

RESULTS

FINANCIAL SECTOR

The World Bank is actively engaged, , in supporting the authorities' efforts to deepen the level of financial intermediation in Moldova, through technical assistance and investment/policy lending while making the sector more resilient to possible shocks. Over the past four years, the World Bank has built a strong dialogue with the Ministry of Finance, the NBM (add full name before abbreviation), and the National Commission of Financial Markets (NCFM). The World Bank provided support to these authorities in drafting amendments to the Capital Market Law, with the aim of enhancing the safety and efficiency of the corporate securities' registration function. These legal amendments are pending parliamentary approval. Likewise, the World Bank started to work with financial sector authorities in order to provide technical assistance to review and strengthen legislation aimed at consolidating the enforcement powers of financial sector regulatory agencies. To complement those efforts, the World Bank is currently putting together a contingency planning and crisis simulation exercise, to be delivered by the World Bank Vienna Financial Sector Advisory Center (FinSAC). That exercise will be followed by technical assistance to reform the bank resolution framework.

In addition, the World Bank has worked with the NBM to develop a legal and regulatory framework, and an action plan for electronic payment and remittance services, and with the NCFM to strengthen the legal and regulatory framework for the non-banking financial sector. Currently, the World Bank is working with the NBM to improve the framework that allows movable assets to be used as collateral. Finally, the World Bank team is finalizing preparation of the Competitiveness Enhancement Project II, which will contain a US\$30 million access to finance component, in the form of a credit line for exporting enterprises. The funds are expected to become available to Moldovan exporters in the third quarter of 2014. These initiatives and others are expected to enhance financial stability in Moldova, reduce the cost of lending, increase the proportion of remittances retained in the formal financial sector as bank deposits, and broaden access to finance.

BUSINESS REFORMS

The World Bank has been working closely with the Government of Moldova to help improve the investment climate. To make it easier to do business, as part of the Competitiveness Enhancement Project (CEP), in 2008, the government introduced the Regulatory Impact Assessment methodology as mandatory for the development of all new laws and regulatory acts affecting business operations. In addition, business owners are now able to voice their views through a committee set up to address new legislation. In 2013, the CEP funded the development of the Regulatory Reform Strategy and action plan, and the World Bank report (Economic and Sector Work [ESW]) on "Policy Priorities for Private Sector Development" strongly informed the 2013–14 Roadmap developed by the government. Additional financing under the CEP provided US\$22.5 million in loans to export-oriented enterprises, and the government has established a revolving fund from repayments of the original credit line, from which an additional US\$7 million in loans has been made available. A matching grants scheme helped Moldovan businesses obtain international quality certifications, such as International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP), and acquire relevant business development services.

The CEP closed in June 2013, and the preparation of CEP II is underway and expected to go to the World Bank's board of directors for approval in late June or early July 2014. The objective of this project will be to increase the competitiveness of Moldovan enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), by increasing their linkages with markets, improving their ability to access medium- to long-term finance, and improving the business-enabling environment. It will build on the success of CEP I, but also focus more on institutional aspects, such as governance of regulatory reform and institutional strengthening of the SME development agency (ODIMM) and export promotion agency (MIEPO). CEP II will also provide support for the implementation of key regulatory reforms, a matching grant facility to support export competitiveness in SMEs, and a line of credit.

In addition, the Rural Investment and Services Project oversaw the creation of 194 new businesses in rural areas and the provision of 149 loans to rural beneficiaries between 2006 and 2007.

EDUCATION

The World Bank-financed Quality Education in Rural Areas of Moldova Project (QERM) made a significant contribution by jump-starting education reforms; contributing to revisions of the lyceum curricula and the development of associated guides; providing teaching/learning materials; equipping 1,190 schools with equity school grants and 304 schools with quality grants, helping students in poor rural schools; and supporting participation in international assessments. Furthermore, the project supported the initiation of per student financing in the sector, initially in two pilot rayons (districts) and nationwide since January 2013, thereby promoting efficiency in the use of resources, education planning, and monitoring.

At the same time, Moldova has built on the experience gained under the Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA FTI) grants implemented during 2006–2010 in the preschool education area, and also obtained a follow-up Global Partnership for Education (GPE) grant (effective since March 2012). Achievements under the previous EFA – FTI grants include 9,000 children benefiting from preschool services in renovated institutions, 37 percent of preschool institutions endowed with books and other teaching materials, and 34 percent of preschool teachers covered under professional development programs.

