



Consolidated Agricultural Projects
Management Unit, financed by the World
Bank
CAPMU

Report on the implementation progress of projects managed by CAPMU as of December 31, 2007

Developed by CAPMU management

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACSA	National Agency for Rural Development
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
FS	Frankfurt School of Finance & Management
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
NGO	Non Government Organisation
PFI	Participating Financial Institution
PM	Project Manager
RDC	Rural Development Centre
RFC	Rural Finance Corporation
RISPII	Rural Investment and Services Project II
SCA	Savings and credit association of citizens
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
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 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 DECEMBER 31, 2007

RURAL EXTENSION COMPONENT

ACSA NETWORK OF SERVICE PROVIDERS

The nominal composition of the ACSA rural extension Network has been constituted based on the public contest for selecting consultancy Service Providers organized and held by a Selection Committee in the period of 07 – 27 of November 2006. The minutes of the Selection Committee final session (nr. 21 from 18th of January 2007) has been approved at the Observatory Council meeting from 26th of January 2007.

ACSA is the executive unit for implementing the “Rural Extension Service” component of the Rural Investment and Services Project (RISP II). In order to implement this component for year 2007, ACSA has signed a Rural Consultancy Services Contract with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry on 19th of February 2007. Eventually, on 2nd of March, ACSA signed consultancy service providing contracts for 2007 with 12 Service Providers and has extended the existent contracts with 23 Service Providers.

In 2007, the ACSA Network was of 35 Service Providers, with nominal composition of 423 consultants, out of which: 348 local consultants and 70 regional consultants. In addition, 5 regional consultants on agricultural marketing activate within the ACSA network (SP Soldanesti, SP Edinet, SP Causeni, SP Hincesti si SP Calarasi).

During the report period, about 60 ACSA consultants, out of which 46 local consultants and 14 regional consultants have cancelled their consultancy service providing contracts because of different motives, as: uncompetitive salaries, leaving for another job, leaving abroad, leaving from personal motives. The big majority of Service Providers, when the public contest of filling in the vacant places was announced, have selected and employed people, thus filling in the nominal composition of the SP.

TRAINING PROGRAM

The professional preparing of the local and regional consultants is a primordial importance activity in the process of confirmation, extension and insurance of agricultural consultancy informational services' quality. The training, advanced training and development of consultant abilities within the Service Providers team is a continuous activity and represents the basic priority of the ACSA executive direction. The professional training process includes trainings organized by ACSA at national level with the participation of instructors from scientific research institutes, superior education and specialized consultants within the consultancy network, as well as at

regional and rural community level with the participation of ACSA consultants and specialists from departments subordinated to the local public administration.

The trainings organized and implemented by ACSA are established in significant correlation the requirements of the Manual for implementation of the “Rural Extension Service” Component of the RISP II Project and in concordance with the requirements started form the field. Through the trainings organized, ACSA insures the technologic and informational transfer of the local and foreign scientific agricultural accomplishments

According to the training plan and schedule at national level for 2007, approved at the Observatory Committee meeting from 26th of January 2007, during the report period the following training programs have been organized and carried on:

The Module „ACSA Concept and the Contractual arrangements or 2007”



There has been organized a one day seminar for all ACSA project coordinators (35 coordinators). Within this seminar, the project coordinators have been explained the ACSA concept, the consultancy network structure, the objectives to be accomplished in the reference year, activities to be

implemented, the modality of reporting and planning activities, monitoring local consultants and other details necessary according to the contract for an adequate activity of a SP for 2007. Service providing contracts for 2007 have been signed at this seminar between 35 Service Providers and the Executive Direction of ACSA in both Rumanian and English. Representatives of UCIMPA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry have been present at the seminar.

The Viticulture Module

The training program in viticulture had a 3 days duration period and a volume of 24 hours. It was composed of 3 sections and the totalizing conference. 19 regional and local consultants specialized in vineyards have participated at the training.

Planning an agricultural business. The duration of this section was of 8 hours and it included the following subsections:

The structure and containing of a course thesis which included detailed discussions about the mentioned work, its sections and their size, etc.;

The business plan and project implementation. This subsection included the following type of questions: „The necessity of planning an agricultural business. The planning stages. The business project structure.”, „The type of business project, scope and objectives. The description of the agricultural operation involved in the business project. Management and personnel.”, „Production. The market and marketing strategy.”, „Financial resources necessary and those available. Risks and opportunities.”. The training had a practical-applicative nature. The audients have convoked into 3-4 person groups. All teams had elaborated a business plan each and then presented and discussed it. All training participants had received a set of course materials in “Planning an agricultural business”, elaborated with this aim.

Presenting a business plan. A local consultant has elaborated a course thesis according to the previously specified requirements. The consultant has presented his thesis in written and printed form. The theses presentation had been effectuated in PowerPoint. After the presentation, the author has answered to his colleagues' questions. The first part of the presentation has ended with the presentation and in the same time the participants had the chance to get acquainted with the course thesis identical in structure and volume with the one that they were to present in future.

2. *The harmlessness of food products and EUREPGAP certification.* This section included the following question: “Introduction in the EurepGAP System”, “The EurepGAP System 14 sections”, “Sections: Using fertilizers, Crop protection, Harvesting, Product manipulation, Environmental problems, Course evaluation”. The section had a 8 hour duration. The participants received a set of informational and training materials to be used during the daily work.

The peculiarities of grape productions in the conditions of 2007. This section has been focused on the following subjects: starting new vineyard plantations, the crop assortment, supplying different zones with good quality planting material, producing planting material and requirements towards agricultural operations practicing this. There have been discussed technological issues which have to be applied in the existing plantations, operating yield giving plantations, systems of support for these plantations. At the end of the course a totalizing conference was organized, where participants at the meeting were invited, Valeriu Cebotari – Chief of Department, State Agency „Moldova Vin”, Tudor Cazac – Vice Director of the Institute of Vineyards and Wine. There were discussed issues related to the development of the branch and the role of specialized consultants in this direction. Special interest was

expressed at discussing the subsidizing of this branch, persons eligible for subsidizing, minimal and maximal surfaces to be subsidized, subsidizing conditions, the mechanism of preparing and resending the documents necessary to benefit of a state subsidy.

The Module „Agricultural Economy”

The training program for the module “Agricultural Economy” had a duration of 2 days or 16 hours. It had 2 sections and a totalizing conference. 35 regional ACSA consultants specialized in economy attended the training.



Planning an agricultural business. Taxes in agriculture.

The duration of it was of 6 hours. This section had 3 subsections:

Direct taxes, presented by Galina Spac, Chief of Direct Taxes Department of the State Principal Fiscal Inspectorate;

Local taxes, presented by Igor

Fondos, Vice Chief of the Local Taxes Department of the State Principal Fiscal Inspectorate;

Indirect taxes, presented by Igor Lazari, Superior State Fiscal Inspector, Indirect Taxes Department of the State Principal Fiscal Inspectorate.

2) *The mechanism of financing the agricultural sector.* The duration of the subsection was of 5 hours. It included two subsections.

The mechanism of subsidy distribution in the agricultural sector, presented by Tudor Popa, Chief of Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

Investment project that activate in the rural area IFAD, RISP II, IREX, FISM, ecologic Fund, etc., - discussions on opportunities access to financial sources offered by these funds.

The training participants were prepared and offered an electronic version and on paper of the regulation, initiation mechanism and model applications for preparing and forwarding the materials necessary in accessing state granted subsidies.

At the totalizing conference was discussed about the growing importance of economic issues within the range of services provided by the ACSA network and the role of the consultant specialized in agricultural economy. It was also discussed

about the necessity of consultants' involvement in holding seminars related to subsidizing the agricultural sector and offering consultative support to the beneficiaries when filling in and forwarding the set of documents justifying the access to a state subsidy.

The Seminar „Types of support and facilitations offered to agricultural producers in 2007”

At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry on 20th of March 2007, ACSA organized an additional national seminar on the topic of „Types of support and facilitations offered to agricultural producers in 2007”. All ACSA project coordinators and 36 chiefs of regional and municipal agricultural Departments (mun. Chisinau) have participated at the seminar. It took place and included the following topics:

The Policies of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry in insuring agricultural land consolidation. Types of support and facilitations offered to agricultural producers in 2007. This topic was presented by Stefan Calancea, Vice Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry;

The mechanism of subsidy distribution in the agricultural sector. Insuring risks in agriculture, presented by Tudor Popa, Chief of Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and Valeriu Cebotari, Chief of Department of the State Agency „Moldova Vin”.

The mentioned seminar has started the Informational Campaign for agricultural producers with the program and mechanism of accessing subsidy funds for the agricultural sector in 2007. As a consequence, after the national seminar, there have been organized 35 regional seminars and 350 local seminars. With this aim, informational and training materials in electronic version and on paper have been elaborated and distributed. Within this program there have been distributed about 4 thousands brochures elaborated and published at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry.

Module of „Bases of using a computer”

The training program plan „Bases of using a computer” had 40 hours which included theoretical and practical lessons in a computer room of the Academy of economic Studies. 24 consultants have attended this course.

Module of „Extension methodologies I”

This training module was organized and held for people who have been recently contracted. The duration of the course was of 3 days, within which 105 ACSA consultants have been trained using participatory methods.

Module of „Extension methodologies II”

The program was organized for ACSA consultants who have attended special training courses. The duration of the program was of, and 20 ACSA consultants have been trained using participatory methods.

Module of „Labor protection within SP”

The program was designed for ACSA project coordinators and had a duration of 3 days (16 hours) and was finalized by a test of knowledge accumulated in the domain of labor protection and technical security. The participants have received certificates of participation at the end of the training.

Module of „Basic training”

For local and regional consultants who have been contracted during 2007, in the period of 22nd of October – 3rd of November 2007, there has been organized a basic



training session. 28 consultants have attended the training. The training plan included a total of 94 hours, including lectures and practical lessons – 80 hours, meetings and round tables – 8 hours, testing the consultants – 4 hours and totalizing conference – 2 hours.

As trainers in the process of training 44 persons have been trained – professors and

specialists in different branches of economy and educational and scientific research institutes, including 2 academicians of the Science Academy of RM, 4 PhD's, 4 university professors, 15 doctors in science, university lecturers, leaders of scientific research institutes, agricultural operations, representatives of commercial banks and NGO-s, etc.

Significant is the fact that along with instructors from agricultural institutions, as trainers there have also been involved consultants from the ACSA network. As trainers there have been trained the ACSA Coordinator on Research and Information Anatolie Fala, ACSA project coordinators: Trofim Gavrilo (training in the domain of vegetable production) SP Anenii Noi, Lilia Banuh (training in business planning) SP Balti, Nadejda Svet (access to financial sources) SP Causeni, Larisa Vilcu (book

keeping and financial reports) SP Cantemir, Anelia Caraman and Gheorghe Golub (training in legislation) respectively SP Soroca si SP Causeni.

The involvement of ACSA network consultants in the process of training shws the level of preparing and professional capacities of ACSA specialists and allows to answer more efficiently to questions asked by audients. Another positive side is the increase in theoretical knowledge and practical abilities of trainers and encouraging them to practice trainer activities in the ACSA Network as well.

The theoretical trainings have been followed by multiple practical lessons and field visits – at the Institute of Scientific research for Corn, Institute of Scientific Research for Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, the



agricultural enterprise for production, storage and selling apples, table grapes and tree and vine planting material „Codru St” from Straseni region. The involved trainers have prepared informational materials of practical and applicative type which have been multiplied and distributed to all participants at the training (juridical issues, economic issues, accounting, technological issues). The training schedule has been elaborated according to the training plan modules. At the end of each module, there were organized round tables with the participation of professors, persons of responsibility from MAFI and other state institutions, commercial enterprises, scientific research and educational institutes, NGO's, etc.

Within basic trainings there were organized 5 round tables at the modules of:: (1) Marketing agri-food production and insuring with circulating means, (2) The production technology of horticultural and wine products, (3) The technology of producing animal products, (4) The technology of producing corn, vegetables and potatoes and (5) The technology of producing field crops and forages. Totally there were about 52 persons invited at the round tables, who were representatives and persons with responsibility functions from the departments and subdivisions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Scientific research Institutes (Pyrotechnic Institute, the Institute of Research in Field Crops, the Institute of Vineyards and Wines, Institute of Research in Fruit Production), leaders and representatives of commercial companies and technical assistance projects from Moldova, etc. The

participatory study methods followed by meetings, discussions and totalizing round tables of the module work have offered the possibility for exchange of opinions and experience in the domains and initiate future collaboration relations.

At the end of the basic training, all consultants have taken a written test of assessing professional preparing. The evaluation test included 139 questions of practical and applicative type. The questions for the test have been prepared by professors involved in the didactic process, and the subjects included topics that have been discussed during these trainings. The test results of the regional and local consultants have revealed a sufficient level of knowledge of the audients and their capacity to face the requirements forwarded by potential clients, beneficiaries of the extension service. The final evaluations are available at the ACSA Executive Direction and are used in methodic scopes for improving training programs.

In order to evaluate the trainings organized by ACSA, all consultants participating have filled in questionnaires. In their answers to the questionnaire questions, the consultants have mentioned the fact that the training had been organized well, the training topics and professors have been selected successfully and the training took place in a participative and didactical-informative atmosphere.

Presenting course theses specialized in viticulture

The trainings specialized in viticulture for ACSA consultants have finalized with public presentation of course theses within a Committee. In the composition of the Committee there were co-opted representatives of the Institute of Vineyards and Wine – profile institution, MAFI, the Rural Extension Service Unit UCIMPA-MAFI, Executive Direction of ACSA and ACSA Network (*Annex 4*). During 2 days of activity, there have been presented 18 specialized theses (*Annex 5*).



The results accomplished by consultants have been presented in electronic version and printed on paper, as well as PowerPoint presentations with materials based on facts, calculus of economic efficiency and gross margin efficiency of the business, figures with technological elements and other auxiliary materials. Specialized consultants, via

businesses and activities implemented, have familiarized the beneficiary consultants and communitarian members with the possibility of obtaining quality production and respectively improving incomes in the viticulture sector by: introducing new and

improved varieties of technical and table grapes; new types of managing a vineyard; applying macro and micro fertilizers in basic and phased fertilizations, applying integrated pest management; the possibility of starting new plantations by grafting and re-grafting on place; reestablishing the plantations' production capacity via diverse cutting systems; efficient modalities to value and sell the obtained product.

Presenting course theses specialized in fruit production

At the end of specialized trainings, consultants specialized in fruit production have publicly presented their theses in front of a Committee in which there were co-opted representatives of the Institute of Researches in Fruit Production – profile institute, MAFI, Rural Extension Service Unit UCIMPA-MAFI, ACSA and ACSA Network Executive Directorate (*Annex RAS 4*). During 4 days of activity 34 specialized theses have been presented (*Annex RAS 6*).

When presenting, there were shown PowerPoint presentations of the results registered by consultants, as well as electronic and printed versions of the course theses, which include materials based on facts, arguments and economic calculus, figures describing technological elements. All technological elements proposed to the beneficiaries by



the specialized consultants have been exposed through the prism of increase in production efficiency and performing fruit production activities as a business within an agricultural operation. The following innovative elements have been proposed in order to obtain higher yields and make fruit production efficient within farmer operations: new improved varieties of seeded species, walnuts, strawberries and fruit shrubs; cutting and types of managing the crown; applying macro and micro basic and phased fertilizations; applying integrated pest management; the possibility of starting new plantations by grafting on place; reestablishing old plantations using diverse cutting systems; argument the feasibility of the economic activity of virus free fruit tree planting material; efficient modalities of valuing and selling the obtained product.

The members of the Committee and particularly the representative of the Institute of Research in Fruit Tree Production has proposed an idea related to including ACSA consultants in the elaboration of projects and starting new horticultural plantations as

Presenting course specialized theses in vegetable production

performances achieved by consultants specialized in applying new technologies as: improved varieties and hybrids of diverse vegetable species, producing early and extra-season vegetables; practicing intercalated and successive crops; using irrigation and fertilizing; pest and diseases plant protection; valuing vegetable production. All these technological elements have been conceived by estimating economic efficiency of taken measures and the performing of the vegetable production by beneficiaries as a economic activity and a sustainable source of income in the rural area.

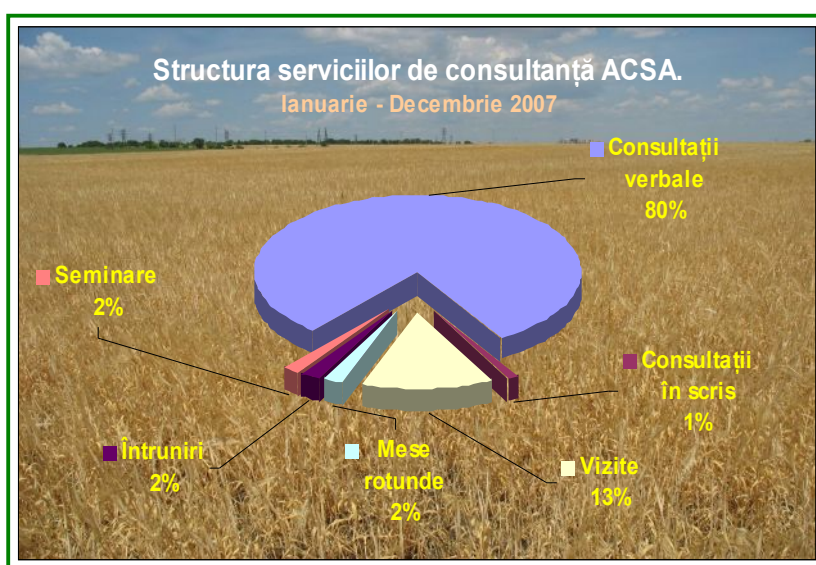
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representatives from profile Scientific Research Institutes and, at their proposal, it was agreed to undertake them in both production and science.

The representative of the Institute of Field Crops has proposed the tests vegetable species and hybrids based on long term demonstration plots organized and managed by ACSA consultants in order to see the behavior and final results of implementing these species.

SERVICES PROVIDED AND BENEFICIARIES

The consultative services offered by local and regional ACSA consultants are provided according the minimal set of services stipulated in the standard contract and include technologic, economic, juridical and agricultural marketing domains. The



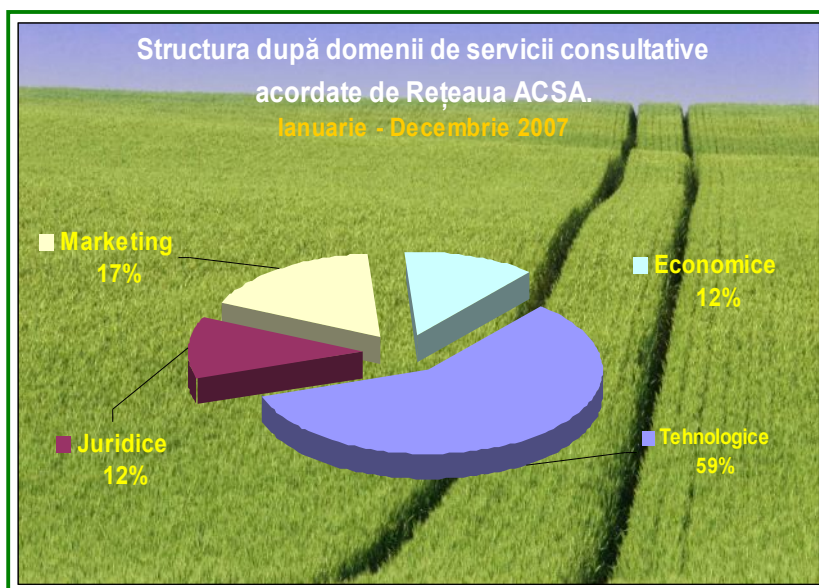
topics of the offered consulting services result from problems and issues undertaken and solicited from agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs or identified by consultants. The measures

undertaken by consultants have an aim to satisfy producers' necessities and expectations in terms of solving these problems and as a result improve incomes in agricultural and entrepreneurial activities practiced by the beneficiaries. Detailed information related to the number of services provided by the ACSA network and the number of consulting service beneficiaries is presented in Annex RAS 1 and 2 as a result of the conditions in 2007.

During the report period, ACSA network consultants have provided app. 187795 consulting services of which 3167 seminars, 1888 written consultations, 3946 round tables, 3473 meetings, 24622 field visits and 150699 verbal consultations. A Service Provider has offered in average app. 5366 consultation services, the maximal number being registered by the Balti Service Provider (SP of 12 consultants) – 9637 services, and the minimal, by the Basarabeasca Service Provider (SP of 7 consultants) – 2469 services (*Annex RAS 1*).

During the report period, 352705 beneficiaries, including repeated clients constituting 25432 persons (7,2%), have benefited of ACSA network services. The maximum

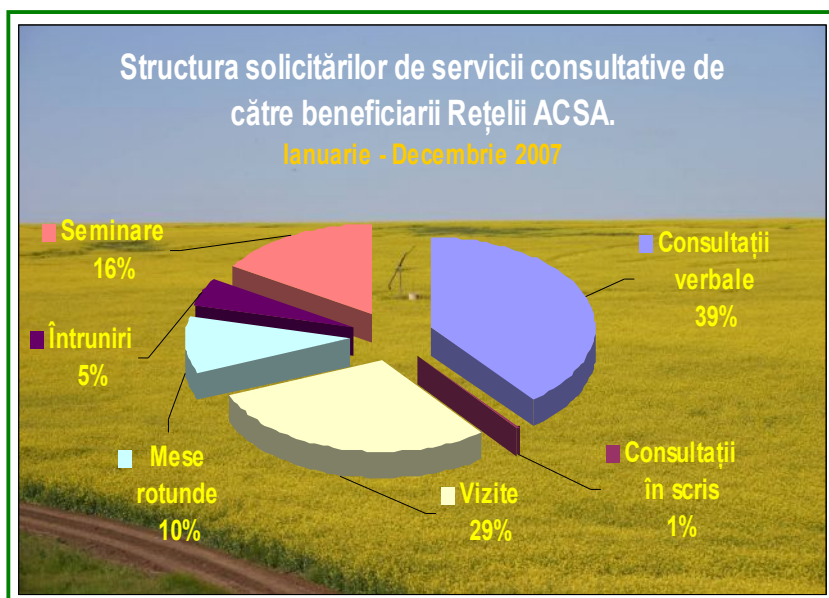
client number was registered by the Cantemir Service Provider (SP of 14 consultants) – 19030 persons, and the minimal number was registered by the Basarabeasca Service Provider (SP of 7 consultants) – 4878 persons. A Service Provider has in average 10077 clients who have benefited of consultancy services during the report period. (*Annex RAS 2*).



Within the provided consultancy service, the first place is held by technologic type of services (59%), followed by agricultural marketing (17%), economic (12%) and juridical (12%). The number of beneficiaries and

services provided differs from a provider to another depending on the number of consultants within a team, experience and level of training, service providing modality.

The beneficiary number analysis according to the modality of service providing reveals the fact that the majority of extension service clients, approximately 60% have benefited of group consulting which represents



19% of the total services provided and the other 40% are individual services (81%).

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

When Service Providers identified the necessities and interest of agricultural producers, collaborating with experts in the domain from agricultural research and education institutes, MAFI departments and inspections, means and services supply companies, they have elaborated and presented a 168 proposals of mini-projects for a competition.

The majority of Service providers have forwarded 3-4 project proposals, except SP Sangerei, SP Anenii Noi, SP Orhei who had 6-7 project proposals.

In comparison with previous years, the number of mini projects related to field crops has considerably gone down. As a consequence, the number of those related to production of vegetables under protected areas and open field, growing mushrooms in adapted conditions, growing rabbits in home conditions and fish in pond, the animal breeding sector development, handicraft and rural tourism have increased.

Based on the proposals mentioned in 2007, the selection Committee has approved to finance 72 mini projects, later signed as special provided services contracts.

Based on field visits, the ACSA executive direction together with Service Providers, exterior consultants and beneficiaries, have set activity plans for all involved parties and based on them, to insure a convincing demonstrative level at the respective convocation steps of seminars or other training-informational activities according to contractual conditions. The necessities have been established and seeding and planting material, equipment and tools procured to insure the execution of respective technologies on the demonstration plots.

The special service providing contracts have been implemented by 33 out of 35 SP. Because of the fact that project proposals have not been innovative and their optimal implementation term has been passed, these types of contracts have not been approved for SP Cimislia and Leova. The majority of Service Providers have implemented 2-3 contracts each, SP Orhei si Ocnita - 4 contracts each and 8 SP (Calarasi, Donduseni, Briceni, Straseneni, Basarabeasca, Balti, Taraclia, Comrat) have



implemented only a special contract each.

Out of 72 special contracts approved, 42 have been designed for plant production, 24 – for the animal breeding sector and 6 for the non-agricultural sector of the rural area. Those 33 for field crops

have been oriented to the promotion of advanced elements or technologies for producing vegetables, fruits, berries and respectively 2 and 7 for growing flowers and mushrooms. The special contracts in the animal breeding sector included keeping and reproducing bulls (4 contracts), sheep (4 contracts), swines (2 contracts), quails (2 contracts), rabbits (7 contracts), fish (3 contracts) and bees (2 contracts).

The non-agricultural projects included the domains of handicraft (5 contracts) and rural tourism (1 contract), thus demonstrating the possibilities of creating new work places and advancing the sustainability of incomes in the rural area.

As in previous years, the beneficiaries of demonstration plots within special contracts have offered ACSA service providers 3 ponds with a total surface of 16,2 ha, 7 mini farms with 946 rabbits, 4 farms with 530 sheep for effectuating the training-informative process of the report year. For the same aims, there were funded with mutual agreement 4 handicraft workshops, 1930 m² of rooms for producing mushrooms in adapted conditions, as well as 2,1 thousands m² of greenhouses in which vegetables, flowers and ornamental plants were produced.

The consultants from the territory, during the informative-training process have as well used, 1153 demonstration plots as a result of special contracts signed in previous years and identified from the experience of the villagers-beneficiaries of their services. These included over 1314 ha of vineyards, orchards, berries and ornamental plants, 2,4 thousands ha of field crops, 11 lakes of 70 ha in total, 40 apiaries with app. 2,1 thousands bee hives, 176 farms with 7,6 thousands cattle, sheep, swine, 162 poultry farms with 56 thousands heads, 71 mini farms with 3 thousands home rabbits.

As experts at setting the demonstrative plots and instructors for seminars and other training-informative activities, there have been involved app. 80 employees of agricultural research and education institutions, departments of MAFI and state inspectorates, international projects and NGO's, ACSA network consultants specialized in diverse domains.

Because of the fact that during the autumn of previous year and winter of the report year, precipitations were absent for a quite long time and temperature has been rather high, at the



recommendation of MAFI, based on four contracts of the period January-February 2007 and with the involvement of republic level experts and profile institutions researchers, ACSA organized seminars with on the topic of “Peculiarities of fruit and berries production in conditions of year 2007”. At their turn, local and regional ACSA consultants have also organized this type of seminars in their service areas. The scope of performed activities and trainings was training fruit producers from Moldova and getting them acquainted with the principles of starting, forming and cutting fruit trees, the drought climate specifics and forecasting quality fruit yield for fresh consumption and for storage.



Totally, within implementing all 72 special contracts in the report year, there have been organized 715 seminars, field visits and other activities at which 9,3 thousands agricultural producers and habitants from the ACSA Service Providers areas have participated.

The information regarding works performed on demonstration plots and other informative-training activities have been elucidated in 93 articles in republic, regional and local level newspapers, 28 national and regional TV programs, 11 TV reports within the Mesager and Curierul Agricol Programs, 47 radio programs at national and local level radio stations.

General information on special contracts implementation during the report year can be found in Annex RAS 3, and examined in details at the ACSA Central Office and those 35 SP Centers.

ELABORATING AND PUBLISHING INFORMATION MATERIALS

The work effectuated by ACSA in elaborating and publishing informative materials implies insuring consultants with quality informational sources oriented to improving the consultants' professional level, insuring access to information and advanced experience for agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs.

In 2007, ACSA has elaborated and published 3 practical guides “Situation of Incomes and Expenses in agricultural operation in 2006” (200 copies), „Poultry Business” (2000 copies), “Swine Growing Business” (2000 copies) and the brochure „Forms of Support and Facilitations offered to agricultural producers for 2007” (4000 copies).

The informative materials have been published in a total number of 8200 copies (table 1). The publishing of these informative materials has been financed from RISP Project financed by the World Bank and the ACSA renewable fund.

The practical guide “Situation of Incomes and Expenses in agricultural operation in 2006” and the brochure “Forms of Support and Facilitations offered to agricultural producers for 2007” have been focused on familiarizing extension consultants and agricultural producers with the opportunities of facilitating efficient use of circulating means for obtaining a high profits from products of 20 sectors from republic of Moldova and the possibilities of obtaining financial means offered by the State Budget for 2007 for priority agricultural sectors subsidized, as are facilitations and fiscal support for this year. Both informative materials having a promotion scope have been offered and distributed to ACSA consultants, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, its subdivisions as well as Regional Agricultural Departments, agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs for free.

Table 1

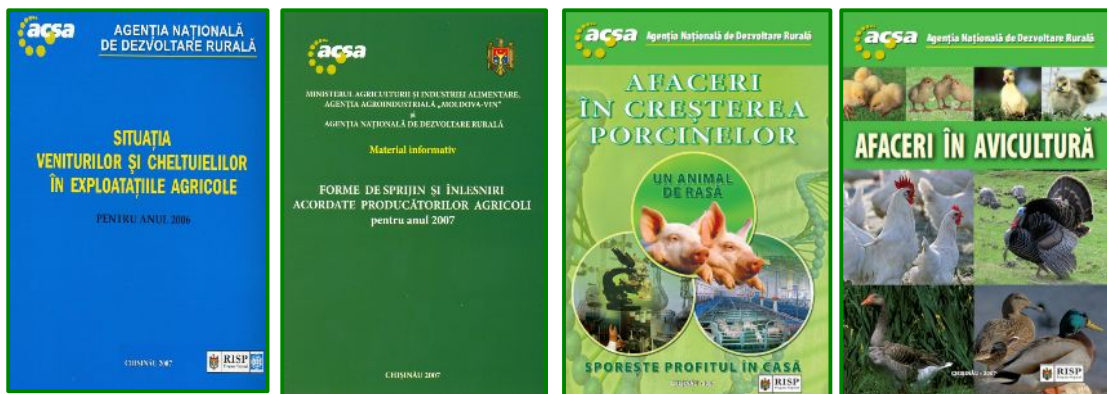
List of Informative Materials published by ACSA in 2007

Nr.	Name	Author	Number of copies
1	Situation of Incomes and Expenses in agricultural operation in 2006	ACSA – Agrex NGO	200
2	Forms of Support and Facilitations offered to agricultural producers for 2007	ACSA - MAFI	4000
3	Poultry Business	I. Petcu, N. Starciuc, I. Scutaru	2000
4	Swine Growing Business	V. Harea, V. Radionov, I. Rotaru	2000
TOTAL			8200

Practical guides “Poultry Business” and “Swine Growing Business” are meant for producers and rural entrepreneurs who wish to start a business in these domains. The publications tell about implementing the business through the following aspects: economic (with arguments on investments necessary to start model farms and estimating modalities of obtaining profits), technologic (advanced technologies of growing-maintaining), marketing (supplying with production means, selling the

produce) and ecologic (avoiding environment pollution from the sectors of production).

According to the regulations of distributing informative materials, 25% of these 2 practical guides (1000 copies in sum of 30335 lei) shall be used for equipping Sp offices, ACSA promotion activities (round tables, republic and international level



meetings,

exhibitions, agricultural libraries), MAFI departments, agricultural research and education institutions, international projects, etc. The most part of the published guides shall be sold (75%) through service providers (3000 copies in sum of 123 thousands lei, at the price of 41 lei/copy). Their eventual sale covers all costs for elaborating and publishing the guides.

During 2007, for equipping 35 SP, 2987 copies of informational material edited by ACSA in 2006 have been offered for free at the beginning of 2007 (5 titles, "Milk Production Business", "Vegetable Production Business, Part II", "Valuing Fruits and Vegetables", "Situation of Incomes and Expenses in Agricultural Operations for 2006" and the brochure "Types of Support and Facilitations Offered to Agricultural Producers in 2007"), as well as 1960 copies of guides edited by ACSA in collaboration with PCPA Project (2 titles, "Environment Friendly Agricultural Practices" and "The Management of nutrients, organic wastes and soil protection").

In promotion and equipping scopes, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, its subdivisions, as well as Regional Agricultural Departments, were offered 2065 copies of the informational materials.

3615 copies of informative materials published at the end of 2006, were offered to SP or sale. Incomes from informative materials sales form the ACSA renewable fund and is exclusively used for the elaboration and editing new informative materials and ACSA promotion activities.

At the beginning of the year, within the national Campaign of bird flue prevention organized by UNICEF, ACSA has insured the distribution of informational materials

to institutes and public places from service areas. The SP Centers have distributed free of charge app. 13500 posters (the posters' topic in Rumanian and Russian was "Wash your hands with soap more often", "Protect the birds, protect your family", "Cook the bird meat with care") and app. 254000 folders (the topic of the folders in Rumanian and Russian was "Protecting the family from the risks of contamination with bird flue").

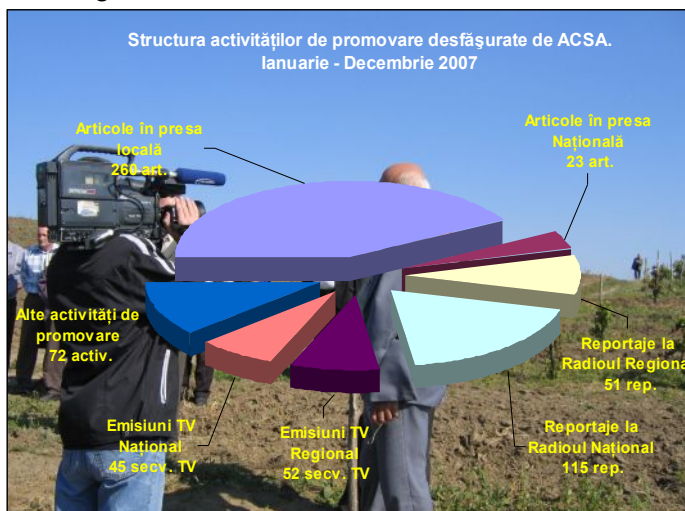
Access of ACSA consultants to new achievements in science, agriculture and investments

In scopes of informative-consulting support and familiarizing agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs and extension consultants with news in technology, economy and agricultural marketing, Service Providers have been sent (by e-mail) informative notes related to: assortment of new species and hybrids of recently homologated plants for reproduction in Moldova; advanced technologies of growing agricultural crops: cereals, autumn rapeseed, berries and horticultural crops; technologies of growing-maintaining domestic livestock; using mineral fertilizers at growing autumn cereals; types of conditioning phytosanitary products and preparing work solutions; protection measures in the process of working with agricultural equipment and when applying and preparing fertilizers and phytosanitary products; access to the guarantee and investment funds; obtaining financial sources from banking institutions and national and international projects which activate in the country (The 3rd Step of the Program for support and development of the small and medium enterprise sector – Government of Japan and MEC, TeleFood Project - FAO-MAFI, FISM, ProCredit, IMC Leasing, FNAIC, MicroInvest); control of drought consequences and necessary technological measures to diminish the negative impact; species and hybrids of agricultural crops that have shown resistance to arid environment conditions; sources of supply with seeding and planting material (all groups of crops grown); economic efficiency calculus in cereal crops and other operative information demanded by ACSA consultants and beneficiaries.

PROMOTION ACTIVITIES

Mediating consultancy activities and performances registered by beneficiaries represents the most efficient modality to promote the image of the rural extension service. At national, regional and rural level, any cause is used to familiarize the beneficiaries, public administration and civil society with the activity of the ACSA office and its Service Providers. The measures taken by the rural extension service consultants contribute to the advancing of transparency and efficiency of the accomplished activities, increases credibility and accessibility to the offered services.

At national and local level, have been published app. 283 newspaper articles (Moldova Suverana and Curierul Agricol Chisinau, „Curierul de Nord” Edinet, „Cuvantul” and „Farul Nistean” Rezina and Soldanesti, „Calarasi” and „Opinia” Calarasi, „Est Curier” Criuleni, „Accent provincial” Balti, Falesti and Glodeni, „Patria mea” Falesti, „Campia Glodenilor” Glodeni, „Drapelul Muncii” Anenii Noi, „Curierul de Hincesti” Hincesti, „Plaiul Orheian”



Orhei, „Real Sud” and „Transparenta” Cahul, „Agenda Locala 21 Verejeni” Telenesti, „Gazeta de Vest” Nisporeni, „Staseneanca” Straseni, „Cuvantul Liber” Cantemir si Leova, „Plai Singerean”, „Ecoul Nostru” „Vocea Fermierului”, Singerei, „Bussines Info” Leova and Cimislia, „Prior” Stefan Voda, „Lumina” Taraclia, „Vesti Gagauzii”, „Znamea” and „Novoe Vremea” UTAG, „Evenimentul Actual” Riscani, „Observatorul de Nord” Soroca, „Pasul Nou” Donduseni).

Also, 166 reports have been emitted at national and local level radio stations (National Radio Station, Municipal Radio Stations from Straseni, Edinet, Ocnita, Cahul, Calarasi, Balti, Glodeni, Cimislia, and radio programs on National Radio - Radio Matinal, Panorama Zilei, Unda diminetii, Actualitati, Buna dimineata fermieri, Ora pranzului, Актуальный микрофон), 97 television sequences (TV Gagauzia; Floresti TV; TV-6 Balti; ART TV Straseni, TV Causeni, TV Ungheni, TV Elita Orhei,



Soroca TV, Cimislia TV, TV programs at national TV channels - „Curierul agricol”, „Mesager”, „Bastina” TV Moldova 1, NIT) which have shown the consultancy activities implemented by the ACSA Network.

ACSA Service Providers widely use possibilities of promotion of their activities via self-elaborated informational sources. SP Ocnita, Orhei, Causeni, Cantemir, Glodeni, Rezina and Sangerei have elaborated short movies and advertisements which reflect the

performed activities and services, team formation. Service providers have elaborated and published 18 informative bulletins, 29 prospects and folders; 18 informative billboards have been elaborated and placed.

In the reference year, ACSA has launched the Agricultural Marketing Information System which has the aim to supply operative information in the domain for all agricultural market operators from Moldova. In order to promote the Agricultural Marketing Information System, ACSA has organized and held a launching seminar within the specialized international exhibition „Farmer 2007” and 4 promotion seminars in Drochia, Sangerei, Causeni and Cantemir regions. Within these seminars participated app. 260 persons, including representatives of MAFI, Regional Agricultural Departments, agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs, national,



regional and local mass-media. SIMA launching was mediated through the Press Agencies „Ifotag”, „InfoMarket. MD”, Moldpres MD”, TV programs of Moldova (Mesager), NIT and TV Singerei, National Radio, „Moldova Suverana” and „Curierul agricol”, „Cuvantul Liber” Cantemir and „Plai Singerean”

Singerei newspapers.

The majority of ACSA Service Providers, in collaboration with the Local Public Administration and Regional Agricultural Departments have actively participated in organizing regional exhibitions and competitions within „The Yield Day”, „Wine Festival”, „Vegetable Producer’s Day”, „The Farmer’s Day”, local religious celebrations in rural areas and towns. These activities have allowed them to present their accomplishments and to encourage their beneficiaries to follow the example of the most advanced agricultural operations tutored by them.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

The support of the ACSA network for the implementation of agricultural marketing activities has been provided by 5 regional consultants from the following Service Providers: Causeni, Hincesti, Calarasi, Soldanesti and Edinet.

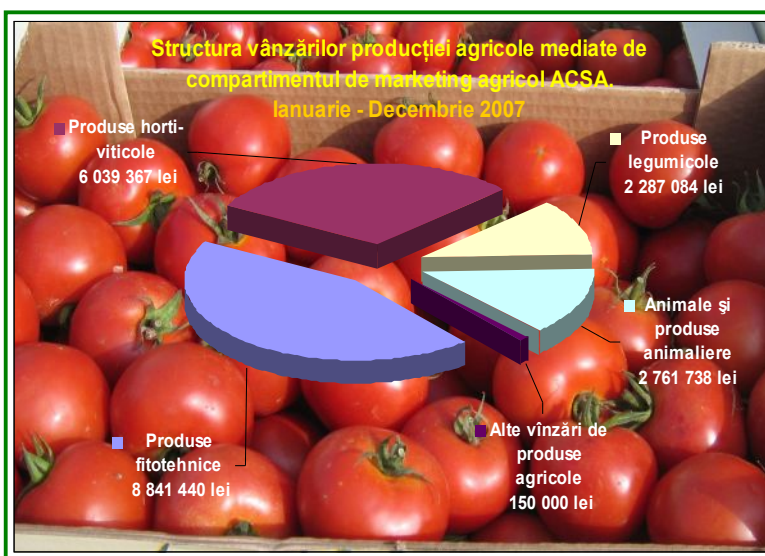
Agricultural Marketing consultants have provided, in the reported period, advisory service to 6670 beneficiaries. The on-line, live data has been provided to both,

marketing consultants and rural entrepreneurs. With joint efforts of local and regional consultants, the following advisory activities have been organized: 35 thematic seminars, 75 round tables (hosting at ones both, agricultural producers and agricultural input suppliers), 93 meetings with formal and informal marketing groups, 109 field visits (for identifying the agricultural input needs as well as the potential markets for fresh fruits). During the upper mentioned activities, marketing consultants have provided m1873 verbal and 219 written consultations.

The topics of the advisory services have referred to: agricultural inputs supply and demand (suppliers, distributors, agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs) and marketing of agricultural production (retail markets, wholesale markets, etc); quality requirements on seeds and seedling material; prices on national markets (including those of processing industries) and promotion methods of the agricultural products within the marketing chain. The following are some topics of the group activities implemented by Regional Marketing Consultants (RMC): “Quality requirements and supply of sunflower and maize seeds”. “supply of drip irrigation systems for vegetable plots”, “marketing of early vegetables grown in greenhouses and solariums”, “use of different packaging for selling fresh fruits within the marketing chains”, “Quality requirements for fresh fruits and vegetables”. In addition, RMC are helping agricultural producers on conclusion of long-term contracts with processing industries or wholesalers.

The activities of the RMC organized together with the national marketing coordinator have led to the following results:

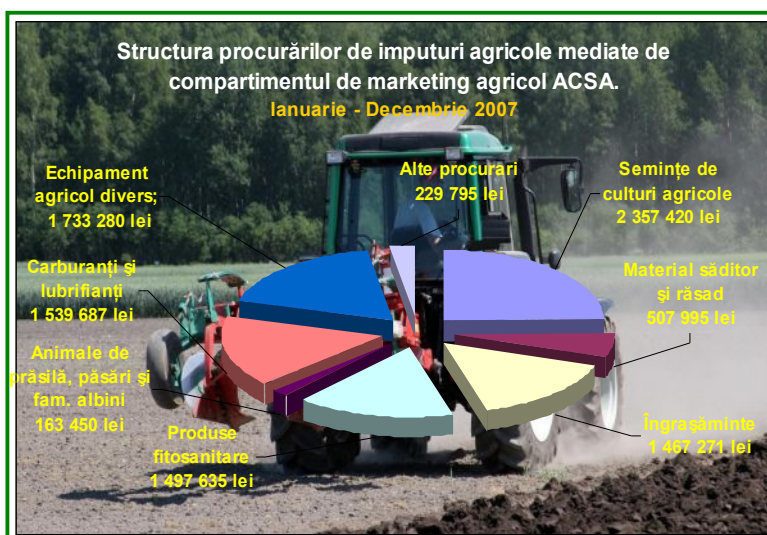
- The creation of 71 informal marketing groups and managing the activities of one marketing cooperative (Causeni) and one service provision cooperative (Soldanesti), created previously;
- A professional association has been created – the Association of animal breeders from Causeni, that has the aim to supply its members with pure breeds and support the business in this



field in Causeni region;

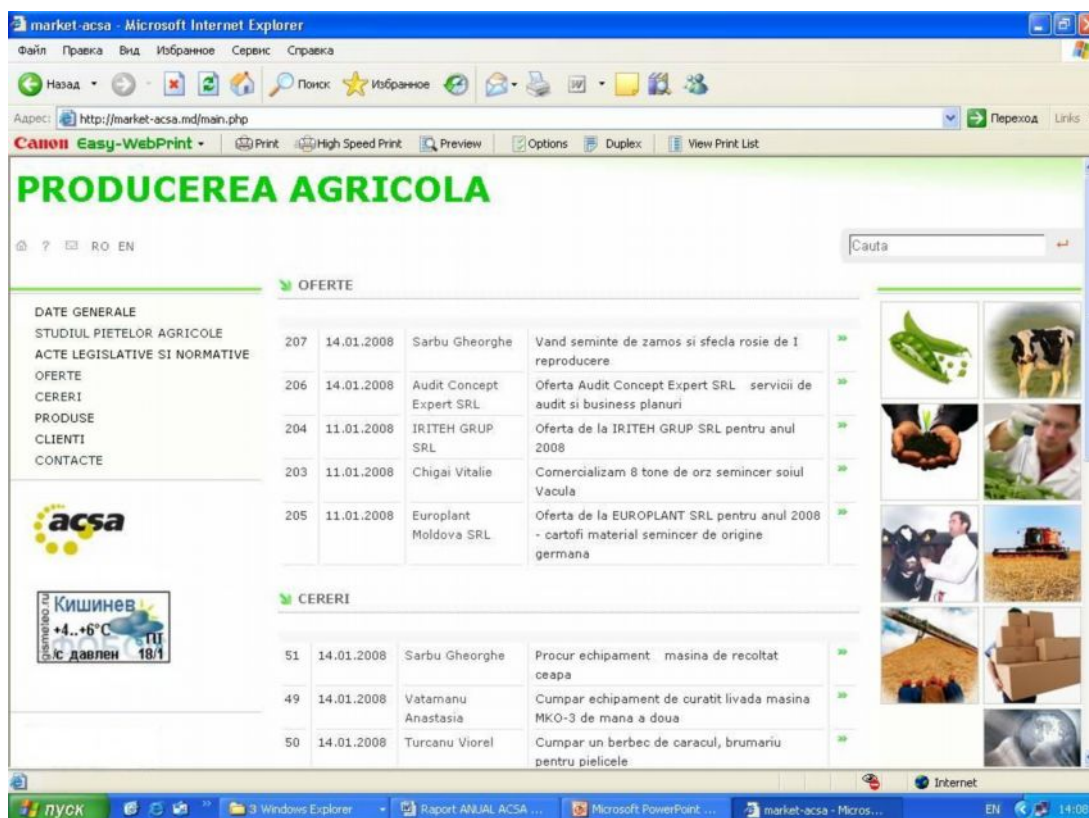
- The support in concluding contract for selling the agricultural production with a total value of about 20 mil lei, including: 1215 t of cereals, 550 t of sunflower and rape seeds, 508,7 t of vegetable seeds, 528 t of vegetables, 138 000 seedlings; 872 t of fruits, 386,5 t of grapes and 28,2 fruits trees; 1003 breed animals, 21500 poultries, 127500 t of meat and 7,6 t of fish; others – 150 000 lei;
- The support in concluding input supply contracts with a total value of around 9,497 mil lei, including: 233,3t of vegetable seeds, 373,5 t of mineral fertilizers, 12,9 t of sanitary production, 14,7 thousands of pruned vines, 174,5 thousands seedling of vegetable crops, 26,8 thousands of fruits trees, 37 pure breed animals, 2970 poultries; 25 agricultural equipments; 157,8 t of fuel and other inputs valuing 147 000 lei.

With the help of the RMC formal and informal marketing groups have been created, as well as rural collection point of fruits and vegetables for further processing or selling on wholesale markets in Soldanesti, Rezina, Orhei, calarasi, Causeni, Edinet and



Hincesti. Agricultural producers have been provided support to identify input suppliers for the seeding of winter cereals.

ACSA has created an on-line Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), which was officially launched in October 2007 on the web page <http://market-acsa.md> "Agricultural production". AMIS is an on-line information system, integrated with a Data Base (more than 4500 agro food economic entities) that allows beneficiaries to obtain live marketing data.



Thus, by the means of AMIS 293 supply offers and 71 demands have been placed into the system.

In more details, AMIS has hosted in the reported period supply and demand on:

- a. 1460 t of cereals, out of which 804 t of wheat, 221 t of barley, 435 t of maize;
- b. 109 t of oil-bearing/producing plants, out of which 78 t of sunflower and 31 t of rape;
- c. 2043 t of vegetables: cabbage group – 345 t, tomatoes – 1010 t, potato – 630 t, onion – 43 t, carrot – 15 t;
- d. Fruits and berries – 718 t, out of which 456 t of apples, cherries – 100 t, strawberries and other berries – 160 t, prunes – 2 t;
- e. 125 t of table grapes and 230 t of technical ones;
- f. Vegetable seedling material – 280 000 seedlings, 10350 kg of onion seeds, 1280 kg diverse vegetable seeds;
- g. 770 animals for meat, including 505 sheep, 213 pigs and 52 cows;
- h. 166 beehives with colonies of bees and 8320 kg of honey;
- i. 77 agricultural transport means and equipment, including 26 tractors, 18 cars, 12 sowing machines, 4 irrigation equipment, 7 ploughs, 3 cultivators, 2 equipments for fertilizers, 2 combines and one mower;
- j. 1345 t of mineral fertilizers and other different sanitary production;
- k. Supply of different mechanized services, accounting and audit services, as well as services offered by diverse scientific research institutes from Moldova.

ACSA has developed 26 agricultural markets studies in the reported period which have been placed on the AMIS and also distributed to all consultants of the ACSA network. Market information available at the agricultural marketing department of ACSA is being collected on the basis of interviews with agricultural producers and sellers from the 6 main agricultural markets in Moldova: the central wholesale market from Chisinau, agricultural and wholesale markets from Edinet and Soldanesti (North region), Calarasi and Hincesti (Central region) and Causeni (South region). The market studies are being developed for 128 agricultural products, out of which 30 are vegetables, 23 fruits, 25 cereals and 50 animal.

The update of the information in the AMIS is done daily. The statistics from the AMIS show that around 20-25% of the demand and supply placed on-line is meeting the partners and the transaction are being concluded. The information placed on the Web: "Agricultural production" is used directly by the 4500 clients of the AMIS, but additionally, ACSA network is distributing the information to those approximately 350 thousands beneficiary of the extension system.

IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED

The main objectives of the services rendered by the rural extension network aim at an advanced technological level, high level of knowledge and increased revenues from the activities undertaken by the beneficiaries in the context of sustainable development of rural communities. Advisory services and activities implemented by Service Providers in the reported period have been directed to and contributed to the process of solving the problems agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs face. Rural advisory centers' activities ensure the innovative technological transfer to the rural population, and is contributing to diversification of the activities and generation of new opportunities of investments for rural development. The technological advisory support provided by to the agricultural producers has helped them, despite the severe drought from 2007, to strengthen the qualitative and quantitative production indicators and to have access to credits and state subventions in agriculture. The advisors have also supported them to buy necessary agricultural inputs and sell the final product by initiating new business activities in both, agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

The impact of the activities of advisory services can be also related to the results agricultural producers obtained after being provided with respective consultative support. The following are some performance indicators and success stories of the activities of Service Providers.

