MOLDOVA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND II

ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES
FOR
SCREENING, APPRAISAL AND IMPLEMENTATION
OF MICR OPROJECTS

Ecological safety is one of the main principles of common safety of a state, which directly and effectively contributes to its sustainable development

TO BE APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Chishinau
......, 2004

FILE COPY
PREFACE

Environmental guidelines is considered to be a part of the MSIF 2 operational manual. This document has been elaborated in order to facilitate the activity of applicants, local public authorities and MSIF officers on the ensuring environmental sustainability over the whole cycle of subprojects implementation.

The purpose of this Environmental Guidelines is to provide potential applicants, who are submitting proposals of microprojects to Moldova Social Investment Fund, with essential environmental concerns to be considered as fully as possible while developing and implementing microprojects.

It is also implied that presented overview of relevant national environmental legislation and environment management institutional structure, and relevant practical materials will contribute to better understanding by local communities of main environment protection principles and environmental management in Moldova.

The guidelines, at the same time, will build abilities and skills of applicants during problem identification and microproject writing so that the applications will fully meet investors' criteria and World Bank requirements on ecological safety of subprojects to be implemented within MSIF 2.

The Environmental Guidelines will be useful both for MSIF officers, consultants, Local Public Administration representatives, designers, NGOs and Implementing Agency members.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General description of Moldova Social Investment Fund

1.2. MSIF II Project concept and components

1.3. World Bank Safeguard Policy and Environmental Guidelines

1.4. Structure of guidelines and process for its preparation

1.4.1. Structure of the guidelines

1.4.2. Process for preparation of MSIF II Environmental Guidelines

2. MOLDOVA ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONS

2.1. Moldova environmental policies, strategies and program

2.2. Moldova environmental legislation

2.3. Institutional framework and procedures for the environment

2.3.1. Ministry of the Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development (MECTD)

2.3.2. State Ecological Inspectorate (SEI)

2.3.2.1. SEI status, role and responsibilities

2.3.2.2. SEI Organization at central, zone and rayon level

2.3.2.3. Ecological Expertise

2.3.3. Republican Concern for Water Administration «Apele Moldovei»

2.3.4. Ministry of Health

2.3.5. State Scientific and Practical Center for Preventive Medicine (SSPCPM)

2.3.6. Department of Standardization, Metrology and Technical Supervision

2.3.7. The Geological Association of Moldova (AGeoM)

2.3.8. State Department for Emergency

2.3.9. State Forestry Agency Moldsilva

2.3.10. Local public authorities

2.3.11. NGOs

2.3.12. Independent environmental experts

3. MSIF II MICROPROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Policies, laws and decisions of relevance for MSIF

3.2. SIF microprojects and their possible impacts on the environment

3.2.1. MSIF environmental priorities

3.2.2. Microprojects' possible positive impacts on the environment

3.2.3. Microprojects' possible negative impacts on the environment

4. MSIF II ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES

4.1. Principles for MSIF II environmental management

4.1.1. Environmental management within the overall context of MSIF II and division of roles

4.1.2. SIF microprojects' typologies and activities - checklists on environmental impacts and mitigating measures

4.1.3. SIF Environmental Appraisal Forms

4.2. Environmental guidelines for the SIF project cycle

4.2.1. Introduction

4.2.2. Promotion stage

4.2.3. Identification stage
4.2.4. Appraisal stage.................................................................29
4.2.5. Approval stage..............................................................31
4.2.6. Implementation stage.....................................................31
4.2.7. Handover stage.............................................................32
4.2.8. Operation stage..............................................................32

Enclosures
1. Moldova policies, strategies and programs on environment
2. Moldova environmental laws, governmental decisions and other normative documents
3. Moldova environmental policies, laws and decisions of relevance to MSIF
4. Checklist: Positive impacts on environment due to microproject implementation
5. Checklist: Possible negative impacts on environmental components
6. Checklist: Environmental impact mitigating measures
7. Community project proposal environmental appraisal form
8. MSIF Environmental Appraisal form
9. Guidelines for environmental screening and appraisal of microprojects: Micro-project cycle – roles, tasks and responsibilities in relation to the environment
10. MSIF Environmental guidelines – Contact Information
11. List of Environmental NGOs

Note:
This report, with enclosures, is based on Moldovan documents. The translations of these are not official Government translations.
# ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AgeoM</td>
<td>The Geological Association of Moldova</td>
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<td>CBO</td>
<td>Community Based Organization</td>
</tr>
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<td>CC</td>
<td>Construction Company</td>
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<td>CPPEAS</td>
<td>Community Project Proposal Environmental Assessment Sheet</td>
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<td>DC</td>
<td>Design Company</td>
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<td>DEE</td>
<td>Department of Ecological Expertise</td>
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<td>EA</td>
<td>Environmental Assessment</td>
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<td>EE</td>
<td>Environmental Evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>EG</td>
<td>Environmental Guidelines</td>
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<td>EI</td>
<td>Ecological Inspector</td>
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<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
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<td>ELV</td>
<td>Emission Limit Values</td>
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<td>EO</td>
<td>Executive office</td>
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<td>ER</td>
<td>Environmental Review</td>
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<td>FI</td>
<td>Financial Intermediary</td>
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<td>GCM</td>
<td>General Community Meeting</td>
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<td>GoM</td>
<td>Government of Moldova</td>
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<td>IA</td>
<td>Implementing Agency</td>
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<td>LEA</td>
<td>Limited Environmental Assessment</td>
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<td>LPA</td>
<td>Local Public Authority</td>
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<td>LS</td>
<td>Local Supervisor</td>
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<td>MAC</td>
<td>Maximum Allowable Concentration</td>
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<td>MECTD</td>
<td>Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development</td>
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<td>MEM</td>
<td>Environmental Movement of Moldova</td>
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<td>MIS</td>
<td>Management Information System</td>
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<td>MP</td>
<td>Micro-project</td>
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<td>MPC</td>
<td>Micro-project Committee</td>
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<td>MPD</td>
<td>Micro-project Department</td>
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<td>MPP</td>
<td>Micro-project Proposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSIF</td>
<td>Moldova Social Investment Fund</td>
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<td>MSIF EC</td>
<td>MSIF Executive Committee</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Governmental Organization</td>
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<td>OM</td>
<td>Operational Manual</td>
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<td>PRSP</td>
<td>Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers</td>
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<td>RM</td>
<td>Republic of Moldova</td>
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<td>RSEC</td>
<td>Rational Section of Ecological Control</td>
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<td>SEI</td>
<td>State Ecological Inspectorate</td>
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<td>SIFEAS</td>
<td>SIF Environmental Appraisal Sheet</td>
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<td>SSPCPM</td>
<td>State Scientific and Practical Center for Preventive Medicine</td>
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<td>TA</td>
<td>Technical Assistance</td>
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<td>UA</td>
<td>User Association</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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<td>ZEA</td>
<td>Zonal Ecological Agency</td>
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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General description of Moldova Social Investment Fund

The Moldova Social Investment Fund (MSIF) was established on May 19, 1997 by a Government of Moldova (GoM) Order as an autonomous institution to (i) help empower rural communities by strengthening their capacities to make decisions, organize and manage, and (ii) improve the quality of basic social and economic services for the rural population, especially the poor communities and vulnerable groups in rural areas.

MSIF is a demand driven Fund aiming to improve social/economic infrastructure and services through small micro-project investments and to build local community capacity in decision making and management. MSIF also generates short-term local employment and stimulates the private contractor market in Moldova.

MSIF is overseen by a National Council (Board) and implemented by the MSIF Executive Office as an autonomous, non-commercial, non-profitable, public agency. The MSIF Executive Office is managed by the Executive Director.

MSIF is financed through a World Bank (IDA) credit provided to the Government of Moldova, Government of Moldova counterpart contribution, investments of communities involved and grants from different donor countries (United Kingdom, United States, Japan, Sweden, the Netherlands).

Managing about 25 million USD, since 1998, the MSIF Project has been very successful in achieving its objectives, addressing basic social and economic needs of poor rural communities, creating institutional capacities, and strengthening human and social capital. More than 400 rural communities have implemented micro-projects with MSIF support. Every fourth village in the country has benefited from the MSIF I.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova in cooperation with the World Bank and other donors is engaged in the elaboration of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP). As MSIF objectives are oriented toward improving living conditions of poor rural population, the Project is considered as a very important part of the PRSP strategy. For that reason, the Government of Moldova has requested World Bank assistance for MSIF II.