The new GPE grant is administered by the World Bank and is aimed at continuing the support for expanding early childhood education coverage, addressing equity issues, and enhancing the quality of preschool services. To date, renovations have been completed in 25 locations, and over 1,100 children are benefiting from the grant interventions. Rehabilitations using the grant resources will continue in several additional localities, thereby increasing the number of beneficiaries and exceeding the initial target of 1,200. At the same time, important efforts are being made with GPE grant support to promote national policies and legislation, a system-wide professional development/mentoring program for preschool teachers associated with the provision of modern teaching and learning materials, and a school readiness assessment instrument. All preschool teachers (covering 950 institutions) have received key didactical materials; 130 mentoring centers have been endowed; and 260 mentors and 40 inspectors have been trained on selected modules with the aim of further mentoring about 8,400 teachers. In addition, the school readiness piloting exercise was launched and piloted in 15 kindergartens. These innovative initiatives are placing Moldova at the forefront of GPE countries currently advancing the early childhood development

(ECD) agenda, not only through increasing access to preschool services but also promoting modern education quality programs.

MOLDOVA GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR EDUCATION (GPE) GRANT

Results achieved under the previous operation:

The EFA – FTI Catalytic Trust Fund successfully supported the ECD components of the Consolidated Strategy and Action Plan for the Education Sector, endorsed by partners in 2005. The EFA – FTI also supported the achievement of Moldova’s Millennium Development Goals, included in the National Development Strategy (2008–2011). In line with its Millennium Development Goal commitments, Moldova registered significant progress in the enrollment rate in preschool education, from 75.5 percent in 2006 to 76 percent in 2008, and 76.8 percent in 2010.

The main achievements include:

1. The renovation and endowment of 65 preschool institutions (6.4 percent of national total);
2. Supply of various teaching materials to around 600 preschool institutions (42 percent of the national total, including two centers for children with special needs);
3. Development and nationwide application of new policy documents: child centered curriculum, early learning development standards, professional standards for teachers, pre-service and in-service curriculum for teachers, and application guides;
4. Training of roughly 6,000 managers and teaching staff (57 percent of national total);
5. Community mobilization and promotion of partnerships at the local level.

Based on strong policy work conducted by the World Bank, the government has developed and embarked on a set of ambitious initiatives reflected in the “Action Plan for Education Structural Reform Implementation,” with three objectives: (i) equal access for all children to quality education; (ii) increased flexibility in labor relations in education; and (iii) the efficient use of financial allocations. To support the Government’s priorities, the QERM was followed up in 2013 by an International Development Association (IDA)-financed Moldova Education Reform Program (effective since July 2013). The project is supporting improvements in the quality of general education against a backdrop of ongoing education efficiency reforms implemented in the country.

MOLDOVA EDUCATION REFORM PROJECT

Outcome indicators:

1. 70 percent of receiving schools meet the approved school quality assurance standards by year five of the project
2. Average scores for receiving schools in Romanian and math in 4th grade increased
3. Average scores for receiving schools in Romanian and math in 9th grade increased
4. Student-teacher ratio for grades 1–12 is increased from 10.5:1 to 11.5:1.

Intermediate Results Indicators:

1. Updated program for training of school directors and teachers officially approved and implementation initiated;
2. 30 percent of school directors and 10 percent of teachers trained based on the updated program for training of school directors and teachers;
3. New remuneration program for school directors and teachers adopted by the Government;
4. Moldova enrolled in PISA 2015 and the results of Moldova’s participation in this student assessment analyzed and publically disseminated;
5. Administration of revised national testing of all 4th grade students completed;
6. Administration of revised national testing of all 9th grade students completed;
7. System in place to closely monitor and mitigate drop outs (by gender) in general education (using

- education management information system [EMIS]);
8. School report cards produced and disseminated to schools;
 9. 89 percent of primary and secondary schools with budgets approved according to per student formula;
 10. 980 classes reorganized in primary and secondary schools;
 11. Consolidated EMIS established.

