 23 | Rezina | 812 | 264 | 382 | 202 | 30 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 467 | 48 | 72 | 63 | 17 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 89 | 33 | 32 | 36 | 61 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 2650 |
| 24 | Sîngerei | 1899 | 311 | 546 | 211 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 734 | 58 | 71 | 59 | 14 | 7 | 26 | 15 | 38 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 40 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 4081 |
| 25 | Șoldănești | 990 | 242 | 646 | 317 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 51 | 426 | 11 | 75 | 9 | 16 | 42 | 6 | 45 | 51 | 24 | 23 | 26 | 70 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 3110 |
| 26 | Soroca | 2774 | 464 | 807 | 350 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 290 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 160 | 70 | 62 | 80 | 108 | 18 | 24 | 21 | 20 | 4 | 0 | 12 | 5272 |
| 27 | Ștefan Vodă | 2185 | 435 | 984 | 577 | 38 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 348 | 47 | 56 | 46 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 34 | 20 | 20 | 21 | 81 | 7 | 4 | 23 | 4971 |
| 28 | Strășeni | 827 | 407 | 302 | 278 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 403 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 55 | 50 | 37 | 30 | 78 | 34 | 32 | 30 | 50 | 3 | 1 | 11 | 2657 |
| 29 | Taraclia | 982 | 288 | 390 | 264 | 25 | 11 | 0 | 3 | 504 | 14 | 36 | 17 | 73 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 73 | 10 | 23 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 2813 |
| 30 | Ungheni | 1809 | 307 | 403 | 305 | 21 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 740 | 49 | 74 | 48 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 87 | 25 | 16 | 18 | 24 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 3969 |
| 31 | Ceadrîl Lunga | 1405 | 555 | 728 | 328 | 33 | 22 | 7 | 15 | 264 | 103 | 147 | 111 | 74 | 39 | 31 | 34 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 21 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 3959 |
| 32 | Briceni | 1144 | 189 | 248 | 169 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 429 | 57 | 61 | 26 | 50 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 35 | 22 | 29 | 15 | 54 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2563 |
| 33 | Rîșcani | 3366 | 290 | 539 | 389 | 41 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 482 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 69 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 37 | 6 | 1 | 10 | 5288 |
| 34 | Telenești | 1310 | 261 | 417 | 184 | 62 | 10 | 3 | 35 | 466 | 52 | 25 | 12 | 134 | 57 | 31 | 39 | 87 | 33 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 3279 |
| 35 | Florești | 2536 | 346 | 366 | 320 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 484 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 13 | 25 | 70 | 20 | 25 | 29 | 65 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 4410 |
| TOTAL | | 64630 | 13248 | 21059 | 13352 | 875 | 111 | 96 | 209 | 14440 | 1109 | 1450 | 1123 | 1197 | 626 | 522 | 623 | 1660 | 611 | 597 | 590 | 1867 | 106 | 47 | 478 | 140626 |

FORM OF PROVISION AND NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES

| Nr | Service Provider | Verbal consultations | Beneficiaries | Written consultations | Beneficiaries | Vizite | Visits | Round tables | Beneficiaries | Discussions | Beneficiaries | Seminars | Beneficiaries | Unit | Hours | Total beneficiaries according to list register | One time clients | Repeat clients | Total beneficiaries |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------|---------------|--------|----------|--|------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Anenii Noi | 5626 | 4834 | 17 | 17 | 694 | 3425 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 159 | 53 | 1404 | 6422 | 6678 | 10811 | 9208 | 650 | 9839 |
| 2 | Basarabasca | 1150 | 1168 | 165 | 175 | 274 | 937 | 64 | 578 | 80 | 353 | 27 | 484 | 1760 | 3493 | 3700 | 3010 | 680 | 3695 |
| 3 | Bălți | 6432 | 5557 | 21 | 21 | 383 | 1319 | 20 | 199 | 144 | 537 | 36 | 628 | 7036 | 6250 | 9315 | 7294 | 967 | 8261 |
| 4 | Cahul | 3198 | 2541 | 88 | 121 | 682 | 1885 | 88 | 834 | 49 | 187 | 71 | 1168 | 4176 | 6228 | 8221 | 5735 | 982 | 6736 |
| 5 | Căinari | 2661 | 2446 | 15 | 40 | 417 | 1867 | 32 | 306 | 100 | 467 | 72 | 1132 | 3297 | 4769 | 6686 | 6043 | 407 | 6258 |
| 6 | Călărași | 3604 | 3372 | 2 | 2 | 505 | 1655 | 21 | 143 | 91 | 399 | 72 | 1269 | 4295 | 5600.5 | 7119 | 6594 | 243 | 6840 |
| 7 | Cantemir | 2837 | 3691 | 0 | 0 | 670 | 4301 | 84 | 1294 | 80 | 536 | 176 | 4526 | 3847 | 8341 | 14442 | 14338 | 105 | 14348 |
| 8 | Căușeni | 3941 | 3515 | 13 | 12 | 488 | 2807 | 14 | 135 | 75 | 538 | 115 | 1656 | 4646 | 6112 | 10193 | 7753 | 1004 | 8663 |
| 9 | Cimișlia | 2662 | 2288 | 0 | 0 | 344 | 1600 | 56 | 620 | 94 | 503 | 83 | 2110 | 3239 | 5051 | 7092 | 6118 | 507 | 7121 |
| 10 | Comrat | 1870 | 1785 | 125 | 132 | 289 | 799 | 107 | 579 | 12 | 59 | 36 | 351 | 2439 | 3746 | 3799 | 3537 | 255 | 3705 |
| 11 | Criuleni | 3752 | 3529 | 60 | 58 | 343 | 1500 | 134 | 992 | 14 | 82 | 132 | 1573 | 4435 | 6898 | 8029 | 7490 | 303 | 7734 |
| 12 | Dondușeni | 3333 | 3297 | 6 | 6 | 522 | 1854 | 9 | 121 | 100 | 544 | 89 | 1489 | 4059 | 5976 | 7376 | 7246 | 66 | 7311 |
| 13 | Drochia | 2845 | 2332 | 4 | 4 | 239 | 258 | 182 | 1256 | 91 | 393 | 77 | 1495 | 3438 | 5249 | 6456 | 4969 | 809 | 5738 |
| 14 | Edineț | 3371 | 3140 | 2 | 2 | 455 | 2440 | 125 | 1533 | 139 | 812 | 79 | 1302 | 4171 | 6178 | 8843 | 8532 | 733 | 9229 |
| 15 | Fălești | 1412 | 1373 | 0 | 0 | 577 | 1622 | 63 | 429 | 66 | 275 | 85 | 1219 | 2203 | 5039 | 5030 | 4848 | 208 | 4918 |
| 16 | Glodeni | 5074 | 4425 | 45 | 44 | 443 | 1415 | 24 | 190 | 122 | 461 | 132 | 1039 | 5840 | 6050 | 8255 | 7061 | 510 | 7574 |
| 17 | Hincești | 3804 | 3445 | 39 | 39 | 332 | 1892 | 120 | 1488 | 80 | 494 | 67 | 1450 | 4442 | 5792 | 9287 | 8368 | 436 | 8808 |
| 18 | Ialoveni | 5134 | 4592 | 9 | 9 | 707 | 2507 | 48 | 441 | 36 | 260 | 35 | 842 | 5969 | 6478 | 9345 | 8160 | 605 | 8651 |
| 19 | Leova | 2483 | 2355 | 94 | 139 | 345 | 1809 | 59 | 660 | 14 | 69 | 37 | 615 | 3032 | 4003 | 5953 | 5391 | 299 | 5647 |
| 20 | Nisporeni | 2894 | 2679 | 0 | 0 | 656 | 2572 | 13 | 97 | 216 | 835 | 58 | 1156 | 3837 | 5379 | 7806 | 6877 | 462 | 7339 |
| 21 | Orhei | 3569 | 3340 | 28 | 113 | 610 | 3369 | 141 | 1550 | 92 | 623 | 83 | 1719 | 4523 | 6713 | 11165 | 10325 | 437 | 10714 |
| 22 | Ocnîța | 3587 | 3401 | 48 | 49 | 603 | 1397 | 33 | 467 | 121 | 657 | 108 | 1916 | 4500 | 6168 | 8024 | 7326 | 351 | 7887 |
| 23 | Rezina | 1660 | 1627 | 39 | 48 | 650 | 2033 | 38 | 448 | 190 | 962 | 73 | 1593 | 2650 | 5902 | 6839 | 6597 | 117 | 6711 |
| 24 | Singerei | 2967 | 2730 | 9 | 24 | 922 | 3939 | 62 | 384 | 61 | 323 | 60 | 1156 | 4081 | 6553 | 9150 | 8143 | 527 | 8556 |
| 25 | Șoldănești | 2195 | 2129 | 75 | 99 | 521 | 2537 | 109 | 1276 | 124 | 681 | 86 | 1686 | 3110 | 6305 | 8723 | 8036 | 340 | 8408 |
| 26 | Soroca | 4395 | 3541 | 1 | 1 | 297 | 1479 | 372 | 2459 | 171 | 736 | 36 | 858 | 5272 | 6463 | 11085 | 7373 | 1502 | 9074 |
| 27 | Ștefan Vodă | 4181 | 3707 | 43 | 53 | 497 | 2084 | 40 | 380 | 95 | 479 | 115 | 1758 | 4971 | 6137 | 9100 | 6625 | 936 | 8461 |
| 28 | Strășeni | 1814 | 1686 | 16 | 16 | 416 | 1913 | 172 | 1718 | 174 | 710 | 65 | 1281 | 2657 | 5752 | 7906 | 6636 | 651 | 7324 |
| 29 | Taraclia | 1924 | 1888 | 39 | 51 | 571 | 2254 | 143 | 823 | 117 | 424 | 19 | 334 | 2813 | 5351 | 6142 | 5406 | 368 | 5774 |
| 30 | Ungheni | 2824 | 2665 | 29 | 29 | 911 | 3588 | 20 | 150 | 146 | 624 | 39 | 692 | 3969 | 6174 | 8450 | 7435 | 414 | 7748 |
| 31 | Ceadr Lunga | 3016 | 2650 | 77 | 77 | 625 | 3018 | 178 | 2141 | 25 | 127 | 38 | 876 | 3959 | 6618 | 9362 | 8490 | 413 | 8889 |
| 32 | Briceni | 1750 | 1659 | 8 | 8 | 573 | 2862 | 63 | 479 | 101 | 552 | 68 | 1066 | 2563 | 4980 | 6959 | 6333 | 312 | 6626 |
| 33 | Rîșcani | 4584 | 3622 | 55 | 59 | 484 | 672 | 4 | 35 | 107 | 357 | 54 | 811 | 5288 | 5892 | 6607 | 4573 | 1020 | 5556 |
| 34 | Telenești | 2172 | 2156 | 110 | 153 | 555 | 2481 | 261 | 2147 | 155 | 1174 | 26 | 700 | 3279 | 6970 | 8552 | 8363 | 147 | 8811 |
| 35 | Florești | 3568 | 3296 | 9 | 9 | 522 | 3226 | 71 | 751 | 144 | 904 | 96 | 1625 | 4410 | 6391 | 10671 | 9056 | 777 | 9811 |
| TOTAL | | 112289 | 102461 | 1291 | 1610 | 18122 | 75316 | 2970 | 27103 | 3458 | 17296 | 2498 | 44979 | 140628 | 205679.5 | 286493 | 249289 | 18543 | 268765 |