1.2. MSIF II Project concept and components

MSIF II will support improvement of basic community services, such as education, water, heating, transport services and environment. It will also continue to support the development of the institutional capacity in the participating communities. MSIF II will have the same 4 components as MSIF I (see below). However, there are some differences between MSIF I and MSIF II. Under Component 1 (Community
Development) SIF II will target not only rural areas, but also small towns (with population less than 20,000 inhabitants) where poverty is increasing. In addition to this, SIF II will also provide funding under integrated community action plans, that could have more than one micro-project implemented. For the Component 2 (Social Care Services), SIF II focuses its work in three regions under the networks of integrated social protection services at the raion level. The Component 3 (Capacity Building) of SIF II focuses its capacity building efforts not only for CBOs, but extends this to participating local governments, regional governments and central government. The main change in Component 4 in SIF II will be in the way the funds flow and procurement is carried out.

The MSIF II Project Development Objective:

The project will contribute to the implementation of Moldova’s Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy by empowering poor communities and vulnerable population groups to manage their priority development needs through: (i) development of the capacity of the community institutions to provide quality basic social and economic services; (ii) strengthening social capital; and (iii) establishing regular feedback mechanism to reflect their experience in the changing national policies.

The MSIF II Project Components:

Component 1 – Community Development. The objective of this Component will be to develop the capacities of the local government, community-based organizations (CBOs) and local non-governmental organization (NGOs) in organizing community members around common objective and providing better quality of basic services in the community. The funding will be provided under two sub-components: (i) rural community development; and (ii) small town community development.

Component 2 – Social Care Services Development. The main objective of this Component will be the development of a coordinated network of integrated social welfare/protection services at the raion level. It will finance activities under two sub-components: (i) social care services micro-projects and (ii) capacity building for central (social assistance offices) and local government and service providers.

Component 3 – Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation and Capacity Building. It will provide funding for the following three sub-components: (i) capacity building of governmental institutions and learning of policy lessons; (ii) communication, dissemination and replication of best practices; and (iii) participatory monitoring and evaluation.

Component 4 – Project management. It will provide funding for project implementation and mainly support the SIF Executive Office operations.

Benefits and targeted population

The main benefits in the long-term will include: (i) built institutional capacity of community based organizations; (ii) empowerment of communities and strengthened
social capital; and (iii) improved accountability and transparency of local governments.

The short-term benefits will include: (i) improved quality of basic services in the communities; (ii) improved planning and management of social care services; (iii) benefits of short-term temporary jobs created in the community; and (iv) work opportunities for designers and contractors.

Target population of MSIF II will be: (i) poor rural communities; (ii) population of small towns; (iii) vulnerable and disadvantaged population groups (children, elderly, disabled etc.). There will be three levels of targeting: (i) community level – poorest communities will be selected based on criteria; and (ii) self-targeting through first come first served mechanism; and (iii) selection of micro-projects based on limited menu.

1.3. World Bank Safeguard Policy and Environmental Guidelines

The World Bank has rated MSIF II as a Financial Intermediary (FI) as it involves on-lending of grant funds to the communities and for micro-projects, which will be identified and selected after the IDA credit has been approved. For a FI category project, the Bank requires that prior to sub-project approval (in MSIF referred to as micro-project), the approving authority (MSIF Executive Office and National Board), must verify that the sub-project is in compliance with relevant national and local environmental laws and regulations and is consistent with Bank policy and procedures on environmental assessment. Because the bulk of the project activities will be demand-driven micro-projects that cannot be identified prior to World Bank appraisal, rather than carrying out environmental assessments as part of project preparation, a mechanism for screening micro-projects for their environmental impact will be included in the operational manual prior to the project appraisal mission. Environmental assessment will then be carried out for specific micro-projects and/or micro-projects sites as appropriate.

The scope of civil works under MSIF II is limited to minor construction and rehabilitation. It will not include construction activities requiring new land acquisition. Water and gas pipelines that may need to be laid may cause temporary loss of access to land; but this is simply a matter of inconvenience and does not constitute land acquisition. Therefore World Bank O.P 4.12 on Land Acquisition is not triggered.

The guidelines contained in this report, which will become an integral part of the MSIF II Operational Manual, are in compliance with The Bank’s requirements.

1.4. Structure of guidelines and process for its preparation

1.4.1. Structure of the guidelines
This report constitutes practical environmental guidelines for all MSIF partners throughout the full microproject cycle.

The guidelines consist of two parts. The main report explains the basis and the system for the guidelines. The enclosures are additional, supportive information as well as technical annexes to be applied throughout the different stages of the project cycle from promotion to operation. The technical annexes are forms to be filled in and checklists to be applied for screening and appraisal.

The guidelines are based on and are in response to Moldova environmental policies, strategies and programs, described in section 2.1., as well as the Moldova environmental legislation, presented in section 2.2. The guidelines are to be applied within the Moldova institutional framework and in accordance with its procedures. This is described in section 2.3, where relevant institutions are presented and procedures described. Enclosure 10 lists the contacts for the most important institutions and enclosure 11 the most important environmental NGOs.

These sections are supported by annexes:
- Enclosure 1 Environmental policies, strategies and programs
- Enclosure 2 National environmental laws, governmental decisions and other normative documents of relevance to MSIF

Chapter 3 addresses the relations between MSIF II microprojects and activities on the one hand and the environment on the other hand. In section 3.1. and enclosure 3 the content of policies, laws and decisions (presented in chapter 2 and enclosures 1 and 2) are described as per the following categories of content:
- Policies and framework
- Institutions, systems and procedures
- Environmental components, concerns and impacts
- SIF typologies and activities

The purpose of section 3.1. and of enclosure 3 is to make it easier for SIF stakeholders to identify the relevant national policies, laws and decisions for the management of the environment through MSIF II.

MSIF projects may have both positive and negative impacts on the environment, as explained in section 3.2. Enclosure 4 lists positive impacts from the following types of microprojects:
- Rehabilitation of schools, kindergartens and alternative centers
- Rehabilitation and construction of local water supply systems
- Construction of local gas supply systems (gas-pipelines)
- Rehabilitation and construction of rural roads and small bridges
- Environmental projects
- Educational projects

MSIF microprojects and activities may also have negative impacts on the following environmental components:
- Soil
- Land
Enclosure 5 lists the possible negative impacts the following categories of microprojects may have on these environmental components:

- Water supply micro projects
- Gas supply microprojects
- Schools and kindergartens microprojects
- Rural roads and small bridges

Enclosure 6 identifies mitigating measures from the different categories of MSIF micro-projects on environmental components such as water resources, aesthetics and landscape, habitats, flora and fauna.

Enclosures 4, 5 and 6 constitute the checklists to be applied by SIF partners at the different stages of the microproject cycle.

Chapter 4 presents the actual MSIF II guidelines for environmental screening and appraisal of microprojects. Section 4.1 presents the principles for MSIF II environmental management, Section 4.2 explains how the different SIF partners are to ensure environmental concerns at the different stages of the microproject cycle. This is explained in detail in enclosure 9.

1.4.2. Process for preparation of MSIF II Environmental Guidelines

Environmental procedures in SIF I are addressed in

- The operational manual
- The appraisal and microproject approval handbook
- The follow-up handbook

In June 2003 a World Bank mission reviewed how environmental issues were addressed for 19 micro projects, which the mission also visited. Each of the appraisal forms was examined with the MSIF engineer in charge of the project. MSIF guidelines and checklists were reviewed. Both the review of checklists with MSIF staff and visits to projects have revealed the following. Through checklists all relevant environmental impacts were identified. There were not cases where the lists omitted important environmental impacts. The suggested mitigating actions were all adhered to.

Nevertheless, it was also identified that there is scope for improving further MSIF environmental procedures, particularly with a view to MSIF II and The World Bank
requirements for Financial Intermediaries. A process was therefore started to prepare revised environmental guidelines for MSIF II. One of the purposes of this process was to put MSIF guidelines within the framework of national policies and legislation as well as the institutional framework for safeguarding environmental impacts of MSIF micro-projects. Another purpose was to identify roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders at the different stages of the MSIF microproject cycle from promotion to operation. As part of this, experiences from communities, which had implemented MSIF microprojects, were gathered and key environmental institutions at central, regional and local levels were interviewed. Two important workshops were conducted. In December 2003 a workshop was conducted to present the report from the June review mission and the ongoing work with the revised guidelines for MSIF II. In February 2004 a workshop was conducted where the new guidelines were presented and reviewed. At both workshops there were representatives from The Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development, The Ministry of Health and the State Ecological Inspectorate as well as from environmental NGOs, local authorities, design companies and contractors. Subsequently the guidelines with checklists were finalized as presented in this report. Once they have been approved, they will become integrated part of the MSIF II Operational Manual

2. MOLDOVA ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND INSTITUTIONS

2.1. Moldova environmental policies, strategies and program

Enclosure 1 lists and presents the main content of the most important Government documents, which together make up the current environmental policies of Moldova.

The “Concept for New Environmental Policy of the Republic of Moldova” focuses on regulation of various impacts on the environment as well as environmental pollution prevention and environmental improvements. It was approved by the Government of the Republic of Moldova (Decision N 971 of 11.09.2001) and adopted by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova (02.11.2001).