In addition, funded by the Government of Japan and administered by the World Bank, Moldova is benefiting from a US\$2.86 million grant, “the Integration of Children with Disabilities into Mainstream Schools,” to support equal education opportunities for children with disabilities. The funds will be used to help district authorities to design and roll out the National Program for the Development of Inclusive Education, which will include assessing the number of children with disabilities, addressing school infrastructure needs, and providing adequate teacher training. The grant will support around 20 demonstration subprojects aimed at the rehabilitation and refurbishment of school facilities to meet the needs of children with disabilities, in addition to providing relevant training for parents, teachers, and the community. Finally, support will be channeled toward the dissemination of experiences and good practices to encourage a national replication of successful practices concerning the integration of children with disabilities into mainstream schools.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Moldova is on track to achieve a more cost-efficient spending mix of its social assistance programs, and World Bank support is instrumental to sustaining these efforts. The Government continues policy reforms and invests in improving benefits administration and management information systems. The reforms aim to integrate the overall social safety net into the platform provided by the expanded targeted Ajutor Social program. The World Bank is supporting these efforts via the Strengthening the Effectiveness of the Social Safety Net Project. Pursuing a results-based financing (RBF) approach, the US\$37 million IDA credit cofinances the interim transitional costs of expanding the Ajutor Social program, while consolidating other benefits. The project is also investing in improving the administrative efficiency of the social safety net, as well as strengthening institutional roles and capacities, operating procedures and systems, and communications activities to reduce resistance and generate support for reforms. Another ongoing Bank operation, the Health Services and Social Assistance Project, supports the creation of a modern management information system to improve the administration of social assistance benefits. The two projects complement each other and closely coordinate activities to achieve tangible results.

The public pension system in Moldova faces several challenges. It underperforms on pension benefit adequacy, struggles with compliance, and weakens the incentive to participate and contribute to the system. The structural problems must be addressed to create a fiscally and socially sustainable pension system. The World Bank maintains a pension reform dialogue through Programmatic Human Development Technical Assistance that is designed to take a comprehensive review of key issues and to make policy recommendations. In 2013, the World Bank team developed and presented to its Moldovan counterparts the PROST model, which is used in more than 100 countries to simulate pension reforms and inform policy choices. Given its country knowledge and

technical expertise, the World Bank's technical advice has proven critical to designing pension reform in Moldova.

MOLDOVA STRENGTHENING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROJECT

Results achieved:

1. As a result of a strong expansion of Ajutor Social benefits, the monthly number of beneficiary households peaked to 50,000 by-2012. Overall, the program's coverage increased to 18.8 percent of the bottom population quintile, up from 14.9 percent in 2011.
2. The benefits demonstrated good targeting accuracy: between 2011 and 2012, the share of transfers going to the poorest 20 percent of the population increased from 77.6 to 84.1 percent. That improved the distribution of overall social assistance spending, with targeting accuracy increasing from 42.5 to 44.1 percent of the funds going to the poorest quintile between 2011 and 2012.
3. A portion of categorical benefits were abandoned to secure fiscal space for the expansion of targeted transfers and to preserve the sustainability of the overall social safety net.
4. To date, the project has achieved seven of the 17 DLIs. However, attaining additional DLIs is at risk because of the continued decline in the coverage of Ajutor Social benefits and the slow progress on other indicators. The monthly number of beneficiaries of the Ajutor Social transfers has been falling since mid-2012, followed by a similar drop in the accompanying Heating Allowance beneficiaries. In June 2013, the monthly number of Ajutor Social beneficiaries fell below 30,000 households from the 50,000 in early 2012 noted above. The Government and the World Bank have agreed on a set of policy adjustments to prevent further drops in the program's coverage and increase its take-up rate. These measures are also supported through the ongoing Development Policy Operations (DPO) series.

HEALTH

The World Bank supports health care modernization through the implementation of the Health Services and Social Assistance Project (2007–13), which promotes capacity building in policy development, implementation, financing, and management and upgrading of health services. An additional US\$10.2 million was approved under this project in December 2011 to strengthen primary health care quality and availability across the country. In 2013, the World Bank embarked on the preparation of a new program for results to support health transformation implementation for 2014-17. The new operation will support NCD risks reduction and health care efficiency enhancement.

MOLDOVA HEALTH SERVICES AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT

Results achieved:

1. Rehabilitation and construction of 67 PHCs with eight under construction and four at tendering stage, in addition to the modernization of the curriculum for PHC doctors and nurses and its use in medical schools. All PHC managers were trained in organizational management (financial management, procurement, etc.).

MOLDOVA: HEALTH SERVICES AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT (continued)

2. Support for key policy developments, such as reform of the payment systems for hospitals based on the complexity and number of cases treated, the development of a Hospital Master Plan, the development of a Human Resource Strategy for the health care sector, identification and implementation of a public-private partnership (PPP) with the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and help to build a National Health Accounts (NHA) framework, which would improve the Government's ability to plan, execute, and monitor resource allocation decisions in the health sector. The Bank also supported the development of a BOOST database in health care, contributing

to evidence-based policy making.