THE IMPACT OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED

Technological impact

During the reported period, the beneficiaries of the extension service have grown cereals and vegetables on 242 thousands ha, including: 69287 ha of wheat, 25293 ha of barley, 66096 ha of maize, 11730 ha of Soya been, 2801 of green peas, 45066



ha of sunflower, 7191 ha of sugar beet, 285 ha of tobacco, 6872 of alpha-alpha, 7025 of rape and 600 ha of beans. The effects of the drought in 2007 have influenced negatively the yields of the main field crops, with an average of (t/ha): : 1,2 - 1,6 for cereals ; 1,2 – 1,3 for maize; 0,5 – 1 vegetables; 0,8 – 0,95 for sun-flower; 1,4 – 2,2 for rape; 23 – 26

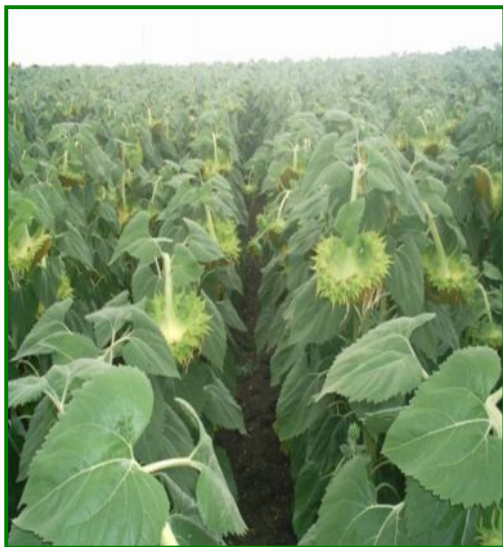
for sugar beet. Still, those beneficiaries who have followed rigorously the technological advice of the consultants and implemented all procedures timely, including irrigation, have obtained high yields, and namely: up to 4,5 t/ha of wheat, 4,2 t/ha of maize, 2,5 t/ha of sun-flower, and 33-35 t/ha of sugar beet. Below are some good examples of the results of the advisory services rendered by ACSA network of consultants:

- Local consultant Gheorghe Morogai has demonstrated to the people from the community that if following the technological process and choosing the right variety, one can obtain good yield of cereals even on conditions of severe draught of 2007. He has applied organic fertilizers in autumn and the phased fertilization in spring, thus harvesting at end 4,5 t per ha of the “Driada” variety and 2,8 t per ha of the “Odeskaia 267” variety;



- The farmer T. Schirliu from the Negresti village, r. Straseni, has planted according to the technological requirements the M-450 hybrid on a surface of 1,2 ha. The plot is located in the neighborhood of a water pool and the local consultant Schirliu Ion has advised the farmer to irrigate the land at least ones and to lessen the number of plants to at least 40-45 thousands per ha, as the draught conditions require. At the end, the yield from that

plot was 4,2 t per ha compared with the 1,2 t per ha the average in the village, or with 0,5 t per ha the average in the rayon.



- with the support and involvement of the local consultant from the Racaria village, Rascani rayon – Vasile Nadulisneac, the demonstration plot “Perspective hybrids of sun-flower” of “Gutuleac Galina” has been planted accordingly on a surface of 2,2 ha with three hybrids – Sirena, Arena and Alexandra. The use of fertilizers and proper technological process has generated, even in conditions of 2007, yield of 25,2 t per ha for the Sirena hybrid, 19,8 t per ha for the Arne hybrid and 18,6 t per ha for the Alexandra. The average yield of sun-flower in the region

was 0,9 – 1 t per ha. After demonstrating these results, another 8 farmers from the community have shown their interest in overtaking the experience of Galina Gutuleac.

The beneficiaries of the ACSA network of consultants have managed 32526 ha of multi-annual plantations, including 14759 ha of orchards, 260 ha of strawberries and other berries, and 17507 ha of vineyards. The total vegetable surface has constituted in 2007 about 11896 ha of open field and 135,8 ha of protected land (including respectively: tomatoes 1011 ha and 94,2



ha, sweet pepper 467 and 3,9 ha, egg plant 293 and 1,2 ha, cabbage 1189 and 7,7 ha, cucumber 443,4 and 28 ha, water melon 144,5 ha and 125 m², vegetable marrow 112 ha, potato 6075 ha, and other vegetable crops 1080 ha and 1700 m²). The mushrooms have been grown on a total surface of 1731 m².

- The farmer Mihail Bulboaca is a repeated client of the extension system, and is continuously provided with advises and support by the local consultant Maria Perebailov from Tudora village, Stefan Voda rayon. As a result, he is obtaining permanently the highest yield of peach. In 2007 he has harvested 600 kg from one ha and sold the peaches directly from the field with the price of 10 to 15 lei per kg. The 2,5 ha of orchard has given the farmer, ultimately, more than 100 000 lei revenue.



- In Carbuna village from Ialoveni rayon two groups of farmers, one led by Pruteanu L. and another by the Paraschiv V. have produced, as result of the service rendered by the Service Provider from Cainari, early cabbage seedlings of “Vestri” variety on a surface of 5,5 ha. After following the technological process as advised by the local consultants they have obtained 275 t of cabbage, with an average of 50 t per ha;

- Pilrea Anatolii from Hadarauti village, Ocnita rayon, is specialized in growing tomatoes in protected field. Being supported by the local consultant Ion Rusnac, he has built a greenhouse with the capacity of 600 square meters with an investment of 682772 lei. The hybrids with a high biological potential Cronus F1 and Shanon F1, as well as irrigation and proper technology have altogether contributed to a yield of 37 kg per m² or a total production of 22200 kg of tomatoes. The average price of the sold tomatoes was 7,85 lei per kg. The total revenue of the farmer was 174270



thousands lei in 2007, with a net profit of 105998 lei;

- The farmer Popa Vasile from Pirita village, Dubasari rayon, assisted by the local consultant Nicolae Bologan, has decided to grow on 2 ha onion from seeds of Haltegon variety, using irrigation, and applying fertilizers. The result was 35t per ha, with a direct production

cost of 60 thousands lei and total revenue of around 100 thousands lei.

- Vasile Somon, a farmer from Straseni rayon, village Sireti, supported by Mereanu Mihai – local consultant, has exactly followed the technological requirements for the process of growing vineyards, “Moldova” variety, on 3 ha of land, and has harvested at end 35 t of grapes , or 11,7 t per ha, while the region’s average was 4 t per ha in 2007. The harvested grapes have been placed in a cooling facility until January, and ultimately sold for a total of cca. 300 thousands lei.

The advise and support of the ACSA consultants has had a considerable weight for the beneficiaries that initiated multi-annual plantations. In 2007, beneficiaries of the rural extension service have planted about 2500 ha of



multi-annual plantations, out of which 850 ha are apple orchards, 234 ha of plums, 327 of walnut trees, peaches – 240 ha, vineyards – 647 and other – 212 ha.

- Anatol Leahu, local consultant from the Jora de Mijloc village, Orhei rayon, has initiated the creation of the Association of tree nursery in the region. The association has consequently increased its number of members, as well as the quality of the pruned trees and surface of nurseries (38 ha in present). More than 400 thousands pruned trees have been produced in 2007;



- At the advise of the local consultant Ion Tarlev from Bascalia village, Basarabeasca rayon, the beneficiary Vornic S. from the same village has planted in 2003 5 ha of vineyard, Cabernet and Merlot clones, and after following technological recommendations of the consultant, as well as the use of irrigation, the yield obtained was 14 t per ha;

- Tacu Valeriu from Braniste, Riscani, with the support of the local consultant Spijavca Dumitru (support on soil analysis, etc.), has planted in 2006 an apple and cherry orchard on 14 ha of land. In the reported period the farmer has requested additional support for planting some 4, 5 ha of new pear orchard;

Another domain where ACSA consultants have helped beneficiaries obtain increased productivity is the animal sector. The 196 poultry mini-farms established with the support

of the Service Providers in 2006 and 2007, have registered an average productivity of 250 eggs per annum per poultry, figure comparable with the 110 eggs per annum per poultry in the region. In addition, 71 rabbit farms, 76 pig farms and 64 sheep farms have been established.

- In 2006 the consultant from Bascalia village, Basarabeasca rayon – Tarlev Ion, has established a poultry mini-farm with a total of 250 poultries of “Roso” hybrid. In 2007 the productivity of one poultry was 250 – 280 eggs per year, bringing the beneficiary a revenue of 65 000 lei, while the total production cost was 41 000 lei. The example of this farm has been overtaken by another 5 farmers from the community;



- Ghoerghe Trofim from Tintareni village, Telenesti rayon, has established, with the support of the local consultant Petru Stanila, a model farm for breeding rabbits, with an initial breeding material of 38 females and 7 males. The farm has proved to have a production over the average and 21 females have been sold for 250 lei each. The experience from the farm has been overtaken by another 10 families from the village;



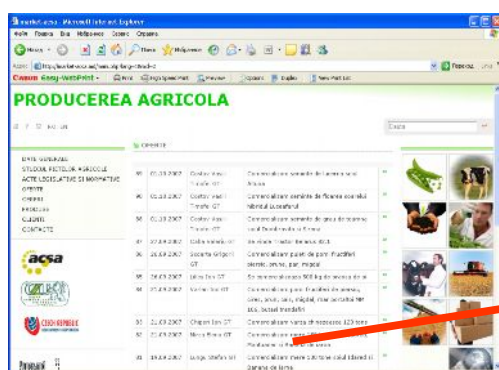
- Three centers of artificial insemination have been established by joint support provided by ACSA consultants from Donduseni and the local public authorities. The centers are located in the following villages: Sudarca, Tirnova and Scaieni. In Baraboi and Tirnova two milk collection points have been opened. People from Mindic village and Scaieni village are happy to have the veterinary services in their communities, while Rediu Mare village is hosting 2 renovated milk farms, which have created 40 new job for the villagers.

Agricultural marketing impact

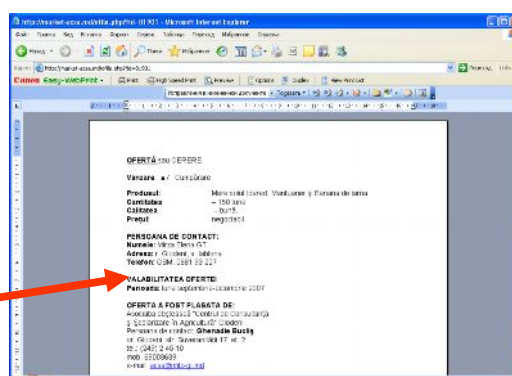
By the use of the 357 formal and informal marketing groups, business activities for selling agricultural production have been supported, and namely: 115 456 t of field crops, 46 429 t of fruits and berries, 26 248 t of grapes, 88 569 t of vegetables, 17,5 t of mushrooms, 2518 t of cattle meat, 168,7 t of sheep meat, 2559 t pig meat, 22,9 t rabbit meat, 156,3 thousands of poultries, 112,2 t of honey, around. 4,5 millions of eggs.

Altogether, agricultural business transactions that have been mediated by ACSA consultants are valuing more than 647 million lei.

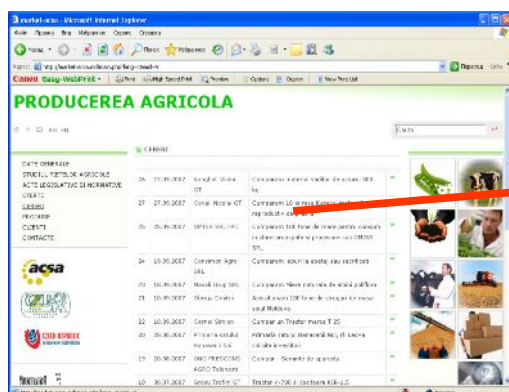
Local and regional consultants have mediated transactions with agricultural inputs for over 237,6 million lei. These money have been used by the farmers for almost 10852 t of mineral fertilizers, 11994 t of seeds, 717817 pruned vines, 711042 fruit trees, 98175 fruits shrubs, 995 pure breed cattle, 1187,6 thousands poultries, and 29953 t of fuel. Almost 55 million lei was used to buy tractors, agricultural and irrigation equipment, including 245 tractors, 137 sowing machines, 122 cultivators, 224 ploughs, and 7 irrigation equipments. A total of about 292,9 million have been used by the beneficiaries



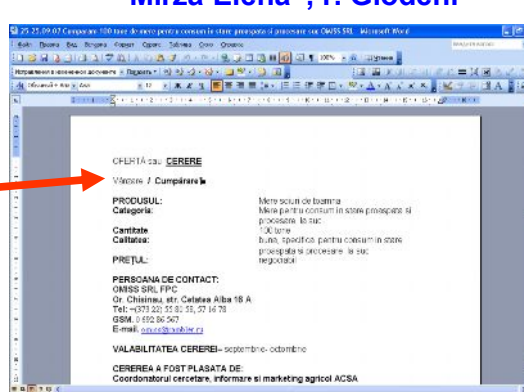
**Offer No. 82. from 21.09.2007,
apples**



**At 21.09.2007 - 150 tones, GT
“Mirza Elena”, r. Glodeni**



**Demand No. 25. from 25.09.2007,
apples**



**At 25.09.2007 - 100 tones,
SRL OMIS, or. Chisinau**

within the input supply transactions mediated by local and regional consultants.

The impact of these activities can be expressed in the following examples:

- In 2007, by the means of the AMIS, which represents a virtual market where buyers and seller meet for their products or services, a number of business transaction have been operated, to be mentioned the following: the offer No. 82 from 21.09.07 placed by Mirza Elena from labloana village, Glodeni rayon for 150 t of apples has found its buyers – “Omis” Ltd. that has placed a demand for the same product under

the number 25 from 25.09.07 and “Vicam” Ltd – demand No. 28 from 26.09.07. As result, two business transactions have taken place with a 680 thousands lei revenue for Mirza Elena.

- Clipa Mihai has placed the offer No. 176 on 26.11.07 and subsequently sold 210 tones of maize to the brokers of the commodity exchange, registering a revenue of 819 000 lei.
- with the assistance of the Regional Marketing Consultant from Soldanesti, 18 persons have been trained in 2007 in marketing fresh fruits and vegetables. As a result, in collaboration with “Alfa Nistru” stock company, 14 fruits, vegetables and berries collection points have been established in the region. “Alfa Nistru” has provided the centers with the necessary boxes for collecting the products as well as with an advance payment for the future products to be sold to the company. A total of 80 t of fruits have been collected from the population of Sorocea with a total value of 400 thousands lei;
- At the beginning of 2007, a group of 15 farmers has approached the local consultant from Colibasi village, Cahul rayon, with the agricultural inputs supply problem. Within the discussions held at the round table organized by the consultant, the optimal solution that came up to the farmers was the creation of a agricultural shop in the village. Later on, one of the beneficiaries – Eremia Nicolae, has decided to establish such a business. Thus, with the support of the local consultant, the agro-shop “Colibasi Farm” has started its activity in the summer of 2007. The suppliers of the agro-shop are “Agrostoc” business cooperative, “Agrofitbonus” Ltd., “Bioprotect” td., “Strimetid” Ltd., and others. The potential clients of the “Colibasi Farm” are the 2461 farmers from Colibasi village and those from the neighboring villages, where there is no agricultural shop.
- With the joint support of the local consultants from the Antonesti, Carahasani, Caplani, Olanesti and Crocmaz villages from Sefan Voda rayon, meetings between the fruit and vegetable producers and the can factories from Olanesti and Causeni have been organized. The result of these meetings was the creation of fruit collection points and conclusion of 22 commercial contracts with total value of 2660 thousands lei;
- The activities of the Regional Marketing Consultant from Causeni have led to the foundation of the animal breeding associations in October 2007. Thus, the association has provided its members with pure breed animals valuing in total 469,8 thousands lei and support to the marketing of meat of 1564 thousands lei;

- The information and support provided by the local consultant V. Popusoi from Dubasarii vechi village, Criuleni rayon, has helped Rosca Elena from the same village to open an outlet for selling films for greenhouses. Thus, in 2007 Elena has sold 10 t of film for more than 360 000 lei.

Economic impact

Local and regional consultants have contributed to the creation of 85 diverse professional associations, both local and regional, 36 veterinary rural centers, and 110 animal and poultry farms. Over 30500 agricultural producers and rural entrepreneurs have had access to credits, including through SCAs – about 29360 beneficiaries with 164,2 million lei credits, through commercial banks - 1080 beneficiaries with about 30 million lei credits, 58 RISP clients with over 3,9 million lei credits. Local and regional consultants have provided support to the creation of 11580 business plans and credit requests, including 1286 for agricultural activities and 294 for non-agricultural. Thus, 326 agricultural and 125 non-agricultural rural businesses have been established and some 1703 new jobs created,

The following examples and success stories can demonstrate the impact and performance of the rendered service:

- Regional consultant from Cantemir has helped in the elaboration of 20 business plans submitted subsequently to Agroindbank for financing. 15 out of 20 have been accepted and credits provided with a total value of 3047000 lei;
- Local and regional consultants from the Edinet Service Provider have provided support to the population from the rayon to obtain financing from the SCA. As a result, 1600 persons have been credited with 9.9 million lei in total by SCA, 164 people have been credited by the commercial banks with a total of 1,65 million lei and 27 RISP credit line clients have got a total of 557 000 lei. In addition, 4 agricultural businesses have finalized their business plans with the support of the consultants, out of them 2 have started their operational activity.
- The local consultant from Mereni village, Anenii Noi rayon has provided support to 165 people to obtain a total of 8 500 000 lei long and short term credits;
- With the support of the local advisory centers from Ocnita and the regional agricultural department, farmers and agricultural producers from that rayon have had access to the state subventions for 2007. So, beneficiaries have been granted 8,8 million lei for VAT reimbursement for fertilizers, 391 000 lei for agricultural equipment and 190 000 lei for the procurement of 50 pure breed animals;

- Pantiru Valeriu, being helped by the local consultant from Hiliuti, Rascani in such activities as feasibility study, training and choosing the adequate equipment, has started the operation of a bakery that is supplying the school and the kindergarten with bread. The business has created 4 new jobs and and some 40 000 lei revenue for the beneficiary;



- the farmers from Crihana Veche village, Cahul rayon have been provided, with the support of the local consultant, with training on vine pruning. A total of 25 000 vines have been pruned in the village after the training and the price of the pruned vines was 4,5 per unit. Thus, the total revenue of the farmers was 137 500 lei;

- The support provided by the local consultant Natalia Carablut to Turcu Mihail and Turcanu Mihail has offered the last access to 175 000 lei from the state subvention line for planting 5 ha of vineyards. In addition, 126 600 lei have been provided to the farmers from the village from state subvention fund for field crops. Another 200 farmers, after being consulted by the local consultant and provided support on the submission of necessary documents to the Fiscal Inspection, have benefited by the amnesties of 52 000 lei, and 61 farmers have had access to 280 000 lei credits from SCA.

Impact from legal advises

ACSA network of consultants has been actively involved and contributed to the development of the land market and identification of solutions related to land legislation. With the support of the network 6291 land transaction have been concluded for over 6000 ha of land, 1340 ha of land has been the subject of 1250 donation contracts, 2293 heritage contracts have covered more than 4200 ha, 147 mortgage contract have been concluded for 93 ha of land and over 3080 ha of land has been re-parceled. The local consultants have mediated 47448 land lease contracts for 792909 ha of land. Another 23040 ha of land has been consolidated based on market principles through 16626 transactions. Some 1161 land litigations have been solved by the help of local consultants covering over 1530 ha of land.

The following are some examples and success stories with reference to the legal advises provided by the network::

- ACSA consultants from Hincesti have provided technical assistance for solving 73 land and property litigations, for concluding 2649 land transactions (981 buy-sell

contracts, 36 donations, 109 heritage contracts, 19 land re-parceling and 1504 lease contracts). The total area of the land under the upper mentioned transactions is 2436 ha and the number of beneficiaries is 2700;

- After local and regional consultants from Stefan Voda have rendered 614 individual advises and 112 group consultations to 1402 land owners, 2846 lease contracts have been concluded for 3613 ha of land and another 235 ha of land has been sold under 236 contracts, 90 heritage contracts have changed the owner of 107 ha of land, 92 transactions have re-parceled 58 ha of land and another 58 ha have been donated. Also, 38 land litigations for 23 ha have been solved and 46 ha of land has been consolidated for 102 owners;
- The farmers from Pinzareni village, Falesti rayon have been provided during the privatization period with plot of degraded land, being useless for the agricultural activities. With the advise and support provided by local consultant from the village, 48 ha of such land has been consolidated and forested by the regional forest authority;



- Local consultant Florea Constantin from Colibasi village, Cahul rayon has provided support for the commitment of 45 land transactions covering 32 ha of new vineyards. In addition, 75 ha of land has been leased through 60 contracts;

- The consolidation of the land in Varatic village, Rascan rayon, has been done with the support of the local consultant. Some 20 ha of

consolidated land has created, out of which 15,5 ha has been projected for a new plantation of apple (beneficiaries Medvedschi V, Parii P, and Capra V), and 4,5 ha for walnut trees (Furtuna i. and Salari N.). The consultant has also advised all these beneficiaries on accessing respective state subvention funds for their plantations;

- 1200 land lease contracts have been concluded in Cobilea, Soldanesti with the support of the local consultant S. Bernevec between the owners and the german company "Mister Shmidt". In this way, some 1450 ha of land has been consolidated for a period of 15 years;
- By the use of the assistance of the local consultant from Solcani village, Soroca rayon, 69 land transactions have covered 90 ha of land in 2007. Another 122 contracts have been concluded with the „AMG Kernel –Grup” stock company for 168 ha of land for further planting walnuts.

Social impact

Service Providers as well as local advisory centers are playing an important role for the socio-economic development of the rural communities. High professional level and capacities to develop rural projects with international financing is used by the consultants in accessing funds such as SIFM, Ecological Fund, IREX Citizenship project, GTZ, APCP, etc. Thus, 49 rural social projects have been developed by the consultants and granted financing from different donors, including inter alia:

- 2 projects financed by the Agricultural Pollution and Control Project: one for irrigation of vegetables in greenhouse – 328 000 lei and another for the construction of a manure storage platform – 652 000 lei. Both projects have been implemented during 2007;
- The consultant from Ilenuta village has provided support to the elaboration of the project, which subsequently has received financing from the Community Development Program financed by USAID and administered by IREX. The project budget was 475 000 lei, including 26 000 lei grant, 80 000 lei contribution of regional public authorities, 89 000 lei contribution of local public authorities and 46 000 lei – the contribution of villagers;
- A water pipe construction project was granted financing from the Ecological Fund in Pirjota, Rascani. The project was developed by the local consultant who has also mobilized all villagers towards the implementation of the activities under project. The value of the project was 260 000 lei and 2 km of pipes have been built
- Service Provider from Cainari has developed and implemented in 2007 a project that aimed at renovating the building of the “Alexei Mateevici” lyceum from the community. The project has been financially supported by SIF 2 under the “Small town development” program. The total value of the granted finance was 75 000 USD and the community came up with a 144 000 lei contribution;

The work done by the consultants towards the development of the rural communities and increasing the level of wealth of the beneficiaries is being appreciated by the local public authorities and local inhabitants and expressed in their diverse letters. The impacts of such activities is strengthening the relations between the extension consultants, LPA and beneficiaries,

Obtaining the answer or being provided with the solution to the problem, creation of new rural businesses or extending the existing ones with the support of the consultants, all these are contributing towards the creation of a positive image of the ACSA Service Provider. LPA are supporting the activities implemented by extension consultants and appreciate the consultants work as being a useful one for the rural development sector.

THE IMPACT OF THE DEMONSTRATION ACTIVITIES

The demonstration activities implemented within the special contracts program have contributed to the improvement of the technological level and increase in productivity of crop production or animal breeding. The beneficiaries of the demonstration sectors have understood the efficiency of the new varieties and hybrids, of applying plant protections schemes, of new modern techniques and equipment, of the progress breeds of animals and fish, and the importance of the recommendations provided.

The implementation of the 72 special contracts has resulted in the creation of 13 mini-farms (pig, cattle, and sheep), 3 rabbit mini-farms, 4 handicraft and furniture production workshops, 2 ha of pruned walnuts, 2 ha of strawberry plantation, 7 businesses on production of mushrooms, 3 fisheries, 2 quail farms and one rural tourism activity.

Based on the information provided by Service Providers in their reports, we can state that the total revenue of the fish breeding activities under the special contracts program was over 4,4 million lei, while the production costs have been reduced by 68 000 lei, and some 34 new jobs created. From the total number of participants at the demonstration sectors, 160 have already started similar activities. Eight regional associations of fish and animal breeders have been created in the reported period, as well as 16 formal and informal marketing groups and handicraft centers. 74 sale and purchase contracts have brought to their beneficiaries more the 1,4 million lei revenue.

Some of the results the ACSA consultants within the implementation of the special contracts are provided below:

- 19 demonstration activities on growing vegetables in open field as well as in greenhouses have generated for their direct beneficiaries a total of 1,9 million lei. 48 persons from the total number of participants at the demo-lot open days have stated their intention to start similar activities based on the experience gained;
- For the open filed vegetable growing sectors the average yield was 33,8 t per ha compared with 22 and 17,8 t



per ha – average in the villages of the demonstration plots. “Lilian Borodachi” from Hlina (Briceni) has managed to obtain 38 t of eggplant per ha with the use of drip irrigation, while Anatolie Soltan from Cuizauca (Rezina) has registered 46 t per ha of the sweet pepper grown according to the same technology;

- the average yield of the vegetables grown in protected field 8,7 kg/m² in the demo plots compared. 6 greenhouses with a surface of 2100 m² have generated a total revenue of 583 000 lei. Anatolie Rabei from Saratenii Vechi, Telenesti has registered a yield of 16 kg per square meter. Dmitrii Vohodet from Musair village, Taraclia has registered 12 kg/m² of tomatoes (new variety), compared with 5 kg/m² at the basic plot;
- The implementation of the proper technology for growing onion has provided Ion Roaba from Mascauti (Criuleni) a revenue of 135 000 lei from only one ha of land;
- 5 demo plots (1,7 ha) with the use of irrigation for strawberry growing has generated a total of 204 000 lei sales. Some 15 visitors have stated their intention to start similar activities based on the recommendations provided;
- Victor Munetanu from Hristoforova, Ungheni, being advised to and using the the technology of growing strawberries, has obtained 3 tones of early strawberries on a 0,45 ha ofland;
- Nichifor Ixari from Sevirova village, Floresti rayon has obtained an output of more than 50% for the pruned fruit trees. Out of 50 000 pruned trees 42 000 have been sold. It is to be mentioned, also, that Nihofofor has concluded contrats for the production of 12 000 pruned tress for neighboring orchards.
- Valentin Paladi, the beneficiary of the demo plot from Cruglic village, Criuleni, has produced 28 000 flowers that generated a revenue of 54 000 lei. Ruslan Dombrov has registered 26 000 lei revenue from the marketing of the flowers in the first year of operation.
- The production of mushrooms on 1930 m² has provided the beneficiaries of 7 demonstration plots a total of 23900 kg of mushrooms, with an average of 12,4 kg/m². The value of the products sold was over 250 000 lei. Valeriu Postolachi



from Varvarauca village, Floresti and Barabas raisa from Bulboaca, Anenii Noi have registered good results as well, with 3,5 and 1,4 t of total production respectively;

- Following the recommendations of the external consultant, and using the artificial insemination,



automatic milking and other procedures, the beneficiaries of the 4 special contracts have obtain from their milk farms a 15,5 liters of milk per cow per day, or 5 400 liters per year.

- Platon Leonid from Volodeni, Edinet, has obtained a production of 20 liters of milk per day per cow. His farm of 20 milk cows has generated in 2007 a revenue of 337 000 lei. Nicolai Galemba from Birnova, Ocnita, has registered at his 8 milk cows farm an average production of 17,5 liters of milk, this obtaining an yearly revenue of 64 600 lei;
- Sheep breeding is a common activity in Moldova, but because the technological requirements are not followed strictly, this may result in a bad performance of the farms. The 5 special contract on sheep breeding had the aim to inform people about the requirements of the farm itself as well as on milk and other farm products storage during diverse period of the year, and on the reproduction pf animals. Mechanized milking was also presented during the open days and the equipment to be used for this operation.
- The farm of Ion Bogdan from Radulenii Vechi, Floresti has a capacity of 250 sheep. After implementing all recommendations of the consultant, the production of milk was 112 liters per sheep per season. Ion has also traded 325 kg of lamb and others with a total value of 250 000 lei. At the same time, Eugen Dascal from Drochia has registered a production of 9 liters of milk per sheep per day. His revenue in 2007 was approximately 85 000 lei;
- 106 males and females have been procured to create 7 rabbit farms in different regions of Moldova, and after reproduction this number was 1256. The seminar organized within the demonstration sectors have identified 13 persons expressing their intention to start similar activities;
- The beneficiary of the demonstration plot from Mitoc, Orhei – Turcanu Vasile, has

invested both, project money and his personal contribution generated from the work abroad, for the creation of a model rabbit farm. He is now selling monthly 50 – 60 kg of diet meat to METRO Chisinau, on the basis of a long-term contract concluded with them;

- The special contracts on rabbit breeding has interested beneficiaries of other special demonstration sectors: Eugen Burghila (s. Parcova, PS Edinet, Mihail Dragan (s. Bobeica, PS Hincesti) si Gheorghe Petic (s. Milesti, PS Nisporeni);

- The average production of fish within the 3 special contracts on a total of 16 ha of lake



has reached 810 kg per ha, while the beneficiaries Constantin Gaidarji from Baurci (SP Ciadir-Lunga) and Teodor Bajura from Bilicenii Vechi (SP Singerei) have bred 980 and 890 kg of fish per ha respectively.

- The two special contracts with the beekeeping activities have

managed to increase the number of beehives by two, and 8 people from the village started similar activities. Another 15 young people have shown vivid interest towards this type of activity. The Association of beekeepers has been created in Hincesti rayon. Vasile Sirbu has collected 28 kg of honey from each beehive;

- Due to the special contract implemented by Galina Marinescu from Carahasani, Stefan Voda, the team of the artisans has increased with two from 8 and the number of national costumes has increases from 25 (last year) to 65 in 2007, valuing 44 000 lei. Contract of sale and purchase of these costumes have been concluded with the mayoralty of Palanca – 6 units, Cultural department from Cainari – 10 units, Cultural department from Stefan Voda – 20 units. In the framework of the handicraft workshop, the Labor Office from Stefan Voda has trained 10 unemployed and provided respective certificates;
- The implementation of the mini-project on basket work has made Ciumac Ana from Eforeni to enlarge her range of wattle and increase the revenue from 15 000 lei in previous year to 27 000 lei in 2007. Today, her workshop is hosting 10 masters, versus 3 in 2006. Some 15 pupils from the community have attended the courses on basket work;
- The master Ion Pohoroana from Soldanesti has provided his workshop for the demonstration of and training on manufacture of wood handicraft. 8 adults and 11 pupils have been trained in 2007. Out of them, 3 persons have started this activity

on their own. The workshop is mainly working by the order of churches. They have also produced, at the request of the ex-ambassador of the Russian Federation, a phaeton.

- The training organized at the workshop of the master Leonid Muntean from Hadarauti, Ocnita, as well as the equipment provided have contributed directly to the manufacture of 3 sets of doors and windows, 5 wardrobes, 12 chairs etc. This can be compared with manufacture of only 4 doors and 10 windows in 2006. Besides doors and windows, Leonid started to produce wardrobes and tables as well. During the implementation of the project, 4 persons from Corescauti and Clocusna have started similar activities after visiting the demonstration sector, and some 16 pupils have been trained accordingly and received certificates;
- 2 special contracts have contributed to the increase of the quail farms by 25%. Over 13 000 diet eggs have been produced by the two farms, that have been sold with the price of 1-1,5 lei per egg.
- “Ion Lazar” (SP Soldanesti) has tried the method of incubation in three times and the result was 131 quails. 80 out of 131 Ion has sold to other quail farms for the creation of their capacities. His plans for the future are to expand the quail farm to meet the market demand. Another 8 persons from the village are initiating similar farms.

The upper mentioned case studies are underpinning the importance of the special contracts and demonstration sectors when promoting advanced technologies and diversification of activities in the rural area.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION



Monitoring and evaluation is a continuous process involving the staff of ACSA executive directorate and the representatives of the Rural Extension Service Unit (RAS Unit) under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and represents an important and efficient tool for ensuring the achievement of the project

goal.

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, third and fourth 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. Thus, during 2007 the staff of ACSA Executive Directorate and the Rural Extension Services Unit made joint field trips and monitored and evaluated all 35 Service Providers covering more than 55% of the 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, SP Soroca, SP Rezina, SP Floresti, SP Falesti, SP Briceni, SP Basarabesca, SP Cahul, SP Causeni, and SP Comrat).

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 the village halls – and 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 and third 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 been integrated into the team. ACSA Executive Directorate

visited the consulting center from Criuleni several times to provide advisory support in consultant team management.

Several monitoring visits have been organized to the Service Provider from Cainari, as the management of that team has registered changes. The goal of the visits was to provide adequate support to the new project coordinator. As a result, the management of the team has improved significantly.

Similar situation has been registered for the Donduseni Service Provider, where the management of the team has been changed as well. After several monitoring visits of ACSA executive directorate, the activity of the center has been improved.

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 beneficiaries have an increased demand for the recently published materials, i.e. commercial ones, which shows that farmers have a continuous interest for market-oriented agriculture.

It is good that most consultants understood the efficiency of providing consulting services to groups and tend to increase their number. At the same time, some consultants are still facing problems in identifying issues beneficiaries face. The evidence of that is represented by some activity plans and tendency to avoid the evaluation of the seminars and round tables organized by consultants.

Some consultants shall improve the transparency of their activities. They are to become more active in promoting the Service Provider and ACSA in the local mass media, posting information on visible places in village halls, etc.

The gaps that have been identified in the activity of the local consultant have been registered in the consultant's register of services rendered to population, and further discussed with the SP team. Deadlines for improving the situation were established depending on the seriousness and difficulty of making necessary changes. The monitoring teams have also encouraged project coordinators to work permanently with the consultants from their team and help them solve problems.



In general, the quality of the services provided by ACSA network of consultants has been improved, as well as recording and planning of the activities. In addition, the services rendered have been diversified and the access to these services 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. With respect to these, the Bank's support on computerization of the network is just in time. Local and regional consultants will be provided with office equipment for improving the flow of information in the framework of the rural extension system as well as for improve the process and results of the monitoring and evaluation of the network.

**** 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 30, 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>468</i>
<i>Number of participants to promotional meetings</i>	<i>9637</i>
<i>Number of project participation applications</i>	<i>377</i>
<i>Service provision contracts, active</i>	<i>312</i>
<i>Number of business plans developed</i>	<i>283</i>
<i>Businesses starting implementation of investment plan</i>	<i>217</i>
<i>From them:</i>	
<i>Agricultural</i>	<i>(30%) 64</i>
<i>Non-agricultural</i>	<i>(70%) 153</i>
<i>Businesses in progress</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>Businesses registered with the support of DAs Loan</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Loan applications submitted</i>	<i>254</i>

<i>Loans disbursed for rural businesses disbursed for rural</i>	<i>212</i>
<i>Loans approved, but not disbursed</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Loan applications in processing by PFIs applications</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Number of businesses benefiting from post-creation support</i>	<i>165</i>
<i>New jobs at start-up</i>	<i>736</i>

PROMOTION CAPMAIGN

In the forth quarter of 2007 promotion activities were organized in 103 villages and attended by 1996 people. (Chart 1) Thus, the cumulative figures are showing that a total of 9637 persons from 468 villages have been informed about the RISP second phase activities and opportunities until now.

While other DAs have greater results in business creation, CDR organized most promotions in 187 villages having more than 4200 participants. CDR is followed by CCA with a total of 105 villages covered by the promotion campaign with 1870 persons attained the promotion meetings.

<i>Development Agency</i>	<i>No of villages involved in promotion campaign</i>
<i>ACA</i>	<i>85</i>
<i>CCA</i>	<i>105</i>
<i>CDR</i>	<i>187</i>
<i>MEGA</i>	<i>91</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>468</i>

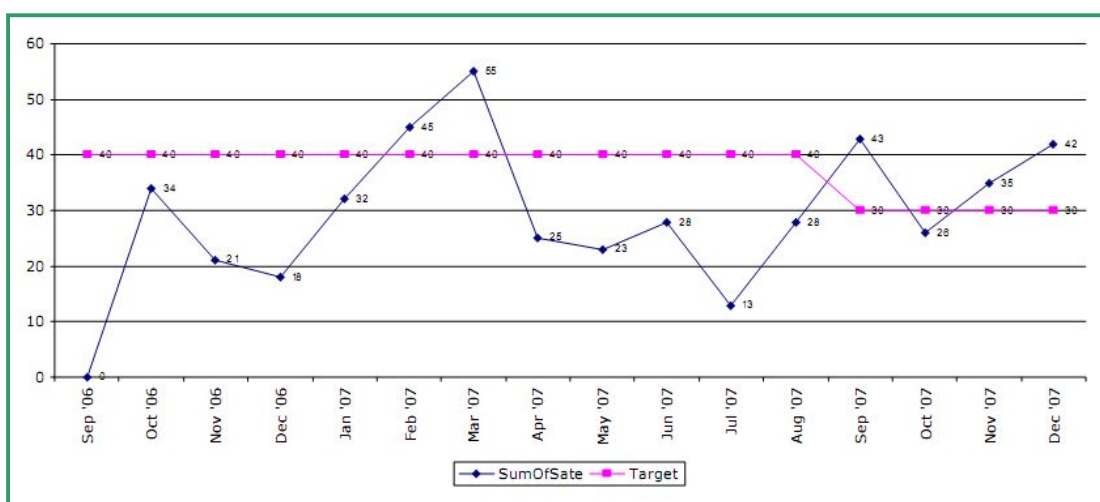
As project foresees that the promotion campaign will be held in a total of 900 villages of Moldova, we can state that at December 31st, 2007 50% of the villages have already been involved in this campaign.

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).

The number of promotion activities had a positive trend in the forth quarter of 2007, starting with 28 villages in October, and reaching a number of 42 villages in December 2007.

An important source of information on project conditions are RISP I beneficiaries. They can be considered an example for potential beneficiaries of RISP II.

Chart RBD 1. Number of promotion activities



BUSIENSS CREATION

During the period October - December 2007 the four DAs have managed to assist 48 RBs in developing their business plans, this totaling to 283 RBs with their final business plans with DA assistance.

217 businesses established with the support of DAs have started their operational activity/implementation of investment plan as of December 31, 2007. Out of them, 212 have received loans from PFIs and 5 started operating only with their own

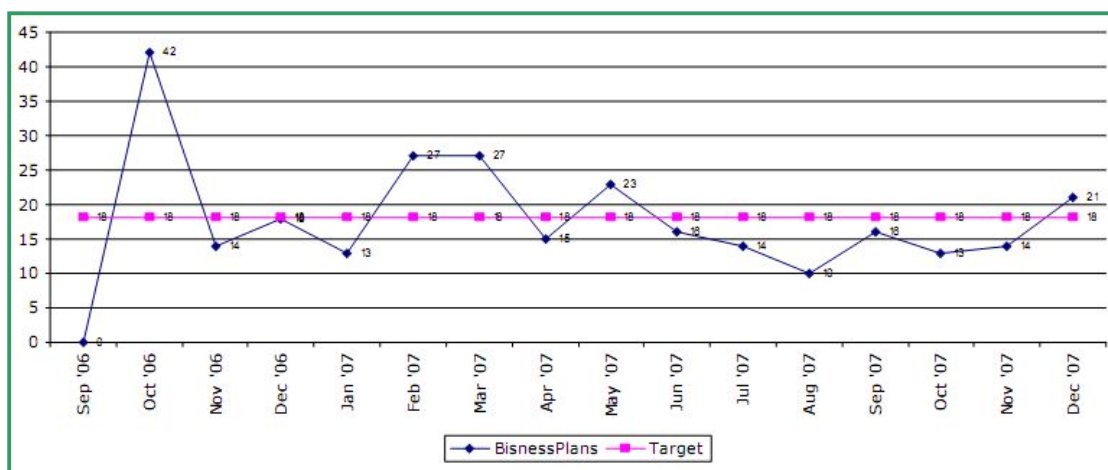
resources. Overall, 220 RB have received financing/credits from the PFI

and 8 of tem are still implementing the investment plan, with operational activity to be started subsequently.



Manufacture of wearing apparel, Glodeni

Chart RBD 2. Number of businesses with final business plans with DA assistance



The total business investments of these 217 businesses amounted to 5.7 mil. \$. Thus, the average investment made by operational businesses by December 31, 2007 is 26 000 \$.

If referring to the amounts of credits disbursed to 220 RB, they are totaling a 3.6 mil. \$, that have been supplemented by the beneficiaries contribution in amount of apr. 3 mil. \$. Thus, the average loan disbursed to RB is 16 000 \$. This is confirming somehow the status of small business of the RB created with the support of the RISP, the target group of the project being reached.

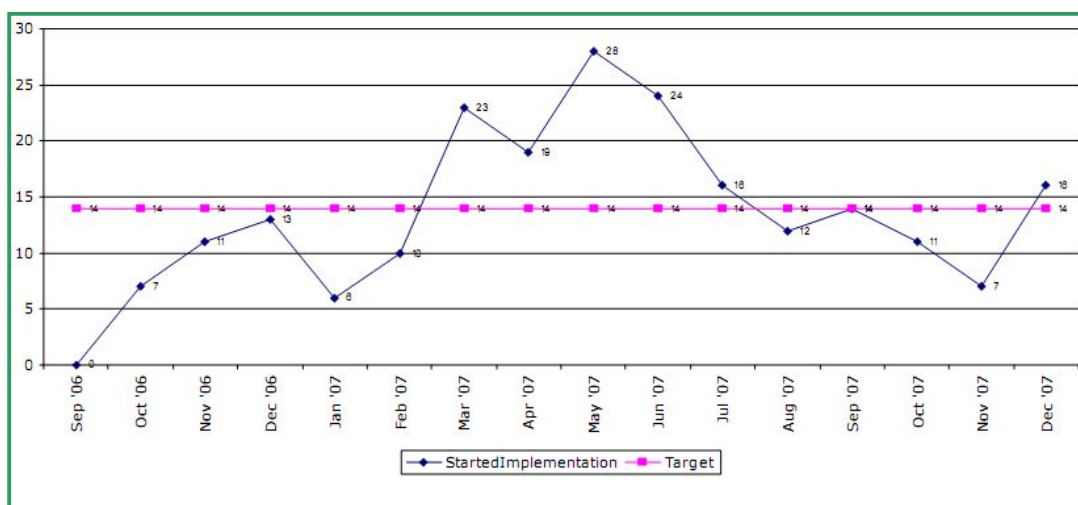


Milk collection and selling, v. Ciuciulea, Glodeni

MEGA has assisted in the creation of most of the RBS so far (83), followed by CDR (56). For ACA and CCA this figure is 43 and 34 respectively.

Out of 217 businesses created, 204 are individual businesses, which represents approximately 94% and only 13 RB are group businesses. To this end, group businesses were considered businesses with 3 and more founders. This indicator, compared with the one from the 2006, is showing an increase of the individual owned businesses versus group ones.

Chart RBD 3. Number of businesses started implementing business plan



The legal form of the businesses that commenced implementation of their business plan is mostly Limited Liability Company (82 RB) or Sole Proprietorship (78 RB). These two types of businesses represent a 73% from the total/ operational RB. They are followed by peasant farms (45) or about 20% from the total. There is one single cooperative and 10 patent holders. As mentioned in previous reports, the number of Patent holders is lessening as the State policy that is to limit this type of business organization, and replacing it with other types.

The structure by the type of business, which started their operational activity, 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 64), those with livestock production and crop production have the greatest weight, with a total of 56 RB. The chart in the Annex RBD 22 is showing a more simplified breakdown of Rural Businesses by type of activity. As we can see, the categories of non-agriculture businesses are food processing (6.5%), transport (12%), other services (6%). Almost half of the manufacturing companies are food processing companies (43%), followed by manufacture of other non-metal products (18%) and wood processing (12%), etc. It is to be mentioned that the share of the RB involved in retail trade has decreases considerably, from 39% in the first quarter of 2007, down to 16% in the forth quarter. This is representing a positive trend, as during the last two Missions of the World Bank team as well as at the CAPMU Supervisory Board meeting the agreement has reached towards the making efforts as to minimize the share of retail businesses, and setting a maximum limit for them at 20% from the total. As of December 31st,

2007, RISP is registering a 4% of the RB involved in wholesale trade and 16% - retail trade.

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 services. And on the other hand, Moldovan rural population is still facing the problem of lacking collateral when starting businesses that require attracting capital from the financial institutions. This problem is main one mentioned by the DAs in their quarterly reports.

Table RBD 2. Structure of RB by type of activity

<i>Type of business</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>%</i>
Agriculture		
<i>Agricultural service activities</i>	8	3.7
<i>Crops production</i>	31	14.3
<i>Livestock production</i>	25	11.5
Sub-total Agriculture	64	29.5
Non-Agriculture		
<i>Fishing</i>	2	0.9
<i>Manufacture of food products and beverages</i>	14	6.5
<i>Manufacture of wearing apparel</i>	2	0.9
<i>Manufacture of wood and wood products</i>	4	1.8
<i>Manufacture of rubber and plastic products</i>	1	0.5
<i>Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral</i>	6	2.8
<i>Manufacture of fabricated metal products</i>	1	0.5
<i>Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus</i>	1	0.5
<i>Manufacture of furniture</i>	4	1.8
<i>Construction</i>	1	0.5
<i>Retail trade</i>	36	16.6
<i>Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles</i>	13	6.0
<i>Wholesale trade and commission trade</i>	9	4.1
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	9	4.1
<i>Land transport</i>	26	12.0
<i>Post and telecommunications</i>	3	1.4
<i>Supporting and auxiliary transport activities</i>	1	0.5
<i>Other service activities</i>	13	6.0
<i>Health and social work</i>	1	0.5
<i>Recreational, cultural and sporting activities</i>	6	2.8
Sub-total Non-agriculture	153	70.5
TOTAL	217	100.0

FINANCING OF RURAL BUSINESSES

In the forth quarter of 2007 the DAs have signed 58 Service Agreements with the beneficiaries. So far 254 credit applications were submitted to Financial Institutions

and 220 credits were already disbursed. 146 out of the credits disbursed are provided from the RISP funds, 74 projects are financed from other sources.

As was mentioned above, 217 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 217, the beneficiaries are starting the implementation of their projects from their own sources, eventually considering accessing a loan at a later stage.

The 217 businesses are located in all rayons but Anenii Noi. The maximum number of businesses is in UTAG (28 RBs), followed by Cahul, Edinet, Drochia and Orhei with 19, 16, 12 and 11 RB respectively. These rayons host more than 40% of businesses created so far. If comparing regions by value of disbursed credits, then UTAG is the first on the list with over 4.3 million lei disbursed is followed by Drochia with over 3.6 million lei and then Orhei with 2,65 million lei.



Production of furniture, Sarata Noua, Falesti,

It should be mentioned that 178 out of 217 operational businesses have already started to generate revenues. Also, 146 businesses were financed from RISP funds, 74 from other sources and 5 started implementation of the business plans from their own resources. These 217 businesses created 736 jobs, which results in an average of 3-4 jobs per RB.

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

Service agreements signed	312
Credit applications submitted	254
Loans disbursed	220
RISP loans	146
Loans provided from other sources	74
Credit applications still being assessed by PFI	6
Credit applications rejected or withdrawn	26
Loans approved but not disbursed	2

If comparing the efforts of DAs in financial brokerage, we can mention MEGA with 83 credits disbursed each so far, CDR – 58, ACA – 45 and CCA - 34.

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 to 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 forth quarter of 2007 35 RBs have received post-creation assistance from the DAs. The total number of businesses involved in DAs post creation support is 178 out of 217 operational, each receiving 1 to 4 days of support depending on the necessity. So, 82% of the Rural Businesses that commenced their



Producerea articolelor din palcaj, Causeni

operational activity have already asked for the assistance. Most of the support has been provided by MEGA with 283 days of post-creation so far. CDR and CCA have provided 109 and 82 days respectively, and ACA - 28.

The breakdown of the post-creation support delivered to RBs 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>	6	38	25	67	136
<i>Finance/accounting</i>	12	11	36	65	124
<i>Management</i>	4	16	23	57	100
<i>Marketing/sales</i>	6	15	13	82	116
<i>Technologic issues</i>	0	2	12	12	26
<i>Total</i>	28	82	109	283	502

As shown in table above, out of 502 consulting days, 283 have been provided by MEGA, representing more than 50% of the total. Four categories are most requested,

with an approximate equal distribution: legal issues, finance and accounting, management and sales and marketing with 136, 124, 100 and 116 days respectively. The technological area was required for only 26 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.

ENVIRONMETAL TRAINING

In May – June 2007 CAPMU has initiated a series of environmetal trening for the development officers as well as for PFI credit officers. The training had the aim to inform the stakeholders of the credit system in Moldova, and especially those involved with RISP procedures, about the possible impacts of the rural business diverse range of activities on the environment. Moreover, the training was to help participants identify the mitigation measures for those impacts, based on specific examples of RB created with the support of the project in the first phase.

The training has been organized by BIOTICA ecological society. A total of 10 gropus of particiants have been trained over a period of 3 days each group. The topics covered by the training included, interalia, the following:

- Main impacts on water and land
- Use of pastures and their pollution
- Specific ienvironemtal impacts
- National ecological legislation: Agriculture and busienss sector
- World Bank environemtal policy: environmental guidelines
- Obtaining permissions for ceratin business activities

A total of 108 participants attained the trening sessions, including representatives of CAPMU, DA, PFI and DLC. All participants have received handouts containing legislation packages with laws and resolutions on environment, a guide for evaluating a anking the level of risk of the business activity (A, B or C), as well as a Reference Manual on Environmental Assesment of the sub-projects within RISP.

Thus, the development officers have now a increased capacity to describe the possible environmentyal impacts o in the business plan, and actually provide help and advice also for the PFI staff.

RURAL FINANCE COMPONENT

CREDIT LINE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS

Loan IDA nr. 4157 MD, Credit Line – 7 904 000 SDR (cumulative dates)

General information. With a view to implement the Credit Line (CL) of the Project for financing and development of eligible small and medium rural enterprises, on 31.12.2007 Credit Line Directorate (CLD) disbursed to the PFIs subsidiary loans amounting to **63.79** million lei and **433.6** thousands US Dollars. These funds were allocated to finance 160 eligible sub-loans approved in the total amount of **81.02** millions lei and **542** thousands US Dollars.

According to the PFI's information the contribution of the beneficiaries for the implementation of the sub-loans constitutes about 65.13 million lei or 40.25% to the total amount of the sub-loans minimum requirement being up to 20%. The total estimative cost of the approved sub-loans that includes the beneficiary's contribution, co-financing of the PFI and the loan from DLC from the LC resources constitutes 161.82 millions lei.

Disbursement of funds from the CL and its assimilation by PFIs constitutes 46.06% from the total equivalent in MDL; the share of the amount approved to be financed constitutes 58.45%. The ratio of the disbursed amount to the approved amount of the sub-loans constitutes 78.81%.

The total amount reimbursed by the PFIs constitutes 1098.75 thousands lei and 35.36 thousands US Dollars that constitutes 1.72% and 8.15% of the disbursed amount respectively.

Interest rates for financing. The CLD interest rates for the Credit Line's resources for PFIs for the respective interest period are the following:

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 interest for financing the final beneficiaries applied by PFIs to the sub-loans in lei (including the banks margin) constitutes 17.80% having a

range from 15% to 20.5%, and for the USD - 11.11% having a range between 10.5% and 11.5% respectively.

Participating Financial Institutions. The following 7 local intermediary banks activate within the Project:

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

Information regarding the sub-loans approved, disbursements and the share of the amount disbursed:

PFI	Number of the approved loans	Disbursed in million lei	The share of the amount disbursed, %
MoldovaAgroindbank	49	14,06	20,35%
Fincombank	51	26,08	37,74%
Moldindconbank	21	10,45	15,12%
Victoriabank	19	8,09	11,71%
Mobiasbanca	16	8,42	12,19%
Banca Sociala	4	2,00	2,89%
Banca de Economii	0	0	0
Total	160	69,10	100%

Fincombank (FCB) is the most active bank that approved 51 sub-loans and provided 48 sub-loans, being followed by MoldovaAgroindbank (MAIB) with 49 sub-loans approved and disbursed. Victoriabank (VB) approved and disbursed 19 sub-loans, Moldindconbank (MICB) – 21 sub-loans approved and 19 disbursed, Mobiasbanca - 16 sub-loans approved and disbursed, Banca Sociala - 4 sub-loans approved and disbursed. Banca de Economii didn't begin the financing yet from the CL.

Fincombank has the largest share of the disbursed resources in the total amount of 26.08 million lei (equivalent of the 2.12¹ million US Dollars), followed by MoldovaAgroindbank in the total amount of 14.06 million lei (1.15 million US Dollars).

¹ Exchange rate US\$ / MDL 12.3

In turn, Moldindconbank disbursed 10.45 million lei (0.85 million US Dollars), Mobiasbanca - 8.42 million lei (0.68 million US Dollars), Victoriabank – 8.09 million lei (0.66 million US Dollars) and Banca Sociala – 2.0 million lei (0.16 million US Dollars). The exchange rate US\$/ MDL is 12.3.