The Government has also approved several national strategies and programs related to environmental protection and sustainable development:

- National Program on Securing of Ecological Safety, 2003;
- Concept of Sustainable Development of Localities in Moldova, 2001;
- Program for Gasification of the Republic of Moldova until 2005, 2001;
- Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2000,

Enclosure 1 gives a summary presentation of these documents
2.2. Moldova environmental legislation

The general objective of protection of environment in the Republic of Moldova is defined by the Constitution of the country. The Constitution declares that every person has a right to ecologically safe environment and that environmental protection is an obligation of all citizens of the country.

The Republic of Moldova has a comprehensive set of environmental laws and regulations. The structure of national environmental legal framework comprises laws and codes, governmental decisions and decrees, ministerial decrees, rules, regulations, instructions and standards.

Moldovan legislation is based upon several principles:
- democratization that implies informing of population and public involvement in decision-making process;
- decentralization and de-concentration of the state power and delegation of some environmental protection functions to local level and transfer of responsibilities from the state to economic agents;

Normally national laws include mechanism for their implementation (regulations, instructions etc.) and comply with provisions of international environmental conventions and agreements.

Enclosure 2 lists and presents the main content of the most important laws, which make up the current environmental legislation in Moldova. The most important ones are:

- Law on the Environmental Protection (1515-XII, 16 June 1993, amended in 1997),
- Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assessment (851-XII, 29 May 1996),
- Law on Drinking Water (272-XIV, 10 February 1999),
- Water Code (1533-XII, 22 June 1993),
- Law on Water Protection Zones and Strips along Rivers and Water Bodies, (440-XIII, 27 April 1995),
- Law on Fundamentals of Town-Planning and Territorial Development (835-XIII, 17 May, 1996),
- Law on Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands by Means of Afforestation 1041-XIV, 15 June 2000,
- Law on Stands in Urban and Rural Localities (591-XIV, 23 September 1999), and
- Law on Production and Consumption Wastes (1347-XIII, 9 October 1997)
2.3. Institutional framework and procedures for the environment

In Moldova there are several institutions with a mandate to protect the environment in different ways. This section presents the most important ones. Enclosure 10 gives the contact persons and telephone numbers for these institutions.

2.3.1. Ministry of the Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development (MECTD)

Status
The central authority, responsible for the development and promotion of the state policy in the field of environment and natural resources is the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development (MECTD). The Ministry was created in December 1999 on the basis of former Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Territorial Development, Constructions and Housing.

The Ministry is composed of the following departments:
1. Department of Environment and Natural Resources, which includes Environmental Policy Division; Natural Resources Division; Protected Areas and Biodiversity Division; Environmental Impact and Waste Management Division; Science, Ecological Education and Public Relations Division,
2. Department of Constructions and Territorial Development
3. Department of Housing and Public Utilities
4. Department of International Relations and Technical Assistance.

There are two technical institutions under the Ministry:
- State Ecological Inspectorate (SEI) (section 2.3.2)
- State Geological Association of Moldova (AgeoM). (section 2.3.7)

Role
The Ministry has been mandated to deal with broad environmental protection issues, and it therefore has primary responsibility for supervision of environmental laws, norms, programs and decrees in the Republic of Moldova.

Principal Responsibilities
The Ministry's basic responsibilities are set out in the Law on Environmental Protection (see Enclosure 2, section 2.1). It covers environmental management, protection and monitoring. The Ministry's specific responsibilities encompass: (i) state control over the natural resources and natural resources use; (ii) coordination and control over the implementation of environmental laws and policies; (iii) initiating and drafting laws and regulations and issuing relevant instructions/decisions; (iv) issuing permits on natural resources uses and licenses for polluting emissions, and approving the ecological passports of industrial facilities; (v) elaboration, approval and introduction of environmental standards and normative documents in the field of its competence; (vi) providing of efficiency of environmental pollution monitoring; (vi) imposing economic sanctions in case of violations concerning the environmental protection; (vii) gathering information on the state of the environment; (viii) coordination and management of scientific researches in the field of environmental protection, territorial development and its infrastructure, town-planning, architecture, industry of construction materials and introduction of new techniques and technologies in
the sphere of its competence; (ix) drinking water supply and waste water treatment in urban areas (i.e. supervising the organization and management of water supply and wastewater treatment utilities); (x) promoting environmental education; (xi) signing international agreements and documents in the name of the Government.

The Ministry coordinates and manages the activities of all ministries, departments and local administrations regarding environmental policy and protection, ecological monitoring and international collaboration in the field of environmental protection and use. This includes: (i) promotion of cleaner production among enterprises; (ii) control over import and use of chemicals and toxic materials and reduction of pollution of the environment; (iii) promotion of scientific research and the elaboration of environmental strategies and action plans.

2.3.2. State Ecological Inspectorate (SEI)

2.3.2.1. SEI status, role and responsibilities

Status
The State Ecological Inspectorate (SEI) is an independent legal entity financed from the state budget. It was set up in 1990 as part of the State Committee for Nature Protection (now abolished). It is formally a subdivision of the METCD (Decision Nr. 731, issued by the Government of the Republic of Moldova on July 3, 1998), but with a certain level of autonomy in its day to day activities.

Role.
The SEI is an environmental protection regulatory and enforcement agency and performs the state control over the rational use and protection of the natural resources. Its basic responsibilities include monitoring environmental pollution and carrying out regular inspections for environmental violation and protection, as well as provision of monitoring data and information.

The main role of the SEI is to implement and enforce the Environmental Legislation of the Republic of Moldova. The SEI aims to achieve this through the control divisions of the inspectorate. The SEI monitors all facilities throughout the Republic of Moldova with high environmental impact or large daily consumption of natural resources. The SEI issues permits to the relevant operations and carries out enforcement of the permit by inspection visits, monitoring and levying of fines in cases of non-compliance.

The SEI plays a fundamental role in controlling the development process and protecting the environment and human health from damage caused by pollution, in the assessment of proposed new development projects and modifications to those already in existence, particularly those designated as local projects (small-scale) and in the control of existing development projects and transport. It is responsible for ensuring that all environmental control measures (within its remit) which apply to the transport of specified materials and the construction, operation and decommissioning or abandonment of an enterprise or project, are enforced.
SEI has a variety of functions, the most important are the following:

- Assessment of proposed new development projects and modification of existing ones (project documentation is considered in the context of existing laws, regulations, norms and standards), and conducting of state ecological expertise and environmental impact assessment (see section 2.3.2.3);
- Control over existing development projects. This includes ensuring that all environmental measures which apply to the construction, operation and decommissioning of a project are enforced. If SEI finds that there is non-compliance with established regulations it can stop any activity. It also has powers to initiate legal proceedings, and may impose penalties and fees if laws are not respected;
- Overall monitoring of environmental quality.

**Principal Responsibilities.**

A sample of the responsibilities of the SEI are listed below:

- To participate in drafting and promoting national action programmes and plans for environmental protection and the use of natural resources.
- To collaborate with local public administration bodies in drafting and implementing local and regional action programmes and plans for environmental protection.
- To participate in drafting and approving draft legislative and normative acts on environmental protection and use of natural resources.
- To co-operate with non-governmental organisations, representatives of international organisations and to participate in drafting, approving and implementing conventions and international agreements on environmental protection, monitoring of environmental media and organisation of the state environmental control.
- To organise seminars, national and regional conferences, participate in international symposia and to provide personnel training in environmental protection and the use of natural resources.
- To participate in information campaigns on the quality of the environment and to heighten public awareness on environmental issues.
- To issue permits on using of natural resources and on environmental pollution in admissible limits
- To supervise the level of respecting ecological norms and requirements, instructions, recommendations, norms of using natural resources, dangerous products and substances, wastes.
- To evaluate environmental impact assessment applications for new developments.
- To provide ecological expertise
- To regulate and establish emission limit values (ELVs) and maximum allowable concentrations (MACs) for the regulated community and to regulate the emission of dangerous substances into the environment, as well as the storage limits of industrial, domestic, hazardous and other wastes.
- To perform environmental monitoring.
- To cease the activity of a member of the regulated community where the member is deemed to have contravened Moldovan Environmental Law
- To withdraw permits where the permit holder is in violation of the terms of the permit or environmental legislation:
  - on waste storage;
  - on water management;
- on performing construction works,
- on performing other types of works that may have an impact on the
  environment of encroach upon established norms and regulations, as well
  as activities that do not comply with environmental requirements;
- to require and get free of charge explications, materials and information from
  juridical and physical persons about their activities in terms of compliance
  with environmental protection requirements.
- if necessary, to involve specialised laboratories and specialists for performing
  controls, analyses, drafting measures on environmental protection and usage
  of natural resources.