3. The construction of the surgical block at the Republican Clinical Hospital is being finalized.

4. Support to hospital sector reformation through technical assistance to pilot hospital regionalization in the north of Moldova, the decentralization of chemotherapy to Balti and Cahul, and the reprofiling of acute care beds into long-term rehabilitation and palliative or geriatric care.

5. Ongoing consolidation of a database for targeted social assistance transfers: a new targeted social assistance system was approved in September 2008, scaling up to roughly 30,000 households as of September 2013. In addition, the health insurance law has been revised to provide health insurance to those under the new poverty-targeted social assistance program.

6. Mitigation of the impact of food price shocks through the: (i) provision of nutritional supplements to at-risk pregnant women, lactating mothers, and infants/young children; and (ii) provision of temporary cash transfers to social institutions to provide food to children, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups.

AGRICULTURE

The World Bank's current support to the sector is comprised of five projects. The Moldova Agriculture Competitiveness Project (2012–17, total financing US\$25.4 million) seeks to address the critical competitiveness agenda by promoting market access for farmers and supporting their integration into complex supply chains. To achieve this, project activities will support: (i) strengthening country capacity to manage the increasingly sophisticated food safety agenda; (ii) increasing the number of farmer organizations and improving the post-harvest infrastructure; (iii) promoting the adoption of sustainable land practices by farmers; and (iv) ensuring a strengthened response by the authorities to soil degradation challenges.

The Moldova Emergency Agriculture Support Project (2013–14, US\$7.7 million) aims to mitigate the negative effects of the 2012 drought by helping to restore corn and wheat production and prevent livestock destocking in the country's most affected raions. Farmers have received cash incentives (compensations) for planting wheat and corn in the 2012–13 agricultural season.

MOLDOVA EMERGENCY AGRICULTURE SUPPORT PROJECT

Results achieved:

1. After a protracted signing process that was related to political instability, the project quickly moved to effectiveness. The project started disbursement of funds and defrayal of compensations to eligible farmers on October 25, 2013. Within two weeks, all farmers with a bank account had received compensation, and more than 70 percent of farmers without a bank account had withdrawn the compensation from the Post Office. Thus the project achieved its main objective of mitigating the negative effects of the 2012 drought.

2. The project also contributed to increasing transparency in public administration. This was a first time that a grievance mechanism had been implemented by the Government. The project developed a model on how to implement an emergency operation. The importance of small complementary activities was evident—the information campaign, compensation according to estimated damage, and the grievance mechanism.

The Moldova Disaster and Climate Risk Management Project (2010–14, US\$10million) seeks to support the State Hydrometeorological Service's ability to forecast severe weather and improve Moldova's capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters. The project aims to strengthen the institutional, human, and technical capacity for: (i) enhanced weather monitoring and early

warning systems for weather-related hazards that can produce timely and accurate hydrometeorological forecasts and services; (ii) improved management and response times to natural and man-made disasters; and (iii) assistance to farmers for awareness of, and adaptation to, natural hazards and climate variability.

MOLDOVA DISASTER AND CLIMATE RISK MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Results achieved:

1. The procurement process for the acquisition of a dual polarization Doppler radar system (to improve the precision of forecasting severe weather) was completed. The radar system was manufactured and installed and is well functioning.
2. Two feasibility and design studies were completed in July 2012 to help in establishing the country's Emergency Command Center (ECC). In the meantime, staff of the Department for Emergency Situations is receiving training in the technical concepts of modern communications and IT equipment.
3. The technical design of a Just-in-Time Mobile Communication Platform for the delivery of weather information to farmers via mobile technologies was finalized, and beta testing of the system was performed.
4. The selection of grant beneficiaries for the practical application of agricultural technologies aimed at increasing resilience to climate risks was completed. Thus, 40 farmers are already benefiting from investment grants; 40 more potential beneficiary farmers are on a wait-list for investment grants.

The Moldova Soil Conservation Project (ongoing 2006–15, US\$5.44 million) aims to restore degraded agricultural land to productive uses for rural communities, and to build capacity for the community-based management of these lands. The project's forestation activities also support the global objectives of carbon sequestration and reduction of atmospheric greenhouse gas concentrations (estimated emission reductions of 1.9 million tons of CO₂ by 2015).