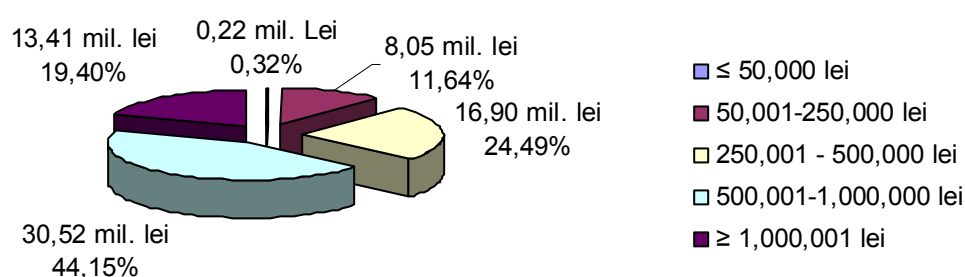
Out of the total number of 160 sub-loans approved 152 sub-loans were approved in MDL and just 8 sub-loans in USD; this fact denotes a prudent approach of the foreign exchange rate risk by the beneficiaries, who, as a rule, does not have incomes in foreign currency from the export of production.

The structure of PFIs disbursed sub-loans 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	16.90
500,000 – 1,000,000 lei	40	30.52
> 1,000,000 lei	12	13.41

The average sub-loan size approved constitutes about 548 thousands lei (or equivalent of 44.6 thousands USD), but the average sub-loan size disbursed constitutes about 432.0 thousands lei (equivalent of 35.12 thousands USD).

The structure of sub-loans disbursed by size



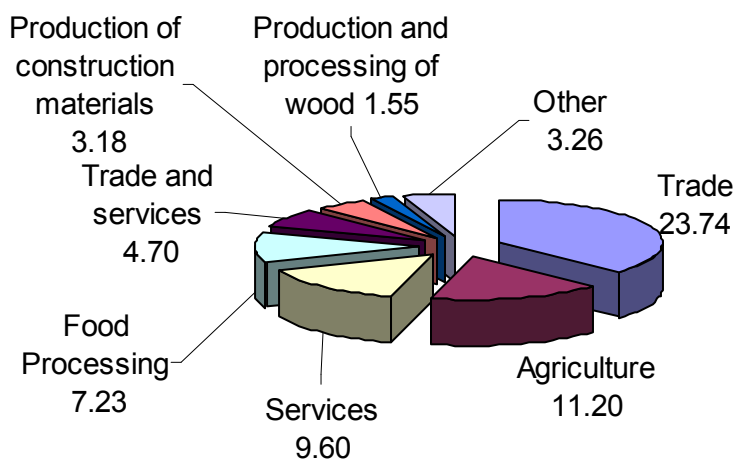
The average loan size provided by MoldovaAgroindbank constitutes 271 thousands lei (22 thousands US \$), which is the lowest one as compared to the average loans size of other participating banks, demonstrating the bank's efforts in reaching the Project's target to finance small beneficiaries. Fincombank shows an average of 511 thousands MDL that constitutes 41,5 thousands US\$, Victoriabank – 426 thousands lei (35 thousands US\$), Mobiasbanca - 526 thousands lei (43 thousands US\$),

Moldindconbank - 497 thousands lei (40 thousands US\$), Banca Sociala – 500 thousands lei (41 thousands US\$).

The distribution by the branches of national economy:

Branches of the national economy	Number of sub-loans	Amount (mil. lei)	%
Trade	56	23.71	34.31
Agriculture	33	11.20	16.21
Services	26	11.79	17.06
Food processing	16	7.33	10.61
Trade and services	9	5.12	7.41
Production of construction materials	6	3.18	4.60
Production and processing of wood	6	1.55	2.24
Other	8	5.22	7.55
Total	160	69.10	100.00

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



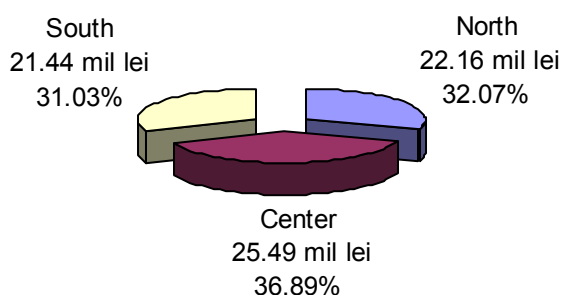
The maturity of sub-loans.

Maturity of sub-loans	Number of sub-loans approved	Amount (mil. lei)	%
≤ 1 year	0	0	0
1 – 3 years	23	3,35	4,85
3 – 5 years	89	35,95	52,03
5 – 7 years	30	21,08	30,51
≥ 7 years	18	8,72	12,61

The biggest share of sub-loans – 52.03% are provided by PFIs for medium term (MT) of 3 - 5 years, 30.49% of sub-loans - for long term (LT) having maturity between 5 - 7 years, 12.61% of sub-loans - for long term (LT) with maturity higher than 7 years (i.e., from 7 to 15 years). Just 4.85% of sub-loans granted for short term (ST) from 1 to 3 years, the fact that shows the availability of PFIs own credit resources for short term.

The distribution of sub-loans by the country region². The financed sub-loans cover all the country regions, with a relatively uniform distribution by number of sub-loans financed. The most active are the central regions of the country having a share of 36.89% (25.49 million lei) out of the total number of sub-loans. The northern part of the country covers 32.07% out of the total number of sub-loans (22.16 million lei), and 31.03% of sub-loans are financed in the southern region of the country (21.44 million lei).

The structure of sub-loans disbursed by the country regions in mil. lei and %



² Distribution of rayons by region is as follows: **North:** Riscani, Rezina, Drochia, Donduseni, Edinet, Soroca, Glodeni, Telenesti, Briceni, Balti, Singerei, Soldanesti, Floresti; **Center:** Orhei, Ungheni, Nisporeni, Anenii-Noi, Dubasari, Criuleni; **South:** Cahul, Vulcanesti, Taraclia, Comrat, Ceadir-Lunga, Hincesti, Leova, Causeni, Stefan-Voda, Cantemir, Cimislia.

Distribution of sub-loans by rayons:

Nr.	Name of rayon	Number of sub-loans	Amount of sub-loans (thousand lei)
1	Anenii-Noi	2	1187.20
2	Basarabeasca	-	-
3	Briceni	2	704.00
4	Cahul	6	3540.00
5	Cantemir	-	-
6	Calaras	4	2292.00
7	Causeni	3	2112.80
8	Cimislia	2	1120.00
9	Criuleni	1	528.00
10	Donduseni	3	1704.00
11	Drochia	11	5655.20
12	Dubasari	1	40.00
13	Edinet	7	2978.70
14	Falesti	5	1837.20
15	Floresti	1	96.00
16	Glodeni	3	809.70
17	Hancesti	2	1072.00
18	Ialoveni	8	4630.40
19	Leova	1	968.00
20	Nisporeni	3	832.00
21	Ocnita	-	-
22	Orhei	6	2064.00
23	Rezina	8	3194.70
24	Riscani	17	3746.40
25	Sangerei	2	380.80
26	Soroca	-	-
27	Straseni	4	1798.40
28	Soldanesti	4	1056.00
29	Stefan Voda	-	-
30	Taraclia	11	2382.70
31	Telenesti	1	152.00
32	Ungheni	17	9021.00
33	Mun. Chisinau	3	1880.00
34	UTA Gagauzia	22	11318.30

Financing of first-time borrowers. One of the project objectives is to increase access to finance rural areas, thus it is required that minimum 30% of the Credit Line resources are provided to the first-time borrowers that didn't benefit from the formal financial sector. According to the information of the PFIs presented so far, **47.5%** of

the credit line recourses are provided to the first-time borrowers, which have no previous experience of borrowing from the formal finance sector.

The other objectives. Another Project objective is creation of the new working places in the rural area; so, with the Project financing contribution for the sub-loans financed until now will be created about **988** new working places. It is important to mention the participation of the women in the establishment of the business in the rural area. Therefore, **37.5%** of the managers of sub-loans financed are women.

Monitoring of sub-loans. With the view to PFIs fulfillment of Subsidiary Loan Agreements conditions within the RISP Project and use of resources according to the designated destination by beneficiaries, CLD monitored 90 (55%) of sub-loans out of which 63 (or 43%) sub-loans were visited on site. Within monitoring of MoldovaAgroindbank 17 sub-loans were selectively chosen, monitored and visited on site. At Fincombank were verified 32 files out of which 19 were visited on site. At Victoriabank 14 files were monitored and 9 were visited on site, at Mobiasbanca 13 sub-loans were monitored and visited on site. At Moldindconbank were examined 11 files and 9 sub-loans were visited on site. At Banca Sociala 3 sub-loans were monitored and visited on site.

As a result of PFIs monitoring it was ascertained that not all the beneficiaries carry out the procurement procedures correctly. The disbursements of the credit resources by PFIs to the beneficiaries in some cases were delayed. Moreover, in some cases the environmental review forms weren't completed properly, and in some cases the environmental risk category wasn't attributed correctly. In most cases the risk category C was attributed, which doesn't require taking mitigation measures, while the risk category was B. Some PFIs didn't have the roll-over accounts, in this way not respecting the art.13 of the Rural Investments Guidelines (RIG) regarding the continuous evidence of the funds accumulated and not utilized by PFIs for a continuous period of 3 months. The PFIs were informed regarding the monitoring results.

Loan Evidence. With a view of ensuring the fulfillment of the requirements stipulated by the Law of the Republic of Moldova nr. 419-XVI dated 22.12.2006 „On the public debt, guarantees and public refinancing”, for maintenance of the Public register on the public refinancing ensuring monitoring and control of the participating parties in refinancing from the public loan funds, likewise the organization of the evidence of reflow loans granted to the financial intermediaries, CLD makes accounting in separate analytical accounts opened in accordance with our

Accounting Policies for the year 2007. In order to avoid the risks, CLD accounts are maintained in the National Bank of Moldova.

Daily accounting is made for all the entrances and withdrawals in and out of the analytical accounts (with the distribution by loan currency); also the availability of MDL and foreign currencies amounts is verified in CLD's accounts. At the end of each quarter the generalization of all the economical-financial operations is made by CLD for all the operations that were made during the quarter in the synthetic accounts by creating all the reports related to the CLD's activity (including the balance sheet) in accordance with the National Accounting Standards.

The reports on the refinancing resources of the CL and the balance of the PFIs debt are presented quarterly to the Ministry of Finance.

**Information regarding the disbursements and balance of PFIs within the RISP II
as of 31.12.07**

Name of PFI	Currency	Amount approved	Amount disbursed	Amount reimbursed	% reimb.	Balance (debt)
MoldovaAgroindbank	MDL	17610200.00	14062560.00	0.00	0.00	14062560.00
Fincombank	MDL	30466844.00	23976511.00	8755.00	0.04	23967756.00
	\$	214000.00	171200.00	0.00	0.00	171200.00
Victoriabank	MDL	8985000.00	7108000.00	0.00	0.00	7108000.00
	\$	100000.00	80000.00	0.00	0.00	80000.00
Banca Sociala	MDL	2500000.00	2000000.00	18000.00	0.90	1982000.00
Moldindconbank	MDL	11916500.00	8991000.00	0.00	0.00	8991000.00
	\$	148000.00	118400.00	0.00	0.00	118400.00
Mobiasbanca	MDL	9537520.00	7630016.00	1072000.00	14.05	6558016.00
	\$	80000.00	64000.00	35360.00	55.25	28640.00
Banca de Economii	MDL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.12.2007		81016064.00	63768087.00	1098755.00		62669332.00
		542000.00	433600.00	35360.00		398240.00

Report Elaboration. In accordance with the conditions of the Rural Investments Guidelines, PFIs present to the CLD quarterly progress reports: (i) Report regarding the Quality of the sub-loans Portfolio, (ii) Report regarding the Entrance and Use of the funds from the roll-over account, (iii) Report regarding the financing of new eligible sub-loans from the roll-over account in accordance with the reporting form established by CLD and approved by World Bank.

Furthermore, CLD elaborated a number of analytical reports regarding the use of the funds within the Project (Report on the disbursement and the balance of PFIs debt, Report on the revolving funds disbursement and balance of PFIs debt, Report of

evidence of the approved sub-loans, Report of evidence of the disbursements made, The list of the sub-loans monitored, Consolidated reimbursement schedule of the principal amount, Interest rates graphics).

Financing of revolving funds accumulated from the principal amount and interest reimbursement. With a view to ensure the continuity of the durable realizations of the Project, following the accumulation of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal amount by PFIs, the revolving funds were formed and accumulated at the CLD accounts in NBM. Refinancing of the accumulated funds will be done at similar conditions of Project's CL. Beginning October 26, 2007 3 sub-loans amounting to 4 575 thousands lei (equivalent of 372 thousands USD) were financed from the revolving funds. The average maturity of the granted loans is 8.3 years. The average interest rate applied by the PFI to the final beneficiaries constitutes 16.44% including bank's margin. All the sub-loans financed from the revolving funds are situated in the southern part of the country. Out of 3 sub-loans, 2 were allocated to the services branch and 1 - to trade sector.

Institutional capacities development for rural finance system.

Within the part C2 of the Project „Institutional capacities development for rural finance system” CLD in collaboration with CAPMU organized training for the PFIs employees for strengthening the institutional capacities for improvement of the credit procedures of the investments projects, projects in agriculture and financial leasing. Following the first round of training, 14 persons were trained from PFIs (i.e., from Fincombank and Victoriabank) and CLD. The next round of training is planned to take place on February 18, 2008.

Conclusions and Proposals. PFIs mentioned several times that the 100 thousand USD limit for a sub-loan is insufficient and doesn't correspond to the beneficiaries demand.

Regarding the procurement procedures of the goods and services in accordance with the local practice – to permit the selection of offers without the necessity of three official proposals' evaluation for contracts having the equivalent less than 10 thousands USD (i.e., goods with well known prices, small local acquisitions, procurement of spare parts for equipment, and prolongation of existing contracts, etc).

With a view to facilitate the development of other branches of the rural sector (i.e., other than trade) and according to the World Bank recommendation, as of August 1, 2007 the financing of the trade sector is not encouraged until the percentage of this sector will diminish to 20% (at the moment it constitutes 40.63 % from the total disbursements out of the CL). In this way the financing of other industrial sectors will increase, and creation of work places in other sectors including agriculture and rural services will be promoted.

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, continued the activities related to improvement of the legal, regulatory and supervisory framework of SCA industry and some new activities on building operational capacity of the new supervisory body were initiated.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE LEGAL, REGULATORY AND SUPERVISORY FRAMEWORK

For the proper execution of the new Law on SCAs, a set of supportive legal documents were required to be developed. The project financed the activity of two local consultants that assisted the specialists of the National Commission of Financial Market (NCFM) to develop these regulations.

A. Regulation on the requirements towards the administrators of savings and credit associations

The Regulation sets the minimum requirements regarding SCA's administrators in order to insure a stable financial administration of associations and, more specifically, minimize the risks of losing members' savings.

The requirements towards SCA's administrators include special requirements regarding the level of qualifications, experience, studies, business reputation, sibling connections, affinity and marriage and are grouped based on the license category held by the association.

The provisions of the Regulation define the manner of confirmation in the position, grounds for rejection of the application for confirmation as well as the

withdrawal of confirmations by the NCFM for persons previously approved in the position of administrators for associations holding B or C licenses and central association(s).

B. Regulation on assessment and approval of SCAs' business plan

Taking into the consideration the fact that the new Law on SCAs stipulates that while applying for the issuance or re-issuance of license, the association has to present to the NCFM for approval its business-plan for the next 3 years of activity, specific common assessment criteria for business-plans were development and integrated into a regulation.

In this way, the regulation establishes the drafting mode, assessment criteria and business plan's approval procedure by the NCFM, being specified the minimal requirements regarding the content, structure and form of the business-plan, as well as regarding technical capacities and some performance indicators for associations which intend to obtain a B license. The identification of the minimal requirements for assessment and approval of business-plans will allow the NCFM to take univocal decisions and development of some realistic prognosis by the associations.

This Regulation has a temporary character and it is intended to be applied until the licensing authority, according to the legislation, will become the NCFM (October 01, 2008). After this date, will be applied the Regulation on licensing of SCAs, that will take over the provisions stipulated in this Regulation.

C. Regulation on issuance of notification for state registration of SCAs, including the model Statutes

The goal of this Regulation is to establish a clear procedure for requiring and issuance of notification for state registration of SCAs, the documents necessary to be attached to the application for issuance of notification, the reasons of rejection of application and the ways of informing of the associations.

D. Regulation on licensing of SCAs

The Regulation includes norms that regulate the procedure of application for and issuance of the license, licensing criteria, including the licensing procedure for central association(s).

The Regulation was drafted for the situation in which the licensing authority is NCFM, and respectfully it could be applied to associations after October 01, 2008.

E. Financial Prudential Norms

This document defines prudential and non-prudential standards for SCAs that will hold A, B or C license and for the central association(s), as follows: requirements on liquidity, assets and liabilities management and the respective policy, loan policy, loan limits and provisions for loan losses, writing-off of compromised loans and interests, transactions with affiliated persons, investments and assets acquired in exchange of loan repayment etc. Also, the Regulation sets out the institutional reserve composition as a capital adequacy standard for A B C SCAs and central association(s), referring to the minimum amounts set up in art. 33 of the Law on SCAs.

F. Draft of amendments to the National Accounting Standard 63 and Comments to the NAS 63 and Chart of Accounts for the economic activity of enterprises

The necessity of amendment of the NAS 63 and of the Comments on its application is due to their contradiction to the old Law on SCA nr.1505, the new SCA Law nr. 139, the new Law on Accounting, as well to the actual Financial Prudential Norms, approved in the late 2004 and recently abrogated by the Government.

The Chart of accounts needs to be adjusted to SCAs necessities in recording their operations and preparing financial reports, as well to comply with the Ministry's of Finance general tendency of using a single chart of account by different enterprises and organizations, no matter of their legal form or proprietorship. The proposed amendments provide for change of the name of certain accounts, introduction of new accounts of different classes accompanied by methodology on their use.

G. Draft Decision of the MoF amending the Decision on approval and use of Report of SCA on complying with the Financial Prudential Norms, no. 25 of 24.02.2006

The necessity of amendment of this document comes out of the new Law and approval by the NCFM in the near future of the new Financial Prudential Norms (mentioned above) that will replace the old Financial Prudential Norms, approved by Government on June 28, 2004.

This draft sets out clear rules on filling in the above mentioned report, and describes the way of calculation of indicators defined by the Financial Prudential Norms.

H. Regulation on opening of branches and representative offices of SCAs

This Regulation is in compliance with the new SCA Law and is intended to develop the legal framework of SCAs activity by setting out procedures for opening of branches and representative offices of SCAs, and will be applied both to new branches and representative offices and to new SCAs established after reorganization.

I. Instruction on approval of SCA investment in securities of commercial entities

The draft stipulates the procedures for application, examination and approval of the decision authorizing investments in commercial entities and the method of informing the SCA about the taken decision.

SUPPORT TO THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINANCIAL MARKET

During their assignment the consultants assisted the specialists of the NCFM on other aspects related to legal, regulatory and supervisory framework of SCAs, including examination and development of proposals, comments and objectives to other laws and regulations and also advised the specialists on various aspects related to their day-to-day work.

SAVINGS AND CREDIT ASSOCIATIONS' INVOLVEMENT IN MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM INVESTMENT LENDING (A PROJECT FINANCED BY THE SWISS AGENCY FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION SDC)

INTRODUCTION

The training project to support SCAs was implemented according to the Terms of Reference under the Contract signed on June 29, 2005 between Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) represented by the Cooperation office in Chisinau, Consolidated Agricultural Projects Management Unit (CAPMU) and Rural Development Centre NGO (RDC) concerning the granting of a contribution to the Project "Savings and Credit Associations' involvement in medium and long-term lending". These activities were implemented by RDC during the period of time between July 01, 2005 and July 01, 2007 with an extension till August 31, 2007.

SCOPE OF WORK

The primary objective of the project is to improve significantly the access of the poor rural population to medium and long-term investment funds and permanent working capital. The project is also to contribute directly to the improvement of the institutional capacity of Savings and Credit Associations (SCAs) and to strengthen, thus, the rural microfinance system, build up capital assets in rural areas; contribute to poverty alleviation and overall development of the rural sector.

The specific objectives of the project are to improve the overall financial sustainability of SCAs and increase the efficiency of SCA loan portfolios by their diversification. It was foreseen to provide training to managers and employees of 200 strongest SCAs in the network. The training is focused on analyzing the financial situation and performance of SCAs, developing savings and loan products which would improve the seasonality of the SCA loan portfolio, as well as contribute to increasing operational flows in SCAs. The training should also cater for more diverse member needs than what SCAs currently serve.

A training program was therefore developed and included the following topics:

- understanding of the SCA financial position
- business planning in SCAs
- new product development, including portfolio diversification
- marketing of SCA services
- liquidity and savings management (additionally agreed)

For assistance in the development of training materials, performance of training of trainers to the local trainers, pilot training seminars and monitoring of training delivery, Frankfurt School of Finance & Management (FS) was involved as consultant to the project.

The content of each training module has been developed by FS together with RDC and the local consultants, ensuring that the current issues for the SCAs are addressed. While some of the issues addressed are possible for the SCAs to fully practically apply first in 2008 when the new SCA law is in force (for example development of products currently not allowed for SCAs, or larger scale of marketing campaigns covering larger regions than one village), the main parts of the trainings can be applied directly by the SCAs. A major focus has been laid on practical application already in the seminars.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRAINING MATERIALS

The training materials were developed by Frankfurt School with support from the RDC local experts. In a standardised way, the training materials contained:

- Detailed session guide, functioning as support for the local trainer providing the training to the SCAs. The session guide contains the time plan, a list of media and materials needed to be used for each part of the training. It also outlines delivery methods as well as the main messages for each part of the training.
- Power point presentation/OH slides. The presentation is developed so that it can be used either with Power Point or with OH slides
- Session summary, summarising the training in a reading document. The summary is on the one hand developed as further reading for the participants to refresh their knowledge. On the other hand, it also functions as a support for the local trainers.
- Handouts, such as case studies, check lists etc. The handouts assist the trainer to make the training interactive, participatory and practical.

After the development of the materials from the FS experts, the materials were reviewed and amended by the RDC experts, ensuring a full adjustment to the Moldovan context. All training materials were thereafter translated into Romanian. All training materials are set up according to adult learning best practices, focusing on active participation and practical examples

DIRECT SUPPORT IN FINALISING OF SCAs' BUSINESS PLANS

As mentioned above, besides the training on different topics, the project has provided 200 SCAs with training in development of a business plan. While the training provided a first insight in the need of a proper business plan with short and long term planning, the two day seminar could not be seen as sufficient for the SCAs to independently develop their own business plans, as the absolute majority of the SCAs had no written planning in place.

The 50 strongest SCAs were selected and offered support in writing a simple business plan. Focused lied on developing a plan that on the one hand provided the SCAs with enough information and plans to actually serve as a useful tool, and on the other hand be simple enough to ensure that the SCAs later could independently update the plan.

Each of the selected SCAs were visited at least twice, once for gathering of information and discussions around the plans for the future, and next follow up times to finalise the business plan and explain it for the SCAs.

Of the 50 SCAs, the FS expert was working with 15 SCAs together with the local trainers. A frame for the business plans were set up and the local trainers were coached in how to work with there SCAs. Thereafter, the local trainers finalised the work with the remaining 35 SCAs.

Already during the first steps, it became clear that this support to the SCAs were much needed – while the training had provided them with knowledge on the different steps of setting up a business plan, there was a clear lack of capacities for the actual development of the business plan within the SCAs. The support of the experts, both from FS and RDC, was therefore needed to a larger extent than previously assumed. Also the lack of computer skills among the SCA staff, which also are not used to writing texts, made the work time-consuming. Most of the SCAs needed support both in the analysis and strategic planning as well as the actual writing of the plan, by hand and with computers.

Nevertheless, the business plans were finalised for the SCAs, who much appreciated the possibility to think strategically about their future. These plans will ease the procedure of obtaining the operational license under the new law – each SCA will have to develop its own business plan in order to get the operational license. Supported SCAs have over the project gained more insight into the need of a business plan. Many of them have expressed that they only now realised the importance of having their plans gathered in a document. While many of them have ideas on what they want to achieve in the future, no one had anything in written before starting the project.

The coaching of the local trainers took place mainly through on-the-job training – the local trainers were visiting the SCA together with the FS expert and were thereafter working on the business plans together with the FS expert. In parallel, they worked with the additional 35 SCAs independently and finalised successfully the work.

COACHING AND MONITORING OF LOCAL TRAINERS

At the start of the project in 2005, the local trainer pool had little exposure to interactive training, functioning as facilitators and using the experience of the participants. Instead, most of them were used to a more lecturing style of trainings. FS has therefore ongoing worked with coaching of the local trainers during their trainings.

For the next phase, the 12 strongest trainers among the original 24 were selected to perform the trainings. These trainers were also further coached during the project life time to further develop their training skills. They have participated in the second training methodology seminar.

The coaching and monitoring rather rapidly set a focus on those trainers that needed additional support. By early 2007, all the 12 trainers had reached a high level of training skills – the trainers had during one year made a remarkable improvement in their role as trainers. This can also be seen in the level of independence of the trainers, their own adjustments and ideas for the training materials, and the feedback and active participation of the participants in the training. Due to the high skill level reached by the trainers, the FS expert concluded the coaching already in March 2007. All trainers were provided with a certificate on the course. With these 12 trainers, RDC have an excellent trainer pool that should be used for training and updates of training materials also in the future.

As a part of the set up of this local trainer pool, a set up of standardised training materials were developed. The idea behind the work was to create a set of training material standards for RDC with instructions attached to it. For trainings to be developed by RDC in the future, the materials will be developed according to these standard forms. The package of materials is done in line with the already developed materials and includes session guide, session summary as well as formats for Power Point presentations, handouts and case studies. Additionally, a short instruction gives guidance to the most important issues to consider in the development of training materials. The drafted formats were discussed shortly with the local trainers and were adjusted thereafter to the current needs.

IMPACT AND NEED ASSESSMENT

To see the outcome of the provided trainings, it was agreed with SDC to perform a small impact assessment. To perform an impact assessment only after training has been performed is normally risky in terms of being provided with proper and honest answers from the answering organisations. It is usually difficult for SCA to remember what was done before the training and thereafter. Many might also have a need to show their capacities, overestimating their capacities before the training. This was, for example, seen in the section about business planning, where a majority of the SCAs answered that some sort of business planning was in place already before the training. During the work with the business plans, however, it became clear that none of the participating SCAs had worked with business planning earlier. Any results

therefore have to be taken more as an indicator to how useful the training was for the SCAs than a clear indicator on the impact.

Additionally, the impact assessment was combined with a need assessment to set up a frame for the continuation of the project. The assessment took place in April and May 2007. A separate report on the outcome was presented to SDC.

Methodology:

The assessment was being implemented in three steps:

1) Questionnaire to SCAs

Questionnaire to 30 SCAs (distributed over the regional centres). Focus group was larger SCAs that are expected to expand once the new law is in place.

2) Interviews with SCAs

Direct meetings and interviews with 5 larger SCAs.

Additional direct input from FS Business Planning expert during visits to the SCAs.

3) Meeting with stakeholders

Meeting with stakeholders in the sector - RFC, RDC, SDC and CAPMU. The aim of these meetings was mainly to discuss new steps of the programme.

Outcome:

As mentioned, an impact assessment taking place after the training programme can of course not provide such an accurate result as an impact assessment that takes place already from the beginning of the programme. However, it can show the trends in the SCAs when it comes to the impact of the training programme. Both the questionnaire and the discussions with the SCAs confirmed the importance of the selected topics in the training programme. It also clearly shows that the trainings have had an impact on the SCAs work in the respective topics. It can therefore be concluded that the training programme has provided important input to further strengthen and upgrade the work of the SCAs.

The discussions with the stakeholders confirmed that there is a need for further support to the SCAs in Moldova if they are to remain as organisations also in the future. The new law will force the SCAs that aim to be in the B-type or higher to gradually increase the professionalism of their operations. At the same time, there are at this point no direct plans for support to the SCAs to manage these changes. The World Bank RISP programme will support the set up of the central SCA, and has

also declared that they need to assist SCAs who want to upgrade their operations. However, no concrete plans for such a support seem to exist and the World Bank welcomed the support from SDC in this matter.

From the SCAs themselves, the outspoken needs are much more concrete, focusing on the problems today. One of the main issues that need to be addressed also to ensure a development perspective for the SCAs, is to make them computer literate. It is our experience that this is the most outspoken training demand from SCAs in all informal discussions that has taken place during the last two years in the project. The discussions with the SCAs have also pointed out a need for further support in legal aspects, including proper registration of collateral as well as support during the foreseen organisational changes needed under the new law.

Additionally, the impact assessment shows that while the trainings provided have had an impact on the participating SCAs, they are not enough to ensure that the SCAs are independently managing the issues addressed in the trainings. A follow up with practical support is therefore needed to ensure a more extensive impact of the training programme.

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

At the end of this phase, the targets of the period have all been reached. The number of SCAs involved in the project was – 200, total number of persons trained – 600. 50 strongest SCAs have been trained in business planning, liquidity and savings management. As for previous training, the feedback from the participants has been very positive and the training has been seen as useful and necessary. Also the work with the business plans have been very well received as mentioned earlier. It can therefore be concluded that the project has been successfully completed.

RDC now have a well-trained pool of trainers to draw on with strong skills in successful training of adults. Additionally, the developed training material standards can be used by RDC to ensure a standardised library of training materials in the future.

All training materials and trainings conducted have been done with a gender mainstreaming perspective, trying to ensure equal participation between men and women and materials focusing equally on men and women. During the training of trainers, all participants equal participation has been discussed. The coaching of local trainers has partly focused on how to get passive persons active in a group and how to ensure that not one or a few people take over among the participants.

Computer illiteracy: the lack of computer skills among the SCAs creates a severe bottleneck in their future development. When discussing with the SCAs, this has also been the top priority for them for further training. It would be needed to start with computer training in an early stage of the next project phase.

The staff in the SCAs is usually very committed to their work. However, most of them have other work, own farms etc. Therefore their time is limited, which has an impact on their availability. For a more extensive technical assistance programme, we would therefore recommend to let the SCAs interested in support to apply for inclusion in the programme. This would ensure an active participation from all parts.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT PHASE

The current actions under the project were strained by the delays in the acceptance of the new SCA law and the law on the mega-regulator. With the new law finally being in place, this will also hopefully lead to changes in the SCA sector, which are vital for the future growth and sustainability of the sector. The changes will, however, require those SCAs who are interested in further expansion to also upgrade their operations and need support in a foreseen set up of branches or mergers with smaller SCAs.

The class-room training programme set up so far has addressed issues of urgency for the SCAs today and has provided a first insight into issue that has so far not been addressed at all by the SCAs. During the now ending phase, the project has also supported the SCAs through direct support/technical assistance to ensure implementation of the knowledge gained in the training. While class room training in shorter seminars can be a good eye-opener for larger numbers of the SCAs, it needs to be complemented with direct on-the-job support in a second step. This will to an even larger extent be needed after the new law is in place.

FS and RDC would therefore, in line with the outcome of the need assessment, suggest a further support to the SCAs through three main activities. The timing of support need to be differentiated between measures that can be started straight away, and those that need to await the new law in place.

1) Computer training

- General computer literacy (Word, Excel, Internet).

Stage 1: class-room training of 200 SCAs

Stage 2: coaching and further training of the 50 strongest SCAs

- Training in more advanced use of computers, including accounting of the 50 strongest SCAs.

The lack of computer literacy is one of the major bottlenecks for continued development of the SCAs. For set up of future branch networks or more advanced analysis tools, it is needed that the SCAs can work with computers.

It is foreseen that this support will be provided by RDC without additional expertise from Frankfurt School.

2) Support in promotion of savings and savings and liquidity management

The provided support at this phase for the development of business plans has shown that the SCAs often need additional support to also fully use the content of the training. We therefore suggest providing the 50 strongest SCAs with direct support in form of experts visiting them to locate problems and find tailor-made solutions for the SCA.

All SCAs should be visited by an expert for review of current procedures, identification of weaknesses and bottlenecks and development of suggestions for improvements/action plan. The division of work should be set up in the same way as the current support in business planning, i.e. the FS expert will work with a smaller part of the SCAs together with the RDC experts. The RDC experts will thereafter provide the remaining SCAs with support independently.

3) Institutional consolidation programme.

The new SCA law will bring new opportunities for SCAs to expand. At the same time, a majority of the SCAs today currently lack the skills to fully address these upcoming issues. It is planned that each SCA under the new law will have to apply to one of the following categories of licenses:

- The A-licensed SCA can only accept physical persons into membership, and can only provide loans to members. The license is limited to one village.
- The B-licensed SCA can accept only physical persons as members, but can provide both loans and savings. The license will be regionally limited.
- The C-licensed SCA can also have legal persons as members and provide all types of financial services. The SCA with a C-license can operate all over the country.

It is clear that when the new law is in place, the stronger SCAs will need support in the merging/take over process. A possible branch network will among others require

the SCAs to look over their operational set up, their loan assessment processes and their reporting. The new law will also give them new opportunities for development of new products and further expansion.

We would therefore opt for the set up of an institutional consolidation programme for the strongest SCAs under the conditions of the new law. The programme should focus on those SCAs that are taking the lead in the consolidation process and therefore can be expected to be the future remaining larger SCAs. We would suggest a project set up where the SCAs actively apply for participation in the programme. Additionally, we would suggest focusing on a smaller number of SCAs and providing more in-depth support. SCAs with the intention to be registered as a “B” under the new law can apply to be included.

A capacity programme of this kind would be more extensive than previous support provided from SDC. It would require more staff, both from FS and RDC: While RDC has a very strong track-record in training, this type of support would be more new for them. Therefore, it would be important to ensure an intensive presence of the FS experts in the beginning of the project, phasing out over the project lifetime.

The support is suggested to include:

Support in organisation and management for merging SCAs, including design of a new organisational structure, set up of branch network, reporting, job descriptions, credit policies and procedures etc.

Support in legal issues, such as changes of the statutes and internal regulations, registration of collateral and loan file documentation.

Training/ On-the-job coaching of SCA staff in analysis of clients, including development of a loan analysis tool.

Direct support/coaching in product development, including marketing measures for the new products.

PILOT LAND RE-PARCELING COMPONENT

GENERAL DATA

The technical assistance / project implementation has been awarded to a consortium of which selection has been finished in June 2007.

The 18 month project period started 1. August, 2007, and the project will finish by 31. January, 2009.

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 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. The second project mission of the international experts was in the period 7. – 12. October, 2007, where the main project activities were the organization of a project launch workshop in Chisinau, the first project training seminar and the first village workshop. The third project mission was in the period 21.-26. November, 2007, where the main project activities were monitoring of the project implementation and organization of the second training village seminar on screening for environmental impact of the pilots.

According to the Terms of Reference (ToR) the project implementation consists 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 (Annex Rep 1). This work plan gives the timeline of project activities, staff assignment and reporting.

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, 8 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 through-out 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 and the establishment of the project organization. Further has the inception period provided the necessary knowledge and understanding of context and key issues and resulting adjustments and fine tuning of the project implementation plan.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

In the following sections of this chapter 3, each of the planned and implemented project activities 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 was 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 (note dated 9. July, 2007, included as Annex Rep 2). 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.*
- *Add additional criteria for the selection.*
- *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.*
- *Collect more detailed information about the short listed villages.*
- *Develop an evaluation method to rate the villages against the criteria.*

- *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. O.Horjan and Mr. D.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 Head of Agricultural and Food Industry Department from raion I. Gluh and local farmers.

During this visit, it became clear to the contractor that it will be necessary to add additional criteria 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

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. 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. A note on the evaluation method is included as Annex Rep 2.

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 short listed villages to validate the collected information and to collect further information when necessary. The Technical Working Group of the project met on 29. August 2007 and evaluated the 20 villages short listed 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;
- b) very large number of absentee owners;
- 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 A.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

A high level Project Steering Committee has been established according to Governmental order no. 416 of 17. April, 2007 to ensure a smooth implementation of the project, and to coordinate the interest of the different line ministries. The committee is chaired by Mr. Anatolie Gorodenco, Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry. This high level steering committee has (as of December 2007) not yet met, but the Minister has informed the members about the project and start up of project activities.

To supervise and coordinate the practical project implementation, a Technical Working group has been established by decree of Minister A.Gorodenco (Annex Rep 3). Members of the Technical Working Group are key experts from MAFI, ALRC, CAPMU, ACSA and the contractor. The Working Group is chaired by Mr. Stefan Calancea, former Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry. The Technical Working Group has met twice during both missions of the international experts in the inception period (August / September and October 2007) and in the period between the missions when it was necessary monthly. The Working group is coordinating the on-going project activities between the contractor and MAFI. The Technical Working Group played a key role during the finalization of the selection of the pilot communities. It is the assessment of the contractor that the establishment of the Technical Working Group will be a very important tool for the ongoing implementation of project activities. Good working relations have been established between MAFI and the contractor during the inception period. The work in the Technical Working Group has contributed considerable to this.

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)

The procedures for cooperation between the major project stakeholders (MAFI, Cadastre Agency and local government) have been identified during the inception period based on experiences from other similar international projects. A number of initiatives have been put forward to ensure a smooth project implementation and cooperation between the main stakeholders.

A high level Project Steering Committee has, as mentioned, been established with representatives from the different relevant government institutions to ensure the overall coordination of the project implementation. The daily work is coordinated through the established Technical Working Group.

A memorandum of understanding for the cooperation between CAPMU, MAFI and the Cadastre Agency has been concluded and the contractor has subsequently signed a contract with the Cadastre Agency for purchase of cadastre data and register information from the SI "Cadastre". At the regional level, the Raion Agricultural Departments have been involved in the selection of the pilot villages. The deputies of these departments are normally responsible for land re-parceling activities in the raion and will act as liaison between the raion administration and the project implementation. Staff from the involved raions is participating in the training seminars.

Support and initiative from the Primaria's office in the six selected villages is crucial for a successful project implementation of the pilot activities in the villages. This has been one of the most important criteria for selection of the villages. To ensure the good cooperation with the Primaria's office in the six villages, the contractor has signed an agreement of cooperation with each of the Primarias. This took place at the project launch workshop in Chisinau on 10. October, 2007. An example of the six identical agreements is included as Annex Rep 4. The agreement specifies the task and responsibilities of both the Primaria's office and the contractor in relation to the project implementation in the village.

A national project office has been established in the MAFI building in Chisinau (room 303) to ensure the daily coordination of activities between MAFI and the contractor. The deputy team

leader, working full time on the project, is based here during the project period together with the project assistant.

In each of the pilot villages, a local project office is established during October – November 2007. These local offices will be the base for the three local team members throughout the project period and serve as a focal point for the project in the village where the villagers, landowners and farmers can get in contact with the project team. The local offices are being equipped with telephone, fax, PC and printer by the contractor.

Also office of the Land Re-parceling Component Coordinator Mr.O.Horjan has been established in the MAFI building in Chisinau (room 311) which was equipped with telephone, PC, INTERNET and printer.

PROJECT ACTIVITY 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

The overall concept for making data from the land register available for the project has been developed during the inception period. The Land re-parceling process shall be based on reliable and up to date cadastral information provided by ALRC. A memorandum of cooperation was already concluded between CAPMU, MAFI and ALRC before the start of the project in August 2007 according to which ALRC is obliged to provide the contractor with the required information.

The cadastre agency owns digital cadastral maps in MapInfo format, while registration data are provided in Arc View format. These two formats are not directly compatible to each other. This means that updated information cannot be reflected in both databases automatically. Therefore, identification of the ownership of land parcels will have to be done manually. The contractor (Niras) has in October 2007 signed a contract with ALRC for purchase of cadastral maps (printed and in electronical form) and register information from the land register. These data will be used to prepare ownership maps (Plan 1) for each pilot village.

Cadastral data on pilot locations are available digitally and as a hard copy. Digital maps in MapInfo format and registration records in Excel format is being provided on CDs. Hard copy maps has been printed out for each village separately. The Cadastre Agency has provided the plots of cadastral maps in scale 1:2.000 and plotted in A0 and A1 format. The six pilot villages are covered by 149 cadastral sectors. In total 60-70 maps in A0 and A1 format have been plotted. The land parcels on the maps are

marked by the last 3 digits of the (10 digit) cadastral code as the first 7 digits (raion, zone, massif and sector) are the same for all parcels on one sheet.

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 is no adverse environmental impact 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 at the second training seminar in November 2007 provided 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 developed 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 70 participants. The second training village seminar on screening for environmental impact of the pilots was held on Chisinau on 23. November, 2007.

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 Mr. David Palmer, FAO Land Tenure Service, with assistance from the team leader Mr. Morten Hartvigsen

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, etc).

Training and supervision of directly involved stakeholders and counterparts

The training is carried out through a combination of class room training and on-going supervision of the field teams. The class room training is 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 Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre (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-parcelling*
- 2. Experiences with land re-parcelling / 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 state 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 Rep 1), the training seminars are tentatively scheduled for:

- 1. Training seminar: October 2007*
- 2. Training seminar: November 2007*
- 3. Training seminar: March 2008*
- 4. Training seminar: August 2008*
- 5. Training seminar: October 2008*

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.

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.

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. 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 70 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. The workshop program is included as to this report.

Project brochure

A project brochure has been prepared after 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 the state 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 be decided by the above mentioned brochure mainly be given through a series of four workshops in each of the pilot communities (Annex Rep 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 (Sadova village) on 11. October, 2007. Around 50 landowners and villagers from Sadova participated together with representatives from the five other pilot villages. The Sadova workshop thus served as preparation of the subsequent five workshops that was organized by the local staff of the contractor together with MAFI.

All villagers, landowners, stakeholders and local authorities were invited in each of the villages. 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.

Project website

A project website has not been established yet. But it will be done soon in order to disseminate information about the project to a broader audience in-side and out-side Moldova with an interest in land re-parceling, land consolidation and other related issues. The website will be available at www.re-parceling-moldova.md.

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 voluntary participatory and bottom up approach. Establishment of a local stakeholder committee in each pilot site is an important part of this approach. In Sadova village a local stakeholder committee with seven members was elected at the first village launch workshop on 11. October, 2007. In the other five villages, similar committees were elected at the similar first village workshops during the second half of October-beginning of November:

- Sadova: First village workshop organized on 11. October, 2007.
- Baimaclia: First village workshop organized on 19. October, 2007.
- Busauca: First village workshop organized on 23. October, 2007.
- Bolduresti: First village workshop organized on 25. October, 2007.
- Opaci: First village workshop organized on 26. October, 2007
- Calmatui: First village workshop organized on 2.November, 2007.

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 and the valuation process. 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 ALRC. 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 was necessary to receive up-dated cadastral data (maps and register data) from the Cadastral Agency. A contract for purchase of cadastral maps (printed and in electronical form) and register information from the land register has been signed by the contractor (Niras) and ALRC in October 2007. The Cadastre Agency has delivered the maps and register information for all six pilot villages during the second half of October 2007.

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 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, 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.

The activity has been launched during the inception period. The draft Plan 1 maps were finished December 2007. Each field team will then verify the information on the map through the interviews with the landowners. Final versions of Plan 1 will be prepared based on this verification by a local private company.

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

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-parceling 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 interviews with more than 7000 persons. In practice, the landowners are 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 was developed by the contractor immediately after the project inception period. Thematic maps will 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 will be based on the information collected during the landowner interviews also.

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.

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. The main focus will be on change of land use (immediate changes and medium-long term changes). Elaboration of the plan is an interactive 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. Existing village development plans will be taken into account. 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 MANAGEMENT, STAFF ASSIGNMENTS AND REPORTING

To ensure the overall coordination of the project implementation, the high level Project Steering Committee has been established by GOM. At the operational level, the Technical Working Group has been established to ensure close cooperation between MAFI and the contractor.

The contractor has established a team of international and local experts as well as members of the six local planning teams to work on the project. MAFI has appointed a number of project counterparts at the national level and a planner for each of the six local teams. The following chapter will describe the staff assignments of the contractor and MAFI allocated for the project implementation as well as the reporting in relation to the project.

Staff assignments

The contractor has from the members of the project consortium allocated a number of experts for the project implementation. The project staff of the contractor and the time made available for them on the project is indicated in the Project Implementation

Plan (Annex Rep 1). The staff members and their function will in the following be briefly presented:

International experts:

Project Manager, Mr. Bo Rosenqvist, Niras:

The PM has the overall responsibility for the project implementation on behalf of Niras AB, Sweden, the leading partner in the project consortium. The PM is responsible for all contractual matters. Besides the management activities, the PM will technically be involved in the Implementation of Land Re-Parceling Pilots in Six Villages Inception Report agricultural aspect of the community development planning in the pilot villages. It is tentatively foreseen that the PM will be on a total of 7 missions to Moldova during the project period.

Team Leader, Mr. Morten Hartvigsen, Orbicon:

The TL is responsible for the technical implementation of all project activities. It is tentatively foreseen that the TL will be on a total of 13 missions to Moldova during the project period and will have a total input of around 7 months (including work from his home station).

Land Management Expert, Mr. David Eghiashvili, Terra Institute:

The expert will participate throughout the project period. His main areas of responsibility are in relation to the cooperation with the Cadastre Agency and (maps and register data) and the subsequent registration and implementation of land re-parceling agreements. It is tentatively foreseen that the expert will be on a total of 10 missions to Moldova during the project period and will have a total input of around 4, 25 months.

Land Valuation / Land Re-parceling Expert, Mr. Jan Thaysen, Orbicon:

The expert will be responsible for the land valuation process and contribute to the land re-parceling planning / negotiations (project activities 11 and 12). It is tentatively foreseen that the expert will be on a total of 3 missions to Moldova during the project period and will have a total input of around 0, 75 months.

Expert in Environmental Impact Assessment, Ms. Karina Kitnaes, Orbicon:

The expert will be responsible for the establishment of the framework for assessment of project impact on environment and nature. It is tentatively foreseen that the expert will be on a total of 2 missions to Moldova during the project period and will have a total input of around 0, 50 months.

Community Development and Land Registration Expert, Mr. Vahagn Grigorian, Niras:

The expert will participate in the preparation of community area development plans and in the registration and implementation of land re-parceling agreements.). It is tentatively foreseen that the expert will be on a total of 3 missions to Moldova during the project period and will have a total input of around 1, 00 months.

Local experts:

ACSA, the local member of the project consortium, is providing the local experts of the contractor.

Deputy Team Leader, Mr. Dumitru Sevcenco, ACSA:

The deputy TL is responsible for the daily work at the project office in Chisinau and in the six pilot villages under the overall supervision of the PM and TL. He is working full-time throughout the project period.

Project Assistant / Office Manager, Mr. Maxim Gorgan, ACSA:

The project assistant is coordinating all project activities under the supervision of the deputy team leader. He is also the office manager and translator of the project.

Community Development Expert, Mr. Valentin Ciobotaru, ACSA:

The Community Development Expert is recruit from the beginning of November 2007 as local community development expert during the period of the preparation of community area development plans in the villages (November 2007 – March 2008). It will be a half time position for five months. The person will be based at the project office in Chisinau but spending most of the time in the villages supporting the field activities.

Driver, Mr. Victor Cujba, ACSA:

The driver is employed full time during the project period.

Six field teams:

Following the terms of reference for the project, it has been agreed with MAFI, to establish a local planning team in each of the six pilot villages. Each team is consisting of:

- ~ One land re-parceling planner employed by ACSA and funded through the project budget.
- ~ One land re-parceling planner appointed and funded by MAFI.

Local Cadastral Engineer from the staff of the Primaria in the village (funded by the village budget).

The six local teams will be strongly coordinated and supervised by the deputy team leader, the project assistant and MAFI. The international experts will spend as much time as possible in the villages during the missions.

The members of the six local teams are:

Sadova:

ACSA planner: Valeriu Agapie

MAFI planner: Evghenii Tihonov

Cadastral engineer: Petru Gavrilita

Busauca:

ACSA planner: Ion Ciobanu

MAFI planner: Aurel Scurtu

Cadastral engineer: Alexandru Donica

Calmatui:

ACSA planner: Angela Andreev

MAFI planner: Vasile Breahna

Cadastral engineer: Gheorghe Rusu

Bolduresti:

ACSA planner: Petru Andronache

MAFI planner: Grigore Florea

Cadastral engineer: Serghei Vitoroi

Opaci:

ACSA planner: Nicolai Blaj

MAFI planner: Ilie Gluh

Cadastral engineer: Petru Rau

Baimaclia:

ACSA planner: Vasile Goroshenco

MAFI planner: Constantin Gafenco

Cadastral engineer: Ghenadie Vovcenco

MAFI staff:

Former Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry, Mr. Stefan Calancea:

The Deputy Minister is Chairman of the Technical Working Group, member of the Project

Steering Committee and in charge of the land re-parceling activities in MAFI.

Head of Land Consolidation Department, Mr. Ion Botnarenco:

Technical responsible for land re-parceling activities in MAFI and member of the Technical Working Group.

MAFI Consultant, Project Coordinator, Mr. Oleg Horjan:

Employed by the World Bank / CAPMU to coordinate project activities in MAFI, member of the Technical Working Group.

AVIAN INFLUENZA CONTROL AND HUMAN PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE (AIHP)

ANIMAL HEALTH COMPONENT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The epidemiologic situation regarding the Avian Influenza (AI), caused by the Avian Influenza virus (H5N1) worldwide, is much tensioned now. For the first time the virus H5N1 of the AI was registered in Hong Kong in 1997, where 18 persons got sick and 6 of them died.

The AI virus H5N1 reappeared in 2003 at birds in few Asian countries – Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, and Thailand.

Between 2005-2006 there were registered new cases of AI among poultry and wild birds in few countries: Russia, Hungary, Mongolia, Turkey, and Kazakhstan and in the neighbour countries with the Republic of Moldova – Romania and Ukraine, zones where previously the virus was not diagnosed.

The Avian Influenza brought out huge economic damages in the poultry sector in all affected countries (only in Asia over than 15 billions), and there is the peril of its turning into a possible pandemic between humans.

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.

From this sum, Republic of Moldova benefits of \$US 10.6 mln (\$US 3.6 mln for Animal Health Component).

All activities during this working year, 2007, are divided in accordance with the Operational Book as follows:

ANIMAL DISEASE SURVEILLANCE & DIAGNOSIS

MIGRATORY BIRD MONITORING

MIGRATORY BIRD STUDY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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.

Given the potential risk of H5N1 introduction in Moldova by migratory birds, it is essential to obtain and maintain reliable and up-to-date information on the incidence and characteristics of migratory birds' presence and their permanent routes in our country and to continue regular monitoring. After these studies, it will be easier to determine the areas of risk in the country.

In May, there were elaborated Terms of Reference for MIGRATORY BIRDS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA. The TORs are divided into 2 phases:

Phase 1: Inventory of Existing Information on Migratory Birds

Scope of Work: to provide an initial baseline of essential information. This should include statistical data (geographically referenced as necessary), graphic presentations and appropriate maps, and should cover all species that have been observed in significant numbers. Particular emphasis should be placed on species and especially waterfowl that have been observed to stop and rest, or even to winter, on Moldovan territory. This study will be realised by the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Science of the Republic of Moldova. The contract will be signed between MAFI and Institute of Zoology, contract amount being of 30 000 MDL.

Phase 2: Migratory Bird Study 2007-2008.

Scope of Work: to obtain an up-to-date assessment of present migratory bird incidence, presence and behavioural patterns in Moldova. These observations shall be undertaken at appropriate locations in the northern, central and southern parts of the country, with particular focus on waterfowl. Information shall be collected on species, numbers, flight routes and habits, start, peaks and end of migrations, location and duration of rest stops (and of wintering, if applicable), behaviour while in Moldova (e.g., feeding habits and locations), likely origins and destinations, and other pertinent aspects.