2.3.2.2. SEI Organization at central, zone and rayon level

The organization of the SEI is shown in figure 1.

Under the central office there are four Zonal Ecological Agencies, under which there
are Raion Sections of Ecological control.

The ecological agencies (ZEAs) are located in:
- Balti (Zonal Ecological Agency "North"),
- Cahul (Zonal Ecological Agency "South"),
- Chisinau (Zonal Ecological Agency "Center") and
- Comrat (Zonal Ecological Agency "Gagauzia").

Zonal ecological agencies are mainly responsible for implementing and enforcing regulations
related to environmental quality and protection and have a right to undertake an ecological
expertise for the documentation of projects that do not affect significantly environment.

The role of the ZEAs in Moldova is to implement the functions of the SEI throughout
the regulated community of the Republic of Moldova. The ZEAs perform
independently of one another and report directly to the SEI Central Office on matters
of environmental importance. The ZEAs monitor the facilities considered a lower
environmental hazard than those monitored centrally by the SEI. The ZEA functions
are similar to those of the SEI. They issue permits to the relevant facilities and
operations, perform inspection visits and levy fines in cases of non-compliance. They
are obliged to immediately report to SEI incidents of significant environmental impact
falling within their zones.

Under supervision of Zonal Ecological Agencies there are respective Raional
Sections of Ecological Control the staff of which on average comprise from 3-4
persons. The staff usually includes head of Section and inspectors on water-air, flora-
fauna and soil.

Zonal Ecological Agency "Center" supervises 5 Chisinau municipal Sections of
Ecological Control and 16 Raional Sections of Ecological Control in the towns:
Criuleni, Anenii Noi, Straseni, Jaloveni, Dubasari, StefanVoda, Causeni, Orhei,
Telenesti, Rezina, Lapusna, Cimislia, Ungheni, Calaras, Nisporeni.
Structure and Staff of the State Ecological Inspectorate (Central Office)

Director

First Deputy Director
- Department of Ecological Expertise and Permitting (11 persons)
- Department of Control over aquatic resources and atmospheric air (7 persons)
- Department of Control over soil, underground resources, wastes and chemicals (7 persons)
- Physico-chemical Analysis and Metrology Department (20 persons)

Deputy Director
- Department of combating poaching and illegal cutting (24 persons)
- Section of Information Systems (6 persons)

Accounting, Finance and Control (4 persons)
- Juridical and personnel Section (3 persons)
- Section of logistics and ecological safety (7 persons)
- Administration and Protocol Section (8 persons)

Fishery Service (total staff-31)

Zonal Ecological Agencies
- Zonal Ecological Agency “North” (total staff- 80 persons)
- Zonal Ecological Agency “Center” (total staff-114 persons)
- Zonal Ecological Agencies “Sud” and “Gagauzia” (total staff- 46 persons)
Zonal Ecological Agency “North” supervises Balti municipal Service of Ecological Control and 12 Raional Sections of Ecological Control in next towns: Falesti, Riscani, Glodeni, Singerei, Soldanesti, Edinet, Briceni, Donduseni, Ocnita, Soroca, Drochia, Floresti.

Zonal Ecological Agency “South” supervises 5 Sections of Ecological Control in next towns: Cahul, Cantemir, Basarabesca, Leova, Taraclia.

Zonal Ecological Agency “Gagauzia” supervises 3 Sections of Ecological Control in next towns: – Comrat, Ciadir-Lunga, Vulcanesti.

Raional Sections of Ecological Control mostly undertake monitoring of environmental conditions and report Zonal Ecological Agencies.

Enclosure 10 gives the names and telephones of the different sections of SEI at central and local levels.

2.3.2.3. Ecological Expertise

A main instrument for SEI is the “Ecological Expertise”. In enclosure 2 the following basic documents are listed:

- Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assessment (Enclosure 2, section 2.2.)
- Instruction on the organization and conduction of ecological expertise (Enclosure 2, section 4.1.)
- Instruction on Order of organization and organization and conduction of ecological expertise (Enclosure 2, section 4.2.)

Section 4.2 and enclosure 9 explains how Ecological Expertise is part of the MSIF environmental guidelines.

2.3.3. Republican Concern for Water Administration «Apele Moldovei»

Status
State Concern «Apele Moldovei» is a state holding company, administratively within the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. A number of state organizations and enterprises fall within the overall umbrella of «Apele Moldovei». They include bodies specialized in the field of water use; district and regional level administration; and bodies specialized in the design and investigation of water objects.

Role
Apele Moldovei is the central technical and administrative organization dealing with water resources. It is responsible for management of water resources use and for coordinating the activity of the specialized water enterprises at district level.

Principal Responsibilities
The basic responsibilities of Apele Moldovei has responsibility for state water resources administration including irrigation, domestic and industrial water supply as follows:

- development of long-term programmes concerning river basins and water administration works throughout the country, including public water supply
facilities, irrigation and drainage of agricultural land, protection against floods or other damage;

- coordinating construction, design, implementation and operation activities in accordance with the State's goals in the field of water;
- developing legislative acts and regulations concerning water resources;
- ensuring sustainable operation, maintenance and repair of irrigation and drainage works; establishing and controlling water consumption levels and recording the nation's water resources;
- ensuring that State water systems are operational and undertaking protective measures against salinity and water logging;
- carrying out scientific research in the field of water resources and designing water management works including water supply and sewage facilities;

The design institute 'Acvaproj', within Apelei Moldovei, has specific responsibilities for the design of water resource projects and for land improvement works (irrigation, drainage, soil erosion control works, dikes, etc.). It attracts business from 'Apele Moldovei', other Government organizations and the private sector.

Apele Moldovei is responsible for: (i) elaborating and carrying out proposals on performing economical mechanism of water resources management; (ii) state administration and control of water resources use and protection; (iii) design, construction and exploitation domestic and water supply systems; (iv) elaboration and implementation of prospective plans and comprehensive water resources use schemes; (v) ensuring rational water use and economy; (vi) determining and presenting proposals on water utilisation and on stopping or limitation of the water-users' rights; (vii) installation of water protection zones and hydrotechnical installations on inland water objects and main channels etc.

2.3.4. Ministry of Health

*Status*

The Ministry of Health is the central authority for the health of the population and sanitary and epidemiological supervision in the Republic of Moldova (Modification of Law regarding Government, May 21, 1998). Many state organization and institutions lie within the Ministry of Health. In the field of water the main responsibilities lie with the State Scientific and Practical Center for Preventive Medicine (SSPCPM) – see below; District and Municipal Centres of Hygiene and Epidemiology; and other organizations for preventive medicine.

*Role*

The Ministry of Health has been mandated to deal with sanitary-epidemiological supervision issues. It is therefore the primary responsible party for hygiene and epidemiological programs and decrees; and for sanitary survey and pollution control of surface waters and groundwater used as sources of drinking water in the Republic of Moldova.

*Principal Responsibilities*

The Ministry of Health is responsible for state sanitary and epidemiological supervision; for sampling and analyzing water quality in water bodies and groundwater used for drinking water supply; and for control over the observance of sanitary-, epidemiological and hygienic regulations. These functions are assigned to the State Scientific and Practical Centre for Preventive Medicine. Its district subdivisions perform
periodic sampling and quality analysis of water from centralized water supply systems, artesian wells and shallow groundwater wells.

2.3.5. State Scientific and Practical Center for Preventive Medicine (SSPCPM)

**Status**
SSPCPM is a subdivision of the Ministry of Health.

**Role**
SSPCPM is a main organization with responsibility for maintaining the state sanitary and epidemiological supervision system. The SSPCPM's responsibilities include: (i) monitoring drinking water quality and pollution; (ii) carrying out regular inspections for violation and protection of satisfactory sanitary conditions; (ii) providing monitoring and information.

District and Municipal Centers of Hygiene and Epidemiology and other organizations of the preventive medicine have main responsibility for implementing and enforcing regulations relating to environmental hygiene and epidemiology.

**Principal Responsibilities**
In relation to the field, the SSPCPM is responsible for the country's state sanitary and epidemiological supervision; for sampling and analyzing quality in water bodies and groundwater used for drinking water supply; and for control over the observance of sanitary, epidemiological and hygienic regulations. Its district subdivisions perform periodic sampling and quality analysis of water from water bodies, centralized water supply systems, artesian wells and shallow groundwater wells. In relation to the field, SSPCPM is responsible for coordination of permits' issuing in relation to drinking water utilization; supervision of drinking water quality and pollution control; ratio; use, restoration and protection of water; coordination and control over the implementation of drinking water standards and norms; promotion of modern technologies for water use and treatment; expertise of new water supply systems.

2.3.6. Department of Standardization, Metrology and Technical Supervision

**Status**
The Department of Standardization, Metrology and Technical Supervision (Moldova-Standard) is a state institution, subordinated directly to the Government. It is the public administration body in the field of standardization, metrology and technical supervision in the Republic of Moldova.