SPECIAL CONTRACTS IMPLEMENTED IN 2007

| Nr. Contract | Service provider | Object of contract | Name and surname of the beneficiary | village | Raion | Phone | Stage of execution |
|--------------|---|--|---|----------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Nisporeni, Călărași, Rezina, Taraclia, Cidăr-Lunga | Peculiarities of producing fruit and berries in 2007 | Fruit and berry producers from listed raions as stipulated in the list of participants. | | | | Finalized |
| 2 | Anenii Noi, Criuleni, Orhei, Strașeni, Cahul | Peculiarities of producing fruit and berries in 2007 | Fruit and berry producers from listed raions as stipulated in the list of participants. | | | | Finalized |
| 3 | Căușeni, Ialoveni, Râșcani, Edineț, Ocnița, Glodeni, Fălești, Ungheni | Peculiarities of producing fruit and berries in 2007 | Fruit and berry producers from listed raions as stipulated in the list of participants. | | | | Finalized |
| 4 | Sângerei, Drochia, Soroca, Florești, Șoldănești, Telenești | Peculiarities of producing fruit and berries in 2007 | Fruit and berry producers from listed raions as stipulated in the list of participants. | | | | Finalized |
| 5 | AO"Centru-Prim-Agro" Anenii Noi | Sweet pepper cultivation technology with drip irrigation | Gheorghe Sirbu | s. Roșcana | Anenii Noi | 69212627 | Finalized |
| 59 | AO"Centru-Prim-Agro" Anenii Noi | Cultivating mushrooms in adapted conditions | Barabaș Raisa | s. Bulboaca | Anenii Noi | (265) 48 0 14 | Under way |
| 6 | AO"Inform Agro-BS" Basarabeasca | Breeding and reproducing rabbits in household conditions | Tudor Bordan | s. Bașcalia | Basarabeasca | 69213293 | Finalized |
| 7 | Centrul Inițiativelor Private din Bălți | Modern technology of cultivating apricots | Iurii Toacă | s.Glingeni | Bălți | mob.79188702 | Finalized |
| 8 | OO"Agroconsultant" Briceni | Tehnologia de cultivare a legumelor ecologice în gospodăria țărănească | Lilian Borodachi | s.Hlina | Briceni | (247) 67 2 45 | Finalized |
| 9 | AO"ASIA" Cahul | Organic cultivation of vegetables in peasant farms | Dimov Iacob | com Cucoara | Cahul | (299) 51 5 04 | Finalized |
| 69 | AO"ASIA" Cahul | Breeding vegetable seedlings in solariums and producing early vegetables | Mihail Vrabie | s.Taraclia de Salcie | Cahul | (299) 78 4 55 | Finalized |
| 10 | AO"Fermer Agroinform" Cantemir | Establishing a mini-farm for pig reproduction | Griciniuc Alexandra | s.Sadic | Cantemir | mob.79286871 | Finalized |
| 11 | AO"Fermer Agroinform" Cantemir | Bee keeping and reproduction technology | Cazacov Georgeta | s.Haraghiș | Cantemir | (273) 63 2 34 | Finalized |
| 65 | AO"Consult – InfoAgro" Căinari | Milk cow breeding and reproduction | Braga Andrei | s. Cîrnățeni | Căinari | (277) 74 2 23 | Under way |
| 12 | AO"Consult – InfoAgro" Căinari | Cultivation of vegetables with drip irrigation | Iurii Cojocar | s.Baimaclia | Căinari | (277) 92 5 30 | Finalized |
| 13 | AO"Agroconsultant" Călărași | Growing vegetable seedlings in palletes and producing early vegetables | Iurie Iurcu | s.Buda | Călărași | (244) 61 3 61 | Finalized |
| 14 | AO"Service Agroinform" Căușeni | Cultivating mushrooms in adapted conditions | Dumitru Margarint | s.Hajimus | Căușeni | (243) 58 2 56 | Finalized |
| 15 | AO"Service Agroinform" Căușeni | Strawberries cultivation in peasant farms | Iacob Mungiu | s. Plop-Știubei | Căușeni | (243) 59 2 18 | Finalized |
| 16 | Centrul de Informare și Consultanță „Dialog” Ciadăr-Lunga | Fish breeding and growing in a pond | Constantin Gaidarji | s.Baurci | Ciadăr Lunga | (291) 32 2 70 | Finalized |
| 17 | Centrul de Informare și Consultanță „Dialog” Ciadăr-Lunga | Cultivating mushrooms in adapted conditions | Vladimir Anastasov | or.Ciadăr-Lunga | Ciadăr Lunga | (291) 21 2 17 | Under way |
| 18 | OO"Bugeack-Consult" Criuleni | Cultivating tomatoes in greenhouses with drip irrigation | Andrei Bolgar | or.Comrat | Comrat | (298) 26 5 63 | Finalized |
| 19 | AO"Criul-Fermier" Criuleni | Growing carnations, chrysanthemum and roses in greenhouses | Valentina Paladi | s.Cruclic | Criuleni | (248) 66 5 25 | Under way |
| 20 | AO"Criul-Fermier" Criuleni | Onion production, processing and storage technology | Ion Răbdău | s.Mășcăuți | Criuleni | (248) 64 3 78 | Finalized |
| 72 | AO"Criul-Fermier" Criuleni | Establishing and maintaining a productive varieties nut plantation | Mihail Scifos | or. Criuleni | Criuleni | (248) 22 0 60 | În executare |
| 21 | OO"Agroconsultant" Dondușeni | Cultivating vegetables on protected soil using drip irrigation | Vladimir Costașco | s.Plop | Dondușeni | (251) 71 3 42 | Finalized |
| 22 | AO"Consult-Service" Drochia | Establishing a workshop for furniture manufacturing in a peasant farm | Josanu Sergiu | s.Chetrosu | Drochia | (252) 54 8 74 | Finalized |
| 23 | AO"Consult-Service" Drochia | Cultivating vegetables on open fields with micro-sprinkle irrigation | Șestovschi Ion | s.Nicoreni | Drochia | (252) 37 3 50 | Finalized |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--|----------------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| 24 | AO"Consult-Service" Drochia | Breeding and reproduction of Karacul sheep | Dascăl Eugen | s. Drochia | Drochia | (252) 44 4 76 | Under way |
| 63 | AO"Agroext" Edineț | Milk cow breeding and reproduction | Leonid Platon | s.Volodeni | Edineț | (246) 61 2 63 | Finalized |
| 25 | AO"Agroext" Edineț | Establishing a mini-farm for rabbit reproduction | Eugen Buruiană | com.Parcova | Edineț | (246) 77 2 00 | Finalized |
| 62 | AO"Centrul de Consultație agricolă din Fălești" | Breeding and reproduction of Karacul sheep | Grigore Boubătrîn | s.Călinești | Fălești | (259) 61 3 27 | Under way |
| 26 | AO"Centrul de Consultație agricolă din Fălești" | Cultivating vegetables on open field with drip irrigation | Eugen Ciobanu | s.Ilenuța | Fălești | (259) 68 1 77 | Finalized |
| 27 | OO Centrul local de extensiune "Tamir" Florești | Cultivating mushrooms in adapted conditions | Valeriu Postolachi | s. Vărvăreuca | Florești | (250) 20 3 32 | Finalized |
| 28 | OO Centrul local de extensiune "Tamir" Florești | Producing fruit seedlings with advanced biological qualities | Nistor Ixari | s.Sevirova | Florești | (250) 42 2 18 | Finalized |
| 58 | OO Centrul local de extensiune "Tamir" Florești | Breeding and reproduction of Karacul sheep | Ion Bogdan | s.Rădulenii Vechi | Florești | (250) 46 3 78 | Finalized |
| 29 | AO"Centrul de Consultanță și Școlarizare în Agricultură" Glodeni | Strawberries cultivation in peasant farms | Ira Condrea | s.Dușmani | Glodeni | (249) 74 5 86 | Finalized |
| 30 | AO"Centrul de Consultanță și Școlarizare în Agricultură" Glodeni | Cultivating vegetable seedlings and producing vegetables on protected soil | Vasilii Pogor | s.Hîjdieni | Glodeni | (249) 56 5 18 | Finalized |
| 31 | AO"Hîncești-Inform" | Breeding and reproduction of rabbits in households | Mihail Dragomir | s.Bobeica | Hîncești | (269) 56 6 17 | Under way |
| 32 | AO"Hîncești-Inform" | Bee keeping and reproduction technology | Vasile Sirbu | s.Minjir | Hîncești | (269) 76 6 97 | Finalized |
| 33 | Centrul de Extensiune"Agroinform" Ialoveni | Breeding and reproduction of rabbits in households | Adrian Luca | or.Ialoveni | Ialoveni | mob. 69195611 | Finalized |
| 34 | Centrul de Extensiune"Agroinform" Ialoveni | Vegetable cultivation with drip irrigation | Mihail Cioară | s.Mileștii Mici | Ialoveni | (268) 68 4 07 | Finalized |
| 66 | Centrul de Extensiune"Agroinform" Ialoveni | Milk cow breeding and reproduction | Ion Afanasie | s.Zîmbreni | Ialoveni | (268) 57 2 30 | Under way |
| 35 | AO"Colina" Nisporeni | Strawberries and fruit bushes cultivation in peasant farms | Sergiu Izbaș | s.Marinici | Nisporeni | (264) 44 4 63 | Finalized |
| 36 | AO"Colina" Nisporeni | Breeding and reproduction of rabbits in households | Gheorghe Petic | s.Milești | Nisporeni | (264) 40 2 93 | Finalized |
| 37 | OO"Centrul Teritorial de extensiune NGO" Ocnîța | Cultivating potatoes with drip irrigation | Alexandru Grinco | com. Corestauți | Ocnîța | (271) 94 1 67 | Finalized |
| 38 | OO"Centrul Teritorial de extensiune NGO" Ocnîța | Cultivating vegetables on open field with sprinkle irrigation | Anatolii Gumeniuc | s.Rujnița | Ocnîța | (271) 75 3 07 | Finalized |
| 39 | OO"Centrul Teritorial de extensiune NGO" Ocnîța | Wood processing and manufacturing wood items | Leonid Munteanu | s.Hădărăuți | Ocnîța | (271) 93 7 20 | Under way |
| 70 | OO"Centrul Teritorial de extensiune NGO" Ocnîța | Cow breeding and reproduction | Nicolai Galembea | s.Bîrnova | Ocnîța | (271) 54 4 20 | Finalized |
| 40 | AO"Agroinfo Service Orhei" | Establish a mini-farm for quail reproduction and breeding | Nicolai Șova | s.Zahoreni | Orhei | (235) 50 6 77 | Finalized |
| 41 | AO"Agroinfo Service Orhei" | Establishing and maintaining a productive varieties nut plantation | Dorin Zghibartă | s.Morozeni | Orhei | (235) 57 3 01 | Under way |
| 42 | AO"Agroinfo Service Orhei" | Breeding and reproduction of rabbits in households | Țurcan Valeriu | s.Mitoc | Orhei | (235) 41 3 34 | Finalized |
| 61 | AO"Agroinfo Service Orhei" | Breeding and reproduction of Karacul sheep | Valentin Creciun | s.Morozeni | Orhei | (235) 57 2 00 | Under way |
| 43 | AO" Nistru AgriConsult" Rezina | Sweet pepper cultivation technology with drip irrigation | Anatolii Soltan | s.Cuizovca | Rezina | (254) 46 3 64 | Finalized |
| 64 | AO" Nistru AgriConsult" Rezina | Fish breeding and growing in a pond | Valeriu Burjacovschi | s.Horodiște | Rezina | (254) 92 4 80 | Under way |
| 44 | AO"Agroinform Rîșcani" | Cultivating vegetables on protected land | Ion Ilașciuc | s.Aluniș | Rîșcani | (256) 61 2 01 | Finalized |
| 45 | AO"Agroinform Rîșcani" | Cultivating mushrooms in adapted conditions | Țibuleac Ion | or.Rîșcani | Rîșcani | (256) 28 8 45 | Finalized |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--|---|---------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 46 | AO" Uniunea Fermierilor Privati din Singerei" | Cultivating mushrooms in adapted conditions | Gheorghe Turtureanu | s.Chișcăreni | Sîngerei | (262) 41 2 90 | Finalized |
| 47 | AO" Uniunea Fermierilor Privati din Singerei" | Fish breeding and growing in a pond | Teodor Bajura | s.Bilicenii Vechi | Sîngerei | (262) 33 4 58 | Finalized |
| 48 | Asociația obștească "Astagro" Strășeni | Cultivating mushrooms in adapted conditions | Maria Codreanu | s.Recea | Strășeni | (237) 41 3 85 | Under way |
| 49 | AO" SORAGROINFORM" Soroca | Manufacturing items from willow twigs | Ala Ciurmac | s.Egoreni | Soroca | (230) 93 8 83 | Finalized |
| 71 | AO" SORAGROINFORM" Soroca | Rural tourism development | Mihail Zubatii | s.Parcani | Soroca | mob. 069239231 | Finalized |
| 50 | AO"Agro Farmer Consult" Șoldănești | Wood processing and wood item manufacturing in rural conditions | Ion Colin | s.Pohoarna | Șoldănești | (272) 47 2 13 | Finalized |
| 51 | AO"Agro Farmer Consult" Șoldănești | Establish a mini-farm for quail reproduction and breeding | Ion Lazăr | s.Cotiușenii Mari | Șoldănești | (272) 74 1 69 | Finalized |
| 67 | AO"Agro Farmer Consult" Șoldănești | Cultivating early vegetables with agril application | Ion Burez | s.Zahorna | Șoldănești | (272) 48 2 34 | Finalized |
| 60 | AO"Agroasistența" Ștefan Vodă | Sheep breeding and reproduction in households | Mihail Curmei | s.Feșteluța | Ștefan Vodă | (242) 44 4 54 | Finalized |
| 52 | AO"Agroasistența" Ștefan Vodă | Manufacturing folk costumes and craftsmanship items | Galina Mărinescu | s.Carahasani | Ștefan Vodă | (242) 42 3 76 | Finalized |
| 53 | AO"Agroasistența" Ștefan Vodă | Ornamentary plants seedling production in containers | Ruslan Dombrov | s.Tudora | Ștefan Vodă | (242) 53 1 80 | Under way |
| 54 | AO"Agroconsultant" Taraclia | Cultivating early vegetables in greenhouses | Dmitrii Vinodeț | s.Musait | Taraclia | (294) 52 2 47 | Finalized |
| 55 | ONG "PRESCONS AGRO Telenești" | Cultivating seedlings and early vegetables in greenhouses | Anatolie Rabei | s.Sărătenii Vechi | Telenești | (258) 73 2 17 | Finalized |
| 56 | ONG "PRESCONS AGRO Telenești" | Breeding and reproduction of rabbits in households | Gheorghe Trofimov | s.Țințăreni | Telenești | nu are | Finalized |
| 68 | Centrul de Consultanță și Școlarizare în Agricultură Ungheni | Establishing a mini-farm for reproducing pigs | Dumitru Cepoi | s.Bumbăta | Ungheni | (236) 44 5 07 | Under way |
| 57 | Centrul de Consultanță și Școlarizare în Agricultură Ungheni | Cultivating strawberries in tunnels | Victor Munteanu | s.Hristoforovca | Ungheni | (236) 69 2 36 | Finalized |

RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component

Cumulative figures of RISP as for 30/09/2007

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of RBs and individuals having started to implement business/action/investment plan | 183 |
| Number of RBs generating revenue | 143 |
| Number of RBs registered as legal entities with DA support | 21 |
| Number of applicants with final business plan | 235 |
| Number of credit applications submitted | 218 |
| Total number of credit disbursed | 184 |
| Number of created working places (at startup) | 633 |

RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component

Annex RBD 2

Cumulative figures as for 30/09/2007

(exchange rate for report (1 USD) is 13 MDL)

| Nr | Indicator | Total to 31/08/2007 | Total to 30/09/2007 | Variation 31/08/2007 - 30/09/2007 |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1. | Number of villages where information campaign was held | 322 | 365 | 43 |
| 2. | Number of people attending the public meetings | 6744 | 7641 | 897 |
| 3. | Number of applications for DA support | 299 | 315 | 16 |
| 4. | Less those rejected by DA and client | 56 | 55 | |
| 5. | Sub-total (3-4) | 243 | 260 | 17 |
| 6. | of which applications in progress (5-7) | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| 7. | Service agreements signed | 239 | 254 | 15 |
| 8. | Agreements terminated by DA/client | 32 | 34 | 2 |
| 9. | remaining Service Agreements active (7-8) | 207 | 220 | 13 |
| Of the active Service agreements (in 9 above): | | | | |
| 10. | RBs started implementing their business/investment plans | 169 | 183 | 14 |
| 11. | In-progress (9-10) | 38 | 37 | |
| Of those started implementing their business plans (in 10 above): | | | | |
| 12. | New businesses | 91 (53.84%) | 97 (53.00%) | 6 |
| 13. | Individual owned businesses | 158 (93.49%) | 171 (93.44%) | 13 |
| 14. | Group owned businesses | 11 (6.508%) | 12 (6.557%) | 1 |
| 15. | RBs involved in DA' post creation support (in 10 above) | 88 | 130 | 42 |
| 15a. | #Days of DA' post creation support (in 10 above) | 212 | 280 | 68 |
| 16. | RBs generating revenue (of those in 10 above) | 122 | 143 | 21 |
| 17. | RBs with final business plans with DA assistance | 219 | 235 | 16 |
| 18. | RBs registered as legal entity with DA assistance | 21 | 21 | |
| 19. | Credit applications to Financial Institutions (FIs) | 203 | 218 | 15 |
| 20. | less those rejected or withdrawn | 17 | 18 | 1 |
| 21. | Remaining credit applications active (19-20) | 186 | 200 | 14 |
| Of the active credit applications: | | | | |
| 22. | Loans disbursed to RBs | 170 | 184 | 14 |
| 23. | Loans disbursed to operational RBs | 164 | 178 | 14 |
| 24. | Loans approved but not disbursed | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 25. | Loan applications still being assessed by FIs (21-22-24) | 15 | 14 | |
| Of the loans provided (in 22 above): | | | | |
| 26. | Loans provided from RISP funds | 124 | 131 | 7 |
| 27. | Loans provided from other sources | 46 | 53 | 7 |
| 28. | RBs without credit (of those in 10 above) | 5 | 5 | |
| Of those started to implement their business plan (in 10 above) the activities are: | | | | |
| 29. | Agricultural | 52 (30.76%) | 55 (30.21%) | 3 |
| 30. | Non-agricultural | 117 (69.23%) | 127 (69.78%) | 10 |
| 31. | Jobs created (at start-up) | 570 | 633 | 63 |
| 32. | Average jobs created per RB (at start-up) | 3 | 3 | |
| 33. | Total RBs costs of all RB (in 10 above) | \$4,785,970 | \$5,157,372 | \$371,402 |
| 34. | Average RB cost (in 10 above) | \$28,319 | \$28,182 | |
| 35. | Total RBs costs (of those RBs receiving credit) | \$4,952,114 | \$5,675,952 | \$723,838 |
| 36. | of which: - credits | \$2,766,373 | \$2,997,835 | \$231,462 |
| 37. | - contribution of beneficiaries | \$2,185,741 | \$2,678,118 | \$492,376 |
| 38. | average loan per RB (in 22 above) | \$16,273 | \$16,293 | \$20 |

RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component

Annex RBD 2

Cumulative figures as for 30/09/2007

(exchange rate for report (1 USD) is 13 MDL)

| Nr | Indicator | Total to 30/06/2007 | Total to 30/09/2007 | Variation 30/06/2007 - 30/09/2007 |
|---|--|------------------------|------------------------|---|
| 1. | Number of villages where information campaign was held | 281 | 365 | 84 |
| 2. | Number of people attending the public meetings | 5875 | 7641 | 1766 |
| 3. | Number of applications for DA support | 270 | 315 | 45 |
| 4. | Less those rejected by DA and client | 53 | 55 | 2 |
| 5. | Sub-total (3-4) | 217 | 260 | 43 |
| 6. | of which applications in progress (5-7) | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 7. | Service agreements signed | 215 | 254 | 39 |
| 8. | Agreements terminated by DA/client | 29 | 34 | 5 |
| 9. | remaining Service Agreements active (7-8) | 186 | 220 | 34 |
| Of the active Service agreements (in 9 above): | | | | |
| 10. | RBs started implementing their business/investment plans | 141 | 183 | 42 |
| 11. | In-progress (9-10) | 45 | 37 | |
| Of those started implementing their business plans (in 10 above): | | | | |
| 12. | New businesses | 77 (54.60 %) | 97 (53.00 %) | 20 |
| 13. | Individual owned businesses | 131 (92.90 %) | 171 (93.44 %) | 40 |
| 14. | Group owned businesses | 10 (7.092 %) | 12 (6.557 %) | 2 |
| 15. | RBs involved in DA' post creation support (in 10 above) | 69 | 130 | 61 |
| 15a. | #Days of DA' post creation support (in 10 above) | 167 | 280 | 113 |
| 16. | RBs generating revenue (of those in 10 above) | 83 | 143 | 60 |
| 17. | RBs with final business plans with DA assistance | 195 | 235 | 40 |
| 18. | RBs registered as legal entity with DA assistance | 21 | 21 | |
| 19. | Credit applications to Financial Institutions (FIs) | 179 | 218 | 39 |
| 20. | less those rejected or withdrawn | 14 | 18 | 4 |
| 21. | Remaining credit applications active (19-20) | 165 | 200 | 35 |
| Of the active credit applications: | | | | |
| 22. | Loans disbursed to RBs | 146 | 184 | 38 |
| 23. | Loans disbursed to operational RBs | 136 | 178 | 42 |
| 24. | Loans approved but not disbursed | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 25. | Loan applications still being assessed by FIs (21-22-24) | 18 | 14 | |
| Of the loans provided (in 22 above): | | | | |
| 26. | Loans provided from RISP funds | 111 | 131 | 20 |
| 27. | Loans provided from other sources | 35 | 53 | 18 |
| 28. | RBs without credit (of those in 10 above) | 5 | 5 | |
| Of those started to implement their business plan (in 10 above) the activities are: | | | | |
| 29. | Agricultural | 46 (32.62 %) | 55 (30.21 %) | 9 |
| 30. | Non-agricultural | 95 (67.37 %) | 127 (69.78 %) | 32 |
| 31. | Jobs created (at start-up) | 484 | 633 | 149 |
| 32. | Average jobs created per RB (at start-up) | 3 | 3 | |
| 33. | Total RBs costs of all RB (in 10 above) | \$3,987,964 | \$5,157,372 | \$1,169,408 |
| 34. | Average RB cost (in 10 above) | \$28,283 | \$28,182 | |
| 35. | Total RBs costs (of those RBs receiving credit) | \$4,196,845 | \$5,675,952 | \$1,479,107 |
| 36. | of which: - credits | \$2,338,116 | \$2,997,835 | \$659,719 |
| 37. | - contribution of beneficiaries | \$1,858,729 | \$2,678,118 | \$819,388 |
| 38. | average loan per RB (in 22 above) | \$16,014 | \$16,293 | \$278 |

**RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component**

Annex RBD 3

Cumulative figures as for 30/09/2007

(exchange rate for report (1 USD) is 13 MDL)

| Nr | Indicator | Total to | | Total to | | 30/09/2007 | |
|---|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | 31/08/2007 | ACA | CCA | CDR | MEGA | Total |
| 1. | Number of villages where information campaign was held | 322 | 54 | 88 | 153 | 70 | 365 |
| 2. | Number of people attending the public meetings | 6744 | 1123 | 1699 | 3454 | 1365 | 7641 |
| 3. | Number of applications for DA support | 299 | 58 | 87 | 63 | 107 | 315 |
| 4. | Less those rejected by DA and client | 56 | 6 | 32 | 3 | 14 | 55 |
| 5. | Sub-total (3-4) | 243 | 52 | 55 | 60 | 93 | 260 |
| 5. | of which applications in progress (5-7) | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 7. | Service agreements signed | 239 | 50 | 54 | 60 | 90 | 254 |
| 8. | Agreements terminated by DA/client | 32 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 34 |
| 9. | remaining Service Agreements active (7-8) | 207 | 44 | 50 | 49 | 77 | 220 |
| Of the active Service agreements (in 9 above): | | | | | | | |
| 10. | RBs started implementing their business/investment plans | 169 | 42 | 32 | 47 | 62 | 183 |
| 11. | In-progress (9-10) | 38 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 15 | 37 |
| Of those started implementing their business plans (in 10 above): | | | | | | | |
| 12. | New businesses | 91 (53.8 %) | 23 | 15 | 16 | 43 | 97 |
| 13. | Individual owned businesses | 158 (93.5 %) | 37 | 31 | 46 | 57 | 171 |
| 14. | Group owned businesses | 11 (6.5 %) | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 12 |
| 15. | RBs involved in DA' post creation support (in 10 above) | 88 | 20 | 26 | 31 | 53 | 130 |
| 15a. | #Days of DA' post creation support (in 10 above) | 212 | 24 | 57 | 36 | 163 | 280 |
| 16. | RBs generating revenue (of those in 10 above) | 122 | 30 | 29 | 39 | 45 | 143 |
| 17. | RBs with final business plans with DA assistance | 219 | 47 | 53 | 55 | 80 | 235 |
| 18. | RBs registered as legal entity with DA assistance | 21 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 21 |
| 19. | Credit applications to Financial Institutions (FIs) | 203 | 43 | 41 | 54 | 80 | 218 |
| 20. | less those rejected or withdrawn | 17 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 18 |
| 21. | Remaining credit applications active (19-20) | 186 | 42 | 37 | 49 | 72 | 200 |
| Of the active credit applications: | | | | | | | |
| 22. | Loans disbursed to RBs | 170 | 42 | 30 | 48 | 64 | 184 |
| 23. | Loans disbursed to operational RBs | 164 | 42 | 27 | 47 | 62 | 178 |
| 24. | Loans approved but not disbursed | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 25. | Loan applications still being assessed by FIs (21-22-24) | 15 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 14 |
| Of the loans provided (in 22 above): | | | | | | | |
| 26. | Loans provided from RISP funds | 124 | 36 | 17 | 41 | 37 | 131 |
| 27. | Loans provided from other sources | 46 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 27 | 53 |
| 28. | RBs without credit (of those in 10 above) | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Of those started to implement their business plan (in 10 above) the activities are: | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Agricultural | 52 (31 %) | 17 % | 13 | 11 | 14 | 55 (30. %) |
| 30. | Non-agricultural | 117 (69 %) | 25 | 19 | 36 | 47 | 127 (69. %) |
| 31. | Jobs created (at start-up) | 570 | 162 | 92 | 213 | 166 | 633 |
| 32. | Average jobs created per RB (at start-up) | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 33. | Total RBs costs of all RB (in 10 above) | \$4,785,970 | \$1,440,376 | \$840,445 | \$1,384,508 | \$1,492,043 | \$5,157,372 |
| 34. | Average RB cost (in 10 above) | \$28,319 | \$34,295 | \$26,264 | \$29,458 | \$24,065 | \$28,182 |
| 35. | Total RBs costs (of those RBs receiving credit) | \$4,952,114 | \$1,440,376 | \$1,324,833 | \$1,397,585 | \$1,513,158 | \$5,675,952 |
| 36. | of which: - credits | \$2,766,373 | \$775,716 | \$618,458 | \$737,538 | \$866,123 | \$2,997,835 |
| 37. | - contribution of beneficiaries | \$2,185,741 | \$664,660 | \$706,375 | \$660,047 | \$647,036 | \$2,678,118 |
| 38. | average loan per RB (in 22 above) | \$16,273 | \$18,469 | \$20,615 | \$15,365 | \$13,533 | \$16,293 |

**RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component**

Annex RBD 3

Cumulative figures as for 30/09/2007

(exchange rate for report (1 USD) is 13 MDL)

| Nr | Indicator | Total to | | Total to | | 30/09/2007 | |
|---|--|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | 30/06/2007 | ACA | CCA | CDR | MEGA | Total |
| 1. | Number of villages where information campaign was held | 281 | 54 | 88 | 153 | 70 | 365 |
| 2. | Number of people attending the public meetings | 5875 | 1123 | 1699 | 3454 | 1365 | 7641 |
| 3. | Number of applications for DA support | 270 | 58 | 87 | 63 | 107 | 315 |
| 4. | Less those rejected by DA and client | 53 | 6 | 32 | 3 | 14 | 55 |
| 5. | Sub-total (3-4) | 217 | 52 | 55 | 60 | 93 | 260 |
| 5. | of which applications in progress (5-7) | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| 7. | Service agreements signed | 215 | 50 | 54 | 60 | 90 | 254 |
| 8. | Agreements terminated by DA/client | 29 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 34 |
| 9. | remaining Service Agreements active (7-8) | 186 | 44 | 50 | 49 | 77 | 220 |
| Of the active Service agreements (in 9 above): | | | | | | | |
| 10. | RBs started implementing their business/investment plans | 141 | 42 | 32 | 47 | 62 | 183 |
| 11. | In-progress (9-10) | 45 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 15 | 37 |
| Of those started implementing their business plans (in 10 above): | | | | | | | |
| 12. | New businesses | 77 (54.6 %) | 23 | 15 | 16 | 43 | 97 |
| 13. | Individual owned businesses | 131 (92.9 %) | 37 | 31 | 46 | 57 | 171 |
| 14. | Group owned businesses | 10 (7.1 %) | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 12 |
| 15. | RBs involved in DA' post creation support (in 10 above) | 69 | 20 | 26 | 31 | 53 | 130 |
| 15a. | #Days of DA' post creation support (in 10 above) | 167 | 24 | 57 | 36 | 163 | 280 |
| 16. | RBs generating revenue (of those in 10 above) | 83 | 30 | 29 | 39 | 45 | 143 |
| 17. | RBs with final business plans with DA assistance | 195 | 47 | 53 | 55 | 80 | 235 |
| 18. | RBs registered as legal entity with DA assistance | 21 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 21 |
| 19. | Credit applications to Financial Institutions (FIs) | 179 | 43 | 41 | 54 | 80 | 218 |
| 20. | less those rejected or withdrawn | 14 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 18 |
| 21. | Remaining credit applications active (19-20) | 165 | 42 | 37 | 49 | 72 | 200 |
| Of the active credit applications: | | | | | | | |
| 22. | Loans disbursed to RBs | 146 | 42 | 30 | 48 | 64 | 184 |
| 23. | Loans disbursed to operational RBs | 136 | 42 | 27 | 47 | 62 | 178 |
| 24. | Loans approved but not disbursed | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 25. | Loan applications still being assessed by FIs (21-22-24) | 18 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 14 |
| Of the loans provided (in 22 above): | | | | | | | |
| 26. | Loans provided from RISP funds | 111 | 36 | 17 | 41 | 37 | 131 |
| 27. | Loans provided from other sources | 35 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 27 | 53 |
| 28. | RBs without credit (of those in 10 above) | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Of those started to implement their business plan (in 10 above) the activities are: | | | | | | | |
| 29. | Agricultural | 46 (33 %) | 17 % | 13 | 11 | 14 | 55 (30. %) |
| 30. | Non-agricultural | 95 (67 %) | 25 | 19 | 36 | 47 | 127 (69. %) |
| 31. | Jobs created (at start-up) | 484 | 162 | 92 | 213 | 166 | 633 |
| 32. | Average jobs created per RB (at start-up) | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| 33. | Total RBs costs of all RB (in 10 above) | \$3,987,964 | \$1,440,376 | \$840,445 | \$1,384,508 | \$1,492,043 | \$5,157,372 |
| 34. | Average RB cost (in 10 above) | \$28,283 | \$34,295 | \$26,264 | \$29,458 | \$24,065 | \$28,182 |
| 35. | Total RBs costs (of those RBs receiving credit) | \$4,196,845 | \$1,440,376 | \$1,324,833 | \$1,397,585 | \$1,513,158 | \$5,675,952 |
| 36. | of which: - credits | \$2,338,116 | \$775,716 | \$618,458 | \$737,538 | \$866,123 | \$2,997,835 |
| 37. | - contribution of beneficiaries | \$1,858,729 | \$664,660 | \$706,375 | \$660,047 | \$647,036 | \$2,678,118 |
| 38. | average loan per RB (in 22 above) | \$16,014 | \$18,469 | \$20,615 | \$15,365 | \$13,533 | \$16,293 |

RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT

Rural Business Development Component

Analysis of the quantitative progress of the RBDC 30/09/2007

I. RBDC Achievements according to the global target

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|---------|
| Total target of RBDC | | 600 RBs |
| Total amount of months | | 46 |
| Number of months till | 30/06/2010 | 33 |
| Target at | 30/09/2007 | 182 RBs |

II. RBDC Achievements according to DAs targets

Target at 30/09/2007 45.5 RBs/DA (according to the agreements signed between MAFI and DA)

| Targets | RISP at 30/09/2007 | Target la 30/09/2007 | Level of fulfilment | Project global target |
|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>RBs started to implement business plans</i> | 183 | 182 | 100.55% | 600 |
| <i>individuals</i> | 171 | | | |
| <i>group</i> | 12 | | | |
| <i>new businesses</i> | 97 | | | 300 <i>at least</i> |
| <i>extensions</i> | 86 | | | |
| <i>agricultural</i> | 55 | | | |
| <i>non-agricultural</i> | 127 | | | 200 <i>at least</i> |
| <i>Other indicators</i> | | | | |
| <i>Promotion activities</i> | 365 | 510 | 71.57% | 900 |
| <i>Business plans</i> | 235 | 235 | 99.82% | 833 |
| <i>Credit disbursed</i> | 184 | 235 | 78.16% | 833 |
| <i>Post creation support</i> | 130 | 182 | 71.43% | 600 |
| <i>Nr of days of post creation support</i> | 280 | | | 3,000 |