MOLDOVA SOIL CONSERVATION PROJECT

Results achieved:

1. The forestation of 20,300 hectares. As a result, the project host, Moldsilva, the State Forestry Agency, is receiving regular carbon payments for an estimated total of 1.9 million tons of CO₂ to be sequestered by 2017.
2. The methodology applied in the two projects was successfully registered with the UNFCCC (AR-AM0002) and can now be applied to other forestation/reforestation projects in the world.
3. The projects have supported the implementation of a national competitive grant scheme for participating communities that provided grants to more than 50 localities for capacity-building activities aimed at improving the management of more than 6,000 hectares of community land (mostly pastures).

The Moldova Community Forestry Project's (ongoing 2009–14, US\$13.6 million) objective is to restore degraded land through forestation to increase economic and environmental use for the benefit of rural communities. The project is also providing technical assistance to participating communities for improving forest and pasture management.

MOLDOVA COMMUNITY FORESTRY PROJECT

The project has successfully supported:

1. The forestation of more than 10,000 hectares of degraded land (2,000 more than the initial target), resulting in an estimated sequestration of 600,000 tons of CO₂ over the project's five-year duration.

2. A national competitive grant scheme for participating communities to provide grant funding for localized capacity building and improvements in forest and pasture management.

MOLDOVA AGRICULTURE COMPETITIVENESS PROJECT

Results achieved:

1. At this early stage of implementation, the project can already boast a few significant results. These are primarily related to the food safety agenda, where the newly created Food Safety Agency is receiving day-to-day support from consultants financed under the project on organizational and functional matters, and where solid progress has

ENERGY

Support to the sector includes the Energy Sector Reform and Efficiency Improvements Technical Assistance project, funded by the Government of Sweden (€1.8 million grant), which supports Moldova in identifying the investments and measures needed to address : (i) the security and reliability of the energy supply, and (ii) the efficiency of both energy production and consumption. The World Bank is preparing the District Heating Efficiency Improvement Project for FY15 to support the above sector reforms. The project will finance: (i) priority investments in the district heating system to improve the energy efficiency, quality, and affordability of the heat supply (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development [IBRD] US\$40 million), and (ii) debt restructuring and the financing of debt repayment (IBRD Partial Credit Guarantee US\$80 million, IBRD allocation US\$20 million). The World Bank is also conducting a Power Market Options Sector Note to provide the Government with guidance on power market options, the investments required to increase the security of Moldova's electric power supply, and how to effectively integrate the electric power sector into the energy community market.

MOLDOVA ENERGY II PROJECT

Results achieved:

The project contributed greatly to the overall performance of the electricity transmission company (Moldelectrica). The technical and non-technical losses were reduced, as well as the outage rates of Moldelectrica transmission lines and substations. The transmission system rehabilitation has contributed to more reliable power supply. The heating component improved the educational and medical facilities by providing access to heat and hot water over the entire year for many schools and hospitals. In particular:

1. The outage rates of Moldelectrica transmission lines and substations were reduced by 48% (the initial target was 35%).
2. The non technical losses in the transmission network were nonexistent in 2009, while the non technical losses in the distribution network were reduced by 94.5%, reaching 0.6% in 2009 (the initial target was the reduction of non technical losses in the transmission and distribution networks by 75 %).
3. There were no cases of unserved energy during 2009 (compared with 602 MW in 1999 - the initial target was to reduce unserved energy by 200 MW per year.
4. The technical losses of Moldelectrica were reduced by 11.7% since 2002 (the initial target was 5%).
5. 35 institutions and 37 residential buildings have heat and domestic hot water availability throughout the entire year (including during the winter heating season, which is more than 120 days/year as initially planned). 8,399 students and 1.5 million patients, staff and visitors benefit from facilities heated 120 days or more during the winter season.

ENVIRONMENT

Moldova has made important progress in protecting the environment. It has successfully implemented projects aimed at stopping and reversing soil degradation, while also contributing to global objectives such as a planned reduction of CO2 emissions by 4.3 million tons over the next 10 years. It has also made progress in reducing the existing quantities of obsolete pesticides contaminated with persistent organic pollutants by liquidating 1,272 tons of such substances. Furthermore, close to 100 percent of the country's stock of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) has been accounted for, through a national inventory, while the country disposed some 17,300 contaminated capacitors. . Going forward, the Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for FY14-17 has a dedicated pillar supporting a green, clean, and resilient Moldova. The pillar will aim to: (i) boost adaptation and resilience to climate change; (ii) improve natural resources management; and (iii) increase energy efficiency and security.