**Role**
Moldova-Standard is responsible for promotion of state policy in the field of standardization, metrology and technical supervision in Republic of Moldova and for approval of any new normative documents, including technical norms, etc. The setting of new standards is possible only through Technical Committees for Standardization, which are established by Moldova-Standard within the institutions empowered to elaborate them. In
common with other standards bodies within the ISO family, Technical Committees work on the basis of consensus.

**Principal Responsibilities**
In relation to the field, Moldova-Standard is responsible for state policy in the fields of standardization, metrology and technical supervision. It has the right to accredit structural bodies in these fields. It: (i) provides the elaboration of concepts and programmes on standardization, metrology and certification; (ii) coordinates the activity of state administration bodies in these fields; (iii) coordinates and regulates the activity of the elaboration of national standards, technical and normative documentation; (iv) provides state control of quality and safety of products, processes and services in order to protect consumers and environment.

### 2.3.7. The Geological Association of Moldova (AGeoM)

**Status**
AGeoM subordinates to the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development in the field utilization and protection of mineral resources and underground waters in the Republic of Moldova. AGeoM provides an overall umbrella for state organizations and enterprises specialized in field of underground water use; administrations at district and regional level, as well as organizations specialized in the design and investigation of underground water objects.

**Role**
AGeoM is responsible for promoting of state policy in the field of management and monitoring of underground resources in the Republic of Moldova

**Principal Responsibilities**
AGeoM has responsibility for:
- management of underground water resource utilization and protection.
- state accounting of groundwater, including investigations for estimating groundwater reserves, as well as monitoring of water quality and regime;
- provision, at the request of interested organizations, the information about groundwater regime and hydrogeological prognosis necessary for building and operation of the installation destined to groundwater use;
- survey and control of groundwater pollution etc.

In addition, AGeoM has responsibility for monitoring of groundwater resources (which encompasses annual evaluation of underground water resources, and monitoring of their quantity and quality). It also provides the necessary hydro geological studies prior to issuing of permits for use of groundwater; geological research; prospecting groundwater resources; monitoring the groundwater regime, the operative survey of groundwater pollution and depletion; accounting of water quantity and maintaining groundwater cadastre; coordination and approval of drilling documentation for groundwater wells etc.

### 2.3.8. State Department for Emergency

**Status**
The Department is the central authority for responsible for civil protection and fire safety. It was established by Government Decree, 541, October 2, 1996). Principal tasks, functions, rights and organizational structure are defined as prescribed in legislation.

**Role**
The role of the State Department for Emergency is to protect population and property in case of emergency situations, to implement rescue and other urgent measures during crisis events and during liquidation of consequences, to organize an adequate preparedness of population, national economy and civil protection forces and to set up, implement and manage required actions on civil protection, preventing of disasters and control.

**Responsibilities**
The responsibilities of the Department are the following: direct management of civil protection measures and entire liquidation of consequences, coordination of relevant activities of ministries, state departments and local public authorities, implementation of rescue and other urgent measures, implementation of state control of civil protection measures, (x) maintaining of international relations and others.

2.3.9. **State Forestry Agency Moldsilva.**

**Status**
State Forestry Agency Moldsilva is a state institution subordinated directly to the Government.

**Role:** development and promotion of the state policy in the field of forest resources management.

Main responsibilities include forest resources management; forest research and monitoring, conservation and protection of Forest Fund; management of protected areas; afforestation of eroded and agricultural lands

2.3.10. **Local public authorities**

According to the Moldovan legislation local public authorities are elected every four year through universal suffrage within the boundaries of respective administrative-territorial units (raions, towns and villages).

Responsibilities of local public authorities on raional level:
- coordination activities of settlements’ public authorities;
- analysing suggestions on raion-scale environmental protection and restoration actions;
- approval programs of socio-economic development of the raion;
- establishment the general direction in the field of settlements’ and raional territorial and economic development;
- ensuring conditions of educational and environmental activities

Responsibilities of local public authorities on local (settlement) level include:
• establishment of local-scale public agencies;
• approval of specific local-scale normatives;
• approval of plans of settlements' territorial and economic development;
• ensuring of implementation of local public works;
• approval and supervision of local programs on environmental protection;
  protection and conservation of historical and natural monuments; natural parks
  and protected areas;
• approval of admissible limit values of emissions and discharges (admissible level
  of environmental pollution) and limits of natural resources (water) use

2.3.11. NGOs.

According to the laws on Public Associations (1996) and Access to Information,
Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental
Matters (2000), general activities of NGOs lean towards raising public awareness,
development of project proposals and project implementation, collaboration and
cooperation with local public authorities in the field of environmental protection,
and initiation and participation in public actions towards environmental improvement,
cooperation with international and regional organizations, participation in decision
making process.

According to the Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assessment
officially registered public organizations and associations may conduct an ecological
expertise (see section 2.3.2.3), which serves mostly as a tool for raising public
awareness and attracting local population to decision-making process. The results of
public ecological expertise are considered as recommendations until approval by the
Central Environmental Authority.

According to the data of the Ministry of Justice there are about 180 environmental
(ecological) NGOs registered in the country, of which 44 are listed in enclosure 11.
The biggest and most active among them are the following:

Environmental Movement of Moldova (MEM). Main goals and activities are
environmental education, public awareness activities, establishment of the Green
Library, work with the territorial structures, information and publications (Natura
newspaper and ecological newsletters), organization of public environmental actions,
expeditions etc.

BIOTICA Ecological Society Main goals and activities are development of the
environmental legislation, creation of the legal framework for NGOs, biological
diversity conservation, creation of the National Ecological Network, protection of the
landscape and biological diversity in the Dniester River basin, support for the creation
and activities of the ecological NGOs in the Transdniestria region.

Bios Main goals and activities are environmental education, research and actions
towards sustainable soil use, and environmental impact assessment
Ave Natura, Main goals and activities are ecological education of the children, information of the population about environmental challenges, organization of workshops, round tables, ecological actions etc.

2.3.12. Independent environmental experts.

There may be situations and cases when there may be a need to assess the impact on public health and the environment independently from authorized state institution. Independent environmental experts may conduct an ecological expertise of likely impact on environment or human health, but this expertise is only considered a recommendation unless it is approved by Central Environmental Authority.

3. MSIF II MICROPROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Policies, laws and decisions of relevance for MSIF

In previous sections as well as in enclosures 1 and 2 Moldova environmental policies, environmental laws, decisions and other normative acts in force have been addressed. They all represent the basis for MSIF management of the environment. In order to make all these environmental instruments more easily available to MSIF II stakeholders, they have been categorized in relation of their relevance to MSIF II in Enclosure 3. The following categories have been used:

- policies and spheres of regulation (goals, objectives, general frameworks of laws' application etc.);
- institutions, systems and procedures (institutions responsible for law observance and their competence as well as mechanisms and procedures for laws' implementation);
- environmental components/ concerns/ impacts (soil, land, water resources, air, landscape, flora, fauna, human health and settlements etc.) and
- SIF typologies and activities (water intakes, water pipelines network, water protection zones; gas pipelines network, heat supply; roads, schools and kindergartens renovation including renovation of sanitary facilities; planting of trees, afforestation of degraded lands, recuperation of ravines; wastes disposal and treatment etc.).

The purpose of Enclosure 3 is to make it easy for MSIF stakeholders to find the policies, laws and decisions of relevance to a given MSIF micro-project or activity.

3.2. MSIF microprojects and their possible impacts on the environment

3.2.1. MSIF environmental priorities

Among priority directions of the MSIF 2 environmental policy are:
• increasing of efficiency of energy resources by applying of energy saving technologies (including bio-gas, solar and wind energy);
• using mainly construction technologies having minimum effect on environment, including ecologically clean construction materials;
• increasing of energy use efficiency in construction works and habitations maintenance;
• stimulation of recovery of protection forest strips and applying of against erosion measures;
• water resources pollution prevention aimed at their conservation, quality improvement, re-habilitation of aquatic ecosystems, supplying population with water etc.;
• applying of advanced technologies and ecologically pure fuel etc.

3.2.2. Microprojects' possible positive impacts on the environment

Due to very social nature and small scale of the microprojects implemented in the framework of Moldova Social Investment Fund there is a great positive impact on environment that is expressed in significant improvement of life quality and increase of living standards of local people and improvement of environmental conditions. In particular, it relates to access of local communities to centralized gas and water supply, improvement of water quality used for drinking purposes, rational use of natural resources (water), using of modern heating systems and ecologically safe construction materials, improvement of population health, prevention of soil erosion and landslides, recuperation of quarries, improvement of water drainage systems, improvement of aesthetic view and landscape etc.

Enclosure 4 lists different categories of microprojects and their possible positive impacts on the environment.