III. RBDC Achievements according to DAs targets per agency

Comparing with target at 30/09/2007

| Targets | ACA | CCA | CDR | MEGA | Target per Agency at 30/09/2007 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>RBs started to implement business plans</i> | 42 | 32 | 47 | 62 | 46 |
| <i>individuals</i> | 37 | 31 | 46 | 57 | |
| <i>group</i> | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | |
| <i>new businesses</i> | 23 | 15 | 16 | 43 | |
| <i>extensions</i> | 19 | 17 | 31 | 19 | |
| <i>agricultural</i> | 17 | 13 | 11 | 14 | |
| <i>non-agricultural</i> | 25 | 19 | 36 | 47 | |
| <i>Other indicators</i> | | | | | |
| <i>Promotion activities</i> | 54 | 88 | 153 | 70 | 128 |
| <i>Business plans</i> | 47 | 53 | 55 | 80 | 59 |
| <i>Credit disbursed</i> | 42 | 30 | 48 | 64 | 59 |
| <i>Post creation support</i> | 20 | 26 | 31 | 53 | 46 |
| <i>Nr of days of post creation support</i> | 24 | 57 | 36 | 163 | |

RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT

Rural Business Development Component

| Qualitative indicators | | 30/09/2007 | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Nr | Indicator | ACA | CCA | CDR | MEGA | Total |
| 1. Employment | | | | | | |
| | Nr. of working places created (at startup) | 162 | 92 | 213 | 166 | 633 |
| | Nr. of working places created adjusted acc. to last monitoring | 155 | 96 | 226 | 192 | 669 |
| | Nr. of working places created at businesses monitored within the last 12 months | 81 | 27 | 70 | 128 | 306 |
| | Men | 55 | 23 | 48 | 82 | 208 68% |
| | Women | 26 | 4 | 22 | 46 | 98 32% |
| | Number of shareholders employed | 33 | 19 | 17 | 24 | 93 |
| | Men | 24 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 63 68% |
| | Women | 9 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 30 32% |
| | Number of employees unemployed before | 29 | 15 | 9 | 47 | 100 |
| | Average salary of employees per one RB | 1,520 | 1,267 | 1,200 | 1,323 | 1,334 |
| | Men | 1,523 | 1,225 | 1,433 | 1,320 | 1,371 |
| | Women | 1,515 | 1,350 | 920 | 1,329 | 1,277 |
| | Average salary for one employed shareholder | 1,977 | 1,612 | 1,927 | 1,583 | 1,741 |
| | Men | 2,250 | 1,615 | 2,210 | 1,638 | 1,873 |
| | Women | 1,540 | 1,600 | 1,360 | 1,510 | 1,500 |
| | Average salary before project | 1,333 | 800 | 1,175 | 672 | 821 |
| | Men | 2,500 | 800 | 1,333 | 628 | 909 |
| | Women | 750 | 800 | 700 | 711 | 727 |
| 2. Business sustainability | | | | | | |
| | Nr. of businesses monitored within the last 12 months | 34 | 21 | 31 | 39 | 125 |
| | of those the level of risk at last monitoring visit: | | | | | |
| | Number of RBs with intensive care requirement | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Number of RBs with high risk level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Number of RBs with medium risk level | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 8 |
| | Number of RBs with low risk level | 31 | 20 | 30 | 35 | 116 |
| | Number of RBs with undefined risk level | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Taxes | | | | | | |
| | collected at businesses monitored within the last 12 months | | | | | |
| | VAT paid | 22,500 | 164,000 | 117,000 | 0 | 303,500 |
| | Income taxes and local taxes paid | 12,791 | 3,270 | 51,200 | 130,509 | 197,770 |
| | Social fund, income tax, pension fund, etc (from salaries) paid | 75,216 | 8,276 | 84,700 | 0 | 168,192 |
| 4. Credit Information | | | | | | |
| | Number of businesses with credit | 42 | 30 | 48 | 64 | 184 |
| | of those | | | | | |
| | Number of RBs leaving project support as self-sustainable | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Number of RBs with credit under service agreement with DA | 42 | 30 | 48 | 64 | 184 |
| | Number of RBs failing their obligation to repay credit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Number of RBs seeking/obtaining second loan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Number of RBs requesting second time DA assistance (paid) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component

Cumulative figures as for 30/09/2007

Loans disbursed by Regions and Sources of Funding

| Nr | Rayon | RISP | Other Sources | Total |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1 | Balti | | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | Basarabasca | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 3 | Briceni | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 4 | Cahul | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| 5 | Calarasi | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 6 | Cantemir | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 7 | Causeni | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 8 | Chisinau | 1 | | 1 |
| 9 | Cimislia | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 10 | Criuleni | 1 | | 1 |
| 11 | Donduseni | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | Drochia | 10 | 1 | 11 |
| 13 | Dubasari | 1 | | 1 |
| 14 | Edinet | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| 15 | Falesti | 1 | | 1 |
| 16 | Floresti | 4 | | 4 |
| 17 | Glodeni | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| 18 | Hincesti | 8 | | 8 |
| 19 | Ialoveni | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| 20 | Nisporeni | 1 | | 1 |
| 21 | Ocnita | 1 | | 1 |
| 22 | Orhei | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| 23 | Rezina | 3 | | 3 |
| 24 | Riscani | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 25 | Singerei | | 4 | 4 |
| 26 | Soldanesti | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 27 | Soroca | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 28 | Stefan Voda | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 29 | Straseni | 6 | | 6 |
| 30 | Taraclia | 3 | | 3 |
| 31 | Telenesti | 7 | | 7 |
| 32 | Ungheni | 3 | | 3 |
| 33 | UTAG | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| | Grand Total | 131 | 53 | 184 |

RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component

Cumulative figures as for 30/09/2007

Amount of Loans disbursed by Regions and Sources of Funding, MDL

| | RISP | Other Sources | Total |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Balti | | 463,386 | 463,386 |
| 2 Basarabasca | 376,000 | 90,000 | 466,000 |
| 3 Briceni | 1,702,000 | 562,500 | 2,264,500 |
| 4 Cahul | 899,595 | 1,411,000 | 2,310,595 |
| 5 Calarasi | 640,000 | 156,000 | 796,000 |
| 6 Cantemir | 180,000 | 300,000 | 480,000 |
| 7 Causeni | 1,180,000 | 50,000 | 1,230,000 |
| 8 Chisinau | 633,600 | | 633,600 |
| 9 Cimislia | 1,405,000 | 300,000 | 1,705,000 |
| 10 Criuleni | 200,000 | | 200,000 |
| 11 Donduseni | 779,500 | 100,000 | 879,500 |
| 12 Drochia | 3,023,200 | 300,000 | 3,323,200 |
| 13 Dubasari | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| 14 Edinet | 1,570,800 | 200,000 | 1,770,800 |
| 15 Falesti | 405,216 | | 405,216 |
| 16 Floresti | 300,000 | | 300,000 |
| 17 Glodeni | 1,432,128 | 835,000 | 2,267,128 |
| 18 Hincesti | 1,055,000 | | 1,055,000 |
| 19 Ialoveni | 1,658,000 | 72,000 | 1,730,000 |
| 20 Nisporeni | 340,000 | | 340,000 |
| 21 Ocnita | 260,000 | | 260,000 |
| 22 Orhei | 2,250,000 | 700,000 | 2,950,000 |
| 23 Rezina | 625,000 | | 625,000 |
| 24 Riscani | 890,000 | 1,153,690 | 2,043,690 |
| 25 Singerei | | 319,530 | 319,530 |
| 26 Soldanesti | 420,000 | 415,707 | 835,707 |
| 27 Soroca | 120,000 | 200,000 | 320,000 |
| 28 Stefan Voda | 430,000 | 40,000 | 470,000 |
| 29 Straseni | 1,102,000 | | 1,102,000 |
| 30 Taraclia | 830,000 | | 830,000 |
| 31 Telenesti | 1,958,000 | | 1,958,000 |
| 32 Ungheni | 1,405,000 | | 1,405,000 |
| 33 UTAG | 1,705,000 | 1,478,000 | 3,183,000 |
| Grand Total | 29,825,039 | 9,146,813 | 38,971,852 |

RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component

Cumulative figures as for 30/09/2007

Rural Businesses Started Activity by Regions and Sources of Funding

| | RISP | Other Sources | Without credits | Total |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| 1 Balti | | 1 | | 1 |
| 2 Basarabasca | 4 | 1 | | 5 |
| 3 Briceni | 5 | 1 | | 6 |
| 4 Cahul | 5 | 9 | | 14 |
| 5 Calarasi | 2 | | | 2 |
| 6 Cantemir | 1 | 2 | | 3 |
| 7 Causeni | 4 | 1 | | 5 |
| 8 Chisinau | 1 | | | 1 |
| 9 Cimislia | 3 | 1 | | 4 |
| 10 Criuleni | 1 | | | 1 |
| 11 Donduseni | 3 | 1 | | 4 |
| 12 Drochia | 10 | 1 | | 11 |
| 13 Dubasari | 1 | | | 1 |
| 14 Edinet | 11 | 2 | | 13 |
| 15 Falesti | 1 | | | 1 |
| 16 Floresti | 4 | | | 4 |
| 17 Glodeni | 5 | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| 18 Hincesti | 7 | | | 7 |
| 19 Ialoveni | 5 | 1 | | 6 |
| 20 Nisporeni | 1 | | 1 | 2 |
| 21 Ocnita | 1 | | | 1 |
| 22 Orhei | 9 | 3 | | 12 |
| 23 Rezina | 3 | | | 3 |
| 24 Riscani | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| 25 Singerei | | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 26 Soldanesti | 3 | 2 | | 5 |
| 27 Soroca | 2 | 1 | | 3 |
| 28 Stefan Voda | 4 | 1 | | 5 |
| 29 Straseni | 6 | | | 6 |
| 30 Taraclia | 3 | | | 3 |
| 31 Telenesti | 7 | | | 7 |
| 32 Ungheni | 2 | | 1 | 3 |
| 33 UTAG | 8 | 13 | | 21 |
| Grand Total | 127 | 51 | 5 | 183 |

RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component

Cumulative figures as for 30/09/2007

Rural Businesses Started Activity by Types of Activity and Sources of Funding

| | RISP | Other Sources | Without credits | Total | Weight |
|---|------------|------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| Agriculture | | | | | |
| 1 Agricultural service activities | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2.7% |
| 2 Crops production | 18 | 8 | 1 | 27 | 14.8% |
| 3 Livestock production | 16 | 7 | | 23 | 12.6% |
| Total Agriculture | 35 | 17 | 3 | 55 | 30.1% |
| non-Agriculture | | | | | |
| 4 | | 1 | | 1 | 0.5% |
| 5 Fishing | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1.1% |
| 6 Manufacture of food products and beverages | 6 | 5 | 1 | 12 | 6.6% |
| 7 Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur | 2 | | | 2 | 1.1% |
| 8 Manufacture of wood and wood products | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 1.6% |
| 9 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | 1 | | | 1 | 0.5% |
| 10 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral | 3 | 3 | | 6 | 3.3% |
| 11 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | 1 | | | 1 | 0.5% |
| 12 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. | 1 | | | 1 | 0.5% |
| 13 Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. | 2 | | | 2 | 1.1% |
| 14 Construction | 1 | | | 1 | 0.5% |
| 15 Retail trade | 27 | 4 | | 31 | 16.9% |
| 16 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel | 6 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 4.9% |
| 17 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 6 | 4 | | 10 | 5.5% |
| 18 Hotels and restaurants | 4 | 3 | | 7 | 3.8% |
| 19 Land transport | 16 | 4 | | 20 | 10.9% |
| 20 Post and telecommunications | 1 | | | 1 | 0.5% |
| 21 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies | 1 | | | 1 | 0.5% |
| 22 Other business activities | | 2 | | 2 | 1.1% |
| 23 Other service activities | 7 | 2 | | 9 | 4.9% |
| 24 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities | 4 | 2 | | 6 | 3.3% |
| Total non-Agriculture | 92 | 34 | 2 | 128 | 69.9% |
| Grand Total | 127 | 51 | 5 | 183 | 100.0% |

Note: This classification is accomplished according to CAEM Clasification (Classification of Activities of the Moldovan Economy) elaborated by the Statistical Department

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RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component

Annex RBD 8a

Cumulative figures as for 30/09/2007

Rural Businesses Started Activity by Types of Activity (per DA)

| | | ACA | | CCA | | CDR | | MEGA | | Total | Weight |
|------------------------|-----------------|--|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | Agricultural service activities | | 1 | 2.4% | 4 | 12.5% | | | 5 | 2.7% |
| | 2 | Crops production | | 8 | 19.0% | 6 | 18.8% | 8 | 17.0% | 5 | 8.1% |
| | 3 | Livestock production | | 8 | 19.0% | 3 | 9.4% | 3 | 6.4% | 9 | 14.5% |
| Total | Agriculture | 17 | 40.5% | 13 | 40.6% | 11 | 23.4% | 14 | 22.6% | 55 | 30.1% |
| non-Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 1.6% | 1 | 0.5% |
| | 5 | Fishing | | | | | | 2 | 3.2% | 2 | 1.1% |
| | 6 | Manufacture of food products and | | 3 | 7.1% | 3 | 9.4% | 3 | 6.4% | 3 | 4.8% |
| | 7 | Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur | | | | 1 | 3.1% | 1 | 2.1% | | |
| | 8 | Manufacture of wood and wood products | | 2 | 4.8% | 1 | 3.1% | | | | |
| | 9 | Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | | | | | | 1 | 1.6% | 1 | 0.5% |
| | 10 | Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | | 1 | 2.4% | | | 1 | 2.1% | 4 | 6.5% |
| | 11 | Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | | | | | | 1 | 2.1% | | |
| | 12 | Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. | | | | 1 | 3.1% | | | | |
| | 13 | Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing | | | | 2 | 6.3% | | | | |
| | 14 | Construction | | 1 | 2.4% | | | | | | |
| | 15 | Retail trade | | 10 | 23.8% | 3 | 9.4% | 9 | 19.1% | 9 | 14.5% |
| | 16 | Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of | | 3 | 7.1% | 1 | 3.1% | 2 | 4.3% | 3 | 4.8% |
| | 17 | Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | | 1 | 2.4% | 1 | 3.1% | 6 | 12.8% | 2 | 3.2% |
| | 18 | Hotels and restaurants | | | | 1 | 3.1% | 3 | 6.4% | 3 | 4.8% |
| | 19 | Land transport | | 2 | 4.8% | 3 | 9.4% | 4 | 8.5% | 11 | 17.7% |
| | 20 | Post and telecommunications | | | | | | | | 1 | 1.6% |
| | 21 | Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies | | | | 1 | 3.1% | | | | |
| | 22 | Other business activities | | | | | | | | 2 | 3.2% |
| | 23 | Other service activities | | 1 | 2.4% | | | 4 | 8.5% | 4 | 6.5% |
| | 24 | Recreational, cultural and sporting activities | | 1 | 2.4% | 1 | 3.1% | 2 | 4.3% | 2 | 3.2% |
| Total | non-Agriculture | 25 | 59.5% | 19 | 59.4% | 36 | 76.6% | 48 | 77.4% | 128 | 69.9% |
| Grand Total | | 42 | 100% | 32 | 100% | 47 | 100% | 62 | 100% | 183 | 100% |