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

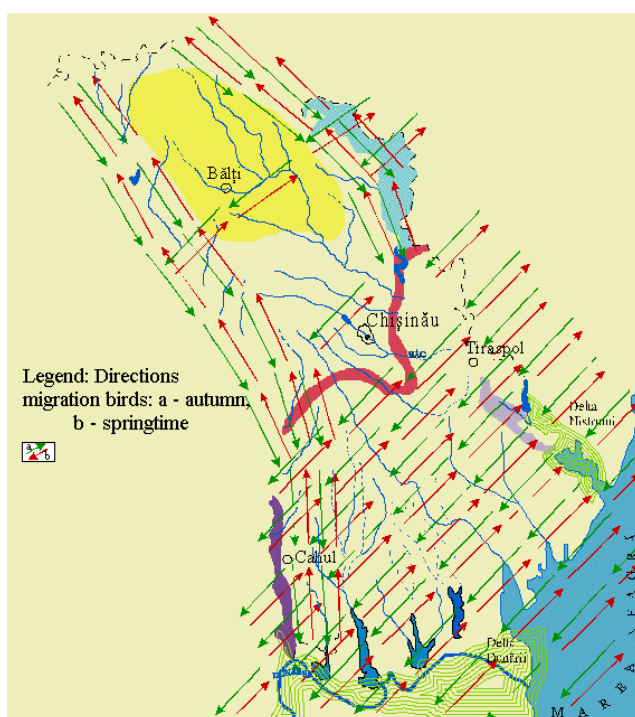
the Academy of Sciences of Moldova regarding the study of migratory birds in the Republic of Moldova.

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.

On the November, 15, 2007, there were received the **Final Report** on the inventory of the existing information on migratory birds (in Romanian and English).

- Final Report contains information about:



- Study methods of bird migrations,
- Short abstract of bird migration studies in Moldova,
- Importance of the bird migration study results for the prophylaxis of the avian influenza.

Thus, the avifauna of Moldova is represented by 119 species of aquatic birds and waders from nine orders – *Podicipediformes* - 5, *Gaviiformes* - 2, *Pelecaniformes* - 4, *Ciconiiformes* - 12, *Anseriformes* -28, *Gruiformes* - 6,

Charadriiformes - 47, *Coraciiformes* – 1 (105 species) and *Passeriformes* (the rest of 14 species). The fauna of the republic is represented by many species that don't breed on our territory, but can be met only on migration. From 42 species the majority belong to the Siberian (15) and Arctic (13) fauna types. These are various species of curlew, geese, ducks, and gulls. As result of visual and radiolocation studies on the territory of former South-West USSR the main bird migration ways through the territory of Moldova were established:

MODERNIZATION OF VETERINARY LABORATORIES

In accordance with the Procurement Plan, it was established to rehabilitate and to modernize three veterinary laboratories from the country: Republican Central Veterinary Laboratory (necropsy room) from Chisinau and two satellite laboratories from Cahul and Drochia.

VETERINARY LABORATORIES RECONSTRUCTION

in March, 2007 a civil engineer was selected for laboratories reconstruction supervision.

In the first half of May, together with the IDA mission (from 9 through 17 May 2007) and civil engineer, Ion Raileanu, there were visited central laboratory from Republican Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis and regional laboratories from Drochia and Cahul. In accordance with the proposed modification plan of Drochia laboratory, received from John Bashiruddin, the World Bank specialist for project improvement and laboratory modification, civil engineer elaborated Terms of Reference for the company which will modernize and refurbish laboratories, elaborated the plan of the new module for Avian Influenza virus diagnosis and rehabilitation of the veterinary laboratory from Drochia, elaborated the plan for rehabilitation of the veterinary laboratory for AI virus diagnosis from Cahul. The consultant elaborated the estimative calculation of the projection and reconstruction of these laboratories:

- Planning of the new module for Avian Influenza virus diagnosis and rehabilitation of the veterinary laboratory from Drochia – **146 000 USD**, after the World Bank mission from December 2007, this work was appreciated in **309 000 USD**.
- Planning and rehabilitation of the veterinary laboratory for AI virus diagnosis from Cahul – **196 000 USD**.

In November, the tender was launched and the proposals were being received until December, 24, 2007, but after the World Bank mission from December 2007, it was decided to gas this object and the budget was enlarged - **239 000 USD** and the deadline for proposal receiving was enlarged to January 2008.

During this period the engineer visited frontier points from Leuseni (Republic of Moldova) and Albita (Romania) and elaborated Terms of References for disinfection systems from the frontier.

After these visits, together with Anatolie Lungu, Head of the State Veterinary Frontier and Transport Service, there were revised technical specifications for disinfection equipment for the frontier. It was established to settle down 7 disinfection systems at the following points:

- Lipcani,
- Otaci,
- Criva,
- Giurgiulești
- Tudora,
- Briceni,
- Sculeni,
- Ungheni. (disinfection system for trains)

In October 2007, the tender took place and there were received 6 proposals, in December 2007 it was selected the company “Caliconix” SLR, with total amount of – **1,033,192 MDL**.

LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

The shopping for laboratory equipment was divided in two lots:

1. FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPE and automatic ELISA line;
2. Other equipment (for RVDC and regional laboratories).

In order to accelerate the procurement process, it will be hired an international consultant who will help project component in the following:

- Review, verify and confirm proposed specifications of items of laboratory equipment, supplies and incinerators,
- Organise trainings for the selected laboratory staff.

There were elaborated Terms of References for the International Consultant (Animal Health Component) for Laboratory Specifications and Training and it was selected the consultant – Ieva Rodze, deputy director on diagnostic of animal diseases matters, National Diagnostic Centre from Latvia. The first visit is established for January, 21 2008.

In June 2007, it was organized the shopping for laboratory equipment (ELISA IMMUNO-ANALYSER and Microscope). There were received 4 tenders for ELISA and 8 tenders for Microscope. The first three tenders for the Microscope do not correspond to technical specifications, their procurement is postponed. ELISA IMMUNO-ANALYSER was procured (**36 060 euro**), and 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).

In order to do the best for laboratory refurbishment, it was made a visit to Bucharest between April 23-25, 2007. There were visited “Cantacuzino” National Institute of Research-Development for Microbiology and Immunology; UNICEF representation in Romania; UN House; National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority, General Sanitary Veterinary Directorate.

For these three selected laboratories there were organized a tender and in the nearest time they will be supplied with office equipment (**18 000 USD**):

- 6 computers
- 6 printers
- 2 laptops
- 1 projector

Laptops and projector were delivered at the Veterinary Medicine Directorate and they will be used for staff trainings, and computers will be distributed among those three laboratories, two computers for each laboratory (RVDC, Drochia, Cahul).

In December 2007, there were organized an official trip for „Molecular Diagnostic of the Avian Influenza virus” training, organized by the NAMRU-3 laboratory (Naval Research Unit nr.3), which took place in Cairo, Egypt, between December, 09-13 2007. There was established two persons' departure:

Vitalie Chilaru – chief of the Republican Veterinary Diagnostic Centre (RVDC);

Violeta Dicusară – virusologist doctor at the RVDC.

A day before departure, Vitalie Chilaru, was not allowed to go.

ANIMAL HPAI CONTROL AND OUTBREAK CONTAINMENT

PROTECTION AND DESINFECTION EQUIPMENT

In January, in cooperation with Human Health Component Coordinator, there were improved technical specifications for protection and disinfection equipment.

At the end of February, it was organised the shopping for disinfectants acquirement. Technical committee insisted that disinfectants proposed by first four ranked companies did not correspond to their needs and should be rejected. The shopping was cancelled, technical specifications were revised and the shopping was re-advertised with the revised technical specifications. Revised technical specifications comprise specifications for two lots of disinfectant: the first lot – disinfectant for poultry farms disinfection, disinfection of equipment, devices and vehicles (quantity-25 tons); the second lot – disinfectant for laboratory use, air and drinking water disinfection, glutaraldehyde free (quantity-5 tons).

In April, it was organized the second shopping for disinfectants acquirement on the revised technical specifications. In accordance with the presented tenders, there were selected two companies for disinfectants delivery:

LOT 1 - disinfectant for poultry farms disinfection, disinfection of equipment, devices and vehicles (25 tons, 5\$ per kg) – S.C. AGROTERRA IMPEX S.R.L., Moldova.

LOT 2 - disinfectant for laboratory use, air and drinking water disinfection, glutaraldehyde free (5 tons, 10,5\$ per kg) – I.C.S. AGRIMATCO-SERVICE S.R.L., Moldova.

At the beginning of June 2007, I.C.S. AGRIMATCO-SERVICE S.L.R. and S.C. “AGROTERRA IMPEX” S.L.R, in accordance with the contract, delivered the disinfectant at the RVDC.

At the beginning of March, in accordance with presented tenders, it was selected the company for personal protective equipment delivery – “Belnis”SLR, from Moldova and after the contract subscription, the equipment (5000 pairs of boots, masks, gloves etc.), of a total amount of 82.640 \$ USD, were delivered at the RVDC.

In June 2007, it was organized the shopping for disinfection equipment. Selected company for sprayers' delivery is “Belnis” SLR, Moldova (total price of the contract USD 24,539.02). Selected company for electric hot water high-pressure cleaning devices is “Olsom” SLR, Moldova (total price of contract USD 6,820.20). Date of the contract award is June, 14, 2007. In accordance with the contract, “Belnis” SLR

delivered 135 manual sprayers and 45 engine sprayers at the RCVD and “Olsom”SLR delivered three washing machines at the State Veterinary Service for Transport and Frontier.

SIMULATION EXERCISES

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

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

COMPENSATION FUND

In case of the Avian Influenza occurrence on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, it would be necessary to cull poultry. In order to encourage farmers to report outbreaks of Avian Influenza, it was decided to offer compensation for culled poultry.

In January-February, 2007 the blanks for Compensation Fund were studied and necessary changes were made, in accordance with Operational Book.

At the end of March, the blanks (2216 units) were elaborated and printed:

1. FARMER'S CERTIFICATE CONCERNING CULLED BIRDS EVIDENCE;
2. SKETCHY REGISTER CONCERNING CULLED BIRDS EVIDENCE;
3. MONTHLY REPORT CONCERNING CULLED BIRDS EVIDENCE;

There were also printed models for simulation exercise.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

INSTRUCTIVE SESSIONS, SEMINARS, WORKING VISITS, OFFICIAL TRIPS

In March, 2007 it was signed a contract between UNICEF and World Bank in order to organize trainings on *"The role of communication in Avian Influenza warning"*.

In April 2007, there were organized several trainings: "The role of communication in Avian Influenza warning" by UNICEF for ecologists, a group of foresters, hunters, custom workers,

exceptional situations workers. The lecturer of this training was the consultant of Animal Health Component of the Project.

There was organised an *Instructive Seminar* regarding the *Ecologic Management Plan Implementation* for the ecologists from the republic. The seminar was organised by the NGO "Ecospectr". There were printed 1000 copies of the „Ecologic Management Plan" in Romanian and 500 copies in Russian, which were distributed among ecologists and veterinarians.

It was conducted training sessions on the prevention of HPAI and on outbreak communication for government officials, professionals and other specific groups, with the participation of about 430 persons (outbreak communication training for public officials, media training for spokespersons on public health crisis response, training for hotline operators, staff of the Customs Department, hunters and foresters, staff of the National Department of Emergency Situations, etc.).

On March 27-28, there was organized a seminar: *"Avian Influenza – a new and curious subject for journalists"*. It took place in Molovata Noua. It was produced and broadcast four audio spots and five video & animation spots in two languages, it was prepared and broadcast radio and TV thematic programs and spots on four radio stations ("Moldova", "Noroc", "Sanatatea", "BBC") and two TV channels (TVM, ProTV), it was published thematic articles and interviews on HPAI prevention targeted at different groups of the population in the national and local newspapers ("Flux", "Saptamina", "Comsomoliscaia Pravda").

In order to propagate information about Avian Influenza, in cooperation with Ministry and Veterinary Medicine Faculty specialists, there were elaborated user manuals and guidebooks for specialists, including normative acts on AI, contingent plan, operational book. These guidebooks were printed by UNICEF (1000 units) and were distributed among veterinaries.

On behalf of the United States Department of Commerce, Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP), it was organised a Workshop on the *Coordination of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Procedures and Working Group Meetings IV*. The SPS Workshop and Working Group Meetings took place in Bucharest, Romania, on May 2-4, 2007. It had the following objectives:

1. To report on the progress towards the achievement of the previously determined goals of the Food Safety, Animal Health, and Plant Health Working Groups.
2. To discuss problems and determine solutions to achieving in each working group:

Animal Health

- Identifying the impediments to, and determining solutions for, timely shipping of samples to the OIE reference laboratories;
- Harmonizing the measures to be taken on a regional level regarding the presence or suspicion of HPAI in neighbouring countries.

During the three days program, there were discussed such problems as:

- National Animal Health Protection Programs;
- HPAI and New Castle Disease Monitoring Programs: Surveillance and Measures Against the Spreading of Poultry Disease;
- Veterinary Import Requirements Regarding HPAI and New Castle Disease.

Through this workshop, it was possible to find out about:

- Other countries experience of table-top and field simulation exercises addressing HPAI and New Castle Disease (delegations which had conducted such exercises presented a brief Power Point presentation describing how the exercises were organized, funded and carried out).
- Necessary steps to design and implement effective simulation exercises.
- Necessary points in simulation exercise script;
- Other countries experience in the implementation of the project;
- Other countries experience in Compensation Fund administration.

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 programm 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.

HUMAN HEALTH COMPONENT

GENERAL CONTEXT

For successful implementation of the project, taking into consideration its complexity, the World Bank missions took place on 7-17 Mai 2007 and 17-27 October 2007. The objectives of these missions were the following: to carry out project supervision and to assist the project management and implementing institutions in moving the implementation agenda forward. The team met with the Pr. Ion Ababii, Minister of Health, representatives of WHO, UNICEF and all national counterparts.

Detailed technical notes were prepared by the missions and provided to the project managing and implementing institutions. The Aide Memoires summarized the current status of Project implementation and the essential next steps.

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

REVIEW OF REGULATORY SYSTEM

The team of experts from NCPM led by Dr. Bahnarel Ion, MD, General Director and Prof. Spinu Constantin, Doctor, Vice-director, Department of virology; Dr. Scoferta Petru, Head of the influenza laboratory, Romancenco Elena, Scientific Researcher and Ursu Angelina, Human Health Component Coordinator met together on 24 February 2007 to discuss the next steps which should to be undertaken in order to review the existing regulatory framework (guidelines and plans) for Human cases of AI and Pandemic Preparedness in the following areas: background information on Avian Influenza and Influenza Pandemic; surveillance; outbreak containment; collecting, preserving and shipping specimens for the diagnosis of avian influenza A(H5N1) virus infection; clinical management; infection Control; National Preparedness Plan for Human Pandemic Influenza. Two groups of national experts were established. The first group of experts had to be responsible for reviewing, updating and development of the regulatory framework for Human cases of AI and Pandemic Preparedness in accordance with available international standards and guidelines. The second one for reviewing, updating and development of the regulatory framework for Seasonal influenza.

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). The following guidelines have been prepared: (i) case definition; (ii) protocols for collecting, preserving and shipping specimens for the diagnosis of avian influenza virus infection, including guidelines for air shipment of specimens; (iii) intra-hospital and health facility infection control guidelines; (iv) reporting protocols; (v) patient management and clinical guidelines with therapeutic protocols for HPAI patients; (vi) recommendations for protection of persons involved in activities to control and eradicate outbreaks of avian influenza with instructions for the utilization of personal protective equipment with hand hygiene technique and respiratory protection; (vii) guidelines for seasonal vaccination and definition of risk groups for HPAI infection; and (viii) guidelines for travelers.

The WB expert emphasized that this represented good progress, although several other guidelines were missing (such as Terms of Reference for Rapid Response Teams (RRT); waste management guidelines with action plans both for laboratories and hospitals; detailed reporting procedures; etc.) or needed upgrading (such as the

“Plan of Interventions in Case of Outbreak of Avian Influenza in Poultry or Humans”). 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 approved by the national counterparts in June. The translator Ms. N. Culava was engaged. The engaged translator is responsible for the translation (English/Romanian and Romanian/English) of all 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. During the mission it was agreed that the SOPs would be posted in both Romanian and English on the NCPM web page for easy reference. The WB mission emphasized the necessity to conduct the simulation exercise of the eventual outbreak of avian influenza.

The Component Coordinator in collaboration with national counterparts prepared TORs for International Consultant who will review the national documents and guidelines for Human cases of AI and Pandemic Preparedness in accordance with available international standards and guidelines and assist the national central and local authorities to perform the simulation exercise in case of humans infected by influenza A (H5N1). The CC asked the WB and WHO local office to provide the long list of international consultants who would be able to perform the following tasks:

1. Reviewing the draft form of standard operating procedures (SOPs) for adequate response of the health care system to the threat of HPAI developed by the counterparts in accordance with available international standards and guidelines before final approval by the Minister of Health and Steering Committee;
2. Preparation of the scenario for simulation exercise in case of humans infected by influenza A (H5N1);
3. Participation as an external observer in this simulation exercise and preparation of a “lessons learned” document based on assessments of the earlier proposed indicators as well as:
 - a. appropriateness of human health legislation;
 - b. appropriateness and applicability of the Plan of Interventions in Case of Outbreak of Avian Influenza in Poultry or Human and SOPs;

- c. decision making on all practical issues, and degree of flexibility and improvisation in response to unexpected eventualities;
- d. involvement of, and coordination and communication among, public and private sector participating institutions, stakeholders and the general public.

WHO confirmed that they could support 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. Health Protection Agency has already conducted couple of these table top exercises in our region.

The MoH approached WHO with an official request to participate in the simulation exercise and particularly provide technical assistance in the finalization of the design of the simulation exercise, assess the national guidelines approved by the MoH, participate as observer at the table top simulation exercise and provide a formal feedback about the results of the simulation exercise to the MoH and our local partners. In August the Ministry of Agriculture under



the leadership of the National Antiepidemic Commission headed by Deputy Prime Minister conducted practical simulation exercise to test the guidelines recently developed by the Ministries and to assess the coordination responsibilities and communication lines.

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 WHO experts submitted the report on the integrated desktop simulation exercise for avian influenza in animal and human populations in the Republic of Moldova. They emphasized that the exercise had brought together and enhanced cooperation between senior government officials from the Ministry of Health and Agriculture, regional authorities, scientific experts, responding agencies and operational staff at the local level, identified strengths and weaknesses in the response arrangements for both animal and human cases of avian influenza, identified specific gaps and needs for additional training and capacity building, and raised awareness of the coordination arrangements needed during the response to an avian outbreak and it has laid the basis for further simulation exercises at the Raion (regional) and local level.

The experts recommended that all recommendations should be considered within the National Emergency Preparedness structure in Moldova so that lessons identified here could be applied to other emergencies and diseases

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 and the announcement was publicized. Four candidates applied for this position. The selection committee evaluated the files and after a detailed review the consideration has been given to Mr Simon Mardel

who according to the documentation presented was the most experienced applicant. The CAPMU initiated all procedures for engaging the consultant.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM FOR SURVEILLANCE

The team of experts from NCPM led by Dr. Bahnarel Ion, MD, Director general and Prof. Spinu Constantin, Doctor, Vice-director, Department of virology; Dr. Sohotchi Vasile, Vice-director, department of epidemiology; Dr. Pantea Valeriu, MD, head of the Department for socio-hygienic monitoring; Dr. Benes Oleg, Head of the Center of epidemiology of highly pathogenic infectious diseases and control of bioterrorism; Dr. Cojocaru Radu, MD, Head of the laboratory of highly pathogenic infectious diseases and control of bioterrorism; Dr. Melnic Anatolie, Head of the Department of general epidemiology; Dr. Scoferta Petru, Head of the influenza laboratory and Mr. Evtodiev Ion, head of the Department of information technologies met together on 5 January 2007 in order to discuss, review the technical specifications (TSs) for improving IT system for surveillance and make recommendations. The team acknowledged the amount of work conducted by the consultant and appreciated its overall satisfaction with the provided technical details. They emphasized that the minimal requirements for the System architecture at the rayon/municipality level must include providing computers and ADSL Internet connection to Epidemiology unit at RCPM, Laboratory unit at RCPM, Infectious diseases department of the rayon/municipality hospital and RSVL and dropping any of these four components that deal with the main flow of Infectious diseases patients, may jeopardize the successful implementation of the system. Written recommendations were sent to the WB IT specialist. The WB IT specialist updated the last version of the TSs. The last version was approved by the national counterparts and sent to the CAPMU for the preparation of the bidding documentation. During the WB mission (7-17 Mai 2007) the WB IT expert emphasized that it would be very important to reach consensus among the stakeholders regarding the technical specifications, and prepare the bidding documents for the development of system design, software and hardware for the infectious diseases surveillance system; to make a final decision about the institutional ownership of the system and to start bidding procedure for human and animal health surveillance system procurement – by 1 August 2007.

The team of experts from NCPM led by Dr. Bahnarel Ion, MD, Director general and Prof. Spinu Constantin, Doctor, Vice-director, Department of virology; Dr. Sohotchi Vasile, Vice-director, department of epidemiology; Dr. Pantea Valeriu, MD, head of the Department for socio-hygienic monitoring; Dr. Benes Oleg, Head of the Center of epidemiology of highly pathogenic infectious diseases and control of bioterrorism; Dr.

Scoferta Petru, Head of the influenza laboratory and Mr. Evtodiev Ion, head of the Department of information technologies met together on 25 June 2007 in order to discuss the next steps which should be taken for improving IT system for surveillance. They decided to reach consensus and take a decision about the institutional ownership of the system, appoint an inter-institutional task force that would be responsible for providing all necessary coordination and institutional support to information system development and implementation, to review the new version of the Emergence Note 058, make recommendations and to establish a working group which would be responsible for elaboration of all the classificatory for diseases, symptoms etc.

The new version of the Emergence Note 058 was translated in English and sent to the WB Information technology (IT) expert for the preparation of bidding documentation. The bidding documentations were revised by the WB IT experts. In December 2007 CAPMU initiated the bidding process.

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 will 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

Taking into consideration the existing infrastructure and available resources and after the multiple discussions with counterparts the Ministry of Health (MoH) took a decision about the location of the viral laboratory and the module for H5N1 diagnosis. The MoH decided to renovate the existing laboratory for seasonal influenza diagnosis in order to bring it up to the agreed standards and build the new module for avian influenza virus diagnosis near the existing Viral Laboratory. This module will be used for molecular detection of the viruses of other infectious diseases, but in case of human avian influenza cases or pandemic alert will be redirected for H5N1 diagnosis. During the meeting which took place on 20 February 2007 the team of experts from NCPM decided to initiate the preparations of the technical specifications for all

necessary laboratory equipments in accordance with WHO mission recommendations.

The layout of a new module for the diagnosis of avian influenza virus provided by Romanian specialist from Cantacuzino was reviewed by the Mr Radu Cojocaru, Head of Microbiology Laboratory of Extremely Dangerous Diseases, Ms Valeria Dmitrienco, Head of HIV Diagnoses Laboratory and Mr Constantin Spinu who know the standard biosafety laboratory practices and the special considerations when using PCR diagnosis. The proposed version of the layout of module was also reviewed by the best Romanian Expert in PCR diagnosis who was in Moldova in that time. They also revised the list of equipment which needs to be procured. The national counterparts are preparing the official letter to the City Hall to ask for an additional 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 began to prepare the technical specifications for all necessary laboratory equipment in accordance with WHO mission recommendations.

The CAPMU prepared the TOR for the civil engineer and the announcement was publicized. Three candidates applied for this position. The selection committee evaluated the files and after a detailed review the consideration has been given to Mr Raileanu who according to the documentation presented was the most experiences applicant. In compliance with Project Operational Manual the contract was signed by the Minister of Health.

The hired engineer prepared the TORs for the design company which will prepare the designs for the proposed new annex for HPAI diagnosis and Intensive Care Unit. These TORs were reviewed and approved by the national counterparts and sent to CAMPU. The CAMPU 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. The contract was signed by the Minister of Health in December 2007.

The team of specialists from NCPM led by Dr. Bahnarel Ion, MD, Director general and Prof. Spinu Constantin, Doctor, Vice-director, Department of virology; Dr. Cojocaru Radu, MD, Head of the laboratory of highly pathogenic infectious diseases and control of bioterrorism; Dr. Scoferta Petru, Head of the influenza laboratory met

with Mr. Volosatii, General Director of the selected design company, Mr. Raileanu, civil Engineer and Ursu Angelina, Component coordinator on 24 December 2007 in order to discuss the proposed three versions of layout for the new module. The laboratory specialists updated them on the necessity of respecting the technological flow. Mr. Volosatii and Mr Raileanu have suggested exploring the possibility to organize a field visit to Viral Laboratory, Cantacuzino Institute from Romania in order to get acquainted with specifics of laboratory construction and flows.

Also the National Viral Laboratory has approached the WHO Local country Office to update them on the status of global shipment project supported earlier by WHO through World Courier. The National Viral Respiratory Reference Laboratory was requested by the Government Extraordinary Commission to develop a protocol of necessary actions from the national authorities with responsibilities and communication lines for sending samples to H5 WHO international Reference Laboratory. Due the fact that the National Viral Respiratory Laboratory has no technical capacity to perform the testing of human samples for H5N1 virus an interim arrangement with an international reference laboratory also has to be available for primary testing of suspect samples.

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.

In the near future the National Viral Laboratory is going to conduct the shipment of seasonal influenza samples to WHO Reference Laboratory in order to pilot the possible Avian Influenza Shipment.

HUMAN HEALTH SYSTEM RESPONSE SUB-COMPONENT

Personal Protective Equipment

The technical specifications for the personal protective equipment (PPE) for use in the Viral Laboratory, in the Republican Hospital for Infectious Diseases and for the rapid response teams were elaborated in compliance with WHO recommendations by the Component Coordinator in collaboration with Dr. E. Busuioc, Dr. E. Romancenco and Dr. P. Scoferta. The national counterparts decided to procure the following equipment: complete overall for single use – 7000 units, protective goggles reusable – 670 pairs, face mask Nr 95 for single use – 7000 units, latex gloves cutalc for single use - 3000 pairs, powder free latex gloves for single use - 3500 pairs, powder free nitrile gloves for single use - 7500 pairs, natural rubber gloves for environmental cleaning - 200 pairs, polyethylene apron for single use - 5500 units, polyvinyl chloride boots reusable - 360 pairs, boot cover for single use - 4000 pairs, bag for bio-hazardous waste for single use - 3500 units. The CAPMU initiated the procurement process. Four companies, official dealers of respective brands have presented the offering documentations in accordance with the technical specifications presented for the bidding process.

The selection committee selected SRL “Belnis”. The contract between CAMPU and SRL “Belnis” was signed. All 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 rapid response teams, ICU and Virological Laboratory.

Vehicles for Rapid Response teams

The technical specifications for the vehicles for rapid response teams were prepared by the procurement assistant from the CAPMU in close collaboration with national counterparts and Component Coordinator.

The technical specifications were approved by the national counterparts. The CAMPU initiated the procurement process. Five companies have presented the

offering documentations in accordance with the technical specifications presented for the bidding process.

The Selection Committee revised these proposals. The SA “Antares” was selected as a winner. The contract between the SA “Antares” and CAMPU was signed. In accordance with this contract three vehicles “Nissan Pathfinder” were supplied to the NCPM.

Disinfection Equipments for the rapid response teams

The TS for the Disinfection Equipments were elaborated in compliance with WHO recommendations by Component Coordinator in collaboration with Dr. E. Busuioc. The national counterparts decided to procure 80 Manually Powered Backpack Pressure Sprayers with capacity – 10-15 L and 80 One Hand Pressure Sprayers with capacity – 2 L. The procurement process of the disinfection equipment was initiated. The Selection Committee revised five proposals. The SRL “Belnis” was selected. The contract between the SRL “Belnis” and CAMPU was signed. In 20 June SRL “Belnis” provided all the disinfection equipment to the NCPM. 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.

The national counterparts decided to procure 200 KG of disinfectants. The procurement process has been initiated. Five offers have been received. Unfortunately the products presented by the companied did not comply with the technical specification approved. That is why the announcement was going to be re-advertised. The TSs for the disinfectant product were revised and updated. 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.

Sterilizing Car

The TSs for sterilizing car were elaborated and approved by the national counterpart. CAPMU initiated the procurement process.

MEDICAL SERVICES

Pharmaceuticals for prophylaxis and therapy

1700 boxes of the antiviral drugs – Tamiflu (Oseltamivir) were procured. The drugs were received by the director of the Infectious Diseases Hospital “T. Ciorba” - Dr. V. Deatisin and stored in the hospital store. Other essential drugs, according to WHO recommendations, have already been purchased, including Amoxicillin (500 mg) + Clavulanic (125 mg) – 500 boxes, Ciprofloxacin (500 mg) – 500 boxes, and Azithromycin (500 mg) – 500 boxes.

Seasonal influenza vaccines for risk groups

The Component Coordinator in collaboration with Mr. Anatol Melnic (Chief of the General Epidemiology Department, NCPM) prepared the technical specifications for the seasonal influenza vaccine in compliance with WHO recommendation (strain to be used in the 2007-2008 season (northern hemisphere winter)). The national counterparts decided to procure 18000 doses of the seasonal vaccine.

The technical specifications were approved by the national counterparts. The CAMPU initiated the procurement process. Three companies have presented the offering documentations in accordance with technical specifications presented for the bidding process. 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 were supplied to the NCPM in the end of October.

REPUBLICAN HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The two options presented to the missions (November 2006, May 2007) for the location of the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) have now been dismissed, mainly because both these buildings are regarded as having historic value and are therefore protected and difficult to be adapted for ICU purposes. The third option now being considered is to rehabilitate an abandoned building located within the hospital compound. A detailed assessment was made of the feasibility of rehabilitating this building by the competent authorities during the June. The mission emphasized the importance of adhering to the WHO recommendations for the control of nosocomial infections in the design and indicated its preference for higher-quality premises over larger space of poor quality. The civil engineer has prepared the terms of references for a design company.

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

The technical specifications for the IC ambulances were reviewed by the national counterparts during the meeting which took place on 30 January at the NCPM.

The following experts attended this meeting:

1. Dr. I. Bahnarel - General Director, NCPM;
2. Prof. C. Spinu - Vice-director, NCPM;
3. Dr. V. Deatisin - Director of the Infectious Diseases Hospital "T. Ciorba";
4. Dr. P. Scoferta, Head of the National viral laboratory;
5. Dr. I. Ciumaş - Vice-Director, National Center of the Emergency Medicine.

The experts reviewed and discussed the last version of the technical specifications. In compliance with Ministry of Health recommendations the national counterparts decided to add a Portable Emergency Ventilator for adult and pediatric use. It was approved the last version of the TS and was initiated the procurement process. Initially only one company has presented its offer. That is why the bidding was re-advertised. Three companies presented the offering documentations in accordance with the technical specifications presented for the bidding process. The Selection Committee revised these proposals. The SRL "Rumeon" was selected as a winner. The contract between the "Rumeon" and CAMPU was signed. In accordance with this contract these ambulances were delivered in October. In accordance with the order of the Ministry of Health these ambulances were distributed as follow: one to Beltsy, one to Cahul, one to Chisinau.

Laptop and Multimedia Projector

The TSs for Laptop and Multimedia Projector were prepared and approved by the national counterparts. The equipment was procured and delivered to the NCPM.

Sterilizing Car

The TSs for sterilizing car were elaborated and approved by the national counterpart. CAPMU initiated the procurement process.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND AWARENESS

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

The rapidly spreading outbreaks of Avian Influenza among wild and domestic birds and the increasing cases of bird flu among people at global level are alarming. A total cumulative number of 353 confirmed human cases of Avian Influenza were reported

to WHO by 24 January 2008, out of which 221 death cases. If the H5N1 virus changes into a human strain, it would make it possible for person-to-person transmission and trigger a human flu pandemic. The world must prepare for such a pandemic, as it would affect all populations regardless of national boundaries or socio-economic status.

Geographically situated in the path of migratory birds, the Republic of Moldova is at high risk for an outbreak of avian influenza (AI). This situation is aggravated by the importance of domestic fowl in the country, a lack of knowledge of safe breeding techniques, widespread consuming and selling of poultry and poor general hygiene. 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.

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.

In 2007, in its effort to support Moldova, WB started together with the Government of Moldova a project on 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. The project has three main components:

- Component 1. Animal Health
- Component 2. Human Health
- Component 3. Public Information and Awareness.

Public awareness and information component of the Project is implemented by the Ministry of Health and UNICEF, based on the National Strategy and Communication Plan on Prevention of Avian and Human Influenza in the Republic of Moldova, approved by the Ministry of Health on July 4, 2006, focusing on communication and other supportive measures that inform, educate and enable families and communities to protect themselves from illness and death caused by avian influenza or its consequences.

UNICEF's actions are part of a coherent UN system response and are guided by the technical agencies for animal and human health — the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the WB experts and UN System Influenza Coordinator (UNSIC).

STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The objective of this Project is to implement the ***Component 3: Public Information and Awareness***, of the Avian Influenza Control and Human Pandemic Preparedness and Response (AIHP) Project.

The overall objective of this component is to minimize the risk of avian influenza spreading throughout the Republic of Moldova by ensuring that citizens are aware of the symptoms, understand the threat and are willing and able to engage in behaviours that will protect themselves and their community, and addressing key aspects of prevention, preparedness and response in Moldova.

The communication response has three planned stages:

- I. A pre-outbreak campaign to promote safe and responsible behaviour to reduce risks to children, families, households and communities; and to promote responsible media reporting to avoid panic and misinformation.
- II. An intensive communication campaign during a pandemic, to begin immediately if and when human infection is confirmed.
- III. Post pandemic communication support to promote recovery and help those who need it.

The present Project addresses the first stage, while a contingency communication plan for the next two stages is being developed and will be implemented should the need occur.

The Communication component supports the implementation of the National Communication Strategy and Plan for the Prevention of Avian and Human Influenza for the years 2006-2008, approved officially on July 4, by the Ministry of Health.

Project builds on the experience of the communication activities implemented by the National Inter-Sectorial working group on communication for AI, with UNICEF technical assistance, starting from November 2005. The activities were supported financially by UN Agencies and USAID.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

The communication component includes:

- An extensive media campaign to raise public awareness about the danger and promote safe behaviours regarding poultry breeding, personal hygiene and safety.
- A component on building national health promotion capacities structured by 3 levels: national, rayon, and community.
- A component on building communication capacities in epidemic crises and promptly managing response reactions.

The main activities undertaken during the reporting period are as follows:

MEDIA CAMPAIGN

Planned results: Families increasingly practice key behaviours related to AI prevention: separating, washing, reporting and cooking safely

- **Development and Production of Video, Audio, and Animation Spots, as well as other communication materials**

New sets of messages were developed addressing seasonal influenza prevention and rules of personal hygiene, in particular for children, as well as on rules and behaviours for safe breeding of backyard poultry (bio security).

A long-term agreement of cooperation has been signed with “Atelierul Sergiu Prodan PR si Publicitate” Agency, contracted for the development of the communication materials (video, animation and audio spots, posters, banners, family brochures, guides for doctors and veterinaries).

Two scenarios for an animation and a video spot were developed and approved, and the production work is underway. The animation addresses personal hygiene for children, in relation to seasonal influenza, while the video spot focuses on safe breeding of backyard poultry. Topics to be addressed further are to be discussed and approved by the Inter-Sectorial Working Group in communication for avian influenza prevention.

- **Development of Messages for Population and Contents of Media Materials**

UNICEF recruited a communication consultant for media campaign within the Communication Component, who assists UNICEF, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, and the Inter-Sectorial Working Group in

communication for avian influenza prevention in developing communication messages for the target groups as well as contents of communication materials for children, families, farmers, medical staff, and veterinaries. Among the tasks of the consultant is to develop media plans for broadcasting, coordinate interaction between various agencies and institutions involved in the project, as well as monitor the process of distribution and use of communication materials.

- **Broadcasting of video and audio messages**

An analysis of the coverage and audiences of TV and Radio channels was done, based on the latest research by TV MR MLD, the local branch of the AGB Nielsen Media Research, that provides independent, reliable and transparent audience measurement systems – for TV, and Transaction Network Services radio marketing research – for radio. Based on the analysis, the most appropriate and optimal media plan was developed, in order to target both rural and urban population, all ethnic groups, and ages from 12 and up and primarily all groups targeted by the campaign: families with backyard birds/animals; school-aged children; young adults in rural areas; small farmers & poultry producers, decision makers and media professionals. The plan includes, as follows:

TV channels: Prime TV (ORT), Moldova 1, NIT TV and Pro TV.

Radio channels: Russkoie Radio, Moldova 1, Radio Noroc and Radio Sanatatea.

Negotiations with each channel were conducted and resulted in preferential costs, which are significantly lower than commercial costs. Contracts were signed with public Company TeleRadio Moldova (Moldova 1), Pro TV and Radio Sanatatea, while the negotiations for the rest of the contracts are being finalized.

BUILDING NATIONAL CAPACITIES IN AI PREVENTION

Planned results: 200 health managers at national and rayon levels have increased capacities in AI prevention and health promotion; 2,800 PHC staff at community level, 1,015 rayon and community level veterinarian have increased capacities in inter-personal communication for AI prevention and health promotion; 600 peer educators and 1,560 school children have increased knowledge and skills in healthy lifestyles related to AI prevention.

- **Strategy and plan of action for capacity building** in AI prevention and health promotion drafted.

- **Training activities for medical staff launched in cooperation with National Preventive Medicine Centre.** Trainings were planned to take place at 3 levels – national, regional, and local – and to address communication and health promotion priorities of MoH, strategic communication in these fields, as well as – at the level of primary health care – inter-personal communication techniques. It is designed to increase capacities in AI prevention and health promotion for a total of 200 health managers at national and rayon levels and 2,800 primary health care staff at community level. Annual work plan, including training activities has been signed with the MoH, and the implementation of the project by the National Centre of Preventive Medicine started with the development of training modules.
- **Training activities for veterinaries, mayors, and poultry farms staff** launched in cooperation with MAFI and the Agency for Rural Development (ACSA). The capacity building activities are planned for a total of 35 rayon epizootologists /virologists, 980 rural community vets, 160 vets of major poultry breeding enterprises and 980 community leaders, within a total of 70 regional seminars. For this, two training modules are being developed, each focusing on a specific target group. In addition, a specialized training for trainers in the field of communication techniques will be conducted and a communication training module will be developed. Training modules are currently being developed and training activities are at the stage of logistical arrangements.
- **Training activities for young peer educators** for communication on AI prevention launched. 1,300 young people from schools and 600 young peer educators aged between 14 to 18 years old will receive correct knowledge and skills on how to communicate to their peers regarding prevention of AI and other diseases and correct hygiene practices. A Project proposal was developed by the University of Medicine and Pharmacy / Association of students and residents, Training modules are currently being developed.
- **Training for Specialists of the Ministry of Health “Communication for Behavioural-Impact (COMBI) in Health”.** Virginia Fauras, Senior Specialist of the Department of Quality Management and Standards of Treatment in the Ministry of Health, and Alexandru Otel, Communication Program Assistant, attended the training on “Integrated Marketing Communication for Behavioural Impact (COMBI) in Health” supported by the World Health Organization in Prague, Czech Republic. As the result of the training, specialists of the Ministry of Health and AI communication project have increased knowledge and skills

necessary to contribute to the development of the strategy on building health promotion capacities in Moldova.

- **Participation in the Influenza Global pandemic preparedness session of the WHO Executive Council meeting in Geneva.** Rodica Gramma, head of the apparatus of the MoH attended the meeting. Ms. Rodica Grama si going to be the contact person in the Ministry of Health for this project and it was crucial for her to get acquainted with current strategies at global level.

BUILDING CAPACITIES FOR OUTBREAK COMMUNICATION

- **Development and Publication of Materials for Professionals, November 2007**

The National Centre of Preventive Medicine and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry have developed contents for the following publications:

- **Practical Guide for Doctors:** Infection with influenza viruses – epidemiological, clinical, laboratory, treatment, and prevention aspects.
- **Practical Guide for Doctors:** Avian influenza – etiological, clinical and epidemiological, evolution, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention peculiarities.

Methodological instructions were developed for epidemiologists, virologists, family doctors, resident physicians, internists, laboratory assistants and can be used in trainings for doctors.

- **Guide for veterinaries:** Collection of normative acts on preventing, diagnosing, and combating avian influenza and other infectious diseases.

The collection of normative acts targets veterinary specialists, students of veterinary departments of universities, staff of the poultry and animal farms, public administrations, and other institutions in charge of animal and human health, as well as representatives of non-governmental organisations and the general public.

The **Guide for veterinaries** is currently in the printing house, while two Guides for health staff are being revised by international experts.

- **Technical Assistance of MoH Media Unit**

Within the project, subscription to most important newspapers and magazines for 2008 was supported as part of capacity building for the Media Unit, which is going to regularly analyse the content of the periodicals, paying particular attention to the reflection of AI and other public health issues in the media and to make recommendations for enhancing the relations of the ministry with the media.

COORDINATION AND PLANNING

- **Joint UNICEF and MoH Planning Meeting.**

UNICEF and the pertinent staff in the Ministry of Health held a working meeting in order to develop a detailed action plan of project activities and institutions responsible for their implementation. Specific strategies to be applied for better results, as well as activities within the three main communication components were planned in the working meeting. A special attention was paid to building capacities of the MoH and its institutions in the field of strategic communication and health promotion. Actions on building capacities at national (MoH, NSPCPM, and the School of Public Health), regional, and rayon/community levels were planned.

It was recommended to renew the composition of the Inter-Sectorial Working Group in avian influenza communication.

It was decided to draw up an official letter to the Coordinating Council of Audiovisual on broadcasting social health promotion advertising by national and local TV stations free of charge or at a minimal price.

- **Recruitment of National Consultants to Support MoH and National Centre of Preventive Medicine**

The Ministry of Health and UNICEF recruited a national consultant in capacity building to work within the National Centre of Preventive Medicine. The recruitment for the second position – national communication consultant in support of the MoH, was conducted repeatedly, and the identified person is currently being contracted.

- **National Survey of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices “Avian Influenza: Population’s awareness and attitude”**

UNICEF has contracted the Centre of Sociological, Political and Psychological Investigation and Analysis “CIVIS” to carry out the second national survey of knowledge, attitude, and practices regarding avian influenza. The study measured the behavioural outcomes of the previous phase of the communication campaign, and identified cultural, economic, behavioural and other factors that act as barriers and enablers among key target audiences, for the adoption of healthy behaviours. Based on survey data and conclusions, messages for target groups are being developed.

- The quantitative survey was done in December 2007 on a sample of 1008 respondents aged 15 and over representative of the entire population and on 30 respondents from poultry farms.

- The results proved that the levels of awareness of avian influenza had increased in comparison with the previous year and are quite high (96%). Young people and urbanites showed a higher level of awareness than the rural adult population, especially the elderly.
- TV and radio were the main sources of information on avian influenza at 89.6% and 59.7% respectively. It is important to mention that more elderly respondents got their information from the radio while younger people got theirs primarily from TV.
- The most often-applied protective behaviours were safe cooking, i.e., using high temperatures to cook poultry meat (93%) and washing eggs before cooking and chopping boards or knives after use (75%).
- More than 70% of the population frequently washed their hands before cooking or eating. The rate of those who washed their hands after eating was slightly lower.
- In comparison with the previous year, there was a considerable increase (25%) in the number of people who washed their hands after feeding poultry, collecting eggs and cleaning poultry pens.
- In half of the households breeding poultry in their backyards, the birds were not permanently kept in enclosed areas: 10% let their chickens roam freely though this indicator had decreased 2.5 times during the year.
- During the one-year period after the first KAP study, there was a three-fold increase in the number of households using special clothes for cleaning poultry pens (up to 39.1%) and a two-fold increase in the number of those using special shoes (up to 39.6%).
- The most difficult behaviours to change or influence proved to be reporting sick or dead birds. Thus, Only 22% of people would report finding a dead bird on the street to authorities and only 16.3% would report finding one in their own yards.
- While only 4.2% of households reported finding a dead bird to local authorities, this was a significantly higher rate than one year ago (1.5%).
- A little over 60% considered avian influenza as a major risk which was a 20% decrease compared with August 2006.

CONSTRAINTS

1. Substantial increase in the price of advertising on all TV and Radio channels, in response to the increase in demand for broadcasting time on the ads market. Direct negotiations were held with the management of the selected companies, aiming at decreasing to the maximum the costs for broadcasting of socially important advertising.
2. Working in the Transnistrian region requires many additional efforts and time. Covering the Transnistrian region with communication activities was perceived as a priority issue both by UNICEF and major partners. However, it poses a real challenge, since it was not enough to produce materials in Russian for the region – they had to be specifically adapted, taking into consideration the administrative-territorial structure, the organization of the health care system, the non-acceptance of certain logos and colours, etc. It is a challenge to monitor the communication activities and distribution of materials in the separatist region.

The initial phase of the project was slowed down by the negotiations held between UNICEF Moldova and WB on the possibility to reorient the funds towards communicating on donor's assistance to the victims of drought in Moldova

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 with a total capacity of 2,720 kW in 11 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:

- 6 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 provide in most of the cases the module size of 15 – 20 kg 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; Navirnets, district Faleshti; Recea, district Rishcani; Parcova, district Edinets; Viisoara District Edinet; Limbenii Noi and Viishoara, district Glodeni.

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

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 two boilers have been installed in November - December 2006, the next 2 boilers have been installed during January – March, 2007, while the remaining in April, 2007. Thus all proposed boilers have been 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.

All of the above mentioned biomass boilers have been manufactured, transported and installed and will be connected to the building heating systems by the end of February 2008.

In the course of boilers operation, cleaning of the large boilers has been identified as necessity, mostly due to the losses of time and heat during the cleaning of the fire chambers from ashes. Thus, an experienced local consultant has designed the mechanism for boiler cleaning, which would allow reducing the time such cleaning takes, resulting in lesser losses of heat. By the end of February 2008, 3 of such mechanisms will be manufactured.



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	Navirnet	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	II "Tofan si Co"	Singerei	Bilicenii 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 "Focaro 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	10
			Old/Soviet type	5
		Agricultural tractors over 100 HP	New/western type	10
			Old/soviet type	5
		Agricultural tractors 80HP or less	New/western type	10
			Old/soviet type	5
		Baling equipment	Available	5
			Intention to procure	2
2	Area under cereals		300 hectares	2
			Over 600 hectares	4

3	Use of biomass	Used for internal purposes / sold	5
		Given away / burned	0
4	Good crop rotation practice		2
5	Leasing experience	Procurement of new equipment +	2
		Experience with 2KR Project ++	5
6	Payment capacity	Experience in working with commercial banks +	3
		Procured equipment during the last two years ++	5
		Proved experience with 2KR Project during the last two years (financial documents provided)+++	7

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 "Zavoitul 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 "Zavoitul 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 almost 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 except one supplier from Boghenii Noi village. 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, 6 baling machines were procured, five of them using project financial intermediation mechanism:

1. LTD „Roșiori-Lux”, v. Chișcăreni – 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. PRF – 145 produced în Belarus, „Agromash”, Bobruisk. 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).

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 31/12/2007:

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 “Zavoitul 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	35 000 MDL	31 500 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.

Technical assistance

The project offered a full integrated training program, regarding the technical side of the problem, provided to the farmers that have benefited 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
 - Rdio National
 - NIT channel
 - ProTV
 - EURO TV
 - Newspaper "Moldova Suverană"
 - Newspaper "Fermierul"
 - Newspaper "Timpul".

During the period of January 2006 – December 31, 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 – December 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. 9 seminars have been carried out and about 250 mayors, school directors and other community representatives have been attended.

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.
8. The project has successfully launched web site: www.biomass.md.

Project outcomes by 31.12.2007

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 shows 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 31.12.2007 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 2,720 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

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)³ 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

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

Black Sea. The Project's objective of reducing non-point source pollution is 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.

OVERAL PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Agricultural Pollution Control Project (APCP) has been implemented at two levels:

At country level APCP in close association with the IDA credit-financed Rural Investment and Services Project (RISP), which provides post privatization support to increase rural incomes and living standards by promoting rural entrepreneurship, agricultural production, economic diversification, and trade in the rural area.

The APCP provides the entrepreneurs/enterprises (individual farmers, farmer associations, co-operatives and agricultural processors) who borrow under RISP with a GEF-funded environmental addition to offset the incremental cost of mitigation measures for nutrient reduction.

APCP also supports the promotion of environment-friendly agricultural practices through developing of a countrywide public awareness and replication strategy that primarily includes organization of national and regional workshops, field trips, visits, training, publication in international agriculture and environmental journals and other such activities as well as assists the Government of the Republic of Moldova in harmonizing its legislative framework with relevant European Union (EU) directives, in particular Nitrate Directive, and in honoring its international commitments to reduce nutrient loads to the Danube River and Black Sea.

At a selected pilot watershed area in the Hincesti Raion (County) where activities include: (a) provision of grants on a cost-sharing basis for the installation of improved manure storage facilities and equipment for manure collection and application; (b) testing/demonstration of environment-friendly agricultural practices; (c) shrub and tree planting program, including protective belts along the Lapusna River as well as shelterbelts, windbreaks, buffer strips, etc; (d) a wetlands management program; (e)

the strengthening of capacity in Hincesti Judet for monitoring water and soil quality and environmental requirements.

PROJECT COMPONENTS

The project comprises four components:

- (i) *Promotion of mitigation measures for reducing nutrient load in the water body.* This component has been implemented at two levels: first, in close association with the Rural Investment Services Project's components for business development, rural support services and rural finance; second, in a pilot watershed area comprising part of the Lapusna tributary of the Prut River, where an integrated watershed management plan will be implemented
- (ii) *National Level Strengthening of Policy and Regulatory Capacity.* The project supports strengthening of the national legislative, regulatory and institutional capacity of the government of Moldova in agricultural pollution control. It would include assistance for harmonizing local and national legislation with EU's directives on environmental pollution control, including the Nitrates Directive (91/676/EEC).
- (iii) *Public Awareness and Replication Strategy.* A broad local and nationwide public information campaign is undertaken to disseminate the benefits of proposed project activities and achieve replicability of the same. At the local level, the main audience is the direct stakeholders of the project (local and county officials, farmers, community groups and NGOs).
- (iv) *Project Management Unit.* A Project Management Unit has been established under the umbrella of CAPMU. The GEF component provides support for hiring relevant staff to implement APCP in close association with the RISP.

The GEF/WB Agricultural Pollution Control Project was declared effective on March 23, 2004 and the Grant Agreement signed between the Government of the 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 \$4,950,000 to be allocated from GEF Trust Fund within a five-year period (March 22, 2004- June 30, 2009).

PROGRESS BY COMPONENTS

ACTIVITIES UNDER RISP

Grants to support RISP Credit Line:

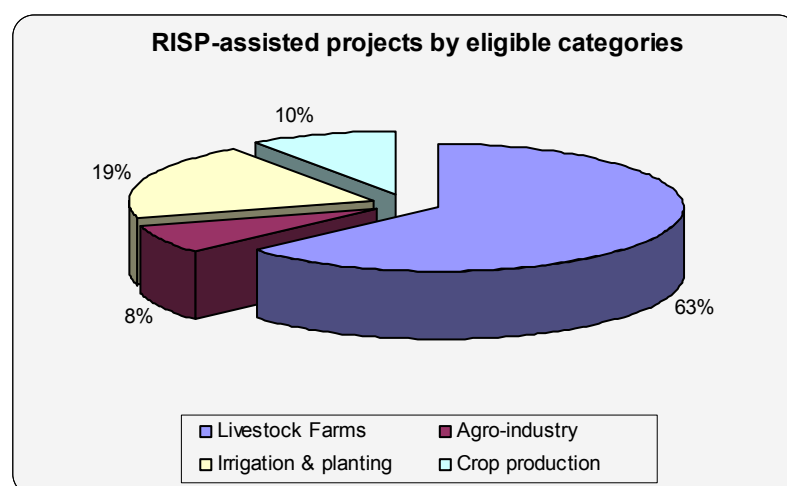
The program started in March 2004 and was completed in June 2007. During this period 93 RISP clients have benefited from APCP grant funds, including: 59 livestock farms (pig, cattle and poultry farms); 18 farms for irrigation and soil protection facilities; 9 crop production farms for soil protection 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 amount totals 30,538,911 MDL (approx. 2.4 mln USD equivalent). As of December 31, 2007 around 94 % of the committed funds had been disbursed.