3.2.3. Microprojects' possible negative impacts on the environment

During implementation and operation of microprojects some negative impacts on such environmental components as physical ones (soil, land, water resources, air, acoustic, landscape, aesthetics), biological ones (habitats, flora, fauna) and social ones (human health and settlements) may occur. These impacts depend on microproject’s type. Enclosure 5 lists the possible negative impacts different types of microprojects may have on environmental components:

• Soil
• Land
• Water Resources
• Air
• Acoustic environment
• Habitats
• Flora and Fauna
• Aesthetics and landscape
• Human health
4. **MSIF II ENVIRONMENTAL PROCEDURES**

4.1. **Principles for MSIF II environmental management**

4.1.1. *Environmental management within the overall context of MSIF II and division of roles*

MSIF II will strive to strengthen environmental awareness and management at community level throughout all its activities and the various stages of the micro-project project-cycle. The basis for this will be existing national laws and regulations which are applied by national institutions at central and local levels.

In order to ensure that environmental impacts of MSIF micro projects are adequately addressed, MSIF has developed a comprehensive set of environmental instruments, which include:

- Checklists to identify environmental impacts of the different types of micro-projects on different categories of environmental components
- Forms for communities that propose projects and for MSIF Executive Office technical personnel who appraise projects, in which environmental impacts are addressed
- Procedural guidelines, which state the different actions to be undertaken by relevant MSIF partners at all stages of the micro-project cycle.

The system proposed by MSIF requires a clear division of roles and responsibilities between the different actors.

The local community, through local authorities, implementing agency and users' association, is the owner of the project. They have the responsibility to ensure that environmental concerns and impacts have been adequately addressed and proper certificates have been obtained.

Different central and local authorities have the responsibilities to support the communities in ensuring that environmental concerns have been adequately addressed at the different stages of the microproject cycle, to issue the necessary permits and certificates and to control that conditions for these have been met.

Moldova Social Investment Fund, through its Executive Office, has the responsibility to assist the communities and to make sure that all environmental concerns have been addressed before the project proposal is approved for financing.
4.1.2. SIF microprojects’ typologies and activities - checklists on environmental impacts and mitigating measures

SIF microprojects, which may have an impact on the environment, are of the following types:

- Rehabilitation of Schools, Kindergartens and Alternative Centers
- Rehabilitation and construction of local water supply systems
- Construction of local gas supply systems (gas-pipelines)
- Rehabilitation and construction of rural roads and small bridges
- Environmental projects
- Educational projects

For MSIF II three sets of checklists have been developed for screening and appraising of environmental impacts of SIF micro-projects:

- Enclosure 4 Checklist Microproject positive impacts on environment
- Enclosure 5 Checklist Microproject possible negative impacts on environmental components
- Enclosure 6 Checklist Microproject mitigating measures on environmental components

4.1.3. SIF Environmental Appraisal Forms

SIF has prepared two environmental appraisal forms. The first is to be prepared by the community to be enclosed with their project proposal, requesting SIF financing – Enclosure 7. The second form – Enclosure 8 - is the environmental appraisal form to be filled in by the SIF Executive Office and which follows the project proposal for project financing.

4.2. Environmental guidelines for the SIF project cycle

4.2.1. Introduction

SIF has prepared environmental guidelines which defines the responsibilities of SIF partners for microprojects throughout the microproject cycles, using the SIF checklists which have been prepared for this purpose.

The micro-project cycle consists of the following phases, which are described in detail in the MSIF II Operational Manual

1. Promotion
2. Identification of micro-project proposal
3. Appraisal stage
   3.1. Feasibility
   3.2. Technical design
4. Approval
5. Implementation
6. Handover
7. Operation
SIF partners throughout these stages are:
- Primaria – local authorities
- Implementing agency and Users’ Associations
- SIF Executive Office
- Design Company, Contractors and Local Supervisors
- State Ecological Inspectorate at central, zonal and rayon level
- Other institutions

Enclosure 9 defines roles, responsibilities and tasks for these SIF partners at the different stages of the microproject cycle as well how SIF checklists and forms are to be applied.

4.2.2. Promotion stage

At the promotion stage the Primaria facilitates the process of microproject identification. For this purpose SIF Executive Office provides the primaria with the SIF promotion message including the SIF environmental strategy.

4.2.3. Identification stage

At the identification stage Primaria together with Implementing Agency fill in the MP Proposal form. They undertake preliminary appraisal of the possible impacts of the MP on the environment. For this purpose they may consult with local NGOs, experts etc. They fill in the community environmental form (Enclosure 7).

MSIF Executive Office receives and verifies the community Environmental Appraisal form enclosed to micro-project proposal, and records the MP proposal in paper form (register list) and in electronic form (MIS).

4.2.4. Appraisal stage

MSIF has established procedures for microproject appraisal.

Every microproject proposal will be evaluated against environmental criteria (along with social, institutional, sustainability and technical feasibility) at the very preliminary first stage of the appraisal. The appraisal evaluation has a purpose of both verifying the information about the microproject provided by the community on the environmental impact and of providing Technical Assistance to community to prepare the identified microproject for implementation. The MSIF environmental appraisal criteria are exclusive criteria that must be met before the microproject proposal will pass to other, more advanced stages of evaluation. Current environmental criteria include:

- the microproject has no adverse impact on the environment, and if it does, suitable mitigating measures are incorporated into microproject design
• the proposal should be in compliance with the environmental impact checklist as per type of the microproject
• When required by Moldovan regulations, there must be a written authorization or permit from local/ regional for execution of works.
• When applicable, there must be a written agreement or other evidence from individuals authorizing use of their land for access to the sub-project site.
• When the microproject requires land acquisition there must be a written authorization or permit from local/ regional and/or central government for that. There should be addressed potential impacts to any land acquisition issues.
• The microproject budget should specify environmental expenditures.
• In case the microproject proposal also includes elaborated technical design documentation it should be evaluated and coordinated with the appropriate state environment institutions according to local legislation.

At the Feasibility phase of the Appraisal stage Primaria jointly with Implementing Agency obtain “Urbanistic Certificate” from Regional Architectural Authority and present the MP proposal form with an official letter to the RSEC to obtain “viza”. Only after having obtained this “viza”, the community presents the MP proposal together with the environmental form (enclosure 7) to the MSIF Executive Office. (In case of water micro-projects a certificate on water quality must also be obtained and submitted to MSIF).

The MSIF representative visits micro-project site. He or she verifies that the community complies with all required procedures and that the “viza” from the RSEC has been obtained. MSIF Executive Office then undertakes its own environmental appraisal (enclosure 8), using the checklists in enclosures 4, 5 and 6.

The RSEC receives and records information document from Community. It verifies the situation on the MP site and issues standardised “visa” with suggested measures towards environmental protection, if any, to be envisaged in micro-project technical design.

At the Technical Design phase of the Appraisal stage Primaria and Implementing Agency include in Terms of Reference for Design environmental requirements; select through competition Design Company and sign the contract; verify extent to which the design addresses environmental requirements; estimate the costs and budget of MP proposal with assistance of MSIF; undertake public verification of design at site with beneficiaries; present design documentation to Raional Section of Ecological Control (RSEC) for verification that environmental requirements are considered and mitigation measures are included in MP technical design. Finally they present design documentation to Department of Ecological Expertise of the State Ecological Inspectorate or Zonal Ecological Agency for Ecological Expertise (jointly with Design Company), when this is required by the law.

During this phase MSIF Executing Office assists Primaria and Implementing Agency in the preparation of ToR; calculate costs of environmental components in micro-project budget (%); participate at the public evaluation of the MP in community for consultation with beneficiaries and verifies that all co-ordinations are made, and certificates, permits etc. are obtained
Again, during this phase Design Company develops the design documentation. In the design the company develops the environmental components and mitigation measures in accordance with TOR and RSEC requirements and include ecologically friendly technologies and ecologically clean materials. Together with the Primaria the Design Company submits design documentation for Ecological Expertise to the relevant ecological authority

RSEC reviews the MP design documentation. RSEC issues standardised Act of Control in which is stated that: a) either all mitigation measures have been envisaged in micro-project design documentation (and it does not require Ecological Expertise) or b) micro-project design documentation requires Ecological Expertise to be undertaken; Zonal Ecological Agency or Department of Ecological Expertise of the State Ecological Inspectorate undertake an Ecological Expertise to be presented prior to SIF approval.

4.2.5. Approval stage

At the approval stage Primaria and Implementing Agency present the MP to the MSIF Executive Committee. This includes a final report on how environmental issues and requirements have been addressed in the final MP proposal. The Framework Agreement Memorandum of understanding between the community and MSIF is then signed.

MSIF Executing Office finalises Environmental Appraisal form (enclosure 8) based on technical documentation, including verification of statement from Ecological Inspectorate. The Executing Office approves or makes any other decisions (e.g. conventionally approves or rejects) and signs the Framework Agreement and Memorandum of understanding with Primaria and the Implementing Agency.