Note: This classification is accomplished according to CAEM Clasification (Classification of Activities of the Moldovan Economy) elaborated by the Statistical Department

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RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component

Annex RBD 8b

Cumulative figures as for 30/09/2007

Rural Businesses (Started and the Pipeline) by Types of Activity (per DA)

| | | ACA | | CCA | | CDR | | MEGA | | Total | Weight | | |
|-----------------|----|--|--|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|
| Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | Agricultural service activities | | 1 | 2.3% | 4 | 8.3% | | 2 | 2.6% | 7 | 3.2% | |
| | 2 | Crops production | | 8 | 18.2% | 8 | 16.7% | 8 | 16.3% | 7 | 9.1% | 31 | 14.2% |
| | 3 | Livestock production | | 9 | 20.5% | 4 | 8.3% | 3 | 6.1% | 11 | 14.3% | 27 | 12.4% |
| Total | | Agriculture | | 18 | 40.9% | 16 | 33.3% | 11 | 22.4% | 20 | 26.0% | 65 | 29.8% |
| non-Agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1.3% | 1 | 0.5% | |
| | 5 | Fishing | | | | | | | 2 | 2.6% | 2 | 0.9% | |
| | 6 | Manufacture of food products and | | 4 | 9.1% | 4 | 8.3% | 3 | 6.1% | 3 | 3.9% | 14 | 6.4% |
| | 7 | Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur | | | | 1 | 2.1% | 1 | 2.0% | | | 2 | 0.9% |
| | 8 | Manufacture of wood and wood products | | 2 | 4.5% | 1 | 2.1% | | 1 | 1.3% | 4 | 1.8% | |
| | 9 | Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | | | | | | | 1 | 1.3% | 1 | 0.5% | |
| | 10 | Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | | 1 | 2.3% | 2 | 4.2% | 1 | 2.0% | 5 | 6.5% | 9 | 4.1% |
| | 11 | Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | | | | | | 1 | 2.0% | | | 1 | 0.5% |
| | 12 | Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. | | | | 1 | 2.1% | | | | | 1 | 0.5% |
| | 13 | Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing | | | | 2 | 4.2% | | | | | 2 | 0.9% |
| | 14 | Construction | | 1 | 2.3% | | | | 1 | 1.3% | 2 | 0.9% | |
| | 15 | Retail trade | | 10 | 22.7% | 9 | 18.8% | 10 | 20.4% | 11 | 14.3% | 40 | 18.3% |
| | 16 | Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of | | 3 | 6.8% | 1 | 2.1% | 3 | 6.1% | 3 | 3.9% | 10 | 4.6% |
| | 17 | Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | | 1 | 2.3% | 2 | 4.2% | 6 | 12.2% | 2 | 2.6% | 11 | 5.0% |
| | 18 | Hotels and restaurants | | | | 1 | 2.1% | 3 | 6.1% | 4 | 5.2% | 8 | 3.7% |
| | 19 | Land transport | | 2 | 4.5% | 5 | 10.4% | 4 | 8.2% | 13 | 16.9% | 24 | 11.0% |
| | 20 | Post and telecommunications | | | | | | | 2 | 2.6% | 2 | 0.9% | |
| | 21 | Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies | | | | 1 | 2.1% | | | | | 1 | 0.5% |
| | 22 | Other business activities | | | | | | | 2 | 2.6% | 2 | 0.9% | |
| | 23 | Other service activities | | 1 | 2.3% | | | 4 | 8.2% | 4 | 5.2% | 9 | 4.1% |
| | 24 | Recreational, cultural and sporting activities | | 1 | 2.3% | 2 | 4.2% | 2 | 4.1% | 2 | 2.6% | 7 | 3.2% |
| Total | | non-Agriculture | | 26 | 59.1% | 32 | 66.7% | 38 | 77.6% | 57 | 74.0% | 153 | 70.2% |
| | | Grand Total | | 44 | 100% | 48 | 100% | 49 | 100% | 77 | 100% | 218 | 100% |

Note: This classification is accomplished according to CAEM Clasification (Classification of Activities of the Moldovan Economy) elaborated by the Statistical Department

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RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component

Cumulative figures as for 30/09/2007

**Amount of credits Disbursed for Rural Businesses Started Activity by
Types of Activity and Sources of Funding**

| | RISP | Other Sources | Total |
|--|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Agriculture | | | |
| 1 Agricultural service activities | 100,000 | 183,000 | 283,000 |
| 2 Crops production | 3,557,400 | 1,820,220 | 5,377,620 |
| 3 Livestock production | 4,055,000 | 925,000 | 4,980,000 |
| Total Agriculture | 7,712,400 | 2,928,220 | 10,640,620 |
| non-Agriculture | | | |
| 4 | | 30,000 | 30,000 |
| 5 Fishing | 35,000 | 20,000 | 55,000 |
| 6 Manufacture of food products and | 1,511,595 | 1,273,386 | 2,784,981 |
| 7 Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur | 717,128 | | 717,128 |
| 8 Manufacture of wood and wood products | 280,000 | 150,000 | 430,000 |
| 9 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | 300,000 | | 300,000 |
| 10 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 246,000 | 312,000 | 558,000 |
| 11 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment | 120,000 | | 120,000 |
| 12 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. | 275,000 | | 275,000 |
| 13 Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing | 505,216 | | 505,216 |
| 14 Construction | 330,000 | | 330,000 |
| 15 Retail trade | 6,532,000 | 583,000 | 7,115,000 |
| 16 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of | 1,720,000 | 495,707 | 2,215,707 |
| 17 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,591,500 | 1,452,500 | 3,044,000 |
| 18 Hotels and restaurants | 1,543,600 | 747,000 | 2,290,600 |
| 19 Land transport | 3,275,000 | 435,000 | 3,710,000 |
| 20 Post and telecommunications | 168,000 | | 168,000 |
| 21 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies | 230,000 | | 230,000 |
| 22 Other business activities | | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| 23 Other service activities | 954,600 | 60,000 | 1,014,600 |
| 24 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities | 628,000 | 314,000 | 942,000 |
| Total non-Agriculture | 20,962,639 | 5,932,593 | 26,895,232 |
| Grand Total | 28,675,039 | 8,860,813 | 37,535,852 |

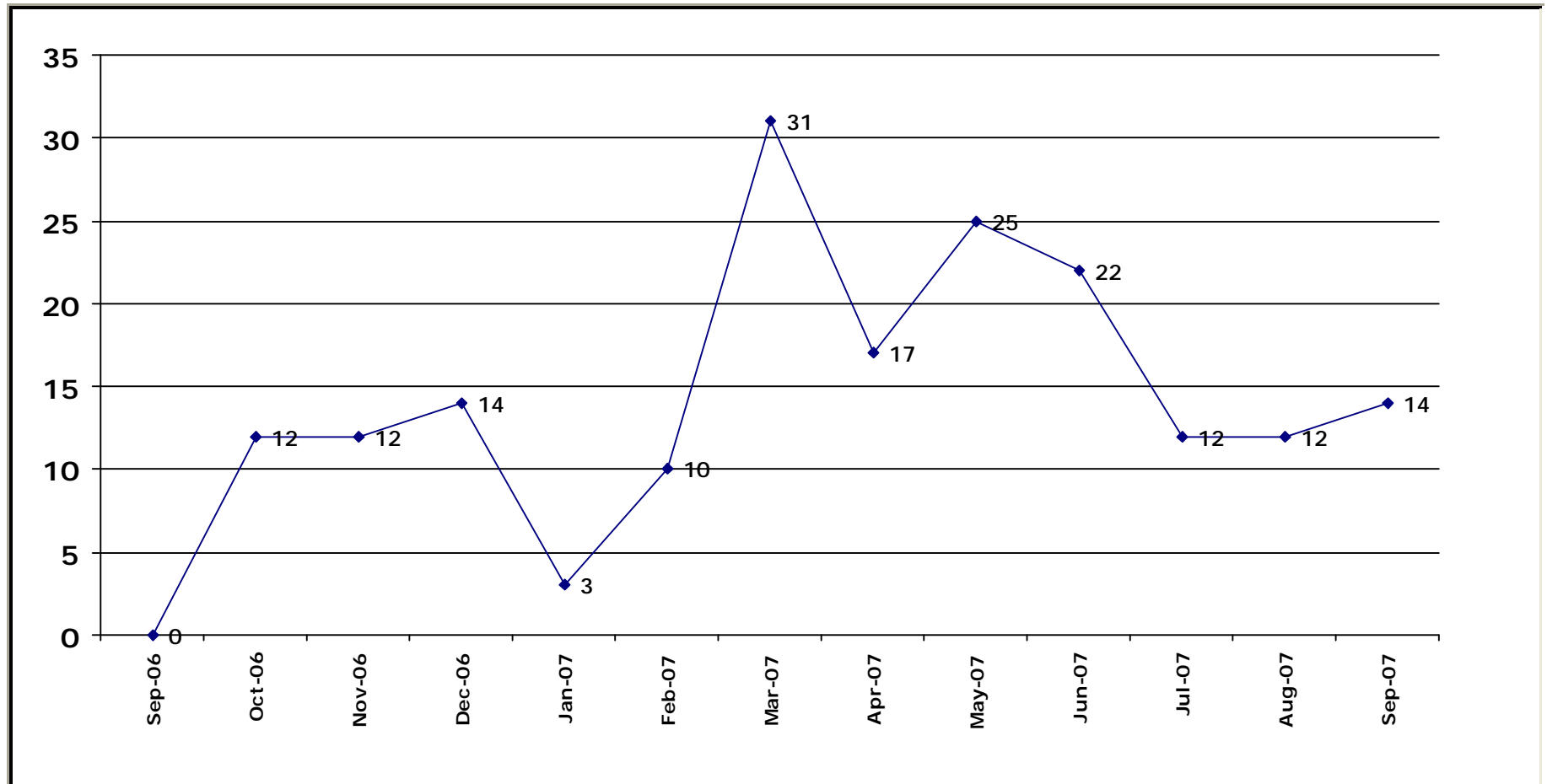
Note: This classification is accomplished according to CAEM Clasification (Classification of Activities of the Moldovan Economy) elaborated by the Statistical Department

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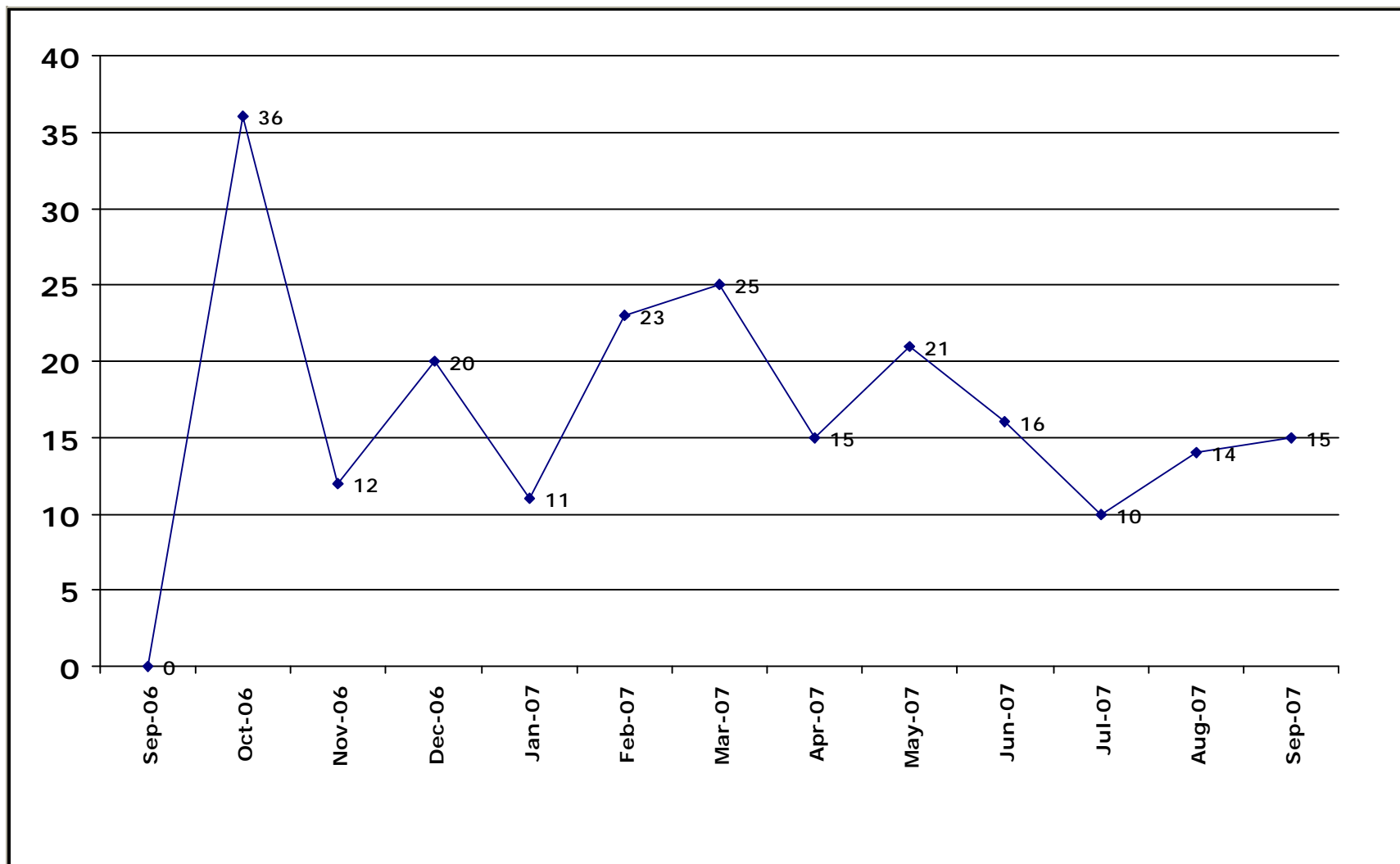
RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component
Dynamic of Loans Disbursed