Table 1

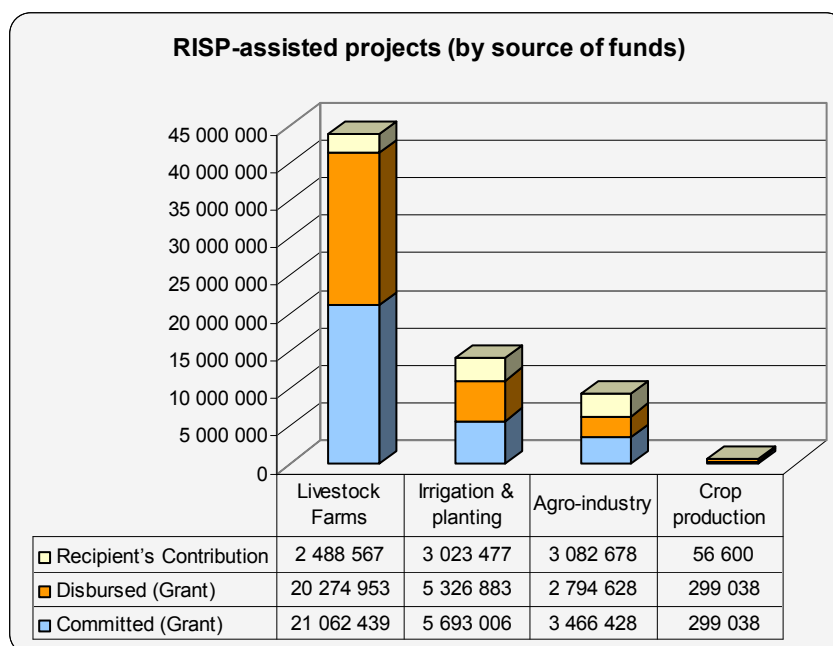
Moldova APCP RISP-assisted projects by eligible category (22.3.2004-30.6.2007)

Category	Facilities (Units)	Investment Amount (MDL)			
		Committed (Grant)	Disbursed (Grant)	Recipient's Contribution	Total Cost
Livestock Farms	59	2 106 2439	20 274 953	2 488 567	23 551 006
Agro-industry	7	3 466 428	2 794 628	3 082 678	6 549 106
Irrigation & planting	18	5 693 006	5 326 883	3 023 477	8 716 483
Crop production	9	299 038	299 038	56 600	355 638
Total:	93	30 520 911	28 695 502	8 651 322	39 172 233

Almost 63 % of the total sub-projects are for livestock production for which manure storage facilities were built. Their capacity varies in the range of 84 to 1,750 m³ (See Attachment 1).



Most of investments are for construction of manure storage facilities (almost 21 mln MDL) and installation of drip irrigation along with soil protection measures such as shelterbelts, grassed waterways etc. The largest investments for these two categories were made within 2005-2006 period.



It is worth mentioning that contribution of beneficiaries constituted almost 22% of the total cost of works. This mainly relates to providing access to electricity and water, communication and travel expenses and for covering the difference in cost caused by price increase.

Table 3

Use of manure storage facilities

Livestock	Total Animals	Manure Stored (tn.)			Manure Used (tn.)		
		2006	2007	Total	2006	2007	Total
Cows, including:	1568	12075	12295	24370	10515	11915	22430
Dairy	424						
Beef	938						
Calf	202						
Pigs, including:	5897	3145	6777	9922	2505	6346	8851
Sows	588						
Fattening	3769						
Piglet	1540						
Poultry	1001483	4870	4530	9390	4210	4936	9145
Sheep	4129	1661	2325	3986	1396	2125	3421
Horses	26						
Other	2220	60	690	750	20	700	720
Total:	1015323	21811	26617	48418	18646	26022	44567

In 2006-2007 almost 48,418 tons of manure were stored at these platforms. Ninety percent had been used as organic fertilizer for winter and spring crops (see Attachment 2).

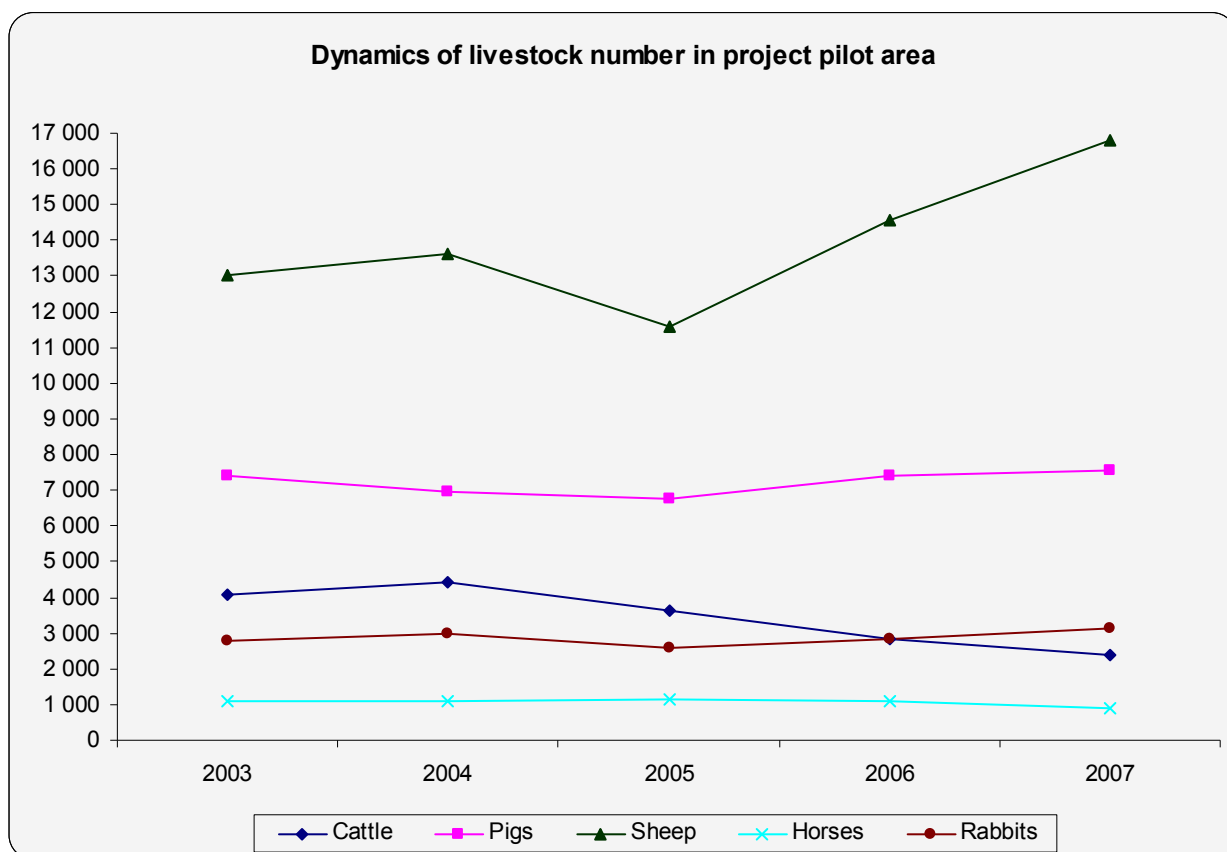
The beneficiaries' reports clearly state that this volume is hardly enough to cover the need for fertilizers as during the last 10 years none of organic fertilizers have been applied on farmers' land. A low quantity of mineral fertilizers was applied due to high costs.

Table 4

Livestock dynamics in the pilot area

No.	Livestock	Year					Total
		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
1	Cattle	4062	4407	3618	2832	2395	17314
2	Pigs	7423	6961	6776	7410	7570	36140
3	Sheep	13032	13610	11594	14552	16792	69580
4	Horses	1098	1112	1156	1070	916	5352
5	Poultry	121474	144105	124646	143621	157295	691141
6	Rabbits	2800	3000	2600	2850	3150	14400

Since project launch and up to date, the number of the most common livestock species has remained at the same level except for cattle. Since 2003 to 2007, the number of cattle had decreased almost by half due to the severe drought that occurred in 2007. The climatic conditions of the current year are favorable for field crops therefore it is expected that there will be high yields resulting in increased livestock.



During the reporting period (1 January-31 December), 19 RISP clients have been selected and approved, including: 12 farms for irrigation and soil protection facilities and 7 livestock farms for manure storage facilities. The total committed funds accounts for 7,111,123 MDL or 0.5 mln USD equivalent. The disbursed fund totals 6219972 (or 87 %).

Table 5

Moldova APCP
RISP-assisted Livestock Farms
(1.01.2007-31.12.2007)

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	556072		695090	80
2.	Farm "Tiltu Ludmila Nistor"	Manure storage platform – 400 m3	551 442	165 432		551442	30
3.	Farm "Spinu Arsenie Alexei"	Manure storage platform - 515 m3	478 570	478570	28500	507070	100
4.	Farm "Deviza Ion Tudor"	Manure storage platform – 380 m3	368 889	368889	22000	390889	100
5.	Farm "Harea Vadim Pavel"	Manure storage platform – 380 m3	368 889	368 889	26 200	395 089	100
6.	Farm "Camilciu Nina Alexandrovna – Comrat"	Manure storage platform – 900 m3	331 688	331688	18500	350188	100
7.	Farm "Vesca Sergiu Ion"	Manure storage platform – 240 m3	272 167	217 733	29000	301167	100
	Total:	3345	3 066 735	2541707	124200	3190935	87

Investments in the irrigation systems outrun those in manure storage facilities by 25%. With the last year's drought, the demand for such investments has increased significantly due to low water consumption and high yields that such installations can guarantee.

Table 6

Moldova APCP
RISP-assisted projects in crop production and irrigation systems
(1.01.2007-31.12.2007)

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	483013	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	149522	435 292	622 194	30
8.	Farm "Flocosu Petru"	Irrigation; soil protection	358 813	358813	60 703	419516	100
9.	Ltd. "Rodin&Com"	Irrigation; soil protection	605 000	484000	443 932	1 048 932	80
10.	Farm "Ghilinschii Dumitru F."	Irrigation; soil protection	329 494	329494	13 462	342 956	100
11.	Ltd. "Lavmar-Agro"	Irrigation; soil protection	324 286	324286	95 718	420 004	100
12.	Farm "P.Amoasii"	Irrigation; soil protection	205 575	205575	19800	225375	100
	Total:		4 044 388	3678265	2393897	6438285	85

The contribution of beneficiaries in this category exceeds 35% of the total project cost due to the fact that most of the beneficiaries own large farms which require large irrigation systems but according to the operational manual the APCP cannot grant more than 50,000 USD for this activity.

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

In this context, at "Vasile Buzimuga" Farm, situated in **the central part** of the country

(Meleseni village, 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 was planted on 4.5 ha of arable land; soil conservation works were conducted; the earthen embankment and the land adjacent to the catchments pond were leveled which further shall be covered with cernosem and nurse crops; the soil around the trees and bushes of the shelterbelt was loosened manually; in addition, the owner of the farm received more planting material to lengthen the shelterbelt by 700 meters. This should also help reduce soil loss from the steep slop neighboring the sheepfold and to strengthen the earthen embankment. This farm is trying to demonstrate the role of the following environment-friendly agricultural practices in reducing soil and nutrient losses: cover crops, minimum tillage, riverbank management, buffer strips and shelterbelts.

With the **northern demonstration plot**, provided by “Lelic Nicolaie” Farm, it is intended to show to the farmers the high-yield benefit of using crop rotation systems and the importance of grassed waterways in reducing run-offs. These two were installed successfully in 2007. Additionally, the following environment-friendly agricultural practices were installed at this farm: vegetative forest belts and crop rotation. The species of trees of forest belts have high nutrient uptake level.

At the **southern plot**, situated in Stefan Voda district, 43 walnut trees and 23 chestnuts were planted in 2007 to fill the gaps in plantings left from the previous year. The purpose of this row of trees is anti-erosional. With installation of drip irrigation the farmers become aware of the water management. In addition to these, the owner of the farm supported with his own resources promotion of contour ploughing, riverbank management, buffer strips, crop rotation and minimum tillage.

The purpose of these demo plots is to show to the farmers the benefits of using environment-friendly agricultural practices in terms of high yields, increased income and improved health. Around 85 regional seminars have been organized during 2007 with participation of 2 177 people. Among these were farmers, local authorities, environmental specialists etc. Another 110 people visited the demo plots apart from the organized seminars. Through ACSA a set of posters on environment-friendly agricultural practices was printed and disseminated among participants. The Code of Good Agricultural Practices has also been disseminated through ACSA service providers.

According to the questioning conducted during each seminar ninety percent of participants replied that the seminars were well organized, very informative and the

training materials contained useful information. The survey also revealed that the farmers were more interested in manure management, conservation tillage, crop rotation and pastures' rejuvenation. Most of them underlined that such practices as crop rotation and pasture rejuvenation could not be implemented in their localities due to excessive parceling of the land and lack of money needed for the mayoralities to restore the pastures. As a follow up to this initiative about 6 300 ha of land is now under minimum tillage, crop rotation is applied on 6 700 ha, pasture rejuvenation and intercropping is on 253 ha and forest belts on 900 ha.

ACTIVITIES IN THE 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 2 685 tons of manure were hauled in 2007 and the mayor managed to sell 20 tons of composted material at 150 lei/ton. Of the total amount accumulated in 2007 the Farmers' Association received 2 400 tons of compost. Around 7 235 tons have been brought to the communal platform of Negrea since project launch. The mayor managed to draft a schedule according to which transportation of manure from household platforms to the communal one is being ensured by the Farmers' Association.

In **Carpineni**, in 2007 the Mayor managed to collect at the communal platform 1 900 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. Furthermore, at the last meeting of the local councilmen that took place in December 2007 it was agreed to concession the manure management system to this farmer. The Concession Agreement is available in the APCP's office.

In the meantime, 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. The mayor also requested help in conducting more public awareness events in his community.

In Lapusna the manure management system was concessioned to the Farm "Rotaru Lucia Chiril" which is also a beneficiary of the APCP/RISP Program. A contract has been drafted and signed between the owner of the Farm and the ex-mayor of Lapusna mayoralty, Mr. Ion Bubuic (another mayor is now ruling here). In 2007, the owner of the farm, Rotary Vasile, managed to haul to the communal platform around 1000 tons of well-segregated manure. However, several farmers brought manure to the platform by their own transportation means.

To sum, all three manure managements systems are functional. In addition, the civil engineer and the RISP BDA have been elaborating the business plans which should be negotiated and approved shortly.

Promotion of environment-friendly agricultural practices and soil monitoring:
According to the contract signed in May 2007, the Soil Institute was continuing to implement the Program for testing/demonstration of environment friendly agricultural practices. To date it managed to purchase 10 items of laboratory equipment totaling 29 600 USD which have been delivered, installed and ready for chemical analyses of the soil.

Last year eight testing/demonstration plots with environment friendly agricultural practices were established in the Negrea comuna and four in Pascani. In Negrea these were: manure management (2 plots), grassed-waterways, stripcropping, nurse crops in vineyards, buffer strip, crop rotation and minimum tillage. In Pascani the following testing/demo plots were established during 2007: stripcropping, soil conservation, grassed-waterways and nurse crops in vineyards. The observations showed that conservation tillage reduces soil loss by 32%, crop rotation practice by 64% and stripcropping by 35%. However, the last two practices, that is stripcropping and crop rotation did not reduce soil loss to the allowed limit of 5-6 t/ha, therefore, it is suggested that additional anti-erosional measures be applied such as soil fissuring and use of mole-ditching machine. Additionally, nutrient losses by run-offs are 1.6 - 2.8 times lower when sowing catch crops between vine rows.

Based on the analyses of manure samples (23 in total) taken from the communal platforms from Negrea, Lapusna and Carpineni, the following recommendations could be made: in the case of field crops it is recommended to apply 20 to 60 tons of compost per hectare and in the case of trees and vineyards the Soil Institute recommends to apply 60 to 80 tons of compost per hectare.

As to *the nutrient management*, the total area used in 2007 for promoting this good agricultural practice constituted 6,845 ha of land with participation of farmers from the Negrea, Floresti, Drochia, Anenii Noi, Hincesti and Donduseni districts.

The Soil Institute also conducted several seminars intended to raise the understanding of the farmers on the benefits of using environment-friendly agricultural practices. These took place in 11 districts of Moldova in were organized upon request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and Academy of Science. As a follow up a total of 7727 farmers have uptaken at least one nutrient reduction technology on a total area of 10,230 ha.

Agro-forestry and wetland restoration: During 2007 ICAS planted another 24.5 ha of forest which makes 93.5 ha in total since project launch. These were distributed as follows: Cărpineni & Sofia – 19.5 ha and Negrea – 5 ha. In addition, forest rehabilitation works were conducted on 100 ha of land. The Institute of Forestry made the estimates of the failed saplings due to the drought that occurred last year and it reaches the value of 38.5 ha. The cost for rehabilitating this vegetation is almost 25,000 USD. This money needs to be provided in the 2008 budged.

As to *the wetland area*, repairing of the bridges have taken place; and, planting and replacement of wetland vegetation have been completed on 15 ha of land. Negotiations for prohibiting drainage of the agricultural areas adjacent to the wetland zone have come to a consensus: no works shall be launched until an environmental impact assessment is conducted and a win-win proposal is made. The “ACVAPROECT”(Acvaproject) Institute said that their would need US\$4,500 to drill in the area in order to find out what is the geological structure here. This is part of the study and it should help them make the appropriate recommendations. It is proposed that the APCP cover these expenses. Another recommendation made by ICAS is to conduct a faunistic and floristic study in the wetland area in order to evaluate the improvements in the biodiversity of the area. This study requires another 4,500 USD. This money also needs to be provided in the 2008 budget.

ICAS jointly with the ACVAPROIECT Institute took 8 water samples in the wetland area during 2007. Sampling was made during various climatic events. The results show that at the point where the Lapusnita river spills into the Prut river the concentration of nitrogen and phosphorus decreases which bespeaks of the high filtration capacity of the area.

Water Quality Monitoring: After an extensive consultation process the 2007 contract was signed between the CAPMU and Hidrometeo in October 2007. According to the contract the Hidrometeo was continuing to sample surface water at 8 monitoring sites according to the upstream-downstream and paired-watershed approach. Nine hidro-chemical and 2 hidro-biological parameters were used for evaluating water quality of the Lapusnita based on the norms for maximum allowable limits set forth by the Law on sanitary-epidemiological provision of the population.

As to the underground water monitoring, in 2006 in the pilot area seventeen wells were selected for this purpose. In 2007 Hidrometeo was continuing underground water sampling at those wells. Sixty eight samples had been taken for that purpose. However, it is too early to detect the trend in the underground water quality since very little data is available.

As to the surface water quality, two and a half years monitoring period is not enough to measure trends in water quality as a response to BMPs promoted by the project. For instance, at some monitoring sites the concentration of nitrites shows an upward trend and at others a downward trend within 2004-2007. On the other hand, the dynamics of ammonium in water indicates a decrease at most of the monitoring sites. This may be associated with the project interventions and raised public awareness in the entire pilot area. It is known that ammonium is an indicator of fresh contamination originated from manure and waste water. By removing this, pollution by ammonium decreases. Unlike nitrogen compounds the phosphorous variables indicate a more straightforward pattern. Particularly, during 2005-2006 all monitoring sites show a reduction trend in ortho-phosphates (P_PO4) and total phosphorus concentrations (P_total) in surface water, both for the main stream and for the tributaries. These facts can be linked with project's interventions as well and in addition with the precipitation pattern as rainfalls and after-rain land run-off are the main source of river contamination by phosphorous compounds. (for more information on the water quality trends see Water Quality Evaluation Report 2004-2006).

With regards to delays in purchasing the water flow equipment and the mobile phones for local operators it has been agreed for this to be done 2008. Accordingly, the mobile phone shall be purchased until January 30 and the water flow measurement equipment is to be delivered until March 20th.

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 Code was launched on November 14, 2007 with participation of 48 people. Among them were the Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources, Mr. Mihailescu, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry, Mr. Calancea, representatives of the Academy of Sciences, local authorities, specialists working for the regional agricultural departments, extension people, farmers and mass-media representatives. Both the Minister of Ecology and the Deputy Minister of Agriculture had underlined the importance of the Code in the context of the country's strategy for sustainable development of agriculture and on behalf of the GoM were very pleased with its publication. Special thanks were conveyed to all those who had contributed to its editing from both the WB and local team. The Launching Conference highlighted the need for a dissemination campaign and publishing of more copies of the CGAP. Another recommendation would be to prepare a Guide of Good Agricultural Practices.

Organic farming:

Following the study carried out on behalf of the World Bank/GEF and as part of the EC Tacis-funded Joint Environmental Programme (JEP) to Strengthen the Policy and Regulatory Capacity for Organic Agriculture in Moldova, the country has managed to fulfill many of the proposed recommendations related to approval of the food safety law and the law on organic farming; establishing of the competent authority and inspection and certification bodies; identification of key products for export etc and others.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture has requested financial support amounting to 25,000 USD for conducting: an informative seminar for organic producers, scientific institutions and district public authorities; one demonstrational seminar for representatives from the MAFI, scientific institutions, district agricultural sections, organic producers etc; a study tour in Romania (12-14 people) in order to learn from

the Romanian experience in the field; a feasibility study for development of the local market of organic products; and, for publishing a Guide for organic farmers in conversion.

PUBLIC AWARENESS AND REPLICATION STRATEGY

Selection of the Public Awareness Team has finally occurred. Two companies have reached the final stage of selection. Of the two, the Ecological Movement of Moldova has won the bid based on the highest total score reached after combined quality and cost evaluation. The Contract with the EMM has been signed and work started.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PROJECT

Overall project objective: *The project objective is to enable disadvantaged rural and peri-urban young women and men (ages 14-30) in selected regions to create / participate in activities leading to their increased socio-economic empowerment, through inclusive support for business creation and innovative, community-based service delivery.*

YSEEP specific objectives (i) increase the number of isolated and vulnerable youth (14-30) who adopt positive social practices as a result of innovative social service delivery

(ii) strengthen the capacity of local public and private (NGOS/CBOs) youth-serving providers and decision makers to reach out to the most vulnerable young women/girls and men/boys and to address their needs and interests in a participatory and integrated manner; (iii) increase the number of viable micro-enterprises own by youth (18-30) who initially faced both a lack of business development skills and exclusion from credit due to lack of material assets for collateral

During October – December 2007 various activities were performed towards the accomplishment of the objectives related to the „Youth Social-Economic Empowerment” Project (YSEEP).

Component A. Support to Civil Society Initiatives and Village Outreach

▪ The project Technical Council Meeting

The major objective of the meeting was the quality analysis of the presented intermediate reports for the 1st and 2nd Grant Lines. To reach this goal, the intermediate reports' assessment matrix was used. The reports quality has been analyzed based on the project proposals. The information in the matrix showed that the activities were performed according to the Action Plan from the Project Proposals. No major deviations were detected. The members of the Technical Council analyzed all the information from the matrix and decided to allow the transfer of disbursements to the beneficiaries that have reached the second disbursement. As for the beneficiaries that requested the last disbursement, especially the Youth Resource Centers, it was decided that monitoring field trips need to be carried out prior to the disbursement transfer.

Another subject discussed at the Technical Council Meeting was the templates for the Action Plan and the Final Report. The Action Plan contains activities and actions and timeframe for their accomplishment, the expected results, the total estimated

number of beneficiaries, gender aggregation, threats that could impede the accomplishment of planned activities and the responsible person from the project.

The template for the final report had as a basis the project proposals and the structure of the intermediate reports. The final report will contain some information presented in the project proposal: data regarding the project, description of the project, the results and the impact of the activities on the community, collaboration with the LPAs, projects sustainability, lessons learned, and recommendations etc. The Technical Council members accepted the templates for the Action Plan and the Final Report.

- **Working session with the 1st and 2nd grant line beneficiaries**

November started with a working session with the 1st and 2nd grant line beneficiaries that gathered 38 project managers. During the working session the project coordinator presented comments and recommendations to the narrative and financial reports and a template for the final report on projects implementation. The meeting was very interactive, as the grant line beneficiaries had put a lot of questions regarding various issues related to their activity.

To ensure an efficient communication, the beneficiaries were requested to submit an article with their project major accomplishments. The project beneficiaries were also requested to develop the Project Card with the projects description to ensure visibility and communication with project stakeholders. The templates for the Action Plan, Revised Budget, and the Project Card were developed by YSEEP with the purpose to facilitate the upcoming activities and ensure projects synergy.

- **Collection of Narrative Intermediate Reports**

For the 1st grant line beneficiaries, the statistical situation is the following: 18 intermediate reports were received, out of which all 18 were submitted to CAPMU for disbursement: 5 reports for the 2nd payment and 13 for the 3rd payment. The project has to receive 9 more reports: 2 reports for the 2nd payment and 7 for the 3rd payment. The project coordinator discussed with the project managers about this situation and agreed to extend the contracts with them.

For the 2nd grant line beneficiaries, the statistical situation is the following: 17 intermediate reports were received, out of which 16 were submitted to CAPMU for disbursement and 1 need to be completed. The project has to receive 1 more report.

- **Ongoing help desk support to all NGOs and Youth Resource Centres**

During the reporting period, the project Coordinator provided ongoing help desk support to 1st and 2nd Grant Line beneficiaries in issues related to intermediate reporting, changes in activity plans, budget revisions, final reporting, events organized, challenges faced, project cards development, etc.

- **Organizational activities**

The World Bank offered to procure original software for the Youth Resource Centres created with the YSEEP support. Therefore, all the 25 YRC managers were announced to provide the specifications, year of production and the amount of Computers procured for the YRC. 14 offers were provided, as several Youth Resource Centres had already procured the original software. The offers with specifications were forwarded to the World Bank.

- **Field visits**

Several monitoring and evaluation field trips were organized to the project beneficiaries.

YRC “Galantus” Falesti, Navimet

The project coordinator met the YRC manager, Mr. Adrian Gaina. The manager presented the centre and its activities. At that moment there were several youngsters working on the PC and searching in the Internet. The manager mentioned the good cooperation with the village school and the mayoralty. The future activities were also discussed as well as the YRC sustainability after the project completion. The manager suggested some changes in the upcoming activities and asked the project permission to procure sport equipment instead of furniture, given the beneficiaries’ needs. The request for procurement of sport equipment has been approved by the project coordinator and was submitted to CAPMU for the final approval.

YRC “Pro Nova”, Nisporeni

The YRC is well organized, equipped and has several rooms. The activities are in line with the reported ones. The centre is providing trainings in PC, Internet, English language courses for beginners. The YRC has good support from the rayon Education and Sport Directorate. During the monitoring visit, the project coordinator met the Head of Education and Sport Directorate and the Specialist on Youth and Sport Issues. They both highlighted the importance of the YRC for the community and their support in its further implementation of activities.

NGO “Junii” and “Clinica Salve”, Edinet

The monitoring meeting was held in both NGOs and the project coordinator managed to talk to Mr. Nicolae Samcov, the project coordinator, which is also the Specialist on Youth and Sport Issues and Mrs. Ecaterina Sorocan, manager from “Clinica Salve”. Currently the most required activities are the “School of young mother”. The NGO has run an information campaign on HIV-AIDS and STI among youth and carried out health evaluation of pupils in a series of schools in Edinet. The activities continue and more beneficiaries approach the Salve Clinic for advice and information.

NGO “Adolescentul” Singerei, Chiscareni

The trip to Chiscareni was held during the Youth Week. The project coordinator participated at the annual meeting of the National Youth Resource Centre. Representatives from the YRCs all over the country met in Chiscareni to discuss common issues and share their experience. During the meeting the best practices of Chiscareni civic initiatives were presented. The former Youth Creation Centre, now reorganized into an YRC, offers an impressive amount of leisure activities for all the children from the community. Activities vary from access to Internet, tourism, dancing, canto, cloths design, and sport activities. The youth local council is very active in Chiscareni, given the fact that it was the first one to be created in the country.

The participants at the annual meeting also had the chance to see other NGOs activities and one of them was the YSEEP 2nd grand line beneficiary - “Adolescentul”. This NGO presented its good practices for offering information services in the community. The NGO has its own facility; it is well organized and equipped. Its activities complement the YRC activities in offering information and organizing different events with local youngsters. All NGOs in the community have managed to establish excellent working relations with Local Authorities.

NGO “Mihaela”, Criuleni;

The project coordinator met the NGO manager, Mrs. Natalia Dragoman. The manager presented the NGO and its activities. The NGO changed its location to the Youth Creation Centre. It has 54 beneficiaries. Its activities are entirely focused on Gipsy community from Criuleni region. The NGOs offers a whole range of activities tailored to the youngsters’ needs and preferences. The range of activities vary from: handicraft, sewing and needle work, IT courses, support in preparing homework (for Gipsy children), courses of English Languages, music therapy, psychological support and social assistance. The NGO has very good cooperation with the Local Public

Administration. The future activities were also discussed as well as the NGO sustainability after the project completion.

NGO “Luceafarul” Balti:

The project coordinator met the NGO Manager, Mrs. Cornelia Cinciuc. The NGO activities are held at the Youth Creation Centre. The NGOs is running its activities according to the Action Plan, having 6 major areas of activity: beading, folk dances, social theatre, fine needle-work, natural souvenirs, and artistic make-up. More than 90 youngsters are attending these activities, with an average of 15 young people per activity. These young people were involved in different Christmas events and offered their handcrafts to children from Balti Municipality Hospital. The NGO activities would continue during the next year.

NGO “Onoarea si dreptul femeii contemporane” Balti

The project coordinator met the team: Mrs. Olga Patlati (NGO manager); Diana Sanduleac (trainer); and Olesea Cazacu (trainer). The NGO facilities were presented; the training room is very well equipped and offers space for more than 30 youngsters. The project team is preparing for the Job Fair to be held in a few days together with the Local Employment Agency and 10 local economic entities. The target group represents the graduate students from the Universities, Collegiums and Vocational Schools.

The project focuses on the provision of trainings on career planning, offers information on employment possibilities and facilitates the employment among youth through the Job Fair “Career Days”. More than 400 youngsters were trained on topics related to career opportunities. A Guide “First Steps in Career” was developed and disseminated among all participants and NGO visitors. The NGO is very active, having a lot of support from the LPAs, Local Employment Agency, Vocational schools, High-schools, Colleges and Universities. The NGOs is daily visited by interested youth in learning new things about employment and get informational support.

“Cutezatorii” Drochia, Hasnasenii Mari

Given the burglary that took place at the NGO “Cutezatorul”, Drochia, Hasnasenii Mari, on November 9, 2007, a field trip was organized to assess the situation of the YRC. The centre lost all the technical equipment (5 PCs and 1 copy machine) procured from YSEEP grant in the value of 39773 MDL. The police started its investigations; a penal case was open on 14 of November 2007. The project

coordinator and the CAPMU Executive Director were announced about the produced incident.

The project manager met Mr. Valeriu Varmari (NGO manager) and Mrs. Tatiana Balan (Mayor) and discussed the situation. Currently the YRC is not functioning due to the loss of equipment, but the local representatives assured that security measures will be taken to avoid such situations in the future. The mayor assured to contract a watch man during the night. The NGO manager wants to restart the NGO activity as soon as possible and given that the project has to receive the last disbursement, Mr. Varmari requested a change in the budget to be able to procure one computer for the NGO activities. Based on the assessment made and stakeholders' commitment, the project manager approved the change in the budget.

YRC "Gura Ichelului" Criuleni, Cosernita

The situation of this YRC is complex, as all activities were suspended in November 2007 when the Centre was offered another location to provide its activities and later on, the YRC's Project Coordinator left to work abroad.

Initially the YRC location was at the Cosernita village municipality. The centre had one spacious room where the technical equipment (6 computers, 1 printer, 1 fax), the furniture and the sport equipment were displayed and offered access to information and sport activities for youngsters. Due to the produced noise and unorganized activities, the YRC coordinator was suggested to change the location of the centre and another place was offered. Unfortunately, the coordinator was not willing to change the location and took all the equipment from the Municipality and up till now it is not known where it is stored.

The project coordinator went to see the situation and discussed with the Mayor of Cosernita Village. The mayor showed the former location where the YRC used to carry out its activities. The project coordinator was also shown the offered location, which is situated several hundred meters from the Municipality. The mayor and the School Director suggested that the technical equipment and sport equipment to be offered to school, therefore ensuring that village youngsters could benefit at least to some extent from this equipment. Written requests were submitted to the Project office.

The project coordinator tried to get in touch with Stanislav Sajin, the YRC project coordinator but unfortunately all attempts ended up with failures. This unfortunate situation was reported to project stakeholders. CAPMU offered to write an info note to Stanislav Sajin announcing him about the termination of the contract and that all

JSDF equipment should be returned back. Also CAPMU will make a formal request to the Ministry and Education and Youth to ask its opinion regarding the available equipment and its further use.

Component B: Inclusive Business Development for Youth Economic Empowerment

▪ Meeting with the Development Agencies (DAs)

Under the Component B „Inclusive business development for the youth economic empowerment” the YSEEP activities are focused on monitoring and the post-creation assistance to the enterprises launched by youth, during two years (2005 - 2007). During October 2007 the Activity Reports for the 2nd and 3rd Quarter were collected and assessed.

A meeting with the managers from the Development Agencies: ACA, CCA, CDR, MEGA was called for a better documentation on the activities carried out by the micro enterprises. During the meeting the following topics were discussed: the situation of the young entrepreneurs, the difficulties they encounter, the successful businesses, failures and the reason of failure, the types of consultancies provided, the monitoring & evaluation system applied, the businesses sustainability, and future perspectives, etc.

DAs representatives mentioned that the cooperation with the young entrepreneurs is continuous and productive. The consultancy relates to management, marketing, accounting, production technology. The young entrepreneurs come to agencies to ask for different information and of course, consultancy. Several successful businesses were mentioned. There is a Ltd. in Singerei rayon that produces window profiles. The turnover for August 2007 constituted 40,000.00 USD. The young entrepreneur has managed to create 12 working places and provides a salary payment for his workers of about 200-500 USD per month. The experience of another successful young business lady, who works on decorative stone, was also brought into discussion. She has managed to be very successful. Another example constitutes a successful business in the field of car service provision; the business is developing, as a new shop for selling parts was recently opened.

Some young entrepreneurs do encounter difficulties in their activities. An example on Internet services providers was given. Licensed software is extremely expensive; therefore the young entrepreneurs try to find out ways to settle this issue.

Unfortunately there are 2 cases of business failure: one business in the field of car service provision – the reason of its fall down served the unjustified verifications from the local authorities, and the other business, active in the field of agriculture, failed due to this summer drought.

The DAs mentioned that launching of partnership financial-banking programs that would offer preferential credits for the small enterprise development would be very appropriate. It was also mentioned how important is to involve the youth in business, as this serves as an incentive for them to become more active in the community, establish relations with other partners, LPAs, benefit from specialized trainings.

As regards the monitoring & evaluation system, the DAs mentioned that a continuous financial monitoring and credit disbursement is being performed. At the moment, the credit disbursements are done according to the timeframe, without deviations. New created work places, contributions to the social fund, the level of salary payment, the relations with the commercial banks serve as enterprises performance indicators.

- **Presentation of economic component at GUAM Youth Forum**

During 16-17 November the Republic of Moldova hosted the GUAM Youth Forum that gathered representatives from Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and the Republic of Moldova (14 people). The Republic of Lithuania and Estonia (3 representatives) jointed the GUAM Youth Forum, as observers. The delegations discussed a series of social and economic issues, such as education, employment, and science. The young representatives shared opinions, experience and suggested recommendations on discussed topics and a forum resolution was developed.

The GUAM representatives were also introduced the YSEEP experience on youth economic empowerment. The project coordinator presented the economic component, having described the process of potential candidates' selection, trainings received, the role of the Development Agencies, the types of businesses created, employment, and post-creation assistance. The presentation raised a lot of questions from the audience and interest in this model of youth entrepreneurship. Handouts with Power Point Presentation were disseminated among participants.

- **Development of the Final Report Template for the post creation assistance provided by the Development Agencies and collection of the final reports.**

A Final Template Report has been developed with the purpose of summarizing the most important achievements during the post-creation assistance. The Report

focuses on the following issues: categories of provided consultancy, Monitoring and Evaluation, beneficiaries' situation at the end of 4Q 2007 (sales volume and summary of current situation). The situation with the working places created (initially and currently) and the average salaries at the beginning and at the moment would also be reflected. Another issue to be revealed in the Final Report would be the current situation of the investment credits reimbursement. The reports will also contain the businesses sustainability and the challenges faced by the young entrepreneurs, as well as the final conclusions and recommendations. The Development Agencies were provided with the report templates and as agreed will submit the Final Report in January 2008.

▪ **Outline of the Final Reports**

The most frequent consultancies provided were on topics related to Marketing/Sales, Management and Finance / Accounting. Beyond consultancy, the Development Officers conducted systematic monitoring of the businesses.

The beneficiaries' situation evaluated every year, therefore from the 143 businesses initially created, 139 are active at the moment, which represents 97,2% from the total number of enterprises. Almost all entrepreneurs developed their businesses, increased sales, created new jobs and raised salaries as well as enhanced their technical capacities. 49 entrepreneurs already reimbursed their bank loans and many of them already applied for new credits to procure assets. The number of new working places created increased with 77 jobs compared to 277 working places initially created and 354 at the moment. The majority of employed staff is youngsters, namely 254 boys and 100 girls. The average salary per month constitutes 1340 MDL compared to 898 MDL in 2005. The majority of created businesses are successfully running their activities and this represents a sign of their sustainability.

Component C: Gender Capacity Building and Mainstreaming

During the reporting period the project coordinator drafted the TOR for an international expert to provide the Training of Trainers on Gender issues. The main objectives of the TOT would be to strengthen the local / national trainers' capacities in Gender issues and ensure equal employment opportunities for girls/women and boys/men. Therefore, a Training of approximately 20 local / national trainers is envisaged to be conducted. The TOR will be fine-tuned and the procurement services of international consultancy services will be launched during the first months of 2008, according to the project Action Plan.

Component D: Youth Driven Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Activities to be carried out within this component will be held during 2008.

Component E: Youth Regional Focus Points for Grant management and Audit

The TOR for 5 regional experts in Monitoring & Evaluation of JSDF social projects was developed. The regional consultants to be contracted will ensure an efficient monitoring and evaluation of the projects financed within the social component of the Youth Socio-Economic Empowerment Project.

The regional consultants will be responsible for:

- Fine-tuning the monitoring and evaluation system of the YRCs' activities and services provision based on the Implementation Guide of the Minimum Quality Standards for Youth Resource Centres;
- Collecting all base line data and current indicators for the Monitoring & Evaluation System;
- Ensuring ongoing communication with projects' management, staff and beneficiaries as well as participation in their activities and trainings to be held;
- Conducting evaluation meetings with YRCs management based on the achievements of the trainings held and minimum quality standards applied;

According to planned activities, several TORs for contracting a Logistical Company, a Communication Officer, and an Advertising Agency were drafted and submitted to project stakeholders for revision and approval.

- **Synergy Meeting with IOM**

With the purpose of ensuring synergy among projects, the YSEEP met OIM representatives. Mr. Ghenadie Cretu, the Project Coordinator presented the IOM project on Remittances. The project funded by the European Commission is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Economy and Trade of the Republic of Moldova. The project will contribute to improving the normative and regulatory framework for the implementation of policies aiming to maximize economic gains from migrant remittances to develop small and medium business and ensure economic growth. Therefore, the synergy of these two projects in the context of youth entrepreneurship, involvement of former migrants in economic activities, and investment of remittances in business development constitutes common objectives.

Given the fact that the YSEEP envisages to carry out a Feasibility Study on Socio-Economic Youth Empowerment, the OIM offered its openness to provide some input on migration and remittances issues in the draft questionnaire to be applied in this assessment. The questionnaire is in the process of development and IOM experience will be much appreciated. Moreover, the IOM suggested their support in mentioning the YSEEP in the upcoming information campaigns.

- **Meeting with Anatol Gobjila, World Bank**

The Project Coordinator met the World Bank coordinator of the YSEEP, Mr. Anatol Gobjila. The project activities, results and issues faced were presented. All supporting documents were also provided. Organizational and reporting issues were also discussed and it was agreed that monthly narrative reports will be submitted to the WB. There is no strict template for the reports and action plans, therefore it was agreed to develop templates based on projects peculiarities that would ensure efficient planning and reporting.

Due to the changes produced at the level of Ministry management, Mr. Gobjila recommended to update the nominal lists of the Technical and Coordination Councils and spread the information to the project stakeholders.

- **Meeting with Minister of Education and Youth**

The Project Coordinator had a meeting with the Minister of Education and Youth, Mrs. Victor Tvircun. Mr. Ion Ceban was also present. The project activities, accomplishments and issues were presented during the meeting. Questions regarding the level of disbursement for the 1st and 2nd Grant line beneficiaries and the situation on the economic component were asked.

- **Study Visit to Lithuania**

Based on the signed agreement between the Ministry of Education and Youth of the Republic of Moldova and the Secretary of the State Council of Youth Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania on March 23, 2006, a Study Visit on „Exchange of good practice examples in youth issues: Organization Structures and the Legal Framework in the field of youth” was held. The Moldovan delegation met representatives of youth structures and youth organizations, such as: the parliamentary commission for Youth and Sport, The Department of Youth Affairs under the Ministry of Social Security and Labor, the Agency for International Youth Cooperation (implementing the Youth in Action), Association of Local Youth Coordinators, Lithuanian Youth Council, Kaisiadorys Municipality and the Youth Organizations. All the meetings were

extremely useful, interesting, and dynamic and served as a good background for experience exchange between youth policies in Moldova and Lithuania.

The project coordinator introduced the YSEEP activities during all the meetings with the purpose to present the Moldovan experience of the Youth Resource Centres and the businesses created and managed by youth. The Lithuanian experience in these fields was also shared. The Lithuanian Government Programme for 2006-2008 seeks to encourage youth entrepreneurship and reduce unemployment as well as support cultural and educational activities among youth. At the moment the Youth Entrepreneurship in Lithuania is focused more on social issues rather than on economic aspect. There are also Business Information Centres in the country and they offer consultancy and advice to young people, training courses and consultations on business development.

There are also Youth Centres that provide a broad range of services, such as: leisure activities, psychological and information support to youngsters, access to Internet. The Lithuanian Youth centres are not offering such a big package of services as Moldovan centres do. They are focused on limited services that cover a specific target group. The Lithuanian representatives expressed their strong willingness to see the Moldovan YRCs experience and apply it in their country.

The output of the study visit resulted in drafting an Action Plan for 2008 that stipulated a range of activities to be implemented by both Moldovan and Lithuanian Youth Departments and also included experience exchange on youth socio-economic empowerment.

- **Action plan updated and the project budget revised for 2008. Approval of the Action Plan and the Budget by the Project Technical Council**

The project Action Plan for 2008 was updated based on the project Operational Manual and Ministry of Education and Youth priorities. The Action Plan will focus on provision of assistance in strengthening project beneficiaries' capacities. The project envisages continuing to provide grant assistance to the 1st grant line beneficiaries, and provide small grants under the 3rd grant line to strengthen Local Youth Councils capacities to organize different youth related activities, such as social entrepreneurship and partnership activities with LPAs for the implementation of the Local Youth Strategies and the Local Youth Action Plans.

The project also intends to strengthen the capacities of Youth Resource Centres through specific modules of trainings in order to be able to apply the Minimum Quality Standards for the Youth Resource Centres. The Youth Resource Centres

representatives will benefit from trainings in organizational development and partnership, community participation and outreach activities, communication, sustainability, Monitoring and Evaluation, gender and career planning. Moreover, the JSDF financed projects will be monitored and evaluated on continuous basis and the monitoring and evaluation indicators will be collected for the Monitoring Information System.

Having as purpose to create 30 LYCs, the project intends to organize training sessions for the initiative groups and a summer school for the newly created LYCs. The capacities of the LPAs, MEY, and National Resource Centre of Youth Workers' will be strengthened through trainings on participatory monitoring and evaluation of Local Youth Strategies and Youth Activities. Around 20 local and national trainers will be trained on gender issues that further on will transfer their knowledge and train the YRCs representatives on gender issues and equal employment opportunities for boys and girls.

The project communication will be focused on three major aspects: project social component, information campaign on entrepreneurship and national campaign on professional orientation. A project strategy and an Action Plan will have as major outputs to be developed: TV and Radio spots, programs, production of visibility materials, and elaboration of documentary movies on social and economic component, and success stories, etc. The project will also provide 2 hot lines targeted to advice and information on social services and entrepreneurship and professional orientation.

The draft Action Plan and Budget for 2008 was discussed in detail with the Technical Council. The TC members provided comments and suggestions regarding the proposed plan. The plan was assessed as good, however the Deputy Minister suggested reviewing the Draft Action Plan in January 2008, after the Youth Department Action Plan for 2008 is fine-tuned and approved by the Minister. Another Technical Working Session will be arranged.

ANNEXES

NUMĂRUL DE SERVICII ȘI FORMA LOR DE PRESTARE, REȚEAUA ACSA, Anual 2007

Anexa RAS 1

Nr	Prestatorul de servicii	Consultații verbale				Consultații în scris				Vizite				Mese rotunde				Intruniri				Seminare				TOTAL
		tehn	juridic	market	econ	tehn	juridic	market	econ	tehn	juridic	market	econ	tehn	juridic	market	econ	tehn	juridic	market	econ	tehn	juridic	market	econ	
1	Anenii Noi	3860	1027	1396	1366	17	0	0	2	526	121	110	124	0	0	0	0	11	10	4	7	56	6	1	7	8651
2	Basarabasca	1029	352	180	114	169	15	18	9	347	17	12	12	49	17	6	8	50	13	8	9	22	4	3	6	2469
3	Bălți	5705	1133	1109	869	16	2	0	33	429	50	47	38	10	1	0	9	89	22	18	15	29	0	0	13	9637
4	Cahul	3064	251	698	326	98	4	4	2	865	9	37	23	118	5	8	5	33	4	11	1	86	2	1	8	5663
5	Căinari	1992	509	650	362	21	2	3	5	431	36	52	38	11	4	5	15	42	24	25	9	69	5	2	16	4328
6	Călărași	2581	584	1402	499	0	0	0	2	528	31	78	94	0	6	18	7	49	14	17	11	58	5	4	24	6012
7	Cantemir	2493	545	648	458	0	0	0	0	775	25	32	47	3	7	76	24	33	12	12	23	176	17	1	36	5443
8	Căușeni	2658	548	1206	875	29	2	4	2	544	28	30	36	4	3	4	11	28	13	19	15	105	5	9	26	6204
9	Cimișlia	1570	610	758	616	0	0	0	0	343	58	44	32	35	17	8	10	38	22	18	16	90	16	0	3	4304
10	Comrat	1625	523	702	175	106	22	30	21	280	44	57	23	105	22	12	20	5	1	6	4	31	4	3	3	3824
11	Cruleni	3281	569	626	434	62	0	5	3	417	7	10	11	131	21	6	12	6	2	6	0	152	3	1	19	5784
12	Dondușeni	2298	137	1335	407	2	2	1	6	634	11	40	22	4	2	1	3	65	9	15	12	86	2	2	22	5118
13	Drochia	1786	480	592	561	3	0	1	0	273	3	3	5	64	64	61	51	49	13	18	13	73	1	1	15	4130
14	Edineț	2328	419	1264	558	0	0	0	2	552	22	23	17	46	43	28	45	68	29	17	25	72	4	2	18	5582
15	Fălești	1243	221	215	219	0	0	0	0	583	54	82	88	40	9	9	18	25	12	14	15	89	1	1	17	2955
16	Glodeni	3169	1095	1163	1233	31	1	8	14	352	79	124	88	2	21	2	5	41	28	26	27	108	5	0	47	7669
17	Hincești	2451	754	1051	855	31	7	7	12	256	64	70	63	48	35	29	44	26	21	12	21	57	2	3	18	5937
18	Ialoveni	4427	711	563	896	10	1	0	0	808	67	27	43	26	12	5	11	24	4	4	5	48	0	0	2	7694
19	Leova	1957	356	807	291	76	14	14	14	412	15	12	14	29	18	10	21	8	2	2	2	39	3	0	10	4126
20	Nisporeni	1242	943	976	995	1	0	0	0	356	218	231	200	2	3	2	6	50	54	56	56	41	7	1	22	5462
21	Orhei	2695	576	828	494	26	1	0	1	729	18	29	29	6	66	51	64	29	19	19	26	79	4	3	17	5809
22	Ocnîța	2224	621	1121	874	53	2	6	4	663	28	87	63	9	15	12	7	66	19	14	22	107	0	2	26	6045
23	Rezina	1044	354	504	272	36	12	2	2	621	87	117	110	24	13	3	12	89	33	32	36	73	12	0	9	3497
24	Sîngerei	2504	502	711	304	75	10	6	3	914	76	86	72	30	12	32	20	40	8	7	11	55	8	4	17	5507
25	Șoldănești	1259	328	901	427	27	9	24	62	542	16	99	13	16	52	7	61	51	24	23	26	84	7	4	12	4074
26	Soroca	3609	620	1038	445	1	0	0	0	410	6	1	10	213	95	83	105	108	18	24	21	27	7	1	13	6855
27	Ștefan Vodă	2910	624	1332	818	71	1	4	4	486	69	80	79	7	13	11	22	34	20	20	21	103	10	7	24	6770
28	Strășeni	1126	550	396	384	7	7	7	6	519	6	5	7	71	65	49	42	78	34	32	30	64	4	3	14	3506
29	Taraclia	1287	406	499	361	36	16	0	3	679	20	48	28	99	34	28	33	73	10	23	11	18	3	0	5	3720
30	Ungheni	2368	419	514	385	22	6	0	2	992	82	108	75	26	4	6	5	87	25	16	18	35	0	1	14	5210
31	Ceadr Lunga	1765	763	893	430	49	28	11	18	338	131	194	144	99	48	39	42	9	5	3	8	26	9	2	16	5070
32	Briceni	1461	261	333	215	0	2	0	16	574	80	95	40	62	3	3	11	35	22	29	15	63	2	1	13	3336
33	Rîșcani	4458	456	753	539	61	0	5	14	634	1	1	1	5	2	1	0	69	14	11	14	47	7	1	11	7105
34	Telenești	1719	330	573	247	71	10	12	57	620	73	37	19	180	74	43	54	87	33	17	18	18	1	0	7	4300
35	Florești	3431	486	514	462	14	0	0	0	669	19	20	14	16	25	17	47	70	20	25	29	81	5	1	34	5999
	TOTAL	84619	19063	28251	18766	1221	176	172	319	19101	1671	2128	1722	1590	831	675	850	1665	613	603	592	2367	171	65	564	187795