4.2.6. Implementation stage

At the Implementation stage Primaria and Implementing Agency select through competition Construction Company and sign the contract. They supervise how the contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures. They verify, accept and pay for the executed works and ensure transparency of MP implementation.

MSIF Executive Office periodically supervises: a) of how the community and contractor adhere to implementation procedures and obligations, and ensure quality of respective works according to the contract; b) of how the community and the contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures; c) how the operational documents are filled in.

Design Company periodically supervises: a) how the contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures and ensure quality of respective works. Local supervisor undertakes daily control in accordance with ToR on how Contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures.
During this stage RSEC undertakes control as per their own initiative and schedule.

4.2.7. Handover stage

At the handover stage Primaria and Implementing Agency organise the hand over procedure according to MSIF rules and local legislation. They obtain and present all necessary certificates and permits in accordance with national legislation and requirements for the operation of the micro-project and ensure transparency of the hand over process.

MSIF Executive Office assists Primaria and Implementing Agency in the organization of MP hand over commission. It verifies that all necessary certificates and permits have been obtained, participates in the hand over committee and signs the final hand over document.

The Contractor presents the object and the executing documentation to the hand over commission, and presents the information on how the environmental requirements and mitigation measures have been adhered to and implemented.

The Local Supervisor and the bDesign Company participate at the hand over commission, sign the final hand over document and certifies that all environmental requirements are considered and mitigation measures are taken according to technical documentation.

The representative of RSEC is included in hand over commission and invited to participate in hand over ceremony. RSEC issues a statement on compliance with ecological requirements of implemented micro-project and signs the final hand over document in which there is a section on environment protection.

4.2.8. Operation stage

At the operation stage Primaria and User Association ensure the environmental sustainability of the micro-project; adhere to environmental protection requirements and involve local people in environmental protection actions.

MSIF continues supervision for 2 years on how the community ensures sustainability of MP and protection of environment.

At this stage RSEC performs the ecological control as per their initiative own schedule.
MOLDOVA POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS ON ENVIRONMENT

The Government of the Republic of Moldova has approved several national policies, strategies and programs aiming at environmental protection and sustainable development:

1. Concept of New Environmental Policy of the Republic of Moldova (2001)
3. Concept of Sustainable Development of Localities in Moldova, 2001
7. National Programme on Use of Industrial and Consumption Wastes, 2000

1. Concept of New Environmental Policy of the Republic of Moldova (2001)

The “New Concept of Environmental Policy of the Republic of Moldova” focus on regulation of various impacts on environment environmental pollution prevention and environmental improvement by means of:
- ensuring ecological safety;
- increasing efficiency energy resources by applying of energy saving technologies (including bio-gas, solar and wind energy);
- introducing ecologically clean technologies at enterprises;
- recovering and conservation of natural resources, including long-term use and protection of water resources, development of protection zones along water bodies, supplying population with drinking water of a high quality;
- protection and recuperation of soil;
- taking measures toward forests recovery;
- elaboration and implementation of a national program aiming at improvement of eco-anthropic-sociological conditions and ensuring of vital human needs;
- elaboration of territorial development plan of the country, which would involve national ecological net as a main constituent of the environment;
- elaboration of a concept of sustainable development of settlements, plans on territorial organization on regional and local levels;
- using mainly construction technologies, which have having minimum effect on environment, including ecologically clean construction materials;
- increasing of energy use efficiency in construction works and dwellings maintenance;
- stimulation of recovery of protection forest strips against erosion ;
- water resources pollution prevention aimed at their conservation, quality improvement, re-habilitation of aquatic ecosystems, supplying population with water etc.;
- applying of advanced technologies and ecologically pure fuel etc.

Ecological safety is a state of environment when majority of natural and anthropogenic impacts do not cause changes which immediately or later may result in degradation of environmental ecosystems and affect adversely on human health.

As compounds of ecological safety are considered sectoral impacts (industry, agriculture, power engineering, transport etc.), general types of activity (transboundary contamination, wastes generation), extraordinary situations (floods, landslides) and organizational activities (monitoring, risk assessment, ecological insurance, prevention and warning system, international and regional cooperation) and described actions to be taken to secure ecological safety.

3. **Concept of Sustainable Development of Localities in Moldova, 2001**

The main goal of Concept is to promote principles of sustainable development in the process of elaboration of documentation for town-planning and territorial development and its implementation by means of:
- protection, conservation or evaluation of national heritage value;
- evaluation and rational use of natural resources.

Main objectives of the Concept are:
- Establishment of favorable and stimulating conditions for settlements development;
- Strengthening of settlements' additional functionality, extending of their specialization, supporting of local initiatives;
- Creation of modern living environment for all categories of population;
- Improving of architectural and town-planning appearance of settlements;
- Involving population in decision-making process in the field of town-planning, territorial development and environment protection;


Priority goals in the socio-economic development of the country include:
- Regulation of effect of economic activity on environment, pollution prevention and pollution reduction;
- Improvement of methods for natural resources use;
- Continuous ecological education of population, intensification of applied scientific research in the field of ecology, environmental protection and nature resources management.

5. **Program for Gasification of the Republic of Moldova until 2005, 2001**

The Program was elaborated on the basis of main principles of Power Supply Strategy for the Republic of Moldova until 2010. Considering the fact that currently in the Republic hundreds kilometers of main gas pipelines are in use, there is an urgent need to develop distributing network (inter-settlements gas pipelines). This will have significantly increase volumes of natural gas use all over the country. To achieve Strategy's goals it necessary to complete construction of inter- and intra-settlements gas pipelines.
It is also necessary to increase safety and life of existent gas pipelines by means of change of steel pipes by polyethylene ones.

6. **Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2000.**

The strategy was elaborated to ensure the welfare and decent living conditions for the citizens by means of a sustainable economic growth. Among the major objectives are:

- eradication of extreme poverty, stop the impoverishment process and its reduction to the acceptable social-economic level
- increasing the welfare of the population, its access to education and health protection, and a fair social protection.

7. **National Programme on Use of Industrial and Consumption Wastes, 2000.**

Objectives of the Program are:

- use and neutralizing of existent wastes;
- minimization of waste accumulation;
- exclude the use of toxic raw material;
- decrease volume and toxicity of wastes and their exclusion from technological process;
MOLDOVA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, GOVERNMENTAL DECISIONS AND OTHER NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS


2. ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS ................................................................................................................................. 3
   2.2. Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assessment (1996) .................................................................................................................................................................................. 4
   2.3. Law on Drinking Water (1999) ................................................. 8
   2.4. Water Code (1993) ....................................................... 10
   2.7. Law on Water Protection Zones and Strips along Rivers and Water Bodies, 1995 ...................................................... 14
   2.8. Law on Fundamentals of Town-Planning and Territorial Development (1996) ............................................................................................................. 15
   2.9. Law on Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands by Means of Afforestation (2000) .................................................................................................................. 16
   2.10. Law on Stands in Urban and Rural Localities (1999) ......................... 17
   2.11. The Law on Production and Consumption Wastes (1997) ............................ 17
   2.12. Law on State Land-Tenure Regulations, State Land Survey (Cadastre) and Land Monitoring (1992) .................................................................................................................. 18
   2.16. Law on Secondary Material Resources (1996) ...................................... 21
   2.17. Law on Regime of Harmful Products and Substances ......................... 22
   2.18. Law on Industrial Safety of Dangerous Production Objects (2000) ........ 22
   2.20. Law on Payment for Environmental Pollution (1998) ..................... 23
   2.21. Law on Air Protection (1997) ...................................................... 23

3. OTHER LAWS OF RELEVANCE TO THE ENVIRONMENT .............................................................................. 24
   3.1. Law on Quality in Construction (1996) .................................. 24
   3.2. Law on Roads (1995) .................................. 25
   3.4. Law on Protection of Consumers Rights (1993) ............................ 25

4. GOVERNMENTAL DECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS ............................................................................. 25
   4.1. Instruction on the organisation and conduction of ecological expertise (1996) .......................................................... 25
   4.2. Instruction on Order of Organization and Conduction of the State Ecological Expertise (2003) ...................................................... 27
   4.4. Governmental Decision on Standard provisions on use of water supply and sewerage systems communal (2002) .................................................................................................................. 29
4.5. Governmental Decision on state sanitary-epidemiological supervision in the Republic of Moldova (1995) ................................................................. 30
4.6. Governmental Decision on underground resources use licensing (1994) ... 31
4.8. Governmental Decision on Order on compensation for damage to forests (1992) ........................................................................................................... 32
4.9. Governmental Decision on verifying of projects and executing of construction works, technical expertise of projects and constructions (1996) ........................................................................................................... 32
4.10. Governmental Decision on increasing of exploitation safety of buildings and constructions, installations and pipe-lines which are sources of a heightened risk (1996) ................................................................. 32
4.11. Construction Norm and Rules (СНиП 2.04.02-84): ................................ 33
4.12. Governmental Decision on introducing of meters of gas consumed by population, non-governmental organisations and economic units (1996) ........................................................................................................... 33
4.13. Governmental Decision on installation and exploitation of water and heating meters in dwellings and public institutions (1996) ................. 33
4.14. Governmental Decision on Approval of Provision on State Fire-Prevention Supervision (1994) ................................................................. 34

The general objective of protection of environment in the Republic of Moldova is defined by the main law - Constitution.