Annex RBD 10



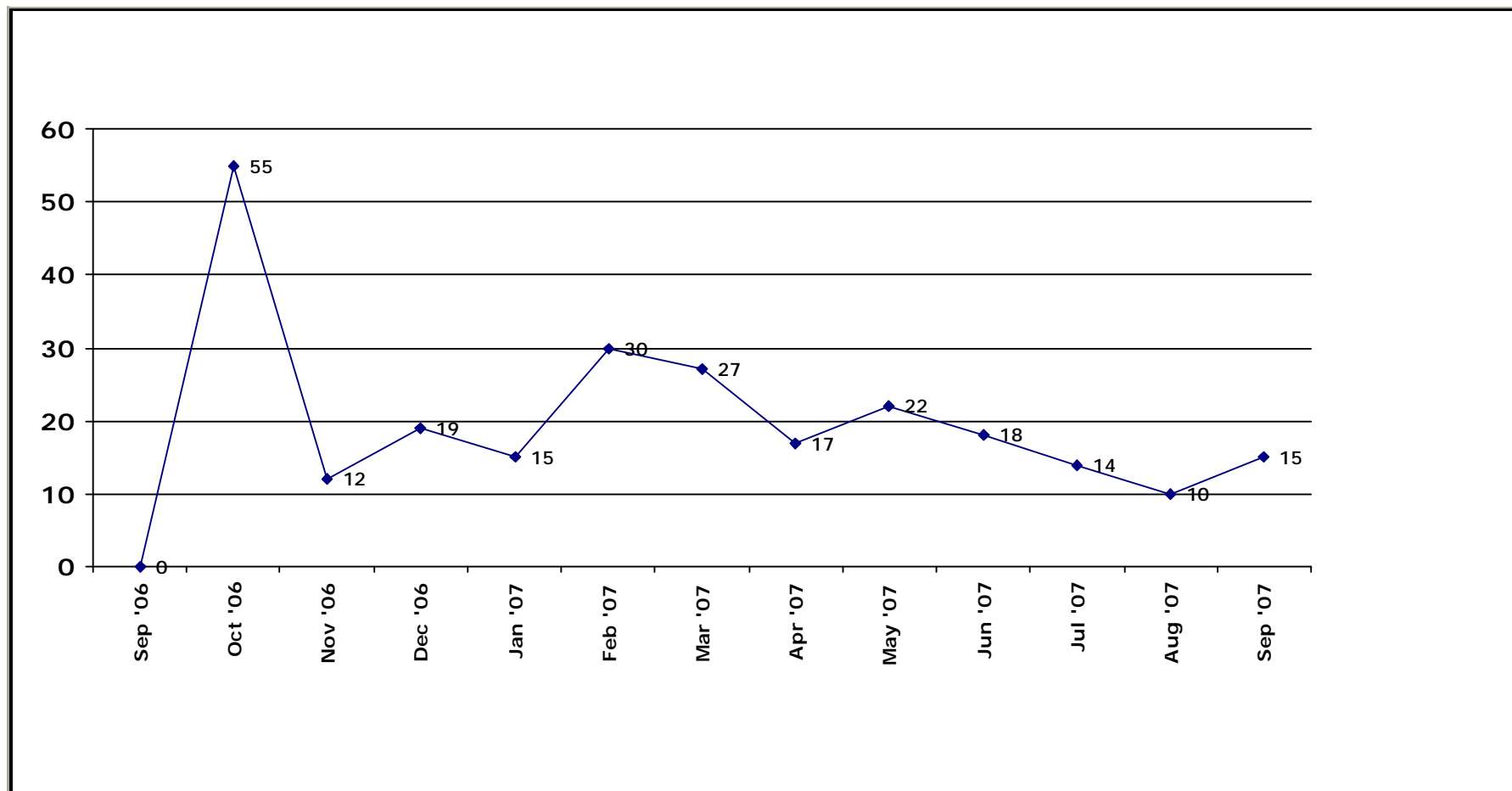
RURAL INVESTMENT AND SERVICES PROJECT
Rural Business Development Component
Dynamic of Loan Applications Submitted

Annex RBD 11



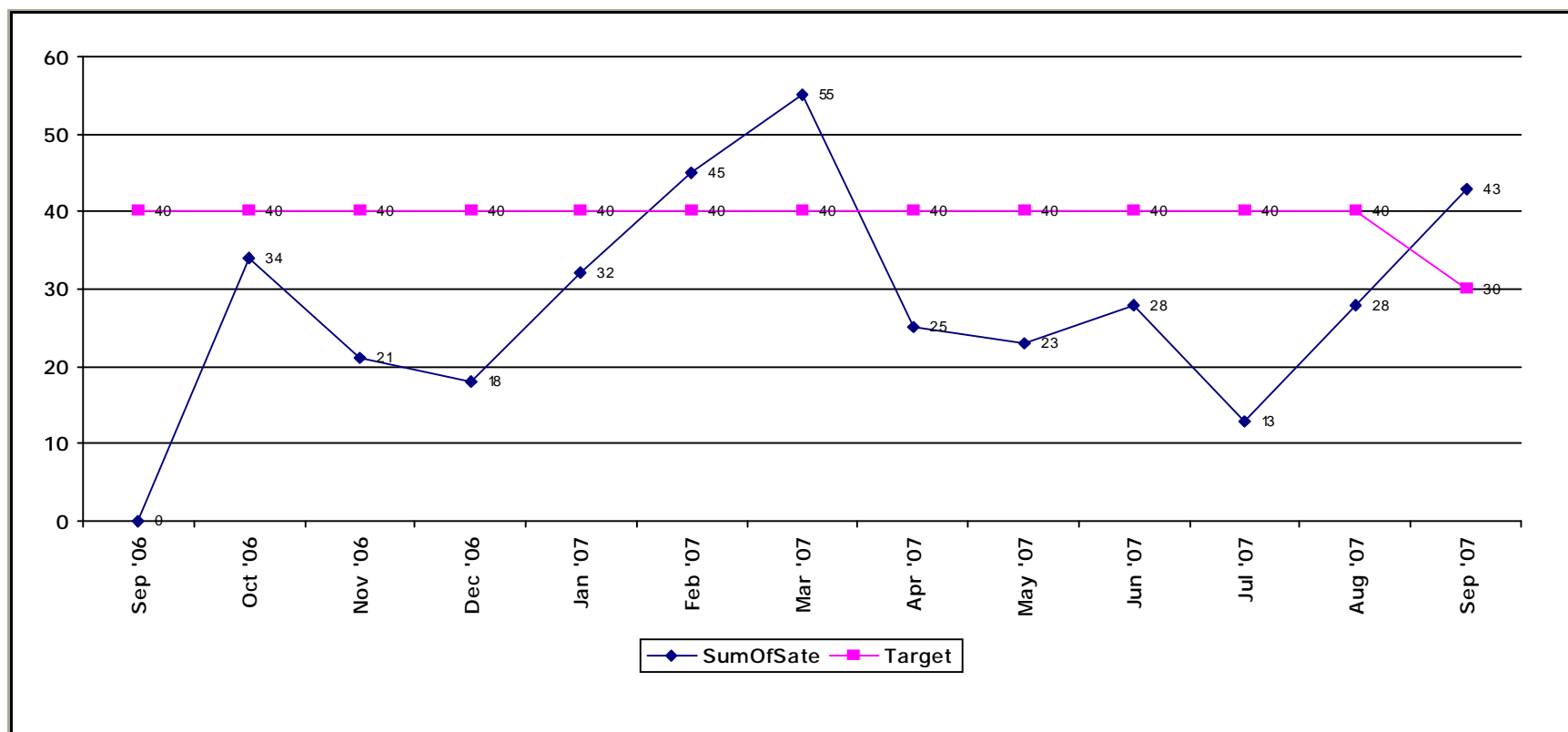
Rural Business Development Component

Dynamic of Service Agreements Signed

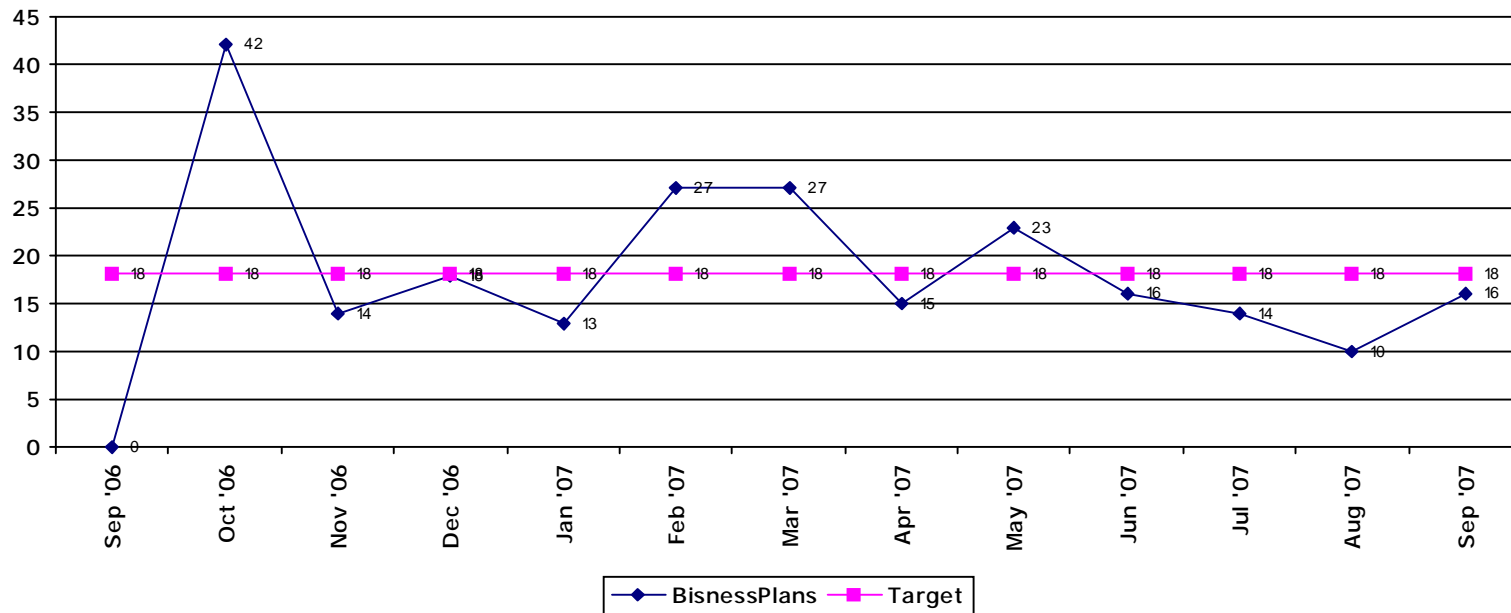


Rural Business Development Component

Nr of promotion activities versus target according to DAs contracts (2006-2010)

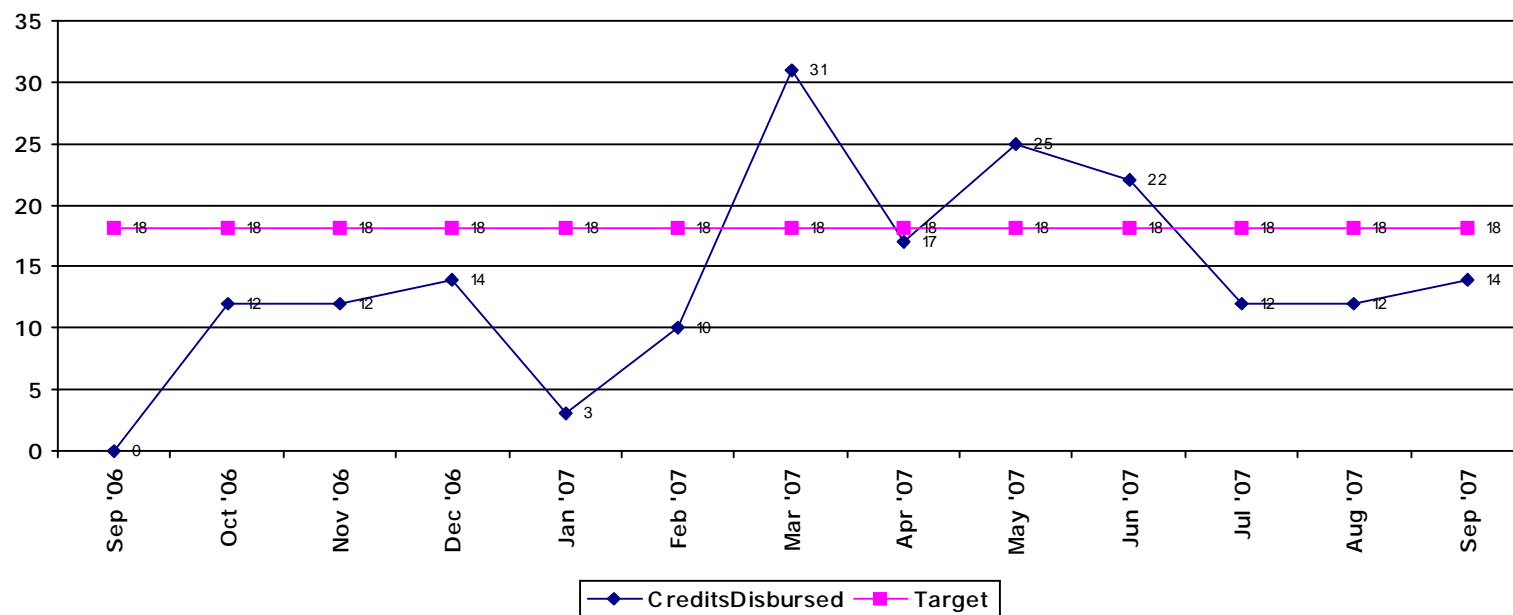


Nr of business plans created versus target, according to DAs contracts (2006-2010)

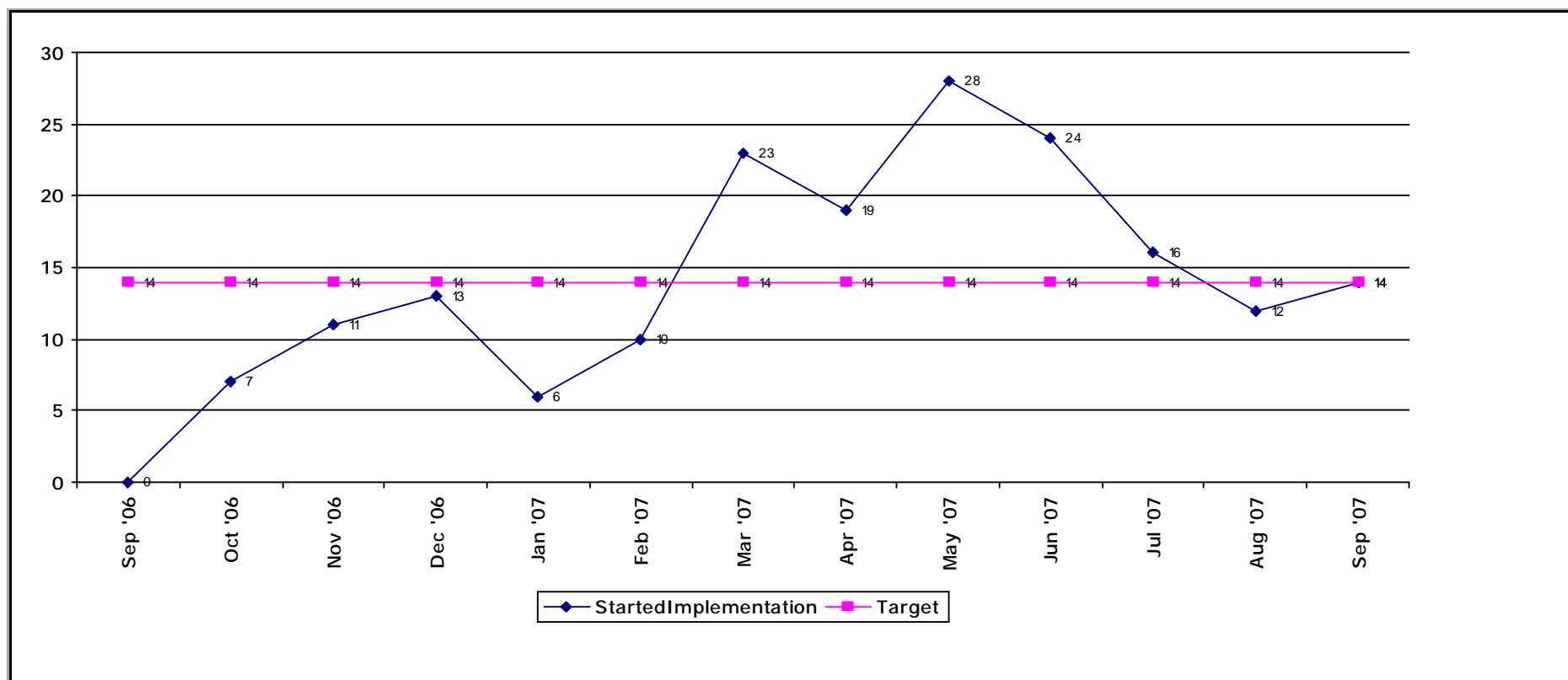


Rural Business Development Component

Nr of loans disbursed versus target according to DAs contracts (2006-2010)