FORMA DE PRESTARE ȘI NUMĂRUL BENEFICIARILOR, REȚEAUA ACSA, Anual 2007

Anexa RAS 2

Nr	Prestatorul de servicii	Consultații verbale	Beneficiari	Consultații în scris	Beneficiari	Vizite	Beneficiari	Mese rotunde	Beneficiari	Discuții	Beneficiari	Seminare	Beneficiari	Unit	Ore	Total persoane conform registrului listelor	Au venit o singură dată	Au venit mai multe ori	Total beneficiari
1	Anenii Noi	7649	6653	19	19	881	4419	0	0	32	159	70	1652	8651	8635	14100	12092	829	12902
2	Basarabasca	1675	1693	211	222	388	1274	80	721	80	353	35	615	2469	4663	4887	4059	814	4878
3	Bălți	8816	7659	51	51	564	2029	20	199	144	537	42	758	9637	8446	12642	9931	1304	11233
4	Cahul	4339	3471	108	141	934	2617	136	1220	49	187	97	1510	5663	8570	11004	7856	1271	9146
5	Căinari	3513	3230	31	85	557	2507	35	332	100	467	92	1418	4328	6164	8550	7737	497	8039
6	Călărași	5066	4736	2	2	731	2341	31	202	91	399	91	1628	6012	7675.5	9698	8974	331	9308
7	Cantemir	4144	5272	0	0	879	5525	110	1707	80	536	230	5990	5443	10980	19149	19020	130	19030
8	Căușeni	5287	4749	37	36	638	3731	22	210	75	538	145	2034	6204	8060	13087	10205	1252	11298
9	Cimișlia	3554	3063	0	0	477	2238	70	767	94	503	109	2497	4304	6621	9185	7892	682	9068
10	Comrat	3025	2986	179	200	404	1107	159	862	16	67	41	509	3824	5605	5995	5293	571	5731
11	Criuleni	4910	4606	70	68	445	1924	170	1283	14	82	175	2032	5784	8981	10396	9716	406	9995
12	Dondușeni	4177	4135	11	11	707	2478	10	132	101	555	112	1869	5118	7614	9251	9109	72	9180
13	Drochia	3419	2825	4	4	284	303	240	1639	93	402	90	1705	4130	6378	7698	6032	914	6878
14	Edineț	4569	4225	2	2	614	3306	162	1938	139	812	96	1602	5582	8022	11711	10811	1100	11885
15	Fălești	1898	1851	0	0	807	2244	78	538	66	275	108	1516	2957	6738	6574	6371	254	6424
16	Glodeni	6660	5828	54	53	643	2124	30	236	122	461	160	1367	7669	7984	10942	9415	655	10069
17	Hincești	5111	4565	57	57	453	2523	156	1850	80	494	80	1699	5937	7522	11847	10567	614	11188
18	Ialoveni	6597	5917	11	11	945	3329	54	502	37	260	50	1113	7694	8428	12035	10474	808	11132
19	Leova	3411	3225	118	163	453	2554	78	878	14	69	52	930	4126	5371	8244	7454	415	7819
20	Nisporeni	4156	3837	1	1	1005	3986	13	97	216	835	71	1494	5462	7507	10928	9579	671	10250
21	Orhei	4593	4335	28	113	805	4478	187	2090	93	635	103	2159	5809	8611	14342	13292	542	13810
22	Ocnîța	4840	4569	65	67	841	2209	43	583	121	657	135	2425	6045	8240	10762	9834	466	10510
23	Rezina	2174	2126	52	61	935	2986	52	619	190	962	94	2048	3497	7811	8957	8662	143	8802
24	Sîngerei	4021	3766	94	438	1148	4789	94	512	66	350	84	1452	5507	8716	12011	10833	695	11307
25	Șoldănești	2915	2826	122	146	670	3322	136	1569	124	681	107	2130	4074	7981	11082	10227	415	10674
26	Soroca	5712	4611	1	1	427	2210	496	3442	171	736	48	1066	6855	8408	14136	9075	3015	12066
27	Ștefan Vodă	5684	5092	80	116	714	3039	53	495	95	479	144	2194	6770	8306	12203	9284	1231	11415
28	Strășeni	2456	2261	27	27	537	2455	227	2276	174	710	85	1675	3506	7422	10180	8509	850	9404
29	Taraclia	2553	2504	55	67	775	3006	194	1128	117	424	26	456	3720	7076	8049	7121	464	7585
30	Ungheni	3686	3439	30	31	1257	5080	41	243	146	624	50	829	5210	8262	11087	9780	553	10246
31	Ceadîr Lunga	3851	3393	106	106	807	3916	228	2724	25	127	53	1227	5070	8617	12085	10982	525	11493
32	Briceni	2270	2163	18	18	789	3994	79	622	101	552	79	1334	3336	6494	9073	8328	374	8683
33	Rîșcani	6206	4915	80	86	637	885	8	50	108	363	66	968	7105	7719	8640	5958	1346	7267
34	Telenești	2869	2847	150	193	749	3306	351	2865	155	1174	26	700	4300	9021	10843	10610	164	11085
35	Florești	4893	4511	14	14	722	4429	105	1070	144	904	121	1977	5999	8321.5	14070	11890	1059	12905
	TOTAL	150699	137884	1888	2610	24622	102663	3948	35601	3473	17369	3167	56578	187797	270970	375443	326972	25432	352705

Informație despre implementarea contractelor de prestare a serviciilor speciale în anul 2007

Nr. Contractului	Prestatorul de servicii	Obiectul contractului	Numele și prenumele beneficiarului	Localitatea	Raionul	Telefon	Despre executare
1	Nisporeni, Călărași, Rezina, Taraclia, Cidâr-Lunga	Particularitățile producerii fructelor și pomușoarelor în condițiile anului 2007	Producătorii de fructe și pomușoare din raioanele numite conform listelor participanților				Executat
2	Anenii Noi, Criuleni, Orhei, Strașeni, Cahul	Particularitățile producerii fructelor și pomușoarelor în condițiile anului 2007	Producătorii de fructe și pomușoare din raioanele numite conform listelor participanților				Executat
3	Căușeni, Ialoveni, Râșcani, Edineț, Ocnița, Glodeni, Fălești, Ungheni	Particularitățile producerii fructelor și pomușoarelor în condițiile anului 2007	Producătorii de fructe și pomușoare din raioanele numite conform listelor participanților				Executat
4	Sângerei, Drochia, Soroca, Florești, Șoldănești, Telenești	Particularitățile producerii fructelor și pomușoarelor în condițiile anului 2007	Producătorii de fructe și pomușoare din raioanele numite conform listelor participanților				Executat
5	AO"Centru-Prim-Agro" Anenii Noi	Tehnologia de cultivare a ardeiului dulce la irigarea prin picurare	Gheorghe Sirbu	s. Roșcana	Anenii Noi	69212627	Executat
59	AO"Centru-Prim-Agro" Anenii Noi	Creșterea ciupercilor în condiții adaptate	Barabaș Raisa	s. Bulboaca	Anenii Noi	(265) 48 0 14	Executat
6	AO"Inform Agro-BS" Basarabeasca	Întreținerea și reproducerea iepurilor în condiții de casă	Tudor Bordan	s. Bașcalia	Basarabeasca	69213293	Executat
7	Centrul Inițiativelor Private din Bălți	Implementarea tehnologiei moderne la cultivarea caisului	Iurii Toacă	s.Glingeni	Bălți	mob.79188702	Executat
8	OO"Agroconsultant" Briceni	Tehnologia de cultivare a legumelor ecologice în gospodăria țărănească	Lilian Borodachi	s.Hlina	Briceni	(247) 67 2 45	Executat
9	AO"ASIA" Cahul	Creșterea răsadului de legume în solarii și producerea legumelor timpurii	Dimov Iacob	com Cucoara	Cahul	(299) 51 5 04	Executat
69	AO"ASIA" Cahul	Fondarea unei mini ferme de reproducere a porcinelor de rasă	Mihail Vrabie	s.Taraclia de Salcie	Cahul	(299) 78 4 55	Executat
10	AO"Fermer Agroinform" Cantemir	Cultivarea căpșunului la irigarea prin picurare	Griciniuc Alexandra	s.Sadîc	Cantemir	mob.79286871	Executat
11	AO"Fermer Agroinform" Cantemir	Implementarea tehnologiei de întreținere și reproducere a albinelor	Cazacov Georgeta	s.Haraghiș	Cantemir	(273) 63 2 34	Executat
65	AO"Consult – InfoAgro" Căinari	Întreținerea și reproducerea taurinelor pentru lapte	Braga Andrei	s. Cîrnățeni	Căinari	(277) 74 2 23	Executat
12	AO"Consult – InfoAgro" Căinari	Cultivarea legumelor la irigarea prin picurare	Iurii Cojocar	s.Baimaclia	Căinari	(277) 92 5 30	Executat
13	AO"Agroconsultant" Călărași	Creșterea răsadului de legume în palete și producerea legumelor timpurii	Iurie Iurcu	s.Buda	Călărași	(244) 61 3 61	Executat
14	AO"Service Agroinform" Căușeni	Implementarea tehnologiei de creștere a ciupercilor în condiții adaptate	Dumitru Margarint	s.Hajimus	Căușeni	(243) 58 2 56	Executat
15	AO"Service Agroinform" Căușeni	Cultivarea căpșunului în gospodăria țărănească	Iacob Mungiu	s. Plop-Știubei	Căușeni	(243) 59 2 18	Executat
16	Centrul de Informare și Consultanță „Dialog” Ciadîr-Lunga	Întreținerea și reproducerea peștelui în eleșteu	Constantin Gaidarji	s.Baurci	Ciadîr Lunga	(291) 32 2 70	Executat
17	Centrul de Informare și Consultanță „Dialog” Ciadîr-Lunga	Creșterea ciupercilor în condiții adaptate	Vladimir Anastasov	or.Ciadîr-Lunga	Ciadîr Lunga	(291) 21 2 17	Executat
18	OO"Bugeack-Consult"	Cultivarea tomatelor în seră la irigarea prin picurare	Andrei Bolgar	or.Comrat	Comrat	(298) 26 5 63	Executat
19	AO"Criul-Fermier" Criuleni	Creșterea garoafelor, crizantemelor și trandafirilor în sere	Valentina Paladi	s.Cruclic	Criuleni	(248) 66 5 25	Executat

20	AO"Criul-Fermier" Criuleni	Tehnologia de producere, prelucrare și păstrare a cepei comune	Ion Răbdău	s.Măscăuți	Criuleni	(248) 64 3 78	Executat
72	AO"Criul-Fermier" Criuleni	Fondarea și întreținerea unei plantații de nuc cu soiuri productive	Mihail Sclifos	or. Criuleni	Criuleni	(248) 22 0 60	Executat
21	OO"Agroconsultant" Dondușeni	Cultivarea legumelor în sol protejat folosind irigarea prin picurare	Vladimir Costașco	s.Plop	Dondușeni	(251) 71 3 42	Executat
22	AO"Consult-Service" Drochia	Înființarea unui atelier de confecționare a mobilei în gospodăria țărănească	Josanu Sergiu	s.Chetrosu	Drochia	(252) 54 8 74	Executat
23	AO"Consult-Service" Drochia	Cultivarea legumelor în câmp deschis la irigarea prin microaspersiune	Șestovschi Ion	s.Nicoreni	Drochia	(252) 37 3 50	Executat
24	AO"Consult-Service" Drochia	Creșterea și întreținerea ovinelor de rasă Karacul	Dascăl Eugen	s. Drochia	Drochia	(252) 44 4 76	Executat
63	AO"Agroext" Edineț	Întreținerea și reproducerea taurinelor pentru lapte	Leonid Platon	s.Volodeni	Edineț	(246) 61 2 63	Executat
25	AO"Agroext" Edineț	Fondarea unei mini ferme pentru reproducerea iepurilor de casă	Eugen Buruiană	com.Parcova	Edineț	(246) 77 2 00	Executat
62	AO"Centrul de Consultăție agricolă din Fălești"	Întreținerea și reproducerea ovinelor de rasă Karacul	Grigore Boubătrîn	s.Călinești	Fălești	(259) 61 3 27	Executat
26	AO"Centrul de Consultăție agricolă din Fălești"	Cultivarea legumelor în sol deschis la irigarea prin picurare	Eugen Ciobanu	s.Ilenuța	Fălești	(259) 68 1 77	Executat
27	OO Centrul local de extensiune "Tamir" Florești	Creșterea ciupercilor în condiții adaptate	Valeriu Postolachi	s. Vărvăreuca	Florești	(250) 20 3 32	Executat
28	OO Centrul local de extensiune "Tamir" Florești	Producerea materialului săditor pomicol cu calități biologice avansate	Nistor Ixari	s.Sevirova	Florești	(250) 42 2 18	Executat
58	OO Centrul local de extensiune "Tamir" Florești	Întreținerea și reproducerea ovinelor de rasă Karacul	Ion Bogdan	s.Rădulenii Vechi	Florești	(250) 46 3 78	Executat
29	AO"Centrul de Consultanță și Școlarizare în Agricultură" Glodeni	Cultivarea căpșunului în gospodăria țărănească	Ira Condrea	s.Dușmani	Glodeni	(249) 74 5 86	Executat
30	AO"Centrul de Consultanță și Școlarizare în Agricultură" Glodeni	Creșterea răsadei de legume și producerea legumelor timpurii în sol protejat	Vasilii Pogor	s.Hîjdieni	Glodeni	(249) 56 5 18	Executat
31	AO"Hîncești-Inform"	Întreținerea și reproducerea iepurilor în condiții de casă	Mihail Dragomir	s.Bobeica	Hîncești	(269) 56 6 17	Executat
32	AO"Hîncești-Inform"	Implementarea tehnologiei de întreținere și reproducere a albinelor	Vasile Sirbu	s.Minjir	Hîncești	(269) 76 6 97	Executat
33	Centrul de Extensiune"Agroinform" Ialoveni	Fondarea unei mini ferme de întreținere și reproducere a iepurilor de casă	Adrian Luca	or.Ialoveni	Ialoveni	mob. 69195611	Executat
34	Centrul de Extensiune"Agroinform" Ialoveni	Implementarea tehnologiei de cultivare a legumelor la irigarea prin picurare	Mihail Cioară	s.Mileștii Mici	Ialoveni	(268) 68 4 07	Executat
66	Centrul de Extensiune"Agroinform" Ialoveni	Întreținerea și reproducerea taurinelor pentru lapte	Ion Afanasie	s.Zimbreni	Ialoveni	(268) 57 2 30	Executat
35	AO"Colina" Nisporeni	Cultivarea căpșunului și arbuștilor fructiferi în gospodăria țărănească	Sergiu Izbaș	s.Marinici	Nisporeni	(264) 44 4 63	Executat
36	AO"Colina" Nisporeni	Creșterea și reproducerea iepurilor în condiții de casă	Gheorghe Petic	s.Milești	Nisporeni	(264) 40 2 93	Executat
37	OO"Centrul Teritorial de extensiune NGO" Ocnița	Cultivarea cartofului la consum cu aplicarea irigației prin picurare	Alexandru Grinco	com. Corestauți	Ocnița	(271) 94 1 67	Executat
38	OO"Centrul Teritorial de extensiune NGO" Ocnița	Cultivarea legumelor în câmp deschis la irigarea prin aspersiune	Anatolii Gumeniuc	s.Rujnița	Ocnița	(271) 75 3 07	Executat
39	OO"Centrul Teritorial de extensiune NGO" Ocnița	Prelucrarea lemnului și confecționarea obiectelor din lemn	Leonid Munteanu	s.Hădărăuți	Ocnița	(271) 93 7 20	Executat
70	OO"Centrul Teritorial de extensiune NGO" Ocnița	Întreținerea și reproducerea bovinelor	Nicolai Galemba	s.Bîrnova	Ocnița	(271) 54 4 20	Executat

40	AO"Agroinfo Service Orhei"	Crearea unei mini ferme de întreținere și reproducere a prepelițelor	Nicolai Șova	s.Zahoreni	Orhei	(235) 50 6 77	Executat
41	AO"Agroinfo Service Orhei"	Fondarea și întreținerea unei plantații de nuc cu soiuri productive	Dorin Zghibartă	s.Morozeni	Orhei	(235) 57 3 01	Executat
42	AO"Agroinfo Service Orhei"	Întreținerea și reproducerea iepurilor în condiții de casă	Țurcan Valeriu	s.Mitoc	Orhei	(235) 41 3 34	Executat
61	AO"Agroinfo Service Orhei"	Întreținerea și reproducerea ovinelor de rasă Karacul	Valentin Creciun	s.Morozeni	Orhei	(235) 57 2 00	Executat
43	AO" Nistru AgriConsult" Rezina	Cultivarea ardeiului la irigarea prin picurare	Anatolii Soltan	s.Cuizovca	Rezina	(254) 46 3 64	Executat
64	AO" Nistru AgriConsult" Rezina	Întreținerea și reproducerea peștelui în eleșteu	Valeriu Burjacovschi	s.Horodiște	Rezina	(254) 92 4 80	Executat
44	AO"Agroinform Rîșcani"	Tehnologia de cultivare a legumelor în sol protejat	Ion Ilașciuc	s.Aluniș	Rîșcani	(256) 61 2 01	Executat
45	AO"Agroinform Rîșcani"	Creșterea ciupercilor în condiții adaptate	Țibuleac Ion	or.Rîșcani	Rîșcani	(256) 28 8 45	Executat
46	AO" Uniunea Fermierilor Privati din Singerei"	Creșterea ciupercilor în condiții adaptate	Gheorghe Turtureanu	s.Chișcăreni	Singerei	(262) 41 2 90	Executat
47	AO" Uniunea Fermierilor Privati din Singerei"	Creșterea și reproducerea peștelui în eleșteu	Teodor Bajura	s.Biliceni Vechi	Singerei	(262) 33 4 58	Executat
48	Asociația obștească "Astagro" Strășeni	Producerea ciupercilor în condiții adaptate	Maria Codreanu	s.Recea	Strășeni	(237) 41 3 85	Executat
49	AO" SORAGROINFORM" Soroca	Confecționarea obiectelor din nuiele de salcie	Ala Ciumac	s.Egoreni	Soroca	(230) 93 8 83	Executat
71	AO" SORAGROINFORM" Soroca	Dezvoltarea turizmului rural	Mihail Zubatii	s.Parcani	Soroca	mob. 069239231	Executat
50	AO"Agro Farmer Consult" Șoldănești	Prelucrarea lemnului și confecționarea produselor din lemn în condiții rurale	Ion Colin	s.Pohoarna	Șoldănești	(272) 47 2 13	Executat
51	AO"Agro Farmer Consult" Șoldănești	Crearea unei mini ferme de creștere a prepelițelor	Ion Lazăr	s.Cotiujenii Mari	Șoldănești	(272) 74 1 69	Executat
67	AO"Agro Farmer Consult" Șoldănești	Tehnologia de cultivare a legumelor timpurii cu aplicarea agrilului	Ion Burez	s.Zahorna	Șoldănești	(272) 48 2 34	Executat
60	AO"Agroasistența" Ștefan Vodă	Întreținerea și reproducerea ovinelor în condițiile gospodăriei țărănești	Mihail Curmei	s.Feștelița	Ștefan Vodă	(242) 44 4 54	Executat
52	AO"Agroasistența" Ștefan Vodă	Confecționarea costumelor naționale și obiectelor de artizanat	Galina Mărinescu	s.Carahasani	Ștefan Vodă	(242) 42 3 76	Executat
53	AO"Agroasistența" Ștefan Vodă	Producerea materialului săditor decorativ în containere	Ruslan Dombrov	s.Tudora	Ștefan Vodă	(242) 53 1 80	Executat
54	AO"Agroconsultant" Taraclia	Cultivarea legumelor timpurii în seră	Dmitrii Vinodeț	s.Musait	Taraclia	(294) 52 2 47	Executat
55	ONG "PRESCONS AGRO Telenești"	Creșterea răsadului și cultivarea legumelor timpurii în seră	Anatolie Rabei	s.Sărătenii Vechi	Telenești	(258) 73 2 17	Executat
56	ONG "PRESCONS AGRO Telenești"	Întreținerea și reproducerea a iepurilor de casă	Gheorghe Trofimov	s.Țințăreni	Telenești	nu are	Executat
68	Centrul de Consultanță și Școlarizare în Agricultură Ungheni	Fondarea unei mini ferme de reproducere a porcinelor de rasă	Dumitru Cepoi	s.Bumbăta	Ungheni	(236) 44 5 07	Executat
57	Centrul de Consultanță și Școlarizare în Agricultură Ungheni	Implementarea tehnologiei de cultivare a căpșunului în tunele	Victor Munteanu	s.Hristoforovca	Ungheni	(236) 69 2 36	Executat

Componența nominală a Comisiilor de susținere a tezelor la specializarea

Viticultură:

1. Tudor Cazac, Vice director, Institutul Viei și Vinului, doctor în agricultură
2. Mihai Suvac, Șef al Direcției fitotehnie, semenologie, horticultură și pepinierit MAIA
3. Andrei Botezatu, Coordonator Unitatea Servicii de Extensiune Rurală UCIMPA-MAIA
4. Ina Butucel, Jurist, Unitatea Servicii de Extensiune Rurală UCIMPA-MAIA
5. Lilia Banuh, Economist, Coordonator ACSA Bălți
6. Gheorghe Cainarean, Coordonator consultanță și instruire, Direcția Executivă ACSA.

Pomicultură:

1. Victor Bucarciuc, Șeful laboratorului ameliorarea speciilor sămânțoase, Institutul de Cercetări în Pomicultură, doctor habilitat în agricultură
2. Mihai Suvac, Șef al Direcției fitotehnie, semenologie, horticultură și pepinierit MAIA
3. Andrei Botezatu, Coordonator Unitatea Servicii de Extensiune Rurală UCIMPA-MAIA
4. Ina Butucel, Jurist, Unitatea Servicii de Extensiune Rurală UCIMPA-MAIA
5. Lilia Banuh, Economist, Coordonator ACSA Bălți
6. Gheorghe Cainarean, Coordonator consultanță și instruire, Direcția Executivă ACSA.

Legumicultura:

1. Vasile Botnari, Șeful laboratorului de legumicultură, Institutul de Fitotehnie, doctor habilitat în agricultură
2. Mihai Suvac, Șef al Direcției fitotehnie, semenologie, horticultură și pepinierit MAIA
3. Andrei Botezatu, Coordonator Unitatea Servicii de Extensiune Rurală UCIMPA-MAIA
4. Ina Butucel, Jurist, Unitatea Servicii de Extensiune Rurală UCIMPA-MAIA
5. Lilia Banuh, Economist, Coordonator ACSA Bălți
6. Gheorghe Cainarean, Coordonator consultanță și instruire, Direcția Executivă ACSA.

Anexa RAS 5

Temele tezelor de curs specializat pentru specializarea „Viticultură”, anul 2007

Nr. ord.	Nume/prenume	Presatorul de Servicii	Tema tezei de curs, susținută	Exploatația agricolă în baza căreia sa întocmit teza
1	Dragan Mihail Consultant Local	AO „Preconsagro”, r. Telenești	Reînnoirea plantațiilor de vii existente cu soiuri viticole noi – cale de sporire a veniturilor în gospodăriile țărănești	GȚ „Dragan Victor”, s. Budăi, r. Telenești
2	Spataru Alexandru, Consultant Local	AO „Hîncești-Inform”, r. Hîncești	Producerea strugurilor tehnici ca afacere în gospodăria țărănească	GȚ „I. Golban”, s. Cărpineni, r. Hîncești
3	Cucereavîi Vladimir, Consultant Local	AO „Consult-infoagro”, Căinari	Protecția integrată a vitei de vie ca element tehnologic hotărâtor la producerea strugurilor tehnici	GT „Bostan Ion”, s. Taraclia, r. Căușeni
4	Golovei Constantin, Consultant Local	AO „Service Agroinform”, r. Căușeni	Producerea strugurilor de masă ca afacere în gospodăriile țărănești.	GȚ „Covalschii C.” GȚ „Vrancean N.” GȚ „Spravnic Gh.”, s. Tocuz, r. Căușeni
5	Gavriluța Ion, Consultant Local	APA „Centru-Prim-Agro”, r. Anenii Noi	Înființarea plantațiilor viticole noi și reînnoirea celor existente –metodă de sporire a veniturilor în gospodăriile țărănești din Bulboaca	În baza plantațiilor particulare din satul Bulboaca, r. Anenii Noi
6	Ciocan Ion, Consultant Local	Centrul de Consultanță, r. Ungheni	Producerea strugurilor de masă ca afacere în gospodăriile țărănești	GȚ „Ciocanu Ion”, s. Costuleni, r. Ungheni
7	Haruța Anatol, Consultant Local	AO „InfoAgroConsult”, r. Cimișlia	Înființarea plantațiilor viticole înalt productive – cale spre sporirea veniturilor în gospodăriile țărănești	GȚ „Balmuș Semion”, s. Cicur – Mingir, r. Cimișlia
8	Adam Tudor, Consultant Local	OO „Colina”, r. Nisporeni	Producerea strugurilor de masă – sursă de venit în gospodăriile țărănești	G.Ț. „Mihailă Tudor”, s. Seliște, r. Nisporeni
9	Cebotari Ilarion, Coordonator de proiect	CE „Agroform”, r. Ialoveni	Producerea soiurilor tehnice ca afacere în gospodăriile țărănești	GȚ „Plămădeală Gh” s. Hansca, r. Ialoveni
10	Bacalov Ivan Consultant Local	Centrul DIALOG, r. Ceadâr-Lunga	Integririvannaia zaščita vinogradnikov kak vajnni âlement pribîlinogo vedenia hoziaistva	KX «Агроюлдим», s. Corteni, r. Ceadâr-Lunga

11	Perebailov Maria, Consultant Local	AO „Agroasistența” r. Ștefan Vodă	Producerea strugurilor tehnici în zona Purcari – sursă durabilă de venit	SRL „Amfipur”. s. Tudora, r. Ștefan Vodă
12	Tătaru Gheorghe, Consultant Local	«Агроконсультант» r. Taraclia	Proizvodstvo stolovogo vinograda kak vajni istocinic dohodov dlea crestianschih hozeaistv	GT «Кашиняну Г.», s. Albota de Jos, r. Taraclia
13	Lozovanu Constantin, Consultant Local	APA „Astagro”, r. Strășeni	Argumentarea organizatorico-economică a înființării plantațiilor viticole cu vițe vegetante	GT „Lozovanu”, s. Micleușeni, r. Strășeni
14	Condurachi Gheorghe, Consultant Local	AO „ASIA”, r. Cahul	Restabilirea plantațiilor viticole ca element tehnologic de sporire a veniturilor în gospodăriile țăărănești	GT „Ernu Vasile”, s. Taraclia de Salcie, r. Cahul
15	Roșca Tudor, Consultant Local	AO „Agroconsultant”, r. Călărași	Înființarea plantațiilor viticole ca afacere pentru gospodăriile țărănești	GT „Maria Proscurov”, s. Țibirica, r. Călărași
16	Raevschi Mihail, Consultant Local	AO „ADL Leova”, r. Leova	Producerea strugurilor soiul „Merlot” ca sursă de venit pentru gospodăriile țăărănești	GT „Braicov Serghei”, s. Sărățica Nouă, r. Leova
17	Boișteanu Ion, Consultant Local	AO „Fermieragroinform”, r. Cantemir	Modernizarea plantațiilor viticole ca sursă de venit în gospodăriile țărănești	GT „Ion Boișteanu”, s. Cârpești, r. Cantemir
18	Canțir Iurie, Consultant Local	AO „Criulfermier”, r. Criuleni	Tehnologia de producere și valorificarea a strugurilor de masă soiul Moldova în GT „Nicu Ilieș”	GT „Nicu Ilieș”, s. Zăicani, r. Criuleni

Anexa RAS 6

Temele tezelor de curs specializat pentru specializarea „Pomicultură”, anul 2007

Nr. ord	Nume/prenume	Presatorul de Servicii	Tema tezei de curs, susținută	Exploatația agricolă în baza căreia sa întocmit teza
1	Condru Ion, Consultant Local	OO „Centrul de Consultanță Agricolă din Fălești”	Înființarea unei livezi de cireș ca afacere pentru Gospodăria Țărănească „Margină Victor”	GȚ „Margină V” s. Năvîrneț r. Fălești
2	Lungu Ștefan, Consultant Local	AO „Agroinform”, r. Riscani	Producerea merelor ca sursă de venit în GȚ cu suprafața de până la 5 ha	G.Ț. „Țăruș Gheorghe” s. Varatic, r. Rîșcani
3	Buga Tatiana, Consultant Local Consultant local	OO ”CTE NGO”Ocnîța	Cultivarea pomuşoarelor – sursa alternativa de venit in GȚ „N. Slivca”	GȚ”Nicolai Slivca” s. Bîrnova, r. Ocnîța
4	Bragari Vasile, Consultant Local	„Service Agroinform”, r. Căuşeni	Inițierea și dezvoltarea afacerii în cultura piersicului în GȚ „Țaranu Gheorghe”	GȚ „Țaranu Gheorghe”, s. Zaim, r. Căuşeni
5	Ceban Anatol, Consultant Local	APA „Centru-Prim-Agro”, r. Anenii Noi	Tehnologia înființării livezilor de prun– sursă sigură de venit în gospodăriile țărănești din Speia	În baza livezilor din măr și prun din satul Speia, r. Anenii Noi
6	Mistreanu Nicolai, Consultant Local	Centrul de Consultanță, r. Ungheni	Eficiența economică la producere și valorificarea merelor în gospodăria țărănească	GȚ Mistreanu N.” s. Bumbăta, r. Ungheni
7	Petic Gheorghe, Consultant Local	OO „Colina”, r. Nisporeni	Înființarea plantației pomicole noi – sursă de venit în G.Ț. „Răscoală Nicolai”	G.Ț. „Răscoală N”, s. Milești, r. Nisporeni
8	Gandrabura Victor, Consultant Local	OO „Agro-Farmer-Consult”, r. Șoldănești	Inițierea și organizarea afacerii în producerea pomuşoarelor de coacăză negru în GȚ”Gandrabura Victor”	GȚ”Gandrabura Victor”, s. Cotiujenii Mari, r. Șoldănești
9	Dubenco Alexandru, Consultant Local	Centrul local de extensiune ONG “TAMIR”, Florești	Creșterea căpșunului și arbuștilor fructiferi ca afacere prosperă în GȚ”Ion Cobâlaș”	GȚ “Ion Cobâlaș” s. Prajila, r. Florești
10	Baltaga Nicolae, Consultant Local	CE”Agroform”, r. Ialoveni	Argumentarea economică a restabilirii livezilor de măr	SRL „AGRI-COM” s. Puhoi, r. Ialoveni
11	Gheorghe Ureche, Consultant Local	AO „Criul-Fermier”, r. Criuleni	Argumentarea economică a înființării unei livezi de măr, prun, cais și piersic în GȚ ”Orescu Dumitru”	SRL „Ghertcomagro” GȚ ”Orescu D.”, s. Hîrtopul Mare, r. Criuleni
12	Latu Nicolae Consultant Local	AO „Preconsagro”, r. Telenești	Producerea fructelor de măr ca afacere	SRL”Trofion Agro” s. Chștelnița, r. Telenești
13	Lupușor Silvia, Consultant Local	Centrul de Consultanță r. Glodeni	Argumentarea economică la înființarea unei livezi de cireș în GȚ ”Gheorghită Lucia”	GȚ ”Gheorghită L.” s. Cobani, r. Glodeni
14	Pojoga Valentina Consultant Local	AO”Hâncești-Inform”	Cultivarea prunului ca sursă de sporire a veniturilor în gospodăria țărănească	Gospodăria Țărănească „Șt. Pojoga
15	Babin Boris Consultant Local	AO „Consult Service”, r. Drochia	Producerea merelor – sursă de venit în GȚ „Gladiuc Victor”	GȚ „Gladiuc Victor” s. Ochiul Alb, r. Drochia

16	Solomițchi Margareta, Consultant Local	„Agroasistența” r. Ștefan Vodă	Producerea materialului săditor pomicol de specii sâmburoase.	SRL „Zăvoiul Mare”, s. Antonești, r. Ștefan Vodă
17	Bobeica Daniel, Consultant Local	AO „Consult- infoagro”, Căinari	Argumentarea economică la producerea merelor în gospodăria țărănească	GT „Bordian Ion” s. Coșcalia, r. Căușeni
18	Mîrza Maria, Consultant Local	AO „Infagroconsult” r. Cimișlia	Producerea merelor ca afacere în SRL „Valea Viilor”	SRL „Valea Viilor” s. Gura Galbenă r. Cimișlia
19	Mitrofan Nicolaie, Consultant Local	AO „Agroconsul- tant”, r. Dondușeni	Argumentarea economică la plantarea culturilor intercalate de nuc cu specii sămânțoase (măr) în GT „Cucos Tudor”	GT „Cucos Tudor”, s. Plop; r. Dondușeni
20	Mogorean Ion, Consultant Local	AO „Agroext”, r. Edineț	Înființarea livezii de măr ca afacere în gospodăriile țărănești	GT „V. Prisacari”, s. Ruseni, r. Edineț
21	Mametiuc Grigore, Consultant Local	OO „Nistru Agriconsult”, r. Rezina	Argumentarea economică a restabilirii livezilor de mar în GT „Negură Ion”	GT „Negură Ion” s. Echimăuți, r. Rezina
22	Leahu Anatolii, Consultant Local	AO „Agroinfo Service” r. Orhei	Producerea pomilor altoiți de nuc ca afacere în GT „Gheorghe Cucu”	GT „Gh. Cucu”, s. Jora de Mijloc, r. Orhei
23	Gaidarji Stepan, Consultant Local	«Агроконсуль- тант» r. Тараклия	Производство персика как business в ООО «Потегра- Агро»	ООО «Потегра- Агро», s. Carbalia, r. Taraclia
24	Mereneanu Mihai, Consultant Local	APA „Astagro”, r. Strășeni	Înființarea unei livezi de piersic în gospodăria țărănească ca afacere	GT „N. Heghea”, s. Sireți, r. Strășeni
25	Reniță Mihai, Consultant Local	„Inforagro BS” Basarabeasca	Producerea căpșunului – sursă alternativă de venit în gospodăria țărănească	GT „Reniță Mihai”, s. Abaclia, r. Basarabeasca
26	Vasile Valache, Consultant Local	AO „ASIA”, r. Cahul	Producerea piersicului ca sursă de venit în gospodăria țărănească	GT „Donea Gh.” s. Cîșlița Prut, r. Cahul
27	Iazinschi Iurie, Consultant Local	AO „Soragroinform” r. Soroca	Argumentarea economică a restabilirii plantațiilor de măr	GT „Dolghii Valeriu” s. Redi-Cerișneveț, r. Soroca
28	Pozdircă Ion, Consultant Local	„Agroconsultant” r. Călărași	Producerea caisului ca afacere în SRL „Pomul”	SRL „Pomul”, s. Țibirica, r. Călărași
29	Savin Mihail, Consultant Local	AO „ADL Leova	Înființarea unei livezi de cais ca afacere la Gheanlen-SRL	„Gheanlen-SRL”, s. Tomai, r. Leova
30	Curtiș Alexandr, Consultant Local	OO Agroconsultant Briceni	Eficacitatea producerii nucului în gospodăriile țărănești	GT „Mihai Sirbu”, s. Coteala, r. Briceni
31	Prisacaru Valeriu, Consultant Local	UFP din Sîngerei	Producerea merelor în gospodăriile țărănești ca afacere	GT „Vieru G” s. Chișcăreni, r. Sîngerei
32	Lupușor Ion, Consultant Local	CIP din Bălți	Creșterea materialului săditor pomicol cu calități biologice înalte ca afacere	SRL SELMAX, s. Sadovoe, mun. Bălți
33	Dușcov Nicolae, Consultant Local	AO „Bugeak- Consult”, r. Comrat	Začladka persicovo sada metodom mestnoi oculirovchi	K/x «Душков Н», s. Congaz, r. Comrat
34	Jorovlea Gheorghe, Consultant Local	„Fermieragroin- form”, r. Cantemir	Producerea și valorificarea merelor ca afacere în CAP „Capaclia”	CAP „Capaclia” s. Haragaș, r. Cantemir

Temele tezelor de curs specializat pentru specializarea „Legumicultura”, anul 2007

Nr. ord	Nume/prenume	Presatorul de Servicii	Tema tezei de curs, susținută	Exploatația agricolă în baza căreia sa întocmit teza
1	Baltag Valentina, Consultant Local	OO „Centrul de Consultație Agricolă din Fălești”	Producerea legumelor în gospodăriile țărănești ca afacere	GȚ „Ceban Eug.” s. Ilenuța r. Fălești
2	Prisacari Victoria, Consultant Local	AO „Agroinform”, r. Riscani	Producerea tomatelor în gospodăriile țărănești ca sursă suplimentară de venit	G.Ț. „Babin Ser.” s. Racaria, r. Rîșcani
3	Rusnac Ion Consultant Regional	OO ”CTE NGO”, r. Ocnița	Producerea tomatelor în teren protejat – sursă alternativă de venit în GȚ „Pârlea Anatol”	GȚ „Pârlea Anatol”, s. Lipnic, r. Ocnița
4	Sîrbu Dumitru, Consultant Local	„Service Agroinform” r. Căușeni	Producerea și comercializarea cepei ca afacere în gospodăria țărănească	CP „Copanca”, s. Copanca, r. Căușeni
5	Pădure Serafim, Consultant Local	APA „Centru-Prim-Agro”, r. Anenii Noi	Cultivarea pepenelui verde și galben prin răsad – metodă de sporire a veniturilor în gospodăriile țărănești	În baza plantațiilor din pepenii verzi și galbeni a producătorilor din satul Țânțăreni
6	Pătrașcu Mihail, Consultant Local	Centrul de Consultanță r. Ungheni	Cultivarea tomatelor în seră ca sursă de venit în gospodăriile țărănești	GȚ „Pătrașcu M.”, s. Chirileni, r. Ungheni
7	Merlan Ioana, Consultant Local	OO „Colina”, r. Nisporeni	Producerea tomatelor în câmp deschis – sursă alternativă de venit	SRL „Grozîncea”, s. Grozești, r. Nisporeni
8	Moscalu Nicolai, Consultant Local	„Agro Farmer Consult” r. Șoldănești	Producerea verzei timpurii – sursă alternativă de venit în gospodăriile țărănești	GȚ „Vas. Martin” s. Cușmirca, r. Șoldănești
9	Inculeț Ion, Consultant Local	Centrul local de extensiune ONG “TAMIR”, r. Florești	Producerea legumelor timpurii și succesive ca sursă de venit în gospodăriile țărănești	GȚ “Mandraburcă Vasile” s. Cașunca, r. Florești
10	Mihail Odobescu Coordonator de proiect	AO „Criul-Fermier”, r. Criuleni	Cultivarea, păstrarea și comercializarea cepei ca afacere în gospodăria țărănească „Răbdău Ion”	GȚ „Răbdău Ion”, s. Mașcăuți, r. Criuleni
11	Stănilă Petru, Consultant Local	„Preconsagro”, r. Telenești	Cultivarea ardeiului dulce ca sursă de venit în gospodăria țărănească	GȚ “Ambrosii Gheorghe”, s. Țîntăreni, r. Telenești
12	Cemîrtan Eugen, Consultant Local	Centrul de Consultanță r. Glodeni	Producerea verzei timpurii în teren protejat – sursă de venit în gospodăria țărănească	GȚ “Stati Const.” s. Dușmani, r. Glodeni
13	Vrabie Nicolae, Consultant Local	AO “Hîncești- Inform”	Sporirea veniturilor la producerea ardeiului dulce prin implementarea elementelor tehnologice noi	GȚ „N. Vrabie”, s. Bobeica, r. Hîncești
14	Cernev Victor, Consultant Local	Centrul DIALOG Ceadâr-Lunga	Vozdelivanie ovoșcei na uzkih greadah kak alternativnii istocinik dohodov	KX «Анашташ», s. Joltai, r. Ceadâr Lunga

15	Curchi Mihail, Coordonator de proiect	AO „Agroinfo Service Orhei”	Cultura succesivă a morcovului și sfecei roșii ca sursă alternativă de venit în gospodăria țărănească	GT „Ion Ciloci”, s. Mitoc, r. Orhei
16	Muntean Eudochia, Consultant Local	„Agroasistența” r. Ștefan Vodă	Producerea tomatelor în câmp deschis ca sursă alternativă de venit în gospodăriile țărănești	GT”Spicușor Apcel” s. Crocmaz, r. Ștefan Vodă
17	Gore Tudor, Coordonator de proiect	OO „Nistru Agriconsult”, r. Rezina	Sporirea veniturilor la cultivarea ardeiului gras prin implementarea elementelor tehnologice noi	GT „Gore Teodor Andrei” s. Trifești, r. Rezina
18	Vrabie Semion, Consultant Local	AO „Consult- infoagro” r. Cimișlia	Producerea cartofului ca afacere	GT „, Armaș AL „ s. Baimaclia, r. Căușeni
19	Chistol Mihail, Consultant Local	AO „Info Agro Consult”, r. Cimislia	Cultivarea legumelor timpurii în sol protejat ca sursă durabilă de venit în gospodăriile țărănești	GT „,Mihai Chistol”, s. Satul Nou, r. Cimișlia
20	Serjantu Silvia, Consultant Local	AO „Consult Service”, r. Drochia	Cultivarea tomatelor pe câmp protejat – sursă alternativă de venit în gospodăriile țărănești	GT „Botnari Maria” s. Chetrosu, r. Drochia
21	Josu Leon, Consultant Local	CE ”Agroform”, r. Ialoveni	Obținerea dublei recolte de varză de pe aceeași suprafață	GT”Leon Josu”, s. Cigîrleni, r. Ialoveni
22	Bozbei Ivan, Coordonator de proiect	«Агроконсулът ант» r. Тараклия	Progresivnâie tehnologhii i business v teplicnom ovoșevodstve na baze priusadebnogo hozeaistva GT „Vihodet Dim.”	GT „Vihodet D”, r. Taraclia
24	Calmîș Petru, Consultant Local	APA „Astagro”, r. Strășeni	Cultivarea castraveților în sere – sursă alternativă de venit în gospodăriile țărănești	GT „Calmîș Vitalie” s. Pănășești, r. Strășeni
25	Constantin Florea, Consultant Local	AO „ASIA”, r. Cahul	Cultivarea pepenelui verde – sursă de sporire a veniturilor în gospodăriile țărănești	GT „Iaconi Vasile” s. Colibaș, r. Cahul
26	Chitic Ludmila Consultant Regional	AO „Soragroinform” r. Soroca	Cultivarea tomatelor ca sursă alternativă de venit în gospodăriile țărănești	GT „Mânăscută Octavian”, s. Șolcani, r. Soroca
27	Agapie Valeriu, Consultant Local	„Agroconsultant” r. Călărași	Sporirea eficienței economice la cultura cepei timpurii prin utilizarea elementelor tehnologice noi	GT „Radu Agapi”, com. Buda, r. Călărași
28	Tomșa Nicolai Coordonator de proiect	AO”ADL Leova	Cultura bostănoaselor ca sursă alternativă de venit în gospodăriile țărănești	GT”Tomșa Nicolai”, s. Sarata Rezești, r. Leova
29	Popa Petru, Consultant Local	UFP din Sîngerei	Cultivarea tomatelor în câmp deschis	GT ”Popa Petru”, s. Bălășești, r. Sîngerei
30	Marin Ilie, Consultant Local	„Fermieragroinf orm”, r. Cantemir	Utilizarea elementelor tehnologice noi – element de mărire a eficienței economice în GT	GT „Ilie Marin”, s. Sadîc, r. Cantemir

PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Rezultatele cumulative obtinute in cadrul proiectului RISP catre 31/12/07

Numarul de afaceri rurale care au inceput implementarea planului de afaceri	217
Numarul de afaceri rurale care au inceput sa genereze venituri	178
Numarul de afaceri inregistrate cu suportul AD	23
Numarul de beneficiari cu planul de afaceri finisat	283
Numarul de cereri de creditare	254
Numarul de credite eliberate	220
Numarul de locuri de munca create la lansarea activitatii	736

PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Annex RBD 2

Rezultate cumulative RISP catre 31/12/07

(rata de schimb utilizata (1 dolar SUA) este 13 Lei)

Nr	Indicator	Total catre 30/09/07	Total catre 31/12/07	Variatie 30/09/07 - 31/12/07
1.	Numar de localitati in care a avut loc campania de	365	468	103
2.	Numarul de persoane care au participat la promovare	7641	9637	1996
3.	Numarul de cereri de participare la proiect	315	377	62
4.	cele rejectate de DA si client	55	60	5
5.	<i>Sub-total (3-4)</i>	260	317	57
6.	inclusiv cereri in lucru (5-7)	6	5	
7.	Contracte de colaborare semnate	254	312	58
8.	Contracte refuzate de AD/Beneficiar	34	49	15
9.	Contracte semnate considerate active (7-8)	220	263	43
In contractele active (in 9 mai sus):				
10.	AR care au inceput implementarea PA	183	217	34
11.	In curs de executie (9-10)	37	46	9
Inclusiv in cele care au inceput implementarea PA (10 mai sus):				
12.	Afaceri noi	97 (53.00%)	112 (51.61 %)	15
13.	Afaceri individuale	171 (93.44%)	204 (94.00 %)	33
14.	Afaceri de grup	12 (6.557%)	13 (5.990 %)	1
15.	AR care ben. de suport post-creare oferit AD (in 10 mai sus)	130	165	35
15a.	# Zile suport post-creare oferit AD (in 10 mai sus)	280	502	222
16.	AR care genereaza venituri (in 10 mai sus)	143	178	35
17.	AR cu planul de afaceri finisat cu suportul AD	235	283	48
18.	AR inregistrate ca forma juridica cu suportul AD	21	23	2
19.	Cereri de creditare catre institutiile financiare (IF)	218	254	36
20.	minus cele rejectate sau retrase	18	26	8
21.	Cererile de creditare ramase active (19-20)	200	228	28
Din cererile de creditare active:				
22.	Credite eliberate AR	184	220	36
23.	Credite eliberate AR operationale	178	212	34
24.	Credite aprobate dar ne eliberate	2	2	
25.	Cereri de creditare in examinarea IF (21-22-24)	14	6	
Din creditele eliberate (in 22 mai sus):				
26.	Credite eliberate din surse RISP	131	146	15
27.	Credite eliberate din alte surse	53	74	21
28.	AR fara credite (in 10 mai sus)	5	5	
Din cele ce au inceput implementarea PA (in 10 mai sus)				
29.	Agricole	55 (30.21%)	64 (29.49 %)	9
30.	Non agricole	127 (69.78%)	153 (70.50 %)	26
31.	Locuri de munca (la lansare)	633	736	103
32.	<i>Media locuri de munca pe afacere (la lansare)</i>	3	3	
33.	Costul total al tuturor AR (in 10 mai sus)	\$5,157,372	\$5,774,240	\$616,868
34.	<i>Cost mediu al unei afaceri (in 10 mai sus)</i>	\$28,182	\$26,609	
35.	Costul total al AR creditate	\$5,675,952	\$6,534,815	\$858,863
36.	inclusiv: - credit	\$2,997,835	\$3,575,585	\$577,750
37.	- contributia beneficiarului	\$2,678,118	\$2,959,230	\$281,113
38.	<i>medie credit pe AR (in 22 mai sus)</i>	\$16,293	\$16,253	

PROIECTUL SERVICIILOR SI INVESTITIILOR RURALE
Componenta Dezvoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Annex RBD 2a

Rezultate cumulative RISP catre 31/12/07

(rata de schimb utilizata (1 dolar SUA) este 13 Lei)

Nr	Indicator	Total catre 30/11/07	Total catre 31/12/07	Variatie 30/11/07 - 31/12/07
1.	Numar de localitati in care a avut loc campania de	426	468	42
2.	Numarul de persoane care au participat la promovare	8853	9637	784
3.	Numarul de cereri de participare la proiect	354	377	23
4.	cele rejectate de DA si client	58	60	2
5.	<i>Sub-total (3-4)</i>	296	317	21
6.	inclusiv cereri in lucru (5-7)	6	5	
7.	Contracte de colaborare semnate	290	312	22
8.	Contracte refuzate de AD/Beneficiar	45	49	4
9.	Contracte semnate considerate active (7-8)	245	263	18
In contractele active (in 9 mai sus):				
10.	AR care au inceput implementarea PA	201	217	16
11.	In curs de executie (9-10)	44	46	2
Inclusiv in cele care au inceput implementarea PA (10 mai sus):				
12.	Afaceri noi	107 (53.23%)	112 (51.61%)	5
13.	Afaceri individuale	189 (94.02%)	204 (94.00%)	15
14.	Afaceri de grup	12 (5.970%)	13 (5.990%)	1
15.	AR care ben. de suport post-creare oferit AD (in 10 mai sus)	157	165	8
15a.	# Zile suport post-creare oferit AD (in 10 mai sus)	438	502	64
16.	AR care genereaza venituri (in 10 mai sus)	161	178	17
17.	AR cu planul de afaceri finisat cu suportul AD	262	283	21
18.	AR inregistrate ca forma juridica cu suportul AD	21	23	2
19.	Cereri de creditare catre institutiile financiare (IF)	239	254	15
20.	minus cele rejectate sau retrase	24	26	2
21.	Cererile de creditare ramase active (19-20)	215	228	13
Din cererile de creditare active:				
22.	Credite eliberate AR	203	220	17
23.	Credite eliberate AR operationale	196	212	16
24.	Credite aprobate dar ne eliberate	5	2	
25.	Cereri de creditare in examinarea IF (21-22-24)	7	6	
Din creditele eliberate (in 22 mai sus):				
26.	Credite eliberate din surse RISP	138	146	8
27.	Credite eliberate din alte surse	65	74	9
28.	AR fara credite (in 10 mai sus)	5	5	
Din cele ce au inceput implementarea PA (in 10 mai sus):				
29.	Agricole	57 (28.35%)	64 (29.49%)	7
30.	Non agricole	144 (71.64%)	153 (70.50%)	9
31.	Locuri de munca (la lansare)	675	736	61
32.	<i>Media locuri de munca pe afacere (la lansare)</i>	3	3	
33.	Costul total al tuturor AR (in 10 mai sus)	\$5,561,072	\$5,774,240	\$213,168
34.	<i>Cost mediu al unei afaceri (in 10 mai sus)</i>	\$27,667	\$26,609	
35.	Costul total al AR creditate	\$6,109,688	\$6,534,815	\$425,127
36.	inclusiv: - credit	\$3,325,619	\$3,575,585	\$249,965
37.	- contributia beneficiarului	\$2,784,068	\$2,959,230	\$175,162
38.	<i>medie credit pe AR (in 22 mai sus)</i>	\$16,382	\$16,253	

PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Annex RBD 3

Rezultatele cumulative obtinute in cadrul proiectului RISP catre 31/12/07

(rata de schimb utilizata (1 dolar SUA) este 13 Lei)

Nr	Indicator	Total la		Total la		31/12/07	
		30/09/07	ACA	CCA	CDR	MEGA	Total
1.	Numar localitati in care a avut loc campania promovare	365	85	105	187	91	468
2.	Numarul de persoane care au participat la promovare	7641	1766	1870	4210	1791	9637
3.	Numarul de cereri de participare la proiect	315	69	99	74	135	377
4.	cele rejectate de DA si client	55	6	34	4	16	60
5.	Sub-total (3-4)	260	63	65	70	119	317
6.	inclusiv cereri in lucru (5-7)	6	2	1	0	2	5
7.	Contracte de colaborare semnate	254	61	64	70	117	312
8.	Contracte refuzate de AD/Beneficiar	34	6	11	11	21	49
9.	Contracte semnate considerate active (7-8)	220	55	53	59	96	263
In contractele active (in 9 mai sus):							
10.	AR care au inceput implementarea planului de afaceri	183	43	35	56	83	217
11.	In curs de executie (9-10)	37	12	18	3	13	46
Inclusiv in cele care au inceput implementarea PA (in 10 mai sus):							
12.	Afaceri noi	97 (53.0 %)	23	17	18	54	112
13.	Afaceri individuale	171 (93.4 %)	38	34	54	78	204
14.	Afaceri de grup	12 (6.6 %)	5	1	2	5	13
15.	AR care ben. de suport post-creare oferit AD (in 10 mai sus)	130	23	31	38	73	165
15a.	#Zile suport post-creare oferit AD (in 10 mai sus)	280	28	82	109	283	502
16.	AR care genereaza venituri (in 10 mai sus)	143	35	34	51	58	178
17.	AR cu planul de afaceri finisat cu suportul AD	235	58	61	64	100	283
18.	AR inregistrate ca forma juridica cu suportul AD	21	4	6	4	9	23
19.	Cereri de creditare catre institutiile financiare (IF)	218	46	47	63	98	254
20.	minus cele rejectate sau retrase	18	1	8	5	12	26
21.	Cererile de creditare ramase active (19-20)	200	45	39	58	86	228
Din cererile de creditare active:							
22.	Credite eliberate AR	184	45	34	58	83	220
23.	Credite eliberate AR operationale	178	43	30	56	83	212
24.	Credite aprobate dar ne eliberate	2	0	1	0	1	2
25.	Cereri de creditare in examinarea IF (21-22-24)	14	0	4	0	2	6
Din creditele eliberate (in 22 mai sus):							
26.	Credite eliberate din surse RISP	131	38	20	45	43	146
27.	Credite eliberate din alte surse	53	7	14	13	40	74
28.	AR fara credite (in 10 mai sus)	5	0	5	0	0	5
Din cele ce au inceput implementarea planului de afaceri (in 10 mai sus)							
29.	Agricole	55 (30 %)	17 %	13	15	19	64 (29. %)
30.	Non agricole	127 (70 %)	26	22	41	64	153 (70. %)
31.	Locuri de munca (la lansare)	633	164	96	268	208	736
32.	Media locuri de munca pe afacere (la lansare)	3	4	3	5	3	3
33.	Costul total al tuturor AR (in 10 mai sus)	\$5,157,372	\$1,443,184	\$909,607	\$1,641,082	\$1,780,368	\$5,774,240
34.	Cost mediu al unei afaceri (in 10 mai sus)	\$28,182	\$33,562	\$25,989	\$29,305	\$21,450	\$26,609
35.	Costul total al AR creditate	\$5,675,952	\$1,594,881	\$1,496,176	\$1,663,390	\$1,780,368	\$6,534,815
36.	inclusiv: - credit	\$2,997,835	\$901,101	\$737,439	\$897,538	\$1,039,507	\$3,575,585
37.	- contributia beneficiarului	\$2,678,118	\$693,781	\$758,738	\$765,851	\$740,861	\$2,959,230
38.	medie credit pe AR (in 22 mai sus)	\$16,293	\$20,024	\$21,689	\$15,475	\$12,524	\$16,253

PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Annex RBD 3a

Rezultatele cumulative obtinute in cadrul proiectului RISP catre 31/12/07

(rata de schimb utilizata (1 dolar SUA) este 13 Lei)

Nr	Indicator	Total la		Total la		31/12/07	
		30/11/07	ACA	CCA	CDR	MEGA	Total
1.	Numar localitati in care a avut loc campania promovare	426	85	105	187	91	468
2.	Numarul de persoane care au participat la promovare	8853	1766	1870	4210	1791	9637
3.	Numarul de cereri de participare la proiect	354	69	99	74	135	377
4.	cele rejectate de DA si client	58	6	34	4	16	60
5.	Sub-total (3-4)	296	63	65	70	119	317
6.	inclusiv cereri in lucru (5-7)	6	2	1	0	2	5
7.	Contracte de colaborare semnate	290	61	64	70	117	312
8.	Contracte refuzate de AD/Beneficiar	45	6	11	11	21	49
9.	Contracte semnate considerate active (7-8)	245	55	53	59	96	263
In contractele active (in 9 mai sus):							
10.	AR care au inceput implementarea planului de afaceri	201	43	35	56	83	217
11.	In curs de executie (9-10)	44	12	18	3	13	46
Inclusiv in cele care au inceput implementarea PA (in 10 mai sus):							
12.	Afaceri noi	107 (53.2 %)	23	17	18	54	112
13.	Afaceri individuale	189 (94.0 %)	38	34	54	78	204
14.	Afaceri de grup	12 (6.0 %)	5	1	2	5	13
15.	AR care ben. de suport post-creare oferit AD (in 10 mai sus)	157	23	31	38	73	165
15a.	#Zile suport post-creare oferit AD (in 10 mai sus)	438	28	82	109	283	502
16.	AR care genereaza venituri (in 10 mai sus)	161	35	34	51	58	178
17.	AR cu planul de afaceri finisat cu suportul AD	262	58	61	64	100	283
18.	AR inregistrate ca forma juridica cu suportul AD	21	4	6	4	9	23
19.	Cereri de creditare catre institutiile financiare (IF)	239	46	47	63	98	254
20.	minus cele rejectate sau retrase	24	1	8	5	12	26
21.	Cererile de creditare ramase active (19-20)	215	45	39	58	86	228
Din cererile de creditare active:							
22.	Credite eliberate AR	203	45	34	58	83	220
23.	Credite eliberate AR operationale	196	43	30	56	83	212
24.	Credite aprobate dar ne eliberate	5	0	1	0	1	2
25.	Cereri de creditare in examinarea IF (21-22-24)	7	0	4	0	2	6
Din creditele eliberate (in 22 mai sus):							
26.	Credite eliberate din surse RISP	138	38	20	45	43	146
27.	Credite eliberate din alte surse	65	7	14	13	40	74
28.	AR fara credite (in 10 mai sus)	5	0	5	0	0	5
Din cele ce au inceput implementarea planului de afaceri (in 10 mai sus)							
29.	Agricole	57 (28 %)	17 %	13	15	19	64 (29. %)
30.	Non agricole	144 (72 %)	26	22	41	64	153 (70. %)
31.	Locuri de munca (la lansare)	675	164	96	268	208	736
32.	Media locuri de munca pe afacere (la lansare)	3	4	3	5	3	3
33.	Costul total al tuturor AR (in 10 mai sus)	\$5,561,072	\$1,443,184	\$909,607	\$1,641,082	\$1,780,368	\$5,774,240
34.	Cost mediu al unei afaceri (in 10 mai sus)	\$27,667	\$33,562	\$25,989	\$29,305	\$21,450	\$26,609
35.	Costul total al AR creditate	\$6,109,688	\$1,594,881	\$1,496,176	\$1,663,390	\$1,780,368	\$6,534,815
36.	inclusiv: - credit	\$3,325,619	\$901,101	\$737,439	\$897,538	\$1,039,507	\$3,575,585
37.	- contributia beneficiarului	\$2,784,068	\$693,781	\$758,738	\$765,851	\$740,861	\$2,959,230
38.	medie credit pe AR (in 22 mai sus)	\$16,382	\$20,024	\$21,689	\$15,475	\$12,524	\$16,253

PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Analiza progresului cantitativ in cadrul RBDC 31/12/07

I. Rezultate atinse in cadrul componentei RBDC vizavi de obiectivul general

Obiectiv general RBDC		600 AR
Numar total de luni		46
Numar de luni pina la	30/06/10	30
Obiectiv la	31/12/07	224 AR

II. Rezultate RBDC vizavi de obiectivele AD

Obiectiv la 31/12/07 56 AR/AD (in corespundere cu acordurile semnate intre MAIA si AD)

Obiective	RISP la 31/12/07	Obiectiv la 31/12/07	Nivel de impleme ntare	Obiectivul global al proiectului
<i>AR care au inceput implementarea PA</i>	217	224	96.88%	600
<i>individuali</i>	204			
<i>grupuri</i>	13			
<i>afaceri noi</i>	112			300 <i>cel putin</i>
<i>extensiuni</i>	105			
<i>agricole</i>	64			
<i>non agricole</i>	153			200 <i>cel putin</i>
<i>Alti indicatori</i>				
<i>Activitati de promovare</i>	468	600	78.00%	900
<i>Planuri de afaceri</i>	283	290	97.67%	833
<i>Credite debursate</i>	220	290	75.93%	833
<i>Suport post creare</i>	165	224	73.66%	600
<i>Nr. zile suport post creare</i>	502			3,000

III. Rezultate RBDC vizavi de obiectivele per AD

Versus obiectivele la data de 31/12/07

Obiective	ACA	CCA	CDR	MEGA	Obiectiv pe Agentie la 31/12/07
<i>AR care au inceput implementarea PA</i>	43	35	56	83	56
<i>individuali</i>	38	34	54	78	
<i>grupuri</i>	5	1	2	5	
<i>afaceri noi</i>	23	17	18	54	
<i>extensiuni</i>	20	18	38	29	
<i>agricole</i>	17	13	15	19	
<i>non agricole</i>	26	22	41	64	
<i>Alti indicatori</i>					
<i>Activitati de promovare</i>	85	105	187	91	150
<i>Planuri de afaceri</i>	58	61	64	100	72
<i>Credite debursate</i>	45	34	58	83	72
<i>Suport post creare</i>	23	31	38	73	56
<i>Nr. zile suport post creare</i>	28	82	109	283	

PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Indicatori calitativi		31/12/07				
Nr	Indicator	ACA	CCA	CDR	MEGA	Total
1.	Angajati					
	Nr. de locuri de munca create (la lansarea afacerii)	164	96	268	208	736
	Nr. de locuri de munca create ajustate in cor. cu ult. monitorizare	190	253	272	244	959
	Nr. locuri de munca create la afacerile monitorizate in ultimele 12 luni	173	239	135	187	734
	Barbati	107	92	78	134	411 56%
	Femei	66	147	57	53	323 44%
	Numarul fondatorilor angajati	43	31	23	39	136
	Barbati	29	22	16	24	91 67%
	Femei	14	9	7	15	45 33%
	Numar angajati, anterior someri	42	18	16	55	131
	Salariul mediu al angajatilor	1,712	1,365	1,256	1,265	1,365
	Barbati	1,689	1,406	1,409	1,226	1,371
	Femei	1,746	1,300	1,094	1,355	1,354
	Salariul mediu al fondatorilor angajati	2,444	1,868	2,035	1,423	1,828
	Barbati	2,858	1,886	2,133	1,405	1,931
	Femei	1,617	1,814	1,800	1,452	1,612
	Salariul mediu ianinte de proiect	1,250	638	1,400	657	752
	Barbati	2500	717	1,600	604	733
	Femei	1,250	400	1,000	709	772
2.	Durabilitatea afacerilor					
	Nr. afaceri monitorizate in ultimele 12 luni	42	32	43	59	176
	din acestea nivelul riscului la ultima vizita de monitorizare					
	Numar de afaceri cu risc 'atentie sporita'	0	0	0	0	0
	Numar de afaceri cu risc inalt	0	0	0	1	1
	Numar de afaceri cu risc mediu	4	0	0	2	6
	Numar de afaceri cu risc jos	38	32	43	56	169
	Numar de afaceri cu risc nedefinit	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Taxe					
	colectate la afacerile monitorizate in ultimele 12 luni					
	TVA platit	567,090	177,000	368,800	1,005,890	2,118,780
	Taxa pe venit si taxe locale platite	385,311	65,843	371,420	121,221	943,795
	Fondul social, taxa pe venit, fondul de pendii, etc (din salarii)	248,789	32,076	108,166	0	389,031
4.	Informatie despre credit					
	Numar de afaceri cu credit	45	34	58	83	220
	din acestea					
	Numar de AR durabile, care reziliaza contractul	0	3	0	0	3
	Numar de AR cu credit cu contract valabil cu AD	45	31	58	83	217
	Numar de AR cu credite neperformante	0	0	0	0	0
	Numar de AR care acceseaza/negociaza al doilea credit	0	0	0	0	0
	Numar de AR care solicita asistenta repetata a DA (contra plata)	0	0	0	0	0

PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Rezultate Cumulative RISP catre 31/12/07

Credite debursate pe raioane

Nr	Raion	RISP	Alte surse	Total
1	Balti		1	1
2	Basarabasca	4	3	7
3	Briceni	5	1	6
4	Cahul	6	13	19
5	Calarasi	2	1	3
6	Cantemir	3	2	5
7	Causeni	4	1	5
8	Chisinau	2	1	3
9	Cimislia	3	2	5
10	Criuleni	1		1
11	Donduseni	4	1	5
12	Drochia	11	1	12
13	Dubasari	1		1
14	Edinet	13	3	16
15	Falesti	2	1	3
16	Floresti	5	3	8
17	Glodeni	5	4	9
18	Hincesti	8	2	10
19	Ialoveni	5	1	6
20	Leova		1	1
21	Nisporeni	2		2
22	Ocnita	1		1
23	Orhei	9	2	11
24	Rezina	3	1	4
25	Riscani	6	3	9
26	Singerei		4	4
27	Soldanesti	4	2	6
28	Soroca	2	1	3
29	Stefan Voda	4	3	7
30	Straseni	6		6
31	Taraclia	3		3
32	Telenesti	7		7
33	Ungheni	3		3
34	UTAG	12	16	28
	<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>74</i>	<i>220</i>

NOTA: 'Chisinau' se refera la satele care tin de municipiul Chisinau

PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor RURale

Rezultate Cumulative RISP catre 31/12/07

Volumul Creditelor debursate pe Raioane si Surse de Finantare, Lei

	RISP	Alte surse	Total
1 Balti		463,386	463,386
2 Basarabeasca	376,000	260,000	636,000
3 Briceni	1,702,000	562,500	2,264,500
4 Cahul	949,595	1,856,000	2,805,595
5 Calarasi	640,000	156,000	796,000
6 Cantemir	310,000	300,000	610,000
7 Causeni	1,180,000	50,000	1,230,000
8 Chisinau	1,333,600	30,000	1,363,600
9 Cimislia	1,405,000	344,000	1,749,000
10 Criuleni	200,000		200,000
11 Donduseni	879,500	100,000	979,500
12 Drochia	3,343,200	300,000	3,643,200
13 Dubasari	50,000		50,000
14 Edinet	1,720,800	350,000	2,070,800
15 Falesti	536,416	551,551	1,087,967
16 Floresti	470,000	1,080,000	1,550,000
17 Glodeni	1,432,128	835,000	2,267,128
18 Hincesti	1,055,000	49,000	1,104,000
19 Ialoveni	1,658,000	72,000	1,730,000
20 Leova		150,000	150,000
21 Nisporeni	854,000		854,000
22 Ocnita	260,000		260,000
23 Orhei	2,250,000	400,000	2,650,000
24 Rezina	625,000	300,000	925,000
25 Riscani	1,240,000	1,153,690	2,393,690
26 Singerei		319,530	319,530
27 Soldanesti	1,320,000	415,707	1,735,707
28 Soroca	120,000	200,000	320,000
29 Stefan Voda	430,000	150,000	580,000
30 Straseni	1,102,000		1,102,000
31 Taraclia	830,000		830,000
32 Telenesti	1,958,000		1,958,000
33 Ungheni	1,405,000		1,405,000
34 UTAG	2,845,000	1,554,000	4,399,000
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>34,480,239</i>	<i>12,002,364</i>	<i>46,482,603</i>

NOTA: 'Chisinau' se refera la satele care tin de municipiul Chisinau

Annex RBD 7
PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale
Rezultate Cumulative RISP catre 31/12/07
Afaceri Rurale Lansate pe Raioane si Surse de Finantare

	RISP	Alte surse	Fara credite	Total
1 Balti		1		1
2 Basarabasca	4	3		7
3 Briceni	5	1		6
4 Cahul	6	13		19
5 Calarasi	2			2
6 Cantemir	3	2		5
7 Causeni	4	1		5
8 Chisinau	1	1		2
9 Cimisia	3	2		5
10 Criuleni	1			1
11 Donduseni	3	1		4
12 Drochia	11	1		12
13 Dubasari	1			1
14 Edinet	13	3		16
15 Falesti	2			2
16 Floresti	5	3		8
17 Glodeni	5	4	1	10
18 Hincesti	8	2		10
19 Ialoveni	5	1		6
20 Leova		1		1
21 Nisporeni	1		1	2
22 Ocnita	1			1
23 Orhei	9	2		11
24 Rezina	3	1		4
25 Riscani	6	3	1	10
26 Singerei		4	1	5
27 Soldanesti	3	2		5
28 Soroca	2	1		3
29 Stefan Voda	4	2		6
30 Straseni	6			6
31 Taraclia	3			3
32 Telenesti	7			7
33 Ungheni	2		1	3
34 UTAG	12	16		28
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>217</i>

NOTA: 'Chisinau' se refera la satele care tin de municipiul Chisinau

Annex RBD 8

PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor RURale

Rezultate Cumulative RISP catre 31/12/07

Afaceri RURale Lansate: Genuri de Activitate si Surse de Finantare

	RISP	Alte surse	Fara credite	Total	Pondere
Agricultura					
1 Servicii pentru agricultura si servicii in cresterea animalelor (cu exceptia celor sanitar-veterinare)	3	3	2	8	3.7%
2 Cultura vegetala	19	11	1	31	14.3%
3 Cresterea animalelor	16	9		25	11.5%
Total Agricultura	38	23	3	64	29.5%
non-Agricultura					
4 PESCUITUL, PISCICULTURA	1	1		2	0.9%
5 INDUSTRIA ALIMENTARA SI A BAUTURILOR	7	6	1	14	6.5%
6 FABRICAREA DE ARTICOLE DE IMBRACAMINTE; PREPARAREA SI VOPSIREA BLANURILOR	2			2	0.9%
7 PRELUCRAREA LEMNULUI SI FABRICAREA ARTICOLELOR DIN LEMN	3	1		4	1.8%
8 PRODUCTIA DE ARTICOLE DIN CAUCIUC SI DIN MATERIAL PLASTIC	1			1	0.5%
9 PRODUCTIA ALTOR PRODUSE DIN MINERALE NEMETALIFERE	3	3		6	2.8%
10 FABRICAREA PRODUSELOR FINITE DIN METAL, EXCLUSIV PRODUCTIA DE MASINI SI UTILAJE	1			1	0.5%
11 PRODUCTIA DE MASINI SI APARATE ELECTRICE	1			1	0.5%
12 PRODUCTIA DE MOBILIER SI ALTE ACTIVITATI INDUSTRIALE	2	2		4	1.8%
13 CONSTRUCTII	1			1	0.5%
14 COMERT CU AMANUNTUL;	31	5		36	16.6%
15 VINZAREA, INTRETINEREA SI REPARAREA AUTOVEHICULELOR SI MOTOCICLETELOR; COMERTUL CU AMANUNTUL AL CARBURANTILOR PENTRU MIJLOACELE DE TRANSPORT CU MOTOARE CU ARDERE INTERNA	9	3	1	13	6.0%
16 COMERTUL CU RIDICATA SI INTERMEDIERI, EXCLUSIV COMERTUL CU AUTOVEHICULE SI MOTOCICLETE	4	5		9	4.1%
17 HOTELURI SI RESTAURANTE	4	5		9	4.1%
18 TRANSPORTURI TERESTRE	19	7		26	12.0%
19 POSTA SI TELECOMUNICATII	2	1		3	1.4%
20 ACTIVITATI ANEXE SI AUXILIARE DE TRANSPORT; ACTIVITATI ALE AGENTIILOR DE TURISM	1			1	0.5%
21 ALTE ACTIVITATI SERVICII PRESTATE IN PRINCIPAL INTREPRINDERILOR		2		2	0.9%
22 SANATATE SI ASISTENTA SOCIALA		1		1	0.5%
23 ACTIVITATI DE SERVICII PARTICULARE	7	4		11	5.1%
24 ACTIVITATI RECREATIVE, CULTURALE SI SPORTIVE	4	2		6	2.8%
Total non-Agricultura	103	48	2	153	70.5%
Grand Total	141	71	5	217	100.0%

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

Friday, January 25, 2008

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PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor RURale

Annex RBD 8a

Rezultate Cumulative RISP catre 31/12/07

Afaceri RURale Lansate dupa genuri de Activitate (pe AD)

		ACA		CCA		CDR		MEGA		Total	Pondere
Agricultura											
	1 Servicii pentru agricultura si servicii in cresterea animalelor (cu exceptia celor	1	2.3%	4	11.4%			3	3.6%	8	3.7%
	2 Cultura vegetala	8	18.6%	6	17.1%	10	17.9%	7	8.4%	31	14.3%
	3 Cresterea animalelor	8	18.6%	3	8.6%	5	8.9%	9	10.8%	25	11.5%
Total	Agricultura	17	39.5%	13	37.1%	15	26.8%	19	22.9%	64	29.5%
non-Agricultura											
	4 PESCUITUL, PISCICULTURA							2	2.4%	2	0.9%
	5 INDUSTRIA ALIMENTARA SI A BAUTURILOR	3	7.0%	4	11.4%	4	7.1%	3	3.6%	14	6.5%
	6 FABRICAREA DE ARTICOLE DE IMBRACAMINTE; PREPARAREA SI VOPSIREA			1	2.9%	1	1.8%			2	0.9%
	7 PRELUCRAREA LEMNULUI SI FABRICAREA ARTICOLELOR DIN LEMN	2	4.7%	1	2.9%			1	1.2%	4	1.8%
	8 PRODUCTIA DE ARTICOLE DIN CAUCIUC SI DIN MATERIAL PLASTIC							1	1.2%	1	0.5%
	9 PRODUCTIA ALTOR PRODUSE DIN MINERALE NEMETALIFERE	1	2.3%			1	1.8%	4	4.8%	6	2.8%
	10 FABRICAREA PRODUSELOR FINITE DIN METAL, EXCLUSIV PRODUCTIA DE MASINI SI					1	1.8%			1	0.5%
	11 PRODUCTIA DE MASINI SI APARATE			1	2.9%					1	0.5%
	12 PRODUCTIA DE MOBILIER SI ALTE ACTIVITATI INDUSTRIALE			2	5.7%			2	2.4%	4	1.8%
	13 CONSTRUCTII	1	2.3%							1	0.5%
	14 COMERT CU AMANUNTUL;	10	23.3%	4	11.4%	12	21.4%	10	12.0%	36	16.6%
	15 VINZAREA, INTRETINEREA SI REPARAREA AUTOVEHICULELOR SI MOTOCICLETELOR; COMERTUL CU AMANUNTUL AL CARBURANTILOR PENTRU MIJLOACELE DE TRANSPORT CU MOTOARE CU ARDERE INTERNA	4	9.3%	1	2.9%	3	5.4%	5	6.0%	13	6.0%
	16 COMERTUL CU RIDICATA SI INTERMEDIERI, EXCLUSIV COMERTUL CU AUTOVEHICULE SI MOTOCICLETE	1	2.3%	1	2.9%	4	7.1%	3	3.6%	9	4.1%
	17 HOTELURI SI RESTAURANTE			1	2.9%	3	5.4%	5	6.0%	9	4.1%
	18 TRANSPORTURI TERESTRE	2	4.7%	4	11.4%	6	10.7%	14	16.9%	26	12.0%
	19 POSTA SI TELECOMUNICATII							3	3.6%	3	1.4%
	20 ACTIVITATI ANEXE SI AUXILIARE DE TRANSPORT; ACTIVITATI ALE AGENTIILOR DE TURISM			1	2.9%					1	0.5%
	21 ALTE ACTIVITATI SERVICII PRESTATE IN PRINCIPAL INTREPRINDERILOR							2	2.4%	2	0.9%
	22 SANATATE SI ASISTENTA SOCIALA							1	1.2%	1	0.5%
	23 ACTIVITATI DE SERVICII PARTICULARE	1	2.3%			4	7.1%	6	7.2%	11	5.1%
	24 ACTIVITATI RECREATIVE, CULTURALE SI SPORTIVE	1	2.3%	1	2.9%	2	3.6%	2	2.4%	6	2.8%
Total	non-Agricultura	26	60.5%	22	62.9%	41	73.2%	64	77.1%	153	70.5%
	Grand Total	43	100%	35	100%	56	100%	83	100%	217	100%

PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor RURale

Annex RBD 8b

Rezultate Cumulative RISP catre 31/12/07

Afaceri RURale (Lansate si Contracte Semnate Active) dupa Genuri de Activitate (pe AD)

	ACA		CCA		CDR		MEGA		Total	Pondere
Agricultura										
1 Servicii pentru agricultura si servicii in cresterea animalelor (cu exceptia celor	1	1.8%	6	11.3%	2	3.4%	3	3.1%	12	4.6%
2 Cultura vegetala	8	14.5%	12	22.6%	10	16.9%	12	12.5%	42	16.0%
3 Cresterea animalelor	15	27.3%	4	7.5%	5	8.5%	10	10.4%	34	12.9%
Total Agricultura	24	43.6%	22	41.5%	17	28.8%	25	26.0%	88	33.5%
non-Agricultura										
4 PESCUITUL, PISCICULTURA							2	2.1%	2	0.8%
5 INDUSTRIA ALIMENTARA SI A BAUTURILOR	4	7.3%	5	9.4%	4	6.8%	4	4.2%	17	6.5%
6 FABRICAREA DE ARTICOLE DE IMBRACAMINTE; PREPARAREA SI VOPSIREA			1	1.9%	1	1.7%			2	0.8%
7 PRELUCRAREA LEMNULUI SI FABRICAREA ARTICOLELOR DIN LEMN	2	3.6%	1	1.9%			1	1.0%	4	1.5%
8 PRODUCTIA DE ARTICOLE DIN CAUCIUC SI DIN MATERIAL PLASTIC							1	1.0%	1	0.4%
9 PRODUCTIA ALTOR PRODUSE DIN MINERALE NEMETALIFERE	1	1.8%	1	1.9%	1	1.7%	5	5.2%	8	3.0%
10 FABRICAREA PRODUSELOR FINITE DIN METAL, EXCLUSIV PRODUCTIA DE MASINI SI					1	1.7%			1	0.4%
11 PRODUCTIA DE MASINI SI APARATE			1	1.9%					1	0.4%
12 PRODUCTIA DE MOBILIER SI ALTE ACTIVITATI INDUSTRIALE			2	3.8%			2	2.1%	4	1.5%
13 CONSTRUCTII	1	1.8%					1	1.0%	2	0.8%
14 COMERT CU AMANUNTUL;	11	20.0%	8	15.1%	13	22.0%	11	11.5%	43	16.3%
15 VINZAREA, INTRETINEREA SI REPARAREA AUTOVEHICULELOR SI MOTOCICLETELOR; COMERTUL CU AMANUNTUL AL CARBURANTILOR PENTRU MIJLOACELE DE TRANSPORT CU MOTOARE CU ARDERE INTERNA	4	7.3%	2	3.8%	3	5.1%	5	5.2%	14	5.3%
16 COMERTUL CU RIDICATA SI INTERMEDIERI, EXCLUSIV COMERTUL CU AUTOVEHICULE SI MOTOCICLETE	1	1.8%	1	1.9%	4	6.8%	3	3.1%	9	3.4%
17 HOTELURI SI RESTAURANTE			1	1.9%	3	5.1%	5	5.2%	9	3.4%
18 TRANSPORTURI TERESTRE	4	7.3%	5	9.4%	6	10.2%	16	16.7%	31	11.8%
19 POSTA SI TELECOMUNICATII							4	4.2%	4	1.5%
20 ACTIVITATI ANEXE SI AUXILIARE DE TRANSPORT; ACTIVITATI ALE AGENTIILOR DE TURISM			1	1.9%					1	0.4%
21 ALTE ACTIVITATI SERVICII PRESTATE IN PRINCIPAL INTREPRINDERILOR							2	2.1%	2	0.8%
22 SANATATE SI ASISTENTA SOCIALA							1	1.0%	1	0.4%
23 ACTIVITATI DE SERVICII PARTICULARE	1	1.8%			4	6.8%	6	6.3%	11	4.2%
24 ACTIVITATI RECREATIVE, CULTURALE SI SPORTIVE	2	3.6%	2	3.8%	2	3.4%	2	2.1%	8	3.0%
Total non-Agricultura	31	56.4%	31	58.5%	42	71.2%	71	74.0%	175	66.5%
Grand Total	55	100%	53	100%	59	100%	96	100%	263	100%

PROIECTUL SERVICII SI INVESTITII RURALE
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor RURale

Rezultate Cumulative RISP catre 31/12/07

Afaceri RURale Lansate: Genuri de Activitate si Surse de Finantare,
Volumul Creditelor Debursate

	RISP	Alte surse	Total
Agricultura			
1 Servicii pentru agricultura si servicii in cresterea animalelor (cu exceptia celor	230,000	313,000	543,000
2 Cultura vegetala	3,707,400	2,710,220	6,417,620
3 Cresterea animalelor	4,055,000	1,230,000	5,285,000
Total Agricultura	7,992,400	4,253,220	12,245,620
non-Agricultura			
4 PESCUITUL, PISCICULTURA	35,000	20,000	55,000
5 INDUSTRIA ALIMENTARA SI A BAUTURILOR	1,861,595	1,333,386	3,194,981
6 FABRICAREA DE ARTICOLE DE IMBRACAMINTE; PREPARAREA SI VOPSIREA	717,128		717,128
7 PRELUCRAREA LEMNULUI SI FABRICAREA ARTICOLELOR DIN LEMN	340,000	150,000	490,000
8 PRODUCTIA DE ARTICOLE DIN CAUCIUC SI DIN MATERIAL PLASTIC	300,000		300,000
9 PRODUCTIA ALTOR PRODUSE DIN MINERALE NEMETALIFERE	246,000	312,000	558,000
10 FABRICAREA PRODUSELOR FINITE DIN METAL, EXCLUSIV PRODUCTIA DE MASINI SI	120,000		120,000
11 PRODUCTIA DE MASINI SI APARATE	275,000		275,000
12 PRODUCTIA DE MOBILIER SI ALTE ACTIVITATI INDUSTRIALE	505,216	163,000	668,216
13 CONSTRUCTII	330,000		330,000
14 COMERT CU AMANUNTUL;	6,993,200	623,000	7,616,200
15 VINZAREA, INTRETINEREA SI REPARAREA AUTOVEHICULELOR SI MOTOCICLETELOR; COMERTUL CU AMANUNTUL AL CARBURANTILOR PENTRU MIJLOACELE DE TRANSPORT CU MOTOARE CU ARDERE	2,250,000	525,707	2,775,707
16 COMERTUL CU RIDICATA SI INTERMEDIERI, EXCLUSIV COMERTUL CU AUTOVEHICULE SI MOTOCICLETE	1,431,500	1,482,500	2,914,000
17 HOTELURI SI RESTAURANTE	1,543,600	913,000	2,456,600
18 TRANSPORTURI TERESTRE	4,315,000	759,000	5,074,000
19 POSTA SI TELECOMUNICATII	298,000	30,000	328,000
20 ACTIVITATI ANEXE SI AUXILIARE DE TRANSPORT; ACTIVITATI ALE AGENTIILOR DE TURISM	230,000		230,000
21 ALTE ACTIVITATI SERVICII PRESTATE IN PRINCIPAL INTREPRINDERILOR		60,000	60,000
22 SANATATE SI ASISTENTA SOCIALA		30,000	30,000
23 ACTIVITATI DE SERVICII PARTICULARE	954,600	276,000	1,230,600
24 ACTIVITATI RECREATIVE, CULTURALE SI SPORTIVE	628,000	314,000	942,000
Total non-Agricultura	23,373,839	6,991,593	30,365,432
Grand Total	31,366,239	11,244,813	42,611,052

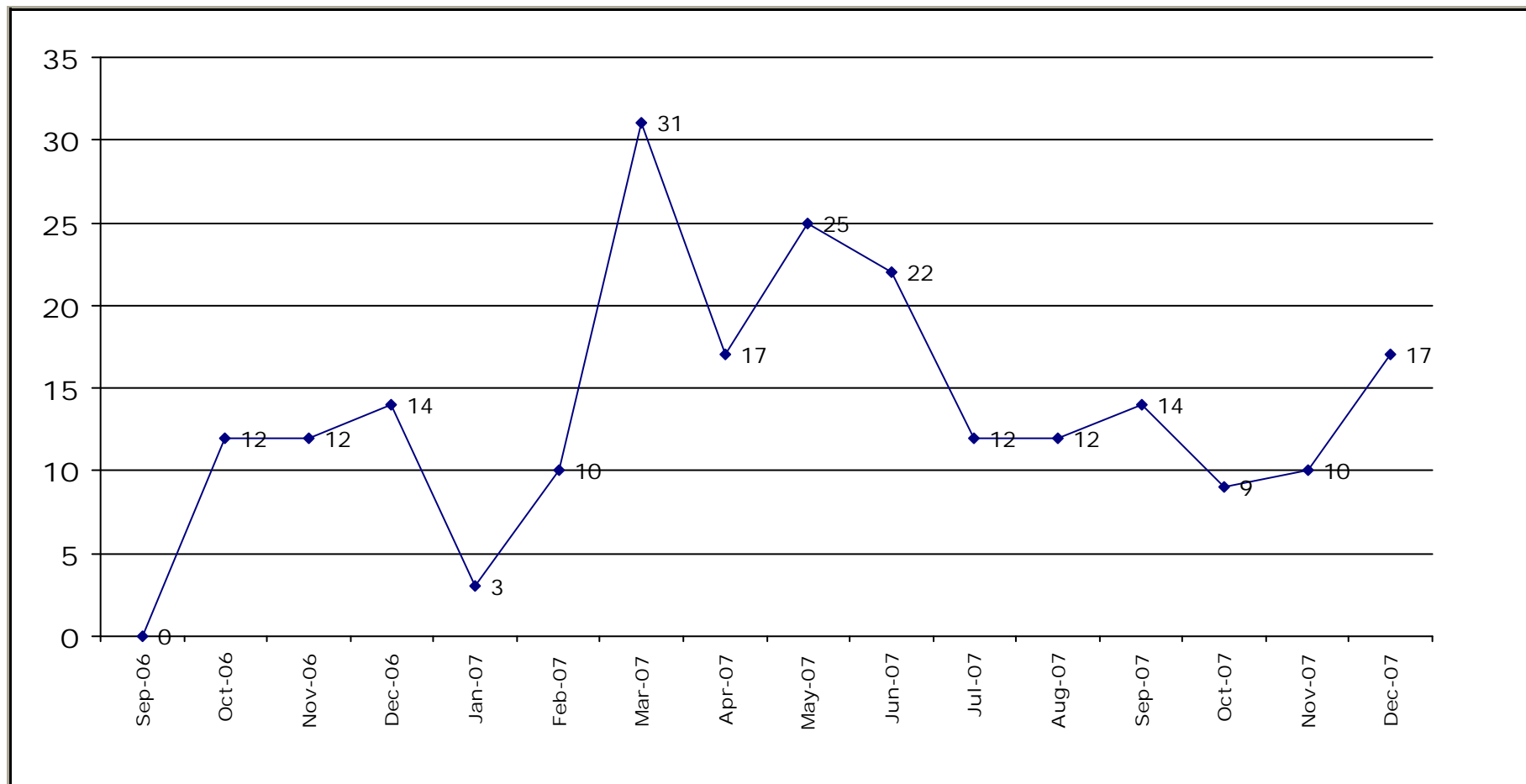
Note: This classification is accomplished according to CAEM Clasification (Classification of Activities of the Moldovan Economy) elaborated by the Statistical Department

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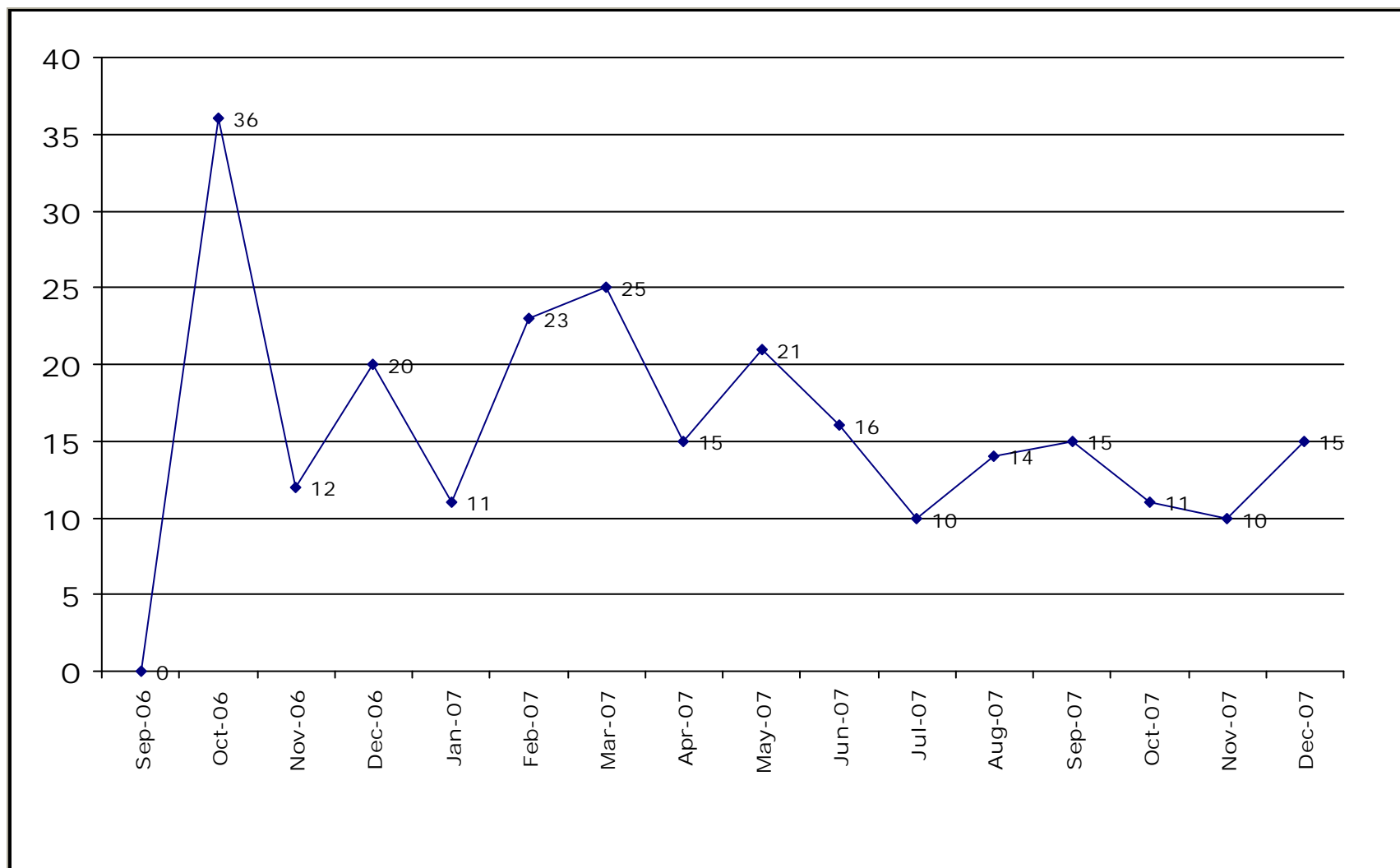
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Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Credite Debursate in Dinamica

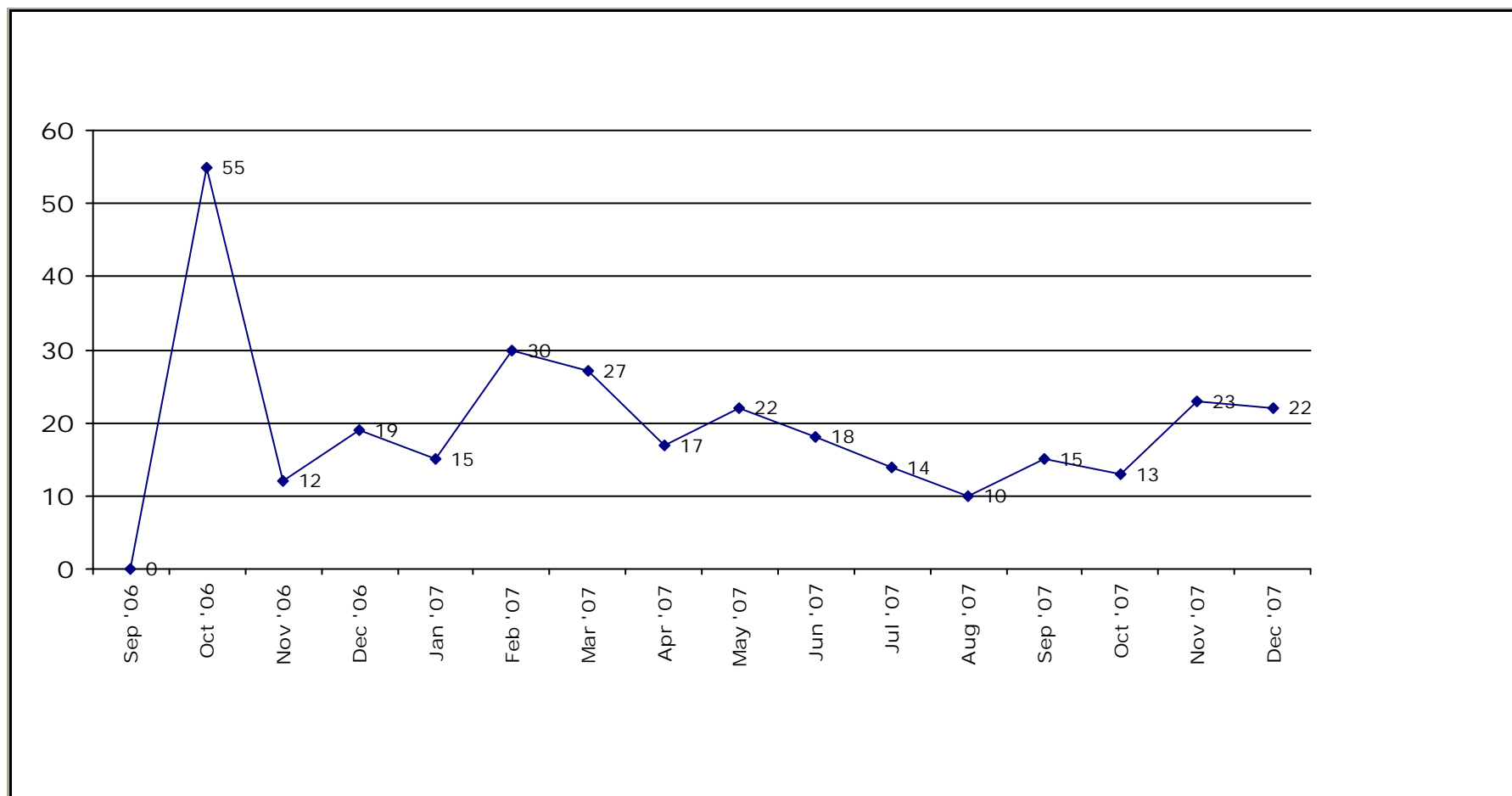


Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale
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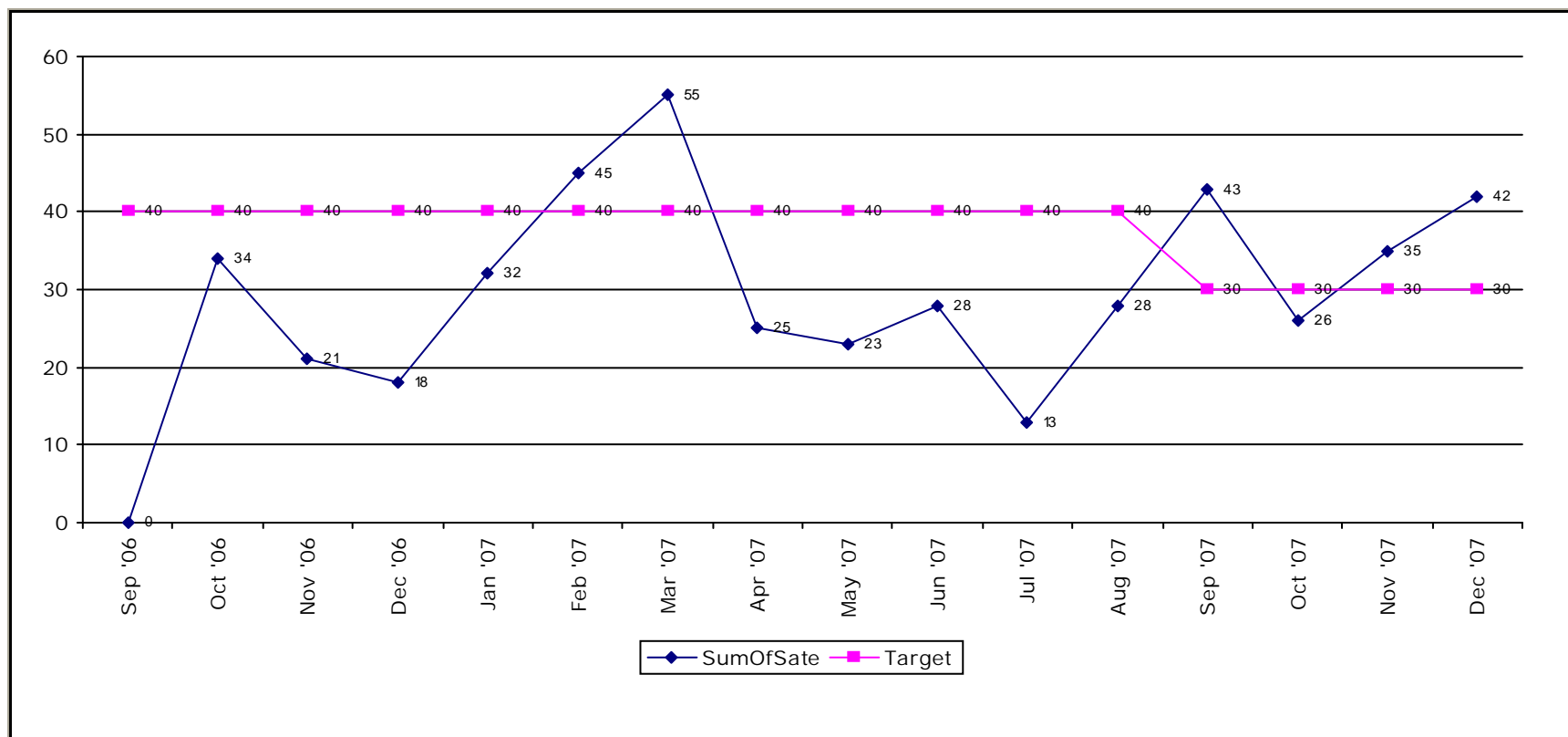
Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Dinamica Acordurilor de Participare Semnate

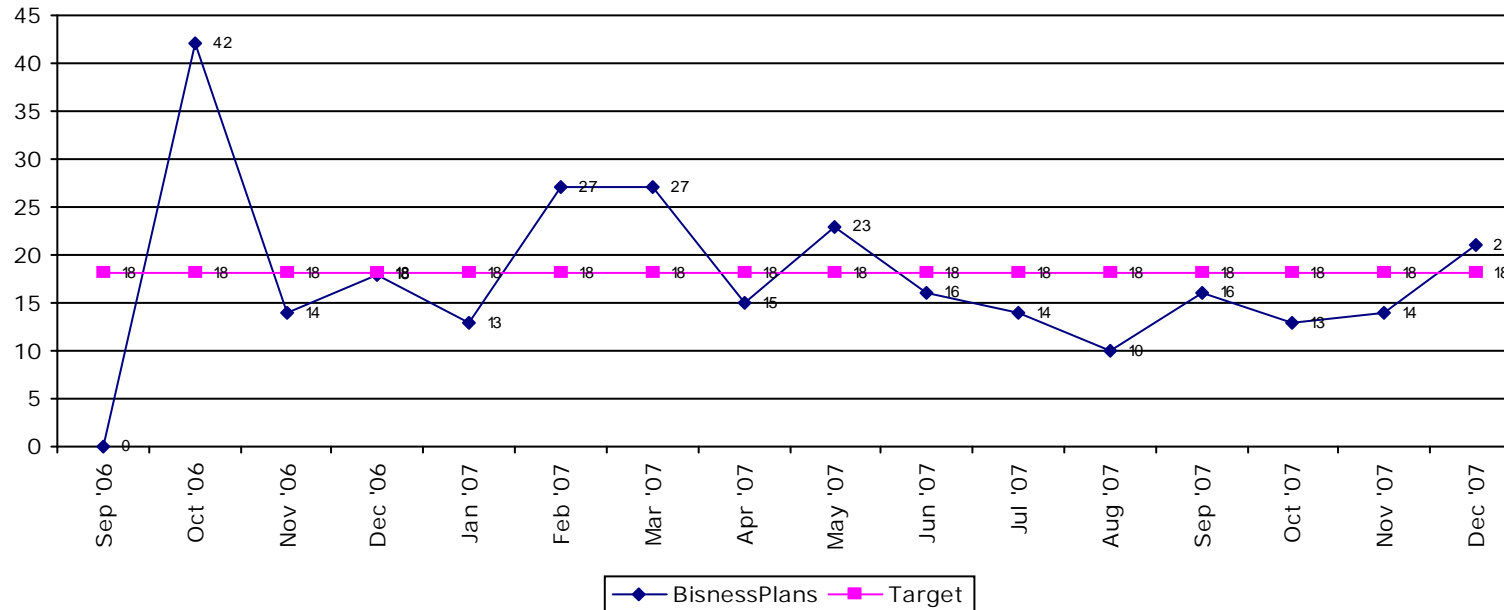


Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Activitati de promovare versus obiective conform contractelor cu AD (2006-2010)

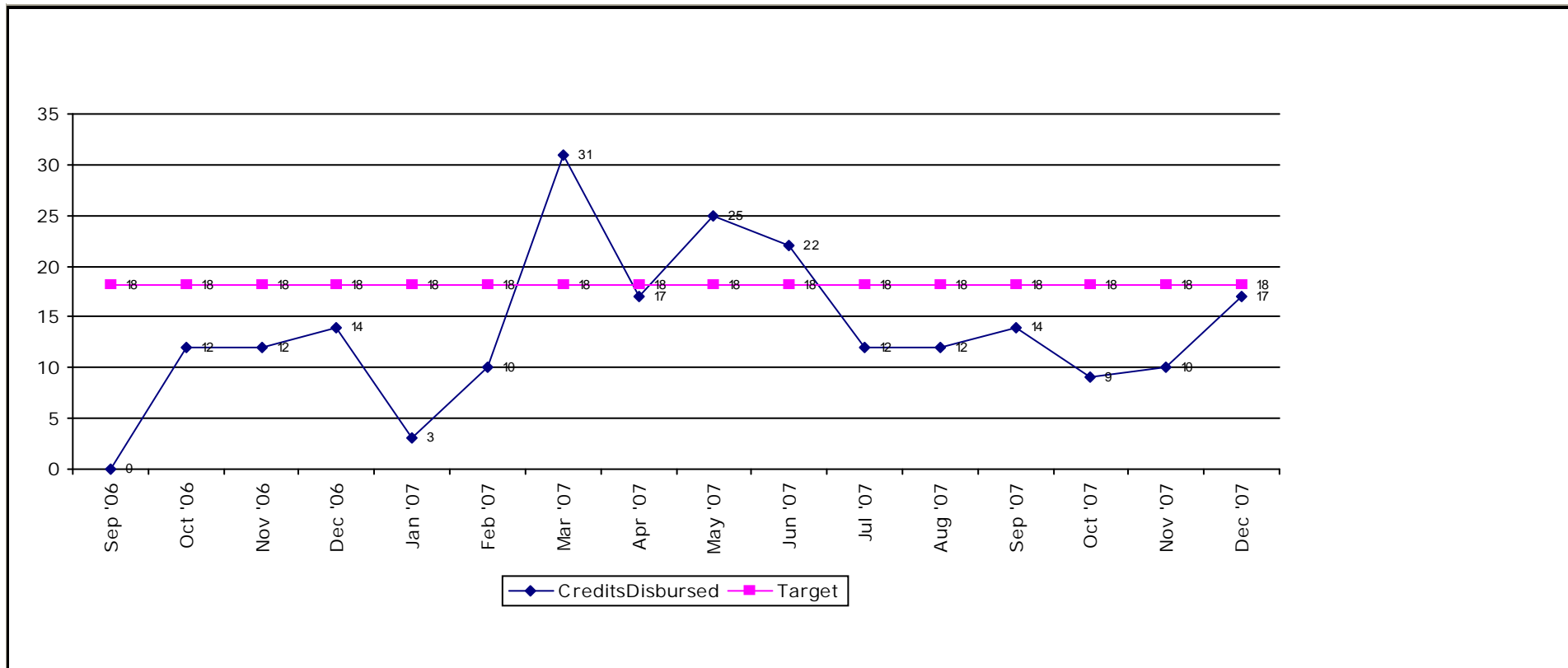


Numar de planuri de afaceri create versus obiective, conform contractelor cu AD (2006-2010)

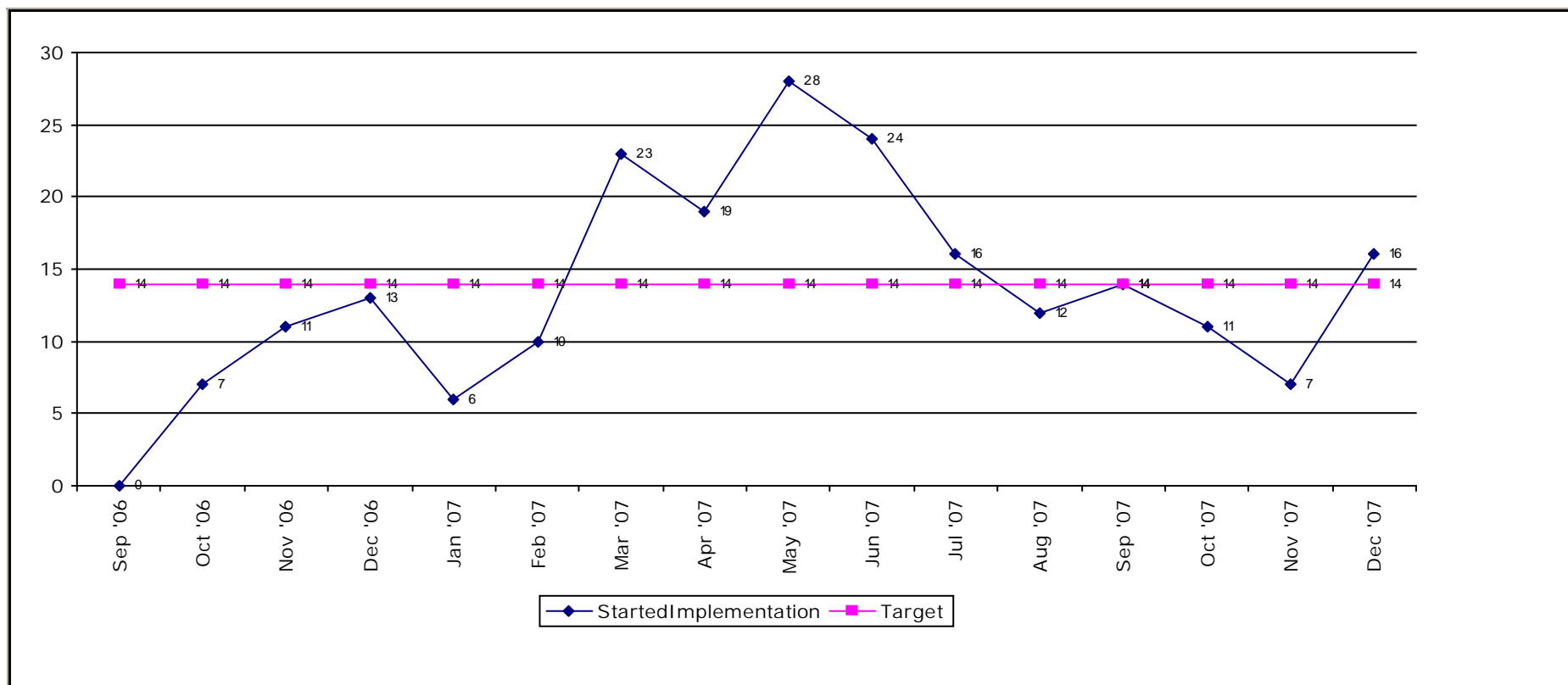


Componenta Dezvoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Nr. credite debursate versus obiective, conform contractelor AD (2006-2010)