GENERAL

MOLDOVA GOVERNANCE E-TRANSFORMATION PROJECT

Results achieved to date:

- (a) E-Government Center was established to coordinate e-Government initiatives government-wide.
- (b) E-Government Policy was ratified.
- (c) National e-Transformation Coordination Council was created.
- (d) E-Transformation Units were established in 17 central public administration authorities.
- (e) Open Government Data and Government Services Portals were launched.
- (f) Government of Moldova became a member of the Open Government Partnership and the Global Partnership for Social Accountability.
- (g) Government of Moldova implemented the Open Government Action Plan 2012–2013 and approved a new Open Government Action Plan 2014–2015.
- (h) Around 724 government data sets were published by 39 public bodies on the Open Government Data Portal.
- (i) A number of e-services and shared platform services were launched: e-Applications for Criminal Record and Activity Licensing, e-Registration to Social and Health Insurances Systems, e-Procurement, Governmental Documents and Records Management System, M-Signature, M-Pay, e-Visa, etc.
- (j) Government Shared Computing Infrastructure “M-Cloud” was launched.
- (k) Information systems of 11 government agencies migrated to the “M-Cloud.”
- (l) More than 740 public servants received e-Government training under the project.

IFC PROJECTS

MOLDOVA IFC INVESTMENT CLIMATE REFORM PROJECT

Key Achieved and Expected Results:

1. IFC assisted the client in streamlining more than 16 inspection-related legal acts in line with the Law on Inspections # 131 as of June 8, 2012 (enacted March 1, 2013). As a result of this activity, key elements of the law, such as a streamlined legal and institutional set-up and the elimination of ambiguity in interpretation, have already been applied by major inspectorates, e.g., consumer protection, environment, licenses, and food safety. Also, secondary legislation has been elaborated in order to set up a risk-based inspection (RBI) approach; a framework RBI methodology has been

presented to the Government, which set up types of risks, risk categories, specific procedures, etc., for RBI undertaking. In collaboration with the e-Governance Center of the Government, the project has devised the Inspection e-Registry Regulation, which will serve as a platform for all involved stakeholders.

2. IFC assisted the Ministry of Economy, with inputs from the USAID BRITE (Business Regulatory, Investment, and Trade Environment) project with regard to taxes, to elaborate a new approach to the voluntary liquidation of companies. The proposed modifications, if approved as proposed, will reduce by about 50 percent the time needed for voluntary business liquidation, which at the moment consist of not less than 12 months.

3. The project continued to work together with the Ministry of Constructions Working Group (WG) on the draft Construction Code. Elaboration of the Code is a major achievement in the codification of numerous laws and regulations that will contribute to the transparency of and public access to relevant requirements. The project, via the WG, assisted the Ministry of Constructions in elaborating the RBI methodology as well as undertaking an impact assessment of brand new legislation that streamlines the relevant procedures via One Stop Shop. In order to address the critical need to cut the red tape in this area, the project assisted the client in drafting modifications to 10 legal acts that are relevant to construction permits.

4. IFC led joint efforts with the World Bank (with inputs from the EU) in designing the Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2014–2020.

Impact

The project reports the first yielded US\$1.7 million in Cost Compliance Savings as a result of mandatory certification abrogation for import/export operations, including agriculture products as well as some permit documents.

IFC MOLDOVA INVESTMENT PROJECT EXAMPLE TRANS-OIL

Key Expected Results:

1. Provide long-term financing to the company, strengthening its balance sheet and enabling it to finance its expansion with long-term funds;
2. Mobilize capital: through the B loan, IFC is attracting additional financing from international lenders, helping extend tenors available to the company and broadening the company's long-term funding base;
3. Help improve operational efficiencies and enhance competitiveness by sharing IFC's global agriculture sector expertise;
4. Realize benefits to local farmers by integrating them into higher value-added domestic and international markets;
5. Preserve jobs and increase tax revenues;
6. Encourage local and regional companies to consider investments in Moldova.

MOLDOVA CHISINAU CITY

Key Expected Results:

1. About 30 kilometers of a new water supply network
2. 4 kilometers of the rehabilitated water supply network
3. 14 kilometers of a new sewerage network
4. Four pumping stations and four wastewater treatment facilities
5. 5 kilometers of the city's main streets rehabilitated