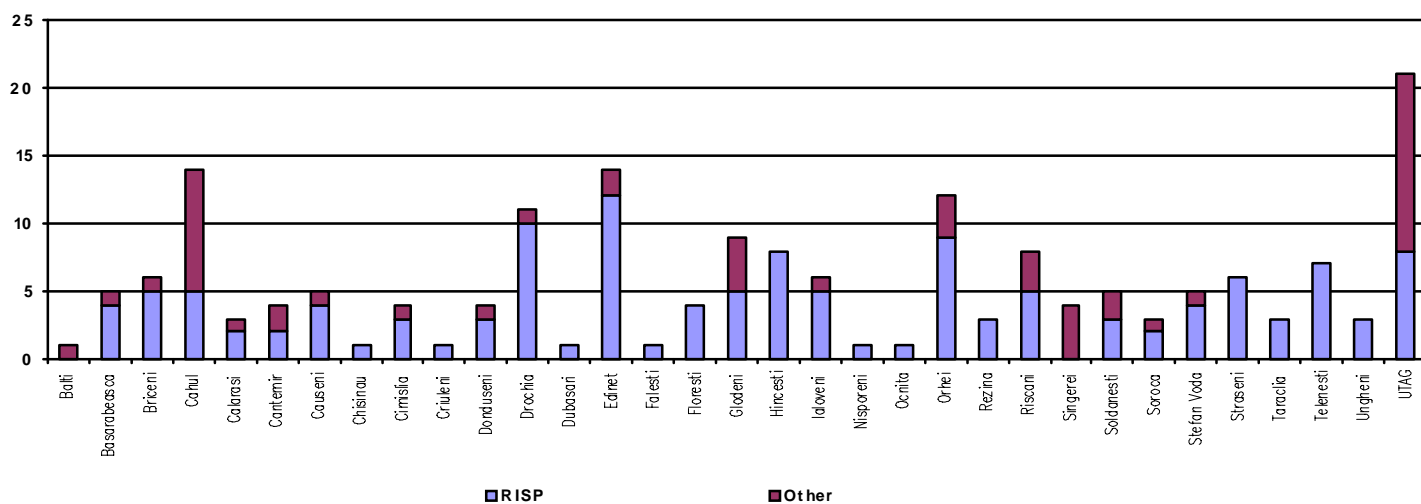
RBs started operational activity versus target according to DAs contracts (2006-2010)



Rural Business Development Component

Nr of loans disbursed by raions

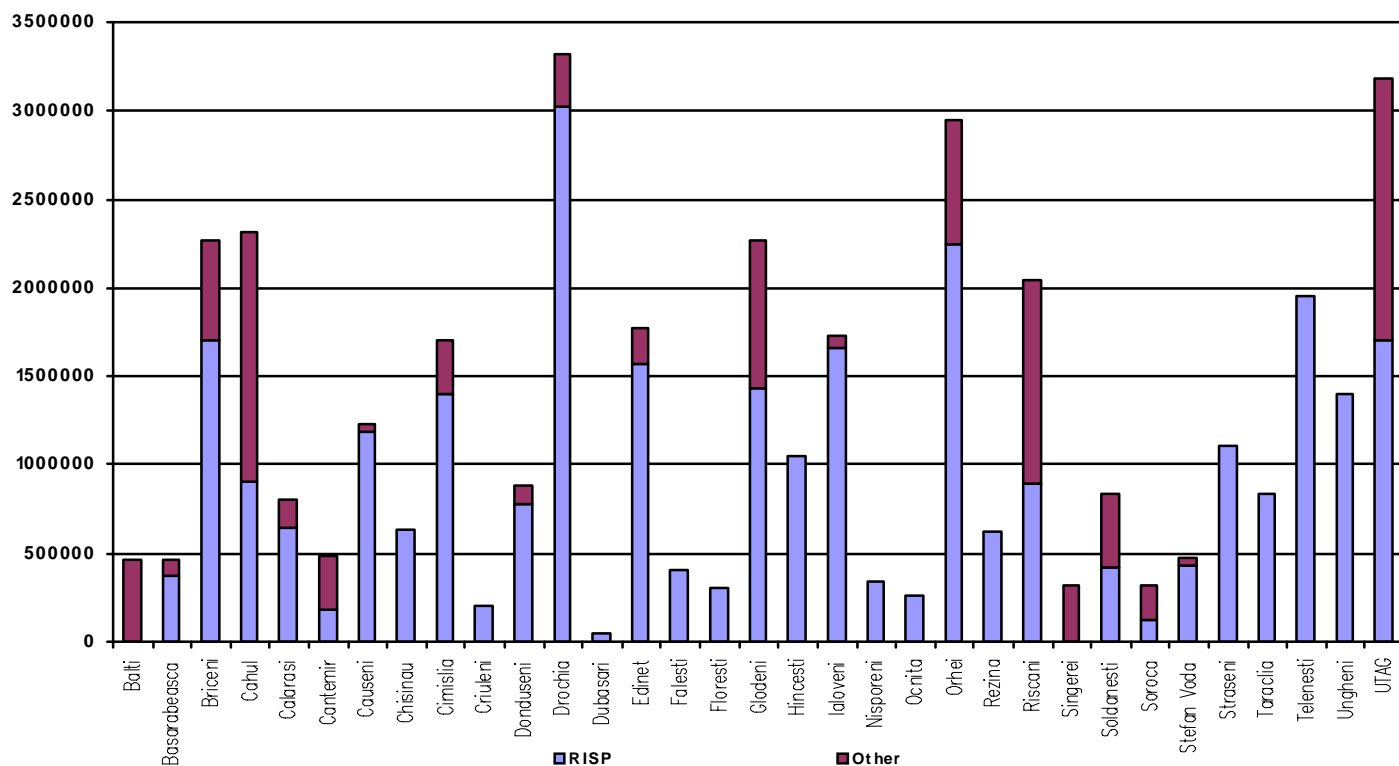
Cumulative figures of RISP as for 30/09/2007



Rural Business Development Component

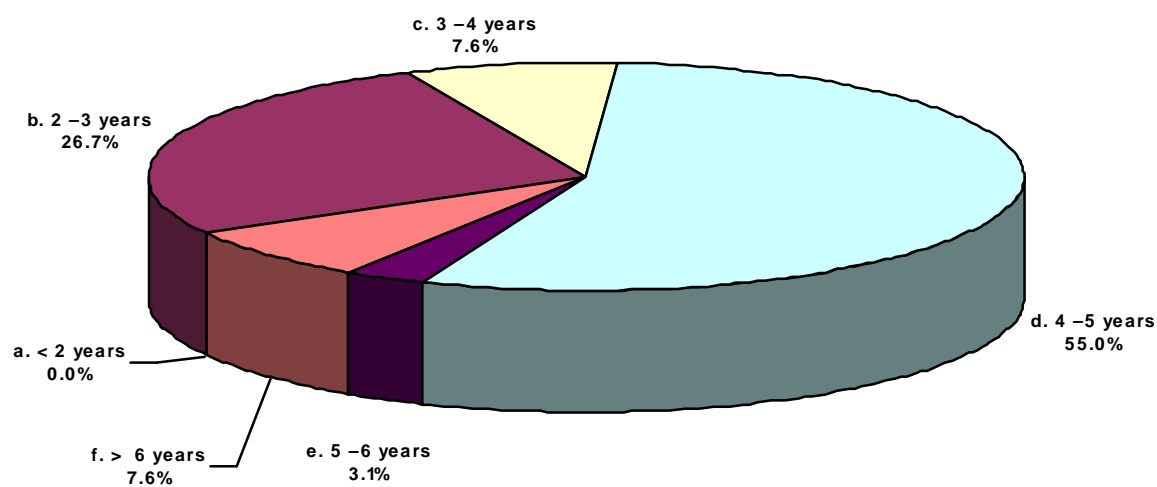
Amount of Loans Disbursed by Regions and Sources of Funding, MDL

Cumulative figures of RISP as for 30/09/2007



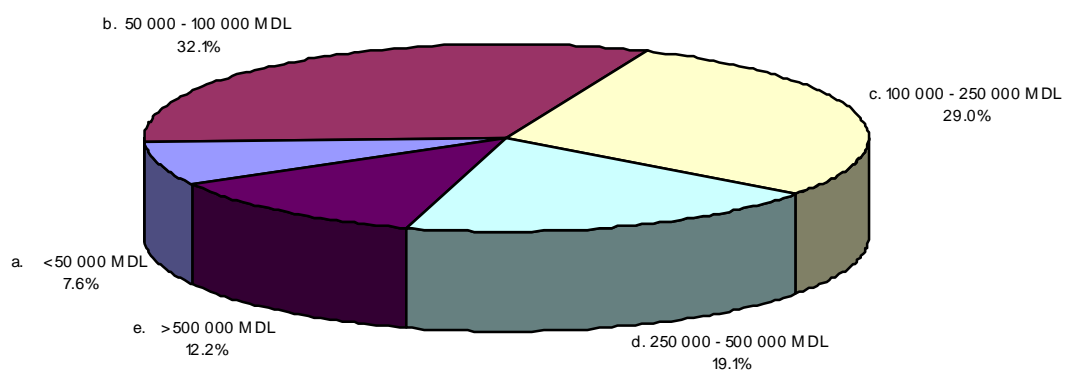
Structure of RISP loans by credit period

Cumulative figures of RISP as for 30/09/2007



Structure of RISP loans by amount, MDL

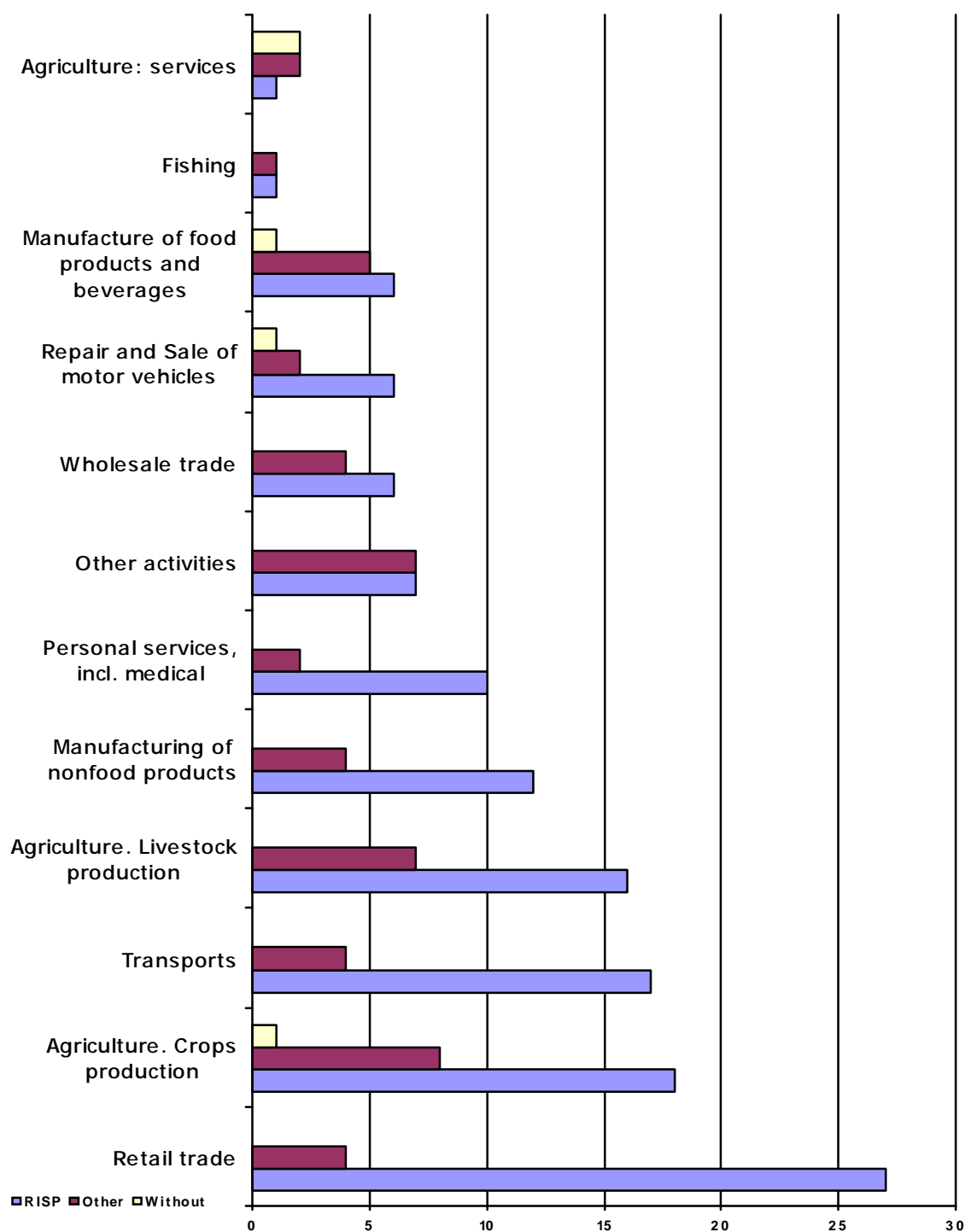
Cumulative figures of RISP as for 30/09/2007