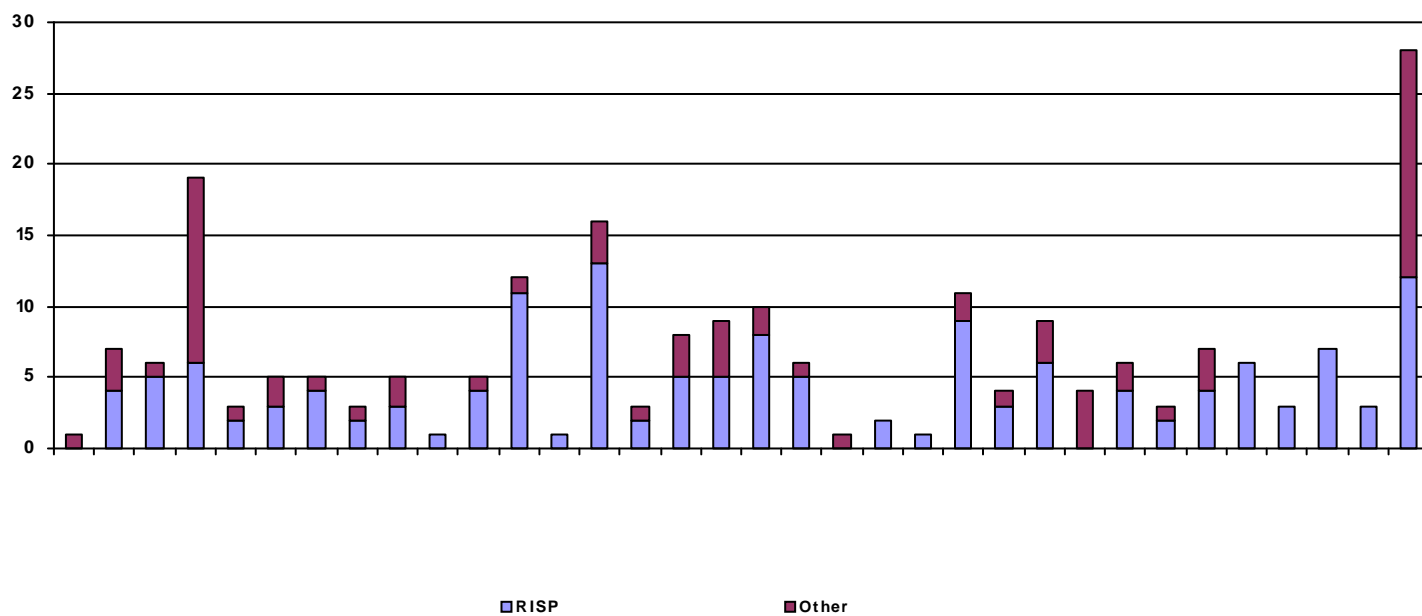
AR care au lansat activitatea operationala, conform contractelor cu AD (2006-2010)



Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Numar de credite debursate pe raioane

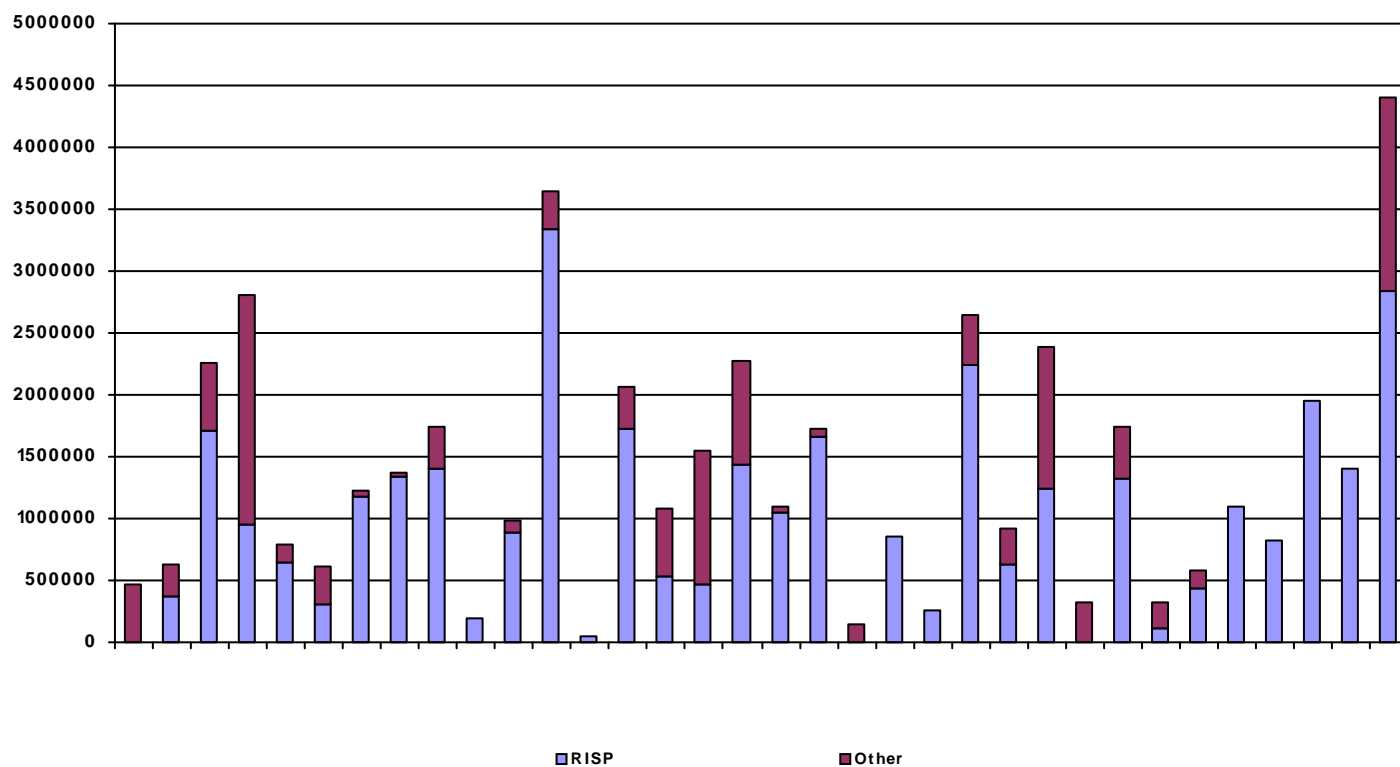
Cifre cumulative RISP conform 31/12/07



Componenta Dezoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

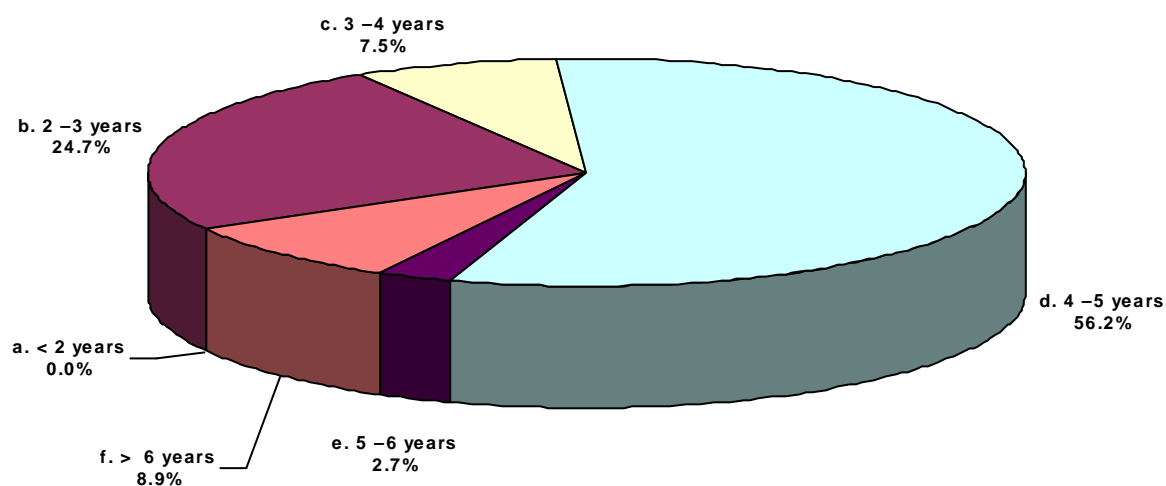
Volumul Creditelor Debursate pe Regiuni si Surse de Finantare

Cifre cumulative RISP conform 31/12/07



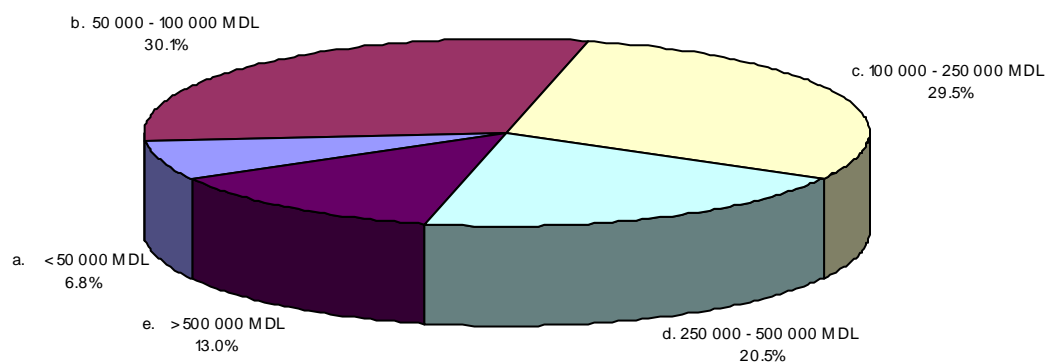
Structura creditelor RISP dupa perioada de creditare

Cifre cumulative RISP conform 31/12/07



Structura creditelor RISP dupa volumul creditului, Lei

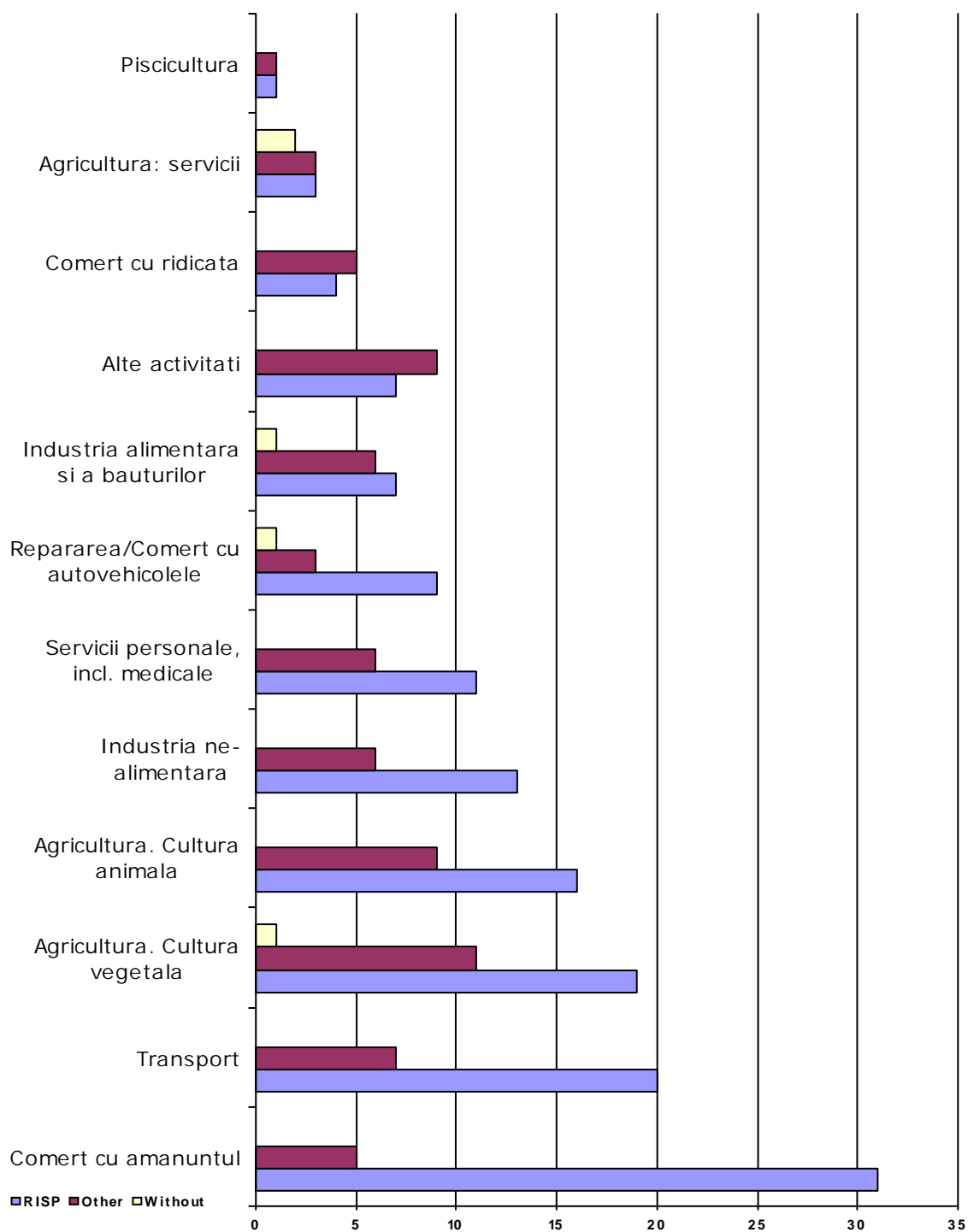
Cifre cumulative RISP conform 31/12/07



Componenta Dezvoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

Afaceri Rurale Lansate: Distributie dupa genuri de activitati si Surse de Finantare

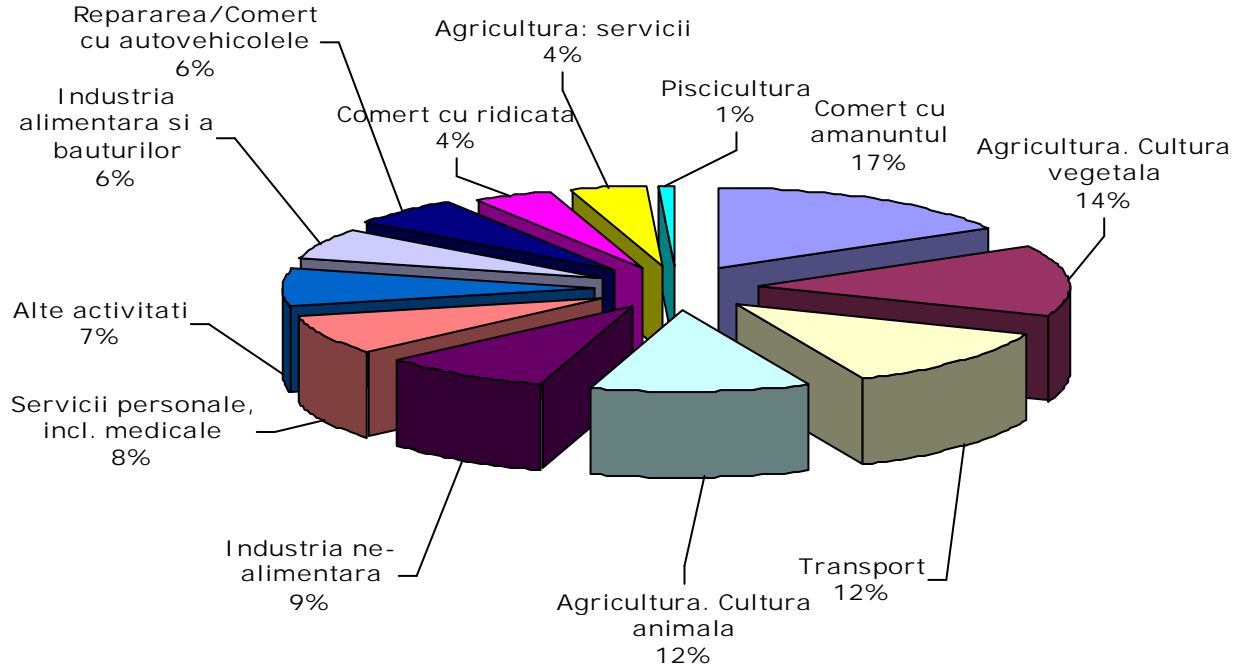
Cifre cumulative RISP conform 31/12/07



Componenta Dezvoltarea Afacerilor Rurale

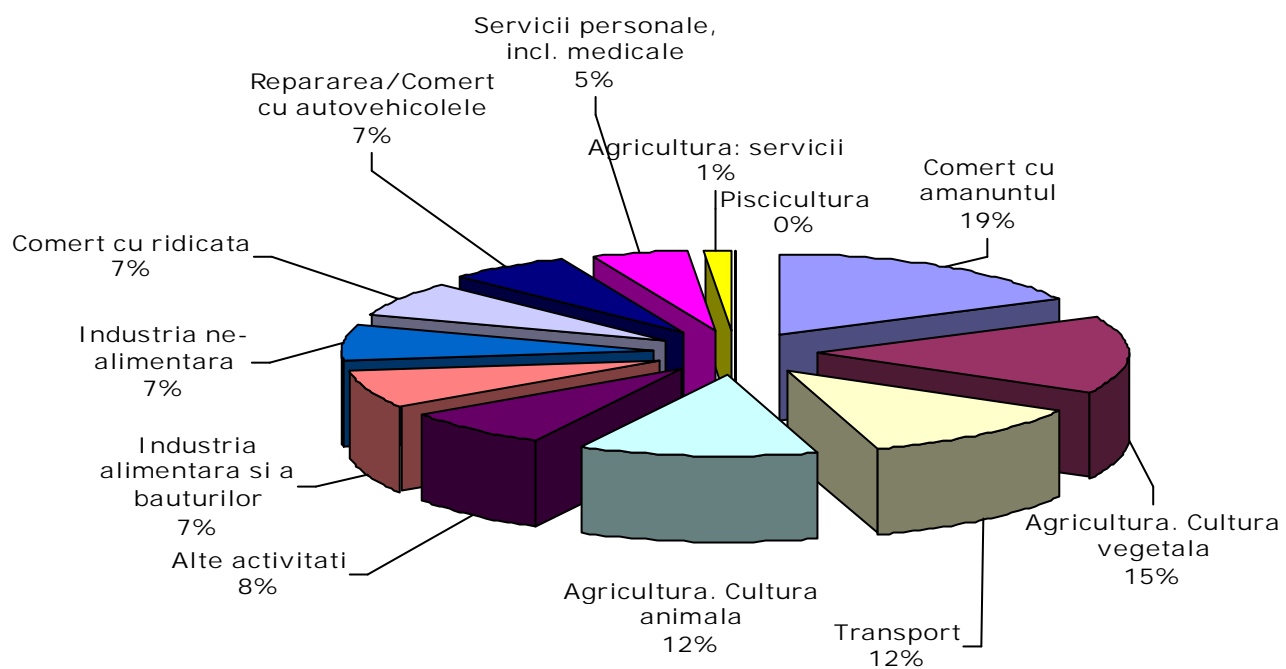
Cifre cumulative RISP conform 31/12/07

Distributia Afacerilor Rurale dupa Activitate (Numar de afaceri)



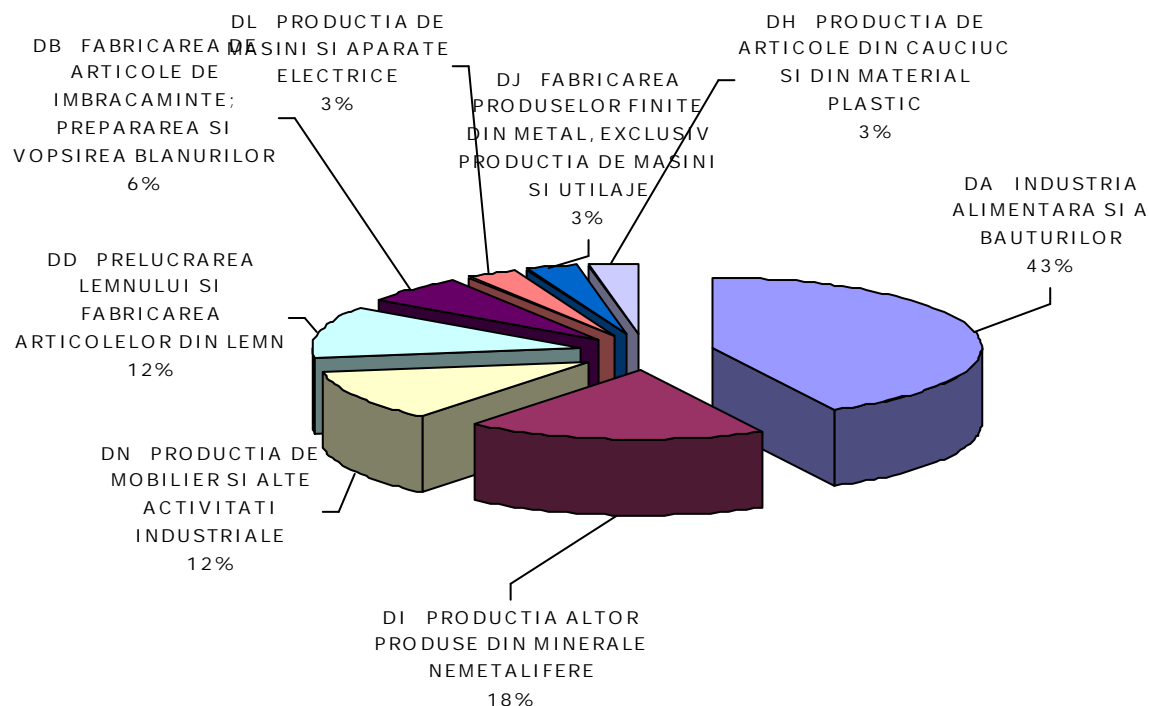
Annex RBD 22a

Distributia Afacerilor Rurale dupa Activitate (Volumul Investitiilor)



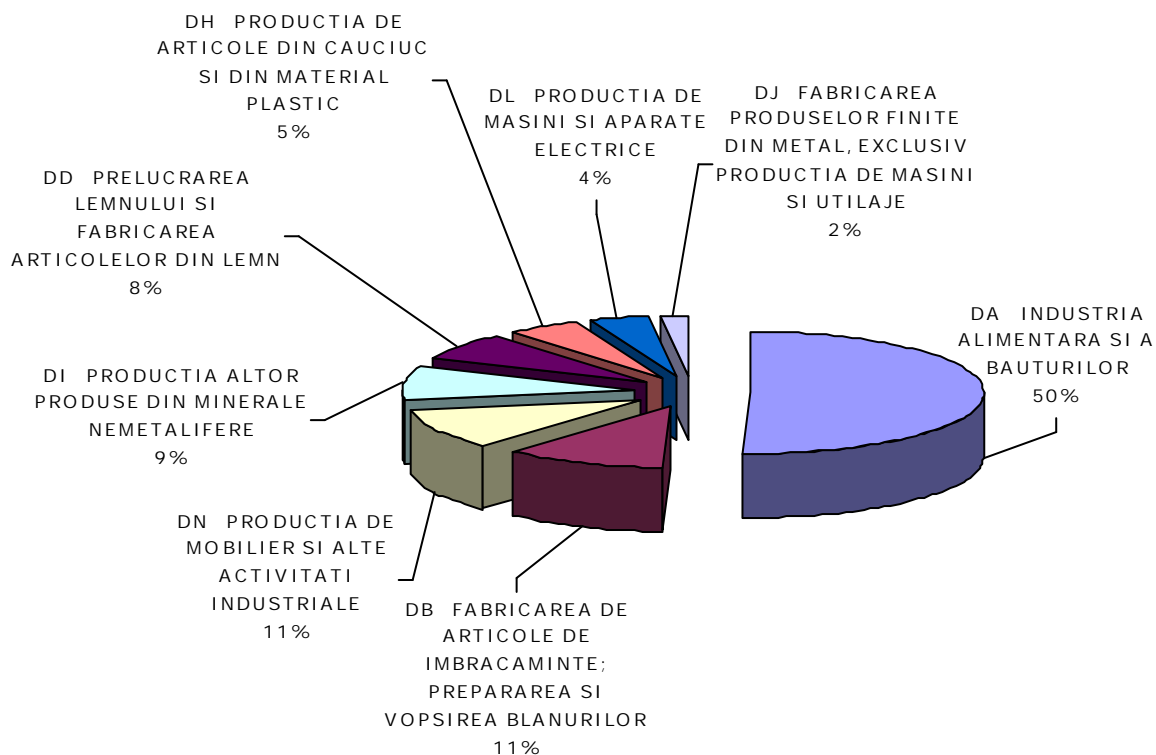
Annex RBD 23

Subcategorie: Distributia Afacerilor Rurale din Ind. Prelucratoare (Numar de credite)



Annex RBD 23a

Subcategorie: Distributia Afacerilor Rurale din Ind. Prelucratoare (Volumul creditelor)



Anexa Rep 1 : Planul de implementare a proiectului (Programul preliminar a activităților, personalul și prezentarea rapoartelor)

1 Noiembrie 2007

Activități

Luni	Aug 07	Sep 07	Oct 07	Nov 07	Dec 07	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	Jun 08	Jul 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08	Jan 09
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Activități simultane întreprinse în 6 localități pilot																		
1. Selectarea celor 6 localități pilot																		
2. Stabilirea planului de acțiuni pentru comitetul de conducere																		
3. Identificarea activităților necesare pentru cooperarea productivă între părțile cointerestate de proiect																		
4. Întocmirea conceptului general de accesare la registru proprietarilor și datele cadastrale, designul sistemului...																		
5. Stabilirea principiilor de evaluare a consecințelor asupra mediului înconjurător																		
6. Elaborarea și organizarea seminarelor de instruire a părților cointerestate și a membrilor echipelor locale.																		
7. Elaborarea campaniilor de informare publică																		
8. Asistența în stabilirea grupurilor locale de părți cointerestate																		
9. Revizuirea hărților cadastrale (elaborarea Planului 1)																		
10. Efectuarea cercetărilor preliminare, pregătirea și răspândirea planurilor de dezvoltare a regiunilor																		
11. Crearea și utilizarea metodei de evaluare a pământurilor																		
12. Pregătirea și publicarea schiței planului de re-alocare a parcelelor																		
13. Pregătirea planului final de consolidare (Planul 2)																		
14. Crearea și aplicarea procedurilor simplificate de înregistrare și executare înțelegerilor între părți																		
15. Acordarea ajutorului proprietarilor de pământuri și părților cointerestate în procesul de înregistrare și obținere a titlurilor noi																		
16. Organizarea tururilor educaționale																		
17. Descrierea rezultatelor implementării și experienței obținute din proiect și elaborarea recomandărilor pentru elaborarea																		
Luni	Aug 07	Sep 07	Oct 07	Nov 07	Dec 07	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	Jun 08	Jul 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08	Jan 09
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Raportarea/Simpozioane / Seminare de instruire / Dări de seamă preliminare

Simpozioane la nivelul național																		
Simpozioane în localitățile de pilot																		
Seminare de instruire în domeniul																		
Raportul inițial (0) - Raportul grupului 1 (1) - Raportul grupului 2 (2) - Raportul grupului 3 (3)																		
Raporturi bilunare																		
Luni	Aug 07	Sep 07	Oct 07	Nov 07	Dec 07	Jan 08	Feb 08	Mar 08	Apr 08	May 08	Jun 08	Jul 08	Aug 08	Sep 08	Oct 08	Nov 08	Dec 08	Jan 09
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

Personalul și funcțiile

Specialist	Nume	Luni	Misiuni															
Liderul Echipii (Expertul internațional în domeniul consolidării a pământurilor)	M. Hartvigsen	7.00	13															
Expertul internațional în domeniul managementului a pământurilor	D. Egashvili	4.25	10															
Liderul echipei naționale (Expert Local)	D. Sevcencu	18.00																
Asistentul proiectului/Manager de oficiu/Interpretor/ traducător	M. Gorgan	17.50																
Expertul în dezvoltarea comunităților	V. Cibotaru	2.00																
Expertul internațional în domeniul evaluării a pământurilor	J. Thaysen	0.75	3															
Expertul internațional de evaluare a consecințelor asupra mediului	K. Kitneas	0.50	2															
Expertul internațional în domeniul înregistrării și dezvoltării a comunității.	V. Grigoryan	1.00	3															
Managerul proiectului și susținerea	B. Rosenqvist		7															
Localitatea Pilot Bușăuca - Consultant ACSA / Planificator		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Bușăuca - expertul MAIA		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Bușăuca - Inginerul Cadastral Local		8.00																
Localitatea Pilot Sadova - Consultant ACSA / Planificator		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Sadova - expertul MAIA		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Sadova - Inginerul Cadastral Local		10.00																
Localitatea Pilot Boldurești - Consultant ACSA / Planificator		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Boldurești - expertul MAIA		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Boldurești - Inginerul Cadastral Local		10.00																
Localitatea Pilot Călmățui - Consultant ACSA / Planificator		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Călmățui - expertul MAIA		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Călmățui - Inginerul Cadastral Local		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Opaci - Consultant ACSA / Planificator		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Opaci - expertul MAIA		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Opaci - Inginerul Cadastral Local		8.00																
Localitatea Pilot Baimaclia - Consultant ACSA / Planificator		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Baimaclia - expertul MAIA		16.00																
Localitatea Pilot Baimaclia - Inginerul Cadastral Local		8.00																

- ◆ Simpozioane (1) Lansarea oficială a proiectului;
(2) Localitățile participante sunt selectate - introducerea proiectului la comunități;
(3) Rezultatele etapei de analiză și selectarea scenariului potrivit
(4) Stadiu intermediar: Planul de Dezvoltare Final, începutul procesului de negocieri detaliate asupra procesului de re-parcelare;
(5) Planul final de re-alocare a parcelelor prezentat și discutat cu comunități.
(6) Simpoziul de încheiere
- ▲ Seminarul de instruire pentru părțile cointerestate și omologii direct implicați în proiectul.
- ▲ Seminarul de instruire pentru specialiștii autorităților publice locale și centrale care nu sunt direct implicați în lucrările de proiect.



Proiectul Pilot de Reparcelare a Terenurilor Agricole

Liderul Echipei, Morten Hartvigsen, Orbicon A/S
 Managerul de Proiect, Bo Rosenqvist, Niras AB
 9 Iulie, 2007

Notă asupra selectării celor 6 localități pentru participare în proiectul pilot de consolidare a terenurilor agricole.

PROCESUL ȘI CRITERIILE PENTRU SELECTAREA COMUNITĂȚILOR PILOT

Selectarea a celor 6 comunități care se potrivesc proiectului pilot este crucială pentru implementarea succesivă a proiectului în general. Secțiunea D din termenii de referință enumeră 15 criterii în baza cărora va fi efectuată selectarea participanților. Acestea sunt:

1. Existența fermelor de familie cu potențialul de a trece la activitate comercială și dorința de a forma parcele adiacente și, în cele din urmă, de a mări suprafețele fermelor.
2. Structura fragmentară a loturilor de pământ.
3. Existența pieței de pământ (existența vânzătorilor și a cumpărătorilor potențiali).
4. Accesul la o informație actuală și sigură vizînd prețurile la terenurile de pământ sau o alternativă adecvată de evaluare a acestora.
5. Disponibilitatea terenurilor publice (prin procesul de vânzare și cumpărare) pentru a da un impuls întregului proces.
6. Numărul relativ mic de proprietari absenți.
7. O completare esențială a reformei agricole/privatizarea și înregistrarea drepturilor de proprietate la pămînturi (la nivel național, 85 % din numărul total de înregistrări a drepturilor proprietății rurale sunt așteptate să fie completate pînă în vara anului 2007).
8. Nivelul înalt de satisfacție între proprietarii locali, în urma procesului de privatizare și rezultatele acestuia.
9. Puține litigii și cazuri problematice ce țin de drepturile de proprietate la pămînturi.
10. Potențialul înalt al terenurilor agricole.



Proiectul Pilot de Reparcelare a Terenurilor Agricole

11. Amplasarea în zone special desemnate pentru creșterea economică (consolidarea poate fi legată de alte activități cu scopuri asemănătoare de dezvoltare economică, inclusiv și în zonele participante în activitățile programului RISP II).
12. Existența hărților cadastrale electronice și a altor hărți tematice.
13. Planuri/măsură pentru dezvoltarea economică fermă a zonelor rurale și îmbunătățirea infrastructurii.
14. Inițiativa și obligațiunile administrației publice locale, dorința și posibilitățile secretarei Primăriei de a acorda participanților servicii notariale la un preț redus.
15. Disponibilitatea potențială a expertizei locale referitor la proiectarea procesului de consolidare a terenurilor agricole și planificarea utilizării pământului (spre exemplu, implicarea fostului personal al proiectului LPSP sau al Institutului Managementului Solurilor).

Între 1-4 iulie 2007 Ministerul Agriculturii și Industriei Alimentare (MAIA) împreună cu coordonatorul componentei RISP, dl Oleg Horjan a început procesul de selectare a comunităților participante. Conform propunerilor MAIA, în fiecare raion au fost înaintate demersuri cu propunerea comunităților respective, bazându-se pe criteriile numite mai sus. În rezultat, lista cu 100 de localități candidate a fost completată. După aceasta, MAIA a selectat 17 din ele („lista scurtă”). Fișele de evaluare au fost îndeplinite pentru a demonstra în ce măsură 17 sate corespund criteriilor de selectare.

Obligațiunile Contractorului includ asigurarea unui proces de selectare deschis, transparent și detaliat.

Sa ajuns la următoarele principii și activități ce urmează să fie respectate și efectuate:

- Adăugarea criteriilor suplimentare în procesul de selectare.
- Îmbunătățirea „listei scurte” cu cel puțin 15 sate suplimentare parțial din lista inițială de 100 de sate și parțial cu satele propuse de rețeaua ACSA. Localitățile trebuie alese respectând criteriile de selectare (inclusiv criteriile noi prezentate mai jos).
- Colectarea informației suplimentare despre aceste, cel puțin, 32 sate.
- Reexaminarea formei și conținutului documentului care descrie cum aceste 32 sate alese corespund criteriilor de selectare.



Proiectul Pilot de Reparcelare a Terenurilor Agricole

- *Întocmirea metodei de evaluare pentru a stabili numărul de sate care cel mai aproape corespunde criteriilor de selectare.*
- *În baza reitingului a întocmi lista de 15-20 sate și a vizita fiecare din aceste pentru examinarea valabilității informației colectate și pentru a face schimbări/descreri referitor la situația actuală.*

Acestea trebuie să ofere contractorului împreună cu MAIA posibilitatea de a selecta 6 comunități pilot la sfârșitul lunii august începutul lunii septembrie și dacă este necesar de a obține confirmarea Comitetului de Organizare. Pentru îndeplinirea efectivă a procesului de selectare, contractorul în cooperare cu MAFI va forma Comitetul de Evaluare constituit de Ion Botnarenco (MAFI), Oleg Horjan, Dumitru Șevcenco, Morten Hartvigsen, David Egișvili și Constantin Ojog (ACSA).

Activități prevăzute pe lunile iulie-august referitor la procesul de selectare a satelor pilot vor fi efectuate de contractor (dl Șevcenco sub supravegherea managerului proiectului) împreună cu dl Horjan (coordonatorul componentei RISP) în cooperare cu MAFI.

CRITERII SUPLIMENTARE

Pe 3 iulie experții internaționali împreună cu dl Oleg Horjan, coordonatorul proiectelor MAIA, liderul echipei locale, Dumitru Șevcenco și personalul de la ACSA (sub contractor) au vizitat două din cele 17 localități propuse. Satele Opaci și Tocuz din raionul Căușeni au fost vizitate pentru a examina valabilitatea informației obținute referitor la faptul în ce măsură aceste sate corespund proiectului conform principiilor stabilite. Echipa proiectului s-a întrunit cu primarii și personalul primăriilor din ambele sate, fiind prezenți directori agricoli și fermieri din celelalte localități ale raionului Căușeni.

În cadrul acestor vizite, Contractorului i-a devenit clar că la criteriile deja stabilite se impune necesitatea de a include unele criterii suplimentare, de a colecta mai multă informație despre faptul în ce măsură satele din "lista scurtă" corespund criteriilor de selectare.

S-a constatat că în satul Tocuz există neclarități privind drepturile de proprietate asupra terenurilor și utilizarea lor. La privatizarea pământurilor, fiecăruia sătean i-a fost alocată o cotă de teren arabil, o cotă de viță-de-vie și o cotă de livadă. Totuși, sătenii au decis să împartă parcelele după speciile pomilor fructiferi și soiurile viței-de-vie. În rezultat, fiecare fermier a obținut 3-4 cote de livadă (măr, prasad, prun) și 3-4 cote de viță-de-vie. Toate acestea nu au fost înregistrate în Cadastru și pe hărțile cadastrale. Înainte de implementarea proiectului de consolidare a terenurilor agricole în satele Tocuz și Opaci, este nevoie de a înregistra situația actuală cu starea fragmentară a parcelelor obținute de fermieri sau de a discuta cu fermierii să revină la lucrarea cotelor care le aparțin conform titlurilor de proprietate. În satul Tocuz aceasta e o problemă cu care se confruntă



Proiectul Pilot de Reparcelare a Terenurilor Agricole

proprietarii a cca 800 de hectare de pământ. Iată de ce, în procesul de selectare a comunităților pilot astfel de situații trebuie evitate.

Spre regret, datele colectate, în baza cărora a fost efectuată alegerea localităților potrivite, nu conțineau informații în acest sens. Prin urmare, este necesară o informație suplimentară cu descrierea scurtă a situației curente.

În timpul discuțiilor cu administrația publică și fermierii din localitățile Opaci și Tocuz s-a constatat că în multe localități din Republica Moldova domină gospodăriile agricole mari care lucrează cca 300 - 2000 hectare de pământ, majoritatea în baza contractelor de arendă, suprafețe aflându-se pe moșia diferitor localități.

Dezvoltarea fermelor mici (care constituie grupul țintă al proiectului de reparcelare) și acordarea ajutorului acestora sunt extrem de dificile în cazul gospodăriilor mari. De aceea, la lista din 15 criterii de selectare a fost inclus încă un criteriu:

16. Absența gospodăriilor agricole mari în satele candidate.

METODA DE EVALUARE A SATELOR CANDIDATE DUPĂ CRITERIILE PROPUSE.

Este intenția a MAIA că localitățile pilot să fie alese din diferite părți geografice a țării. Aceasta este necesar pentru a garanta ca diferite condiții rurale să fie prezente în proiect și pentru a extinde experiența proiectului pe diferite zone a Moldovei. Așadar, se propune împărțirea țării în 3 zone geografice, nord, centru și sud. Contractorul este privilegiat de a selecta 2 comunități pilot din fiecare zonă a țării.

Criteriile de selecționare nu se evaluează asemănător și au diferite valori în procesul de selectare a localității pilot (spre exemplu, existența fermelor de familie cu potențialul de a trece la activitatea comercială este mai importantă decât disponibilitatea rezervei pământurilor publice deoarece proprietarii cotelor de pământ, posibil, vor avea intenții să vândă parcelele lor, deoarece ei nu sunt implicați în activități de fermieriat și pământul are o valoare mică pentru ei).

Liderul echipei de implementare a proiectului, în următoarele două săptămâni, va strădui să dezvolte o metodă de evaluare bazându-se pe 16 criterii de selectare și să transfere această informație reprezentantului conducătorului general de proiect dlui Șevcenco și dlui Horjan ca temelie pentru a continua procesul de selectare în cursul lunelor Julie și August.



Proiectul Pilot de Reparcelare a Terenurilor Agricole

STRUCTURA ORGANIZATORICĂ A PROECTULUI

Personalul proiectului va fi constituit din Liderul Echipei Centrale, Dumitru Șevcenco și asistentul de proiect contractați de contractor; coordonatorul componentei RISP, dl Oleg Horjan și contribuția din partea Guvernului cu 6 echipe care fac parte din MAIA (pentru monitorizare și coordonare).

Contractorul va finanța, amenaja locuri de muncă și va oferi transportul pentru 6 planificatori de reparcelare locali, câte unul pentru o localitate participantă. Suplimentar, Guvernul va retribui munca celor 6 planificatori de reparcelare. Se presupune că planificatori vor fi atrași din departamente agriculturii din consilii raionale unde vor fi amplasate satele participante. Termenii de referință pentru 2 grupuri de planificatorii ai reparcelării vor fi elaborate către Contractor și discutate cu MAIA și alte părți cointerestate în perioada lunilor august - septembrie.

MINISTERUL
AGRICULTURII
ȘI INDUSTRIEI ALIMENTARE
AL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA



МИНИСТЕРСТВО
СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ПИЩЕВОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ МОЛДОВА

**ORDINUL
ПРИКАЗ**

mun. Chișinău

14 august

№ *171*

Cu privire la constituirea
Comitetului tehnic pentru
administrarea proiectelor-pilot de
re-parcelare a terenurilor agricole

În scopul unei bune administrări a implementării proiectelor pilot și în
conformitate cu termenii de referință pentru o Companie de consultanți internaționali,

ORDON:

1. Se constituie Comitetului tehnic pentru administrarea proiectelor-pilot de re-parcelare a terenurilor agricole în următoarea componență:

Ștefan Calancea	- Viceministru al agriculturii și industriei alimentare, președinte;
Ștefan Crigan	- Vicedirector general al Agenției Relații Funciare și Cadastru;
Ion Botnarenco	- șef al Direcției Consolidarea Terenurilor Agricole a MAIA, vicepreședinte;
Morten Hartvigsen	- lider al echipei de consultanți internaționali;
Liviu Gumovschi	- Director Executiv al Unității Consolidate pentru Implementarea și Monitorizarea Proiectelor în domeniul Agriculturii, finanțate de Banca Mondială (UCIMPA);
Constantin Ojog	- Director executiv al Agenției Naționale pentru Dezvoltarea Rurală;
Oleg Horjan	- coordonator al Componentei de re-parcelare a terenurilor, RISP-II.
David Eghiașvili	- expert internațional pe problemele administrării terenurilor;
Dumitru Șevcenco	- adjunct al liderului echipei de consultanți internaționali.

2. Controlul asupra executării prezentului ordin îl exercită dl Ștefan Calancea, Viceministru.

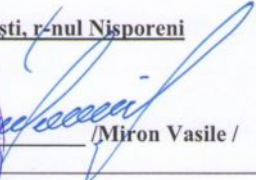

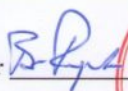

Ministru



Anatolie GORODENCO

ACORD	AGREEMENT
<p align="center">privind colaborarea dintre Proiectul Pilot de Re-parcelare a terenurilor agricole și Primăria Boldurești, r-nul Nisporeni</p> <p><i>mun. Chișinău 10 octombrie 2007</i></p>	<p align="center">on cooperation between Land re-parceling pilot project and Primaria <u>Boldurești, r-nul Nisporeni</u></p> <p><i>District Chisinau 10 October 2007</i></p>
<p>Proiectul Pilot de Re-parcelare a terenurilor agricole, reprezentată de managerul de proiect Bo Rosenqvist (în continuare „Proiect”) și Primăria Boldurești, r-nul Nisporeni, reprezentată de Primarul Miron Vasile (în continuare „Primăria”), numite în continuare Părți, au convenit asupra următoarelor:</p>	<p>Land Re-parceling Pilot Project, officially represented by project manager Mr. Bo Rosenqvist, hereinafter called „Project” and Mayorality of Boldurești village, Nisporeni raion, officially represented by Mayor Miron Vasile, hereinafter called „Primaria”, hereby agree on the following:</p>
<p align="center">I. OBIECTUL ACORDULUI</p>	<p align="center">I. AGREEMENT PROVISIONS</p>
<p>1.1. Obiectul prezentului Acord constă în colaborarea dintre Părți în scopul implementării proiectului „Implementarea Proiectelor Pilot de Re-parcelare a terenurilor agricole în șase sate” în Moldova, finanțat de Banca Mondială și SIDA și implementat de consorțiuul condus de Compania NIRAS AB din Suedia. În sensul prezentului Acord, prin colaborare se înțelege:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • din partea Proiectului: acordarea consultanței Primăriei conform prevederilor cap. III din prezentul Acord, precum și suportarea cheltuielilor specificate la pct.3.4. din prezentul Acord; • din partea Primăriei: efectuarea unui set de lucrări conform cap. II din prezentul Acord. 	<p>1.1. Objective of the current agreement is to establish cooperation between parties of the current agreement in order to implement „Land re-parceling pilot project in 6 villages” in Moldova, financed by „World Bank” and „SIDA” and implemented by consortium of companies lead by Sweedish company NIRAS AB. As cooperation it is understood:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Project side: Provide consultancy to Primaria and execute set of activities according to terms of cooperation stated in chapter 3 of the current agreement, and to finance costs specified in paragraph 3.4. of current Agreement; • From Primaria side: to execute a set of activities stated in chapter II of current agreement.
<p>1.2. Prevederile prezentului Acord vor fi interpretate pe larg, reieșind din conținutul obligațiilor Părților</p>	<p>1.2. Statements of the current Agreement are interpreted widely, as a result of parties obligations.</p>
<p align="center">II. OBLIGAȚIILE PRIMĂRIEI</p>	<p align="center">II. PRIMARIA OBLIGATIONS</p>
<p>2.1. Primăria se obligă:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • să asigure cu spațiu și telefon echipa locală și să asigure paza echipamentului utilizat în perioada implementării proiectului de re-parcelare; • să delegeze din partea Primăriei ingenerul cadastral al primăriei în echipa ce va efectua lucrările de implementare a proiectului de re-parcelare a terenurilor; • să acorde asistență echipei locale și Proiectului la implementarea proiectului pilot de re-parcelare benevolă a terenurilor agricole; • să asigure autentificarea de către secretarul consiliului local a contractelor de înstrăinare (vînzare-cumpărare, donație, schimb) a terenurilor cu destinație agricolă la preț redus și să le prezinte Oficiului cadastral teritorial pentru înregistrarea drepturilor născute în temeiul lor. 	<p>2.1. Primaria is obliged to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a local team implementing the project with office space and telephone line and to guarantee safety of the provided equipment during whole implementation period. • To delegate cadastral engineer which is employed by primaria, in the local team for a period of land re-parceling project implementation. • To provide assistance to the „Project” and to fully support activities undertaken for successful implementation of the voluntary based land re-parceling pilot; • To assure that local council secretary will provide notary services and contract legalization procedurs (selling-buing, donation, exchange) for a reduced fees and to present contracts to Raional Cadastral Office for registration of property rights which result from tranzaction.

III. OBLIGAȚIILE PROIECTULUI	III. PROJECT OBLIGATIONS
<p>3.1. Proiectul se obligă să acorde asistență și consultanță gratis Primăriei în procesul realizării obiectului prezentului Acord.</p> <p>3.2. Asistența și consultanța acordată de Proiect va consta în:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementarea proiectului de re-parcelare a terenurilor agricole în localitate; • întocmirea și petrecerea companiei de informare; • întocmirea și efectuarea seminarelor de instruire a părților cointerestate și instruirea membrilor echipelor locale. • asigurarea echipei locale cu echipament și consumabile pe perioada implementării proiectului; • elaborarea modelelor de contracte și punerea acestora la dispoziția secretarului consiliului local. <p>3.3. Proiectul, în comun cu Primăria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • va dezvolta și utiliza metode de evaluare a terenurilor agricole în scopul implementării proiectului de re-parcelare; • va efectua planificarea reparației terenurilor agricole și va elabora planuri de dezvoltare a comunității; • va asista proprietarii și echipa locală în implementarea și înregistrarea acordurilor de re-parcelare a terenurilor agricole din localitate. <p>3.4. Proiectul va suporta următoarele tipuri de cheltuieli:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • taxa de stat, care se achită în bugetul de stat la perfectarea și autentificarea tranzacțiilor funciare; • plata pentru obținerea extrasului din registrul bunurilor imobile și înregistrarea drepturilor deținătorilor de teren la Oficiul cadastral teritorial. <p>3.5. Plățile vor fi efectuate de către Proiectul pe conturile respective.</p>	<p>3.1. In order to achieve objective of the current agreement, Project is obliged to provide Primaria with assistance and consultancy services on a gratuitous basis.</p> <p>3.2. Assistance and consultancy services include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement agricultural land re-parceling project in community; • To elaborate and carry out informative (awareness) campaign; • To develop and carry out training program for stakeholders and carry out teching seminars for team members. • To provide local team with equipment and consumables during project implementation period. • To develop contract models and to submit it to local council secretary. <p>3.3. In cooperation with Primaria Project will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and utilize valuation methods of agricultural lands as means of project implementation; • Carry out programming of land re-parceling procedures and elaborate cummunity development plans. • Provide assistance to land owners and to local team in registration and execution of re-parceling agreements. <p>3.4. Project will cover the following expences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National tax for autentification and legalisation of property transactions. • Fees necessary for obtaining extracts from Real Estate Register and Registration of newly created property rights (owners) in Raional Cadastral Office. <p>3.5. Payments will be transferred by the Project on the respective accounts.</p>
IV. TERMENUL ACORDULUI	IV. DURABILITY OF AGREEMENT
<p>4.1. Prezentul Acord se încheie pentru perioada necesară atingerii scopului acestuia, dar nu va dura mai târziu de 31 ianuarie 2009.</p> <p>4.2. Proiectul va fi, de asemenea, eliberată de executarea obligațiilor care rezultă din prezentul Acord, dacă Banca Mondială și SIDA vor înceta relațiile prin care aceștia finanțează asistența acordată Republicii Moldova pentru implementarea acestui proiect.</p>	<p>4.1. Current Agreement is signed for a period necessary to achive its statements, but not longer than January 31st, 2009.</p> <p>4.2. Project will waive its obligations in case if World Bank and SIDA will stop financial aid provided for Republic of Moldova and for the land re-parceling project, in particular.</p>

V. DISPOZIȚII FINALE	V. FINAL PROVISIONS
<p>5.1. Primăria este responsabilă pentru executarea condițiilor, stipulate la cap. II din prezentul contract. În cazul în care Primăria nu va respecta obligațiunile asumate în cadrul prezentului Acord, Proiectul își rezervă dreptul de a suspenda unilateral executarea prezentului Acord până la onorarea de către Primărie a obligațiilor asumate. În acest caz, Proiectul va notifica Primăria despre decizia de suspendare a implemetării proiectului de re-parcelare și va informa autoritatea administrației publice locale de nivelul întâi, Ministerul Agriculturii și Industriei Alimentare și Banca Mondială.</p> <p>5.2. Acordul intră în vigoare și are forță juridică de la data semnării de către Părțile acestuia;</p>	<p>5.1. Primaria is responsible for execution of statements from chapter 2 of current agreement. In case if Primaria will not fulfill conditins of present agreement, Project has the right to unilaterally stop execution of agreement until Primaria will follow its obligations. In case if Primaria will continue violating terms of the project, management of the Project will notify Primaria, about decision to cancel project implementation, as well as Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry together with World Bank.</p> <p>5.2. The following Agreement is juristically valid and enters into force from day when signed.</p>
VI. ADRESELE ȘI SEMNĂTURILE PĂRȚILOR	VI. ADDRESSES AND SIGNATURES OF PARTIES
<p><u>Primăria Boldurești, r-nul Nisporeni</u></p> <p>Primar  / Miron Vasile /</p> 	<p><u>Proiectul Pilot de Re-parcelare a terenurilor agricole</u></p> <p>Manager  / Bo Rosenqvist /</p> <p>l.s. </p>