Rural Business Development Component

Breakdown of Rural Businesses Started by Activity and Sources of Funding

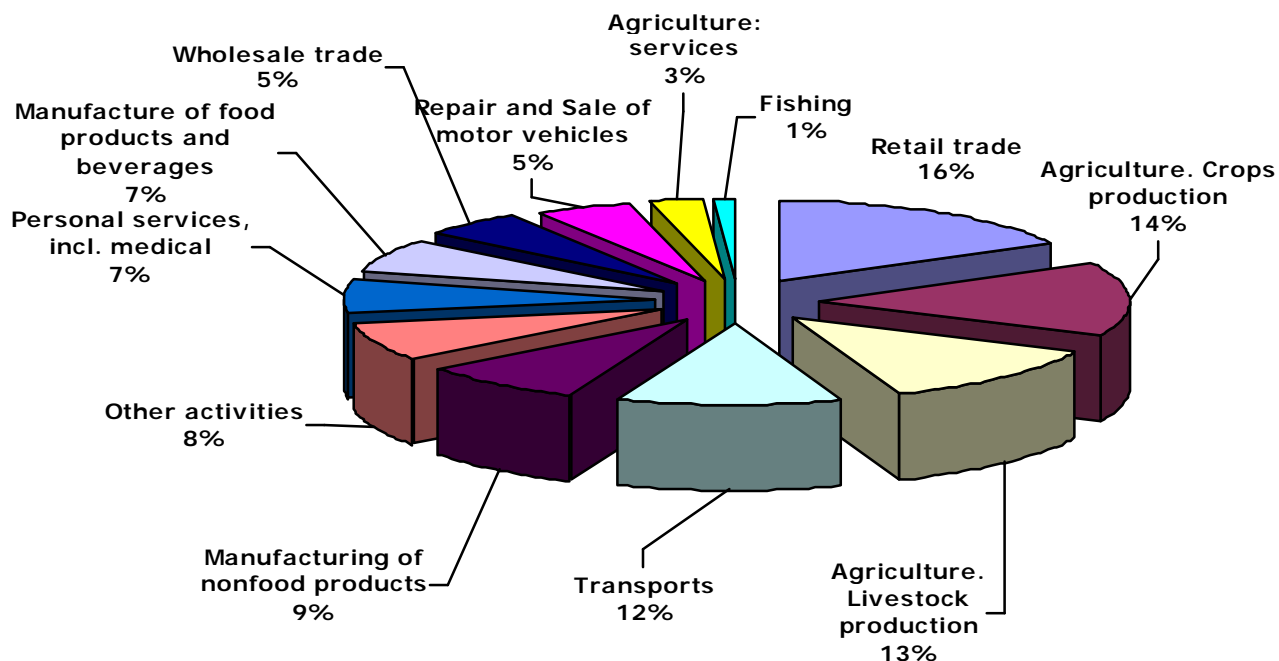
Cumulative figures of RISP as for 30/09/2007



Rural Business Development Component

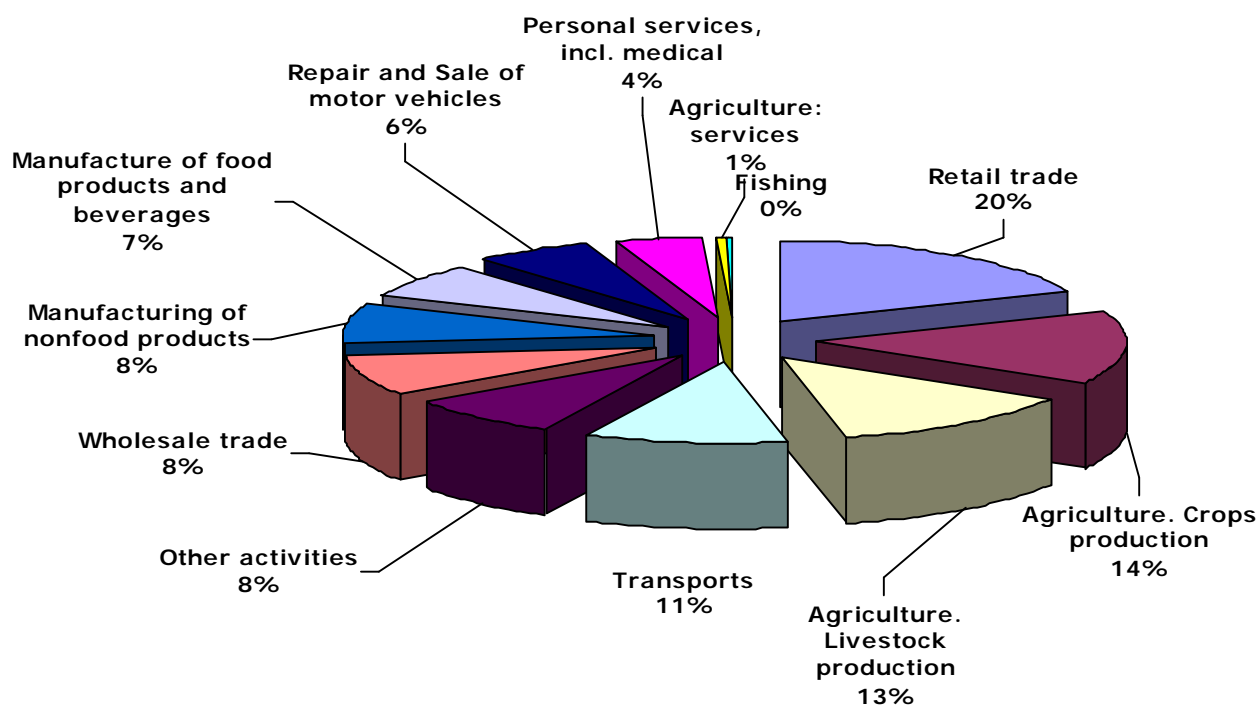
Cumulative figures of RISP as for 30/09/2007

Breakdown of Rural Businesses Started by Activity (Number of RBs)



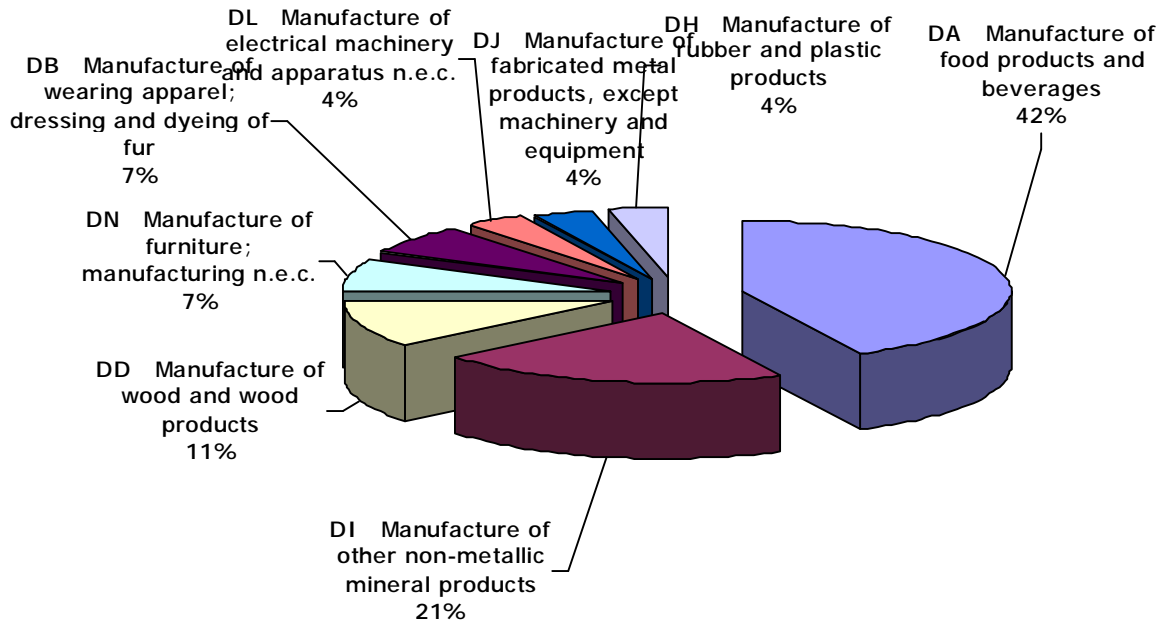
Annex RBD 22a

Breakdown of Rural Businesses Started by Activity (Investments' Ammounts)



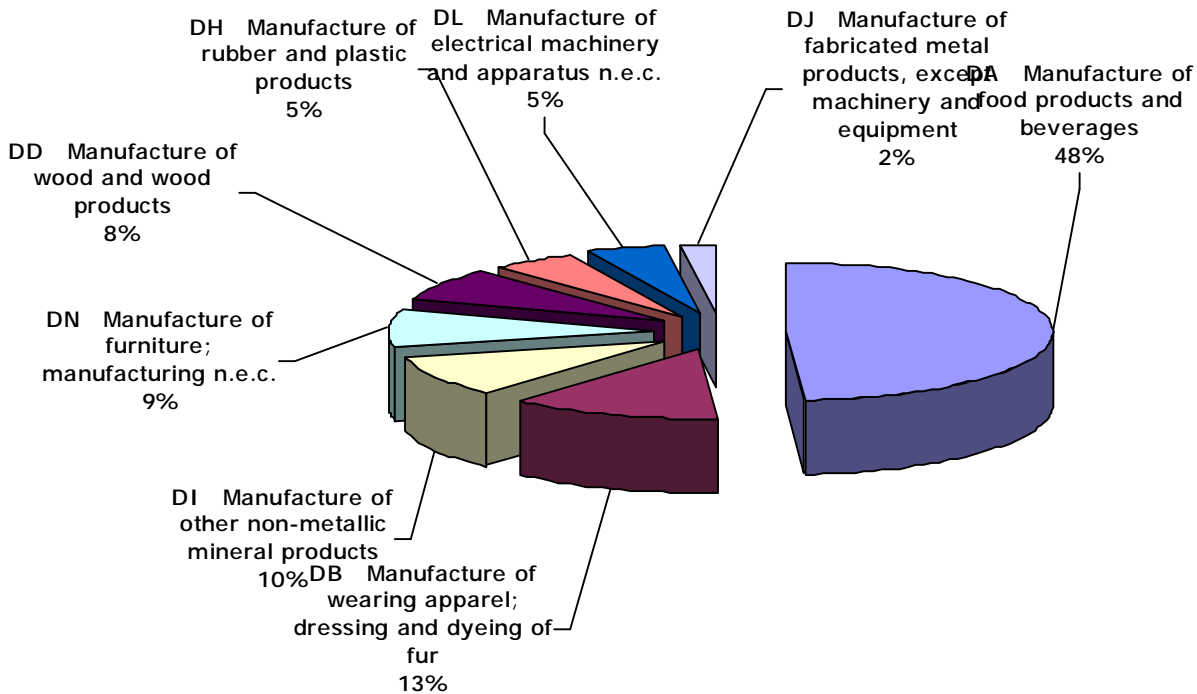
Annex RBD 23

Subcategory: Breakdown of Manufacturing RBs (Number of Credits)



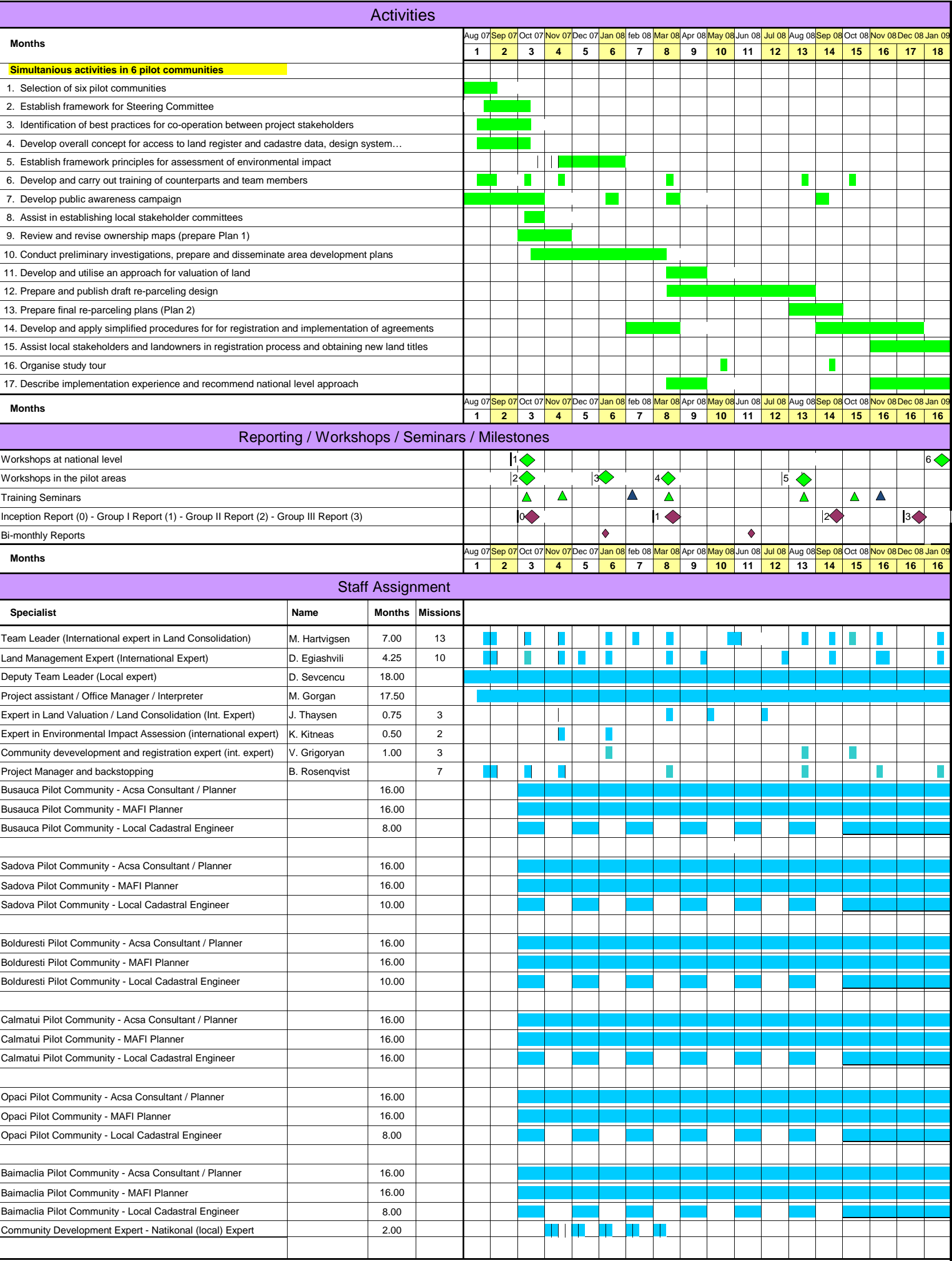
Annex RBD 23a

Subcategory: Breakdown of Manufacturing RBs (Credit amounts)



Moldova Land Re-parcelling pilot project - Project Implementation Plan (Preliminary Timeline of activites, staff assignments and reporting).

12 October 2007



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Workshops

(1) Inception at national level; (2) Pilot Projects site selected - introduction to local
(3) Results of analysis phase and Selection of preferred scenario
(4) Mid-term: Final Development Plan, start of detailed land re-parceling negotiatio
(5) Final re-allotment plan presented and discussed with communities
(6) Final national workshop
- ▲

Training Seminar for directly involved stakeholders and counterparts

▲ Training Seminar for staff from central and local government not directly involved in the field worl