Art. 37 (1) requires that:
"Each person has a right for the ecologically safe environment as well as for safe food and other goods for house use".

Art. 37 (2) requires that:
"The country guarantees for each person the right for free access to environmental information, conditions of life and labour, quality of food and goods of house use and for distribution of this information".

Physical and juridical persons are responsible for compensation of health damages in case of non-observance an environmental legislation.

Art. 43 requires:
- rational use of land and other natural resources in accordance with national interests;
- restoration and protection of environment

It is also mentioned that environmental protection is an obligation of all citizens of the country.

According to article 127 of the Constitution, underground resources, air, waters and forests used in public interests are subject of exclusively public ownership.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS


This is a basic law that provides general framework for the environmental protection in Moldova and options for sustainable development.

The law comprises the following important chapters: (i) general principles, rules and definitions; (ii) the competence of President, Parliament, Government and local environmental authorities; (iii) structure, rights and responsibility of the central state environmental authority; (iv) rights and obligations of general public and economic entities; (v) specific strategic and policy provisions relevant to protection of soils and geological systems, water resources and aquatic ecosystems, underground natural deposits, atmospheric air, biodiversity and natural protection areas; (vi) specific requirements for management of wastes, toxic wastes, mineral fertilisers and pesticides; (vii) general rules on protection against radiation; (viii) framework for establishing of ecological fund; (ix) penalties and (x) international relations.

The law determines that relevant authorities (at different levels) are obliged to set up the limits of natural resources use and limit values for waste water discharge, as well as introduce environmental taxes (both for use and pollution of resources).

The law requires use of water saving technologies, to minimise utilisation of technical water and ensure proper treatment of wastewater. Local public authorities are in
charge for construction and operation of water treatment facilities (pre-treatment of drinking water and treatment of wastewater) to comply with relevant standards.

According to the law the new programs and projects related to the water supply and sewerage development are required to be a subject of ecological expertise (see ?). Projects related to construction, re-construction and modernisation of public facilities (including water supply and sewerage) are subjects of ecological expertise procedures. It is prohibited to discharge non-treated wastewater polluted by chemical, contaminated microbiologically and by pathogens.

In relation to the field art. 32 stipulates that irrespective of type of ownership, economic agents are obliged:
to obtain permit from ecological expertise for use of natural resources and extend it in a fix term;
to use energy and water as economically as possible, to take measures toward landslides, soil erosion, salinization, secondary turning into swap, soil compaction and mineral fertilisers pollution prevention and to keep the norms of use of chemicals in agriculture;
to introduce low-wasting and resources-saving technologies, to restrict use of toxic and flammable substances.

2.2. Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assessment (1996)

The law determines goals, objectives and principles of Ecological Expertise (see ?) and Environmental Impact Assessment, as well as basic rules for both procedures. The law describes: (i) principal definitions, objectives, principles and mission of Ecological Expertise, difference between state, ministerial and public Ecological Expertise; (ii) general system of the state Ecological Expertise; (iii) procedures for public Ecological Expertise; (iv) operational procedures of the state Ecological Expertise; (v) procedures for Environmental Impact Assessment; (vi) financing of Ecological Expertise, and international relations.

The detailed description of the Environmental Impact Assessment procedures, requirements for the reporting, rules of development and submission documentation on Environmental Impact Assessment studies, public involvement, revision of Environmental Impact Assessment documentation, rules for state ecological expertise on Environmental Impact Assessment findings, resolution of state ecological expertise of Environmental Impact Assessment findings, transboundary Environmental Impact Assessment, etc. are presented in the special appendix to the law.

Ecological Expertise is a part of a complex of activities towards environmental protection through which preliminary impacts of planned economic activity on environment, compliance of parameters of these activities with legislation and normative acts, norms and standards in force are determined. Ecological Expertise may be conducted by state agencies, branch or public associations/organizations in the order established by legislation or normative documents related to field.
State ecological expertise is organized by the State Ecological Inspectorate only.

According to the Law, project documentation for the objects that may adversely affect environment is a subject of state ecological expertise to find out whether it complies with environmental protection requirements. Decision on ecological expertise can be considered as basis for approving or refusing of project documentation. Ecological expertise is based upon environmental laws, norms, standards in force and considers the complex factors of ecological, economical and social aspects affect the environmental conditions. Ecological expertise is conducting prior to making decision about planned economic activities and is compulsory for all economic activities which may have likely negative impact on environment regardless of their destination, property, investments, placing, source of financing etc.

According to the Law time of conducting of ecological expertise for simple objects may reach 45 days, for complicated ones -3 months.

Branch ecological expertise is conducted by ministries and departments in subordinated to them organizations/ agencies and enterprises.

According to the Law, public ecological expertise may be organized and conducted on the initiative of officially registered public organizations/associations. However, until approval of the Central Environmental Authority results of branch or public ecological expertise are considered as ones of a recommended character.

In case the objects are expected to have a likely big impact on environment they are a subject of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).

Some of the relevant articles are:

**Article 6 Project and planning documentation**

(1) The state ecological expertise is mandatory for project and planning documentation with regards to planned economic objects and activities that influence or can influence on the state of the environment and/or provide for the use of natural resources, regardless of destination, placement, type of ownership and subordination of such objects, the volume of capital investments, source of funding and method of execution of construction works.

(2) The following shall obligatorily be a subject of a state ecological expertise:
   a) draft legislative acts and other draft legal acts, instructions, norms and methodologies, regulations and standards referring to the state of the environment and/or regulating potentially dangerous for environment activities, the use of natural resources and environment protection;
   b) draft international conventions, draft contracts of concession providing for the use of natural resources of the Republic of Moldova;
   c) new projects, programs, plans and charts regarding: the economic and social development of the Republic of Moldova, of certain regions, districts, municipalities, cities, settlements, villages; nature protection in the country as a whole and on separate territories; reconstruction of municipalities, cities, settlements, villages; supply with heat, water, gas, electricity; construction of sewerage systems in localities; town-planning and land-tenure regulations in urban and rural localities;
construction, extension, reconstruction, re-equipment, modernization and readjustment, conservation, demolition or liquidation of all economic and social objects liable to affect the environment; construction of railways, roads, river communication, reconstruction of riverbeds, of hydro-technical constructions, of irrigation and drainage systems, construction of systems to combat soil erosion and salinization; underground resources exploration and exploitation, including in areas with water protection regime; placement and arrangement of platforms for industrial, domestic and agricultural; construction or placement of installations for neutralizing or destroying such wastes; other activities that can affect the state of the environment.

**Article 10** stipulates that citizens have a right to inquire at subdivisions of state ecological expertise information on conducted expertise in relation to new objects and planned economic activity.

**Article 18** Submission of documentation for the conduction of state ecological expertise

1. The beneficiary should submit, for examination, the complete documentation on the planned economic activity to the respective body of the state ecological expertise system, as established by the central environment authority.

2. The submitted project and planning documentation must correspond to the norms in force and contain the prior authorizations from the local public administration body and from interested organizations with regards to the placement and technical provisions of the projected object, as well as the notices of state supervision and control bodies on the carrying out of the planned economic activity.

3. The state ecological expertise should be conducted with considering of recommendation of hygiene-epidemiological centers of the Ministry of Health and recommendation of other state supervision and control bodies.

4. The state ecological expertise of project and planning documentation in the field of capital constructions, town-planning and land-tenure should be conducted prior to the final examination of the documentation in a whole by the department of architecture and project design.

5. The state ecological expertise of planned economic activities, included in the list provided for under Article 16 of this law, should be conducted on the basis of the documentation on EIA, developed in accordance with the Regulation on the Environment Impact Assessment.

6. The documentation submitted for the first time for the conduction of state ecological expertise must be accompanied by a bank document supporting the depositing to the state budget of the amount that constitutes the expenditures related to the conduction of expertise, calculated in accordance with the methodology approved by the central environment authority.

7. The beneficiaries of project and planning documentation for objects funded from the state or local budgets should be exempted from the payment of the conducting of the state ecological expertise.

**Article 19** Examination of project and planning documentation

1. The project and planning documentation submitted for the conduction of state ecological expertise, shall be subject to a complex examination, within which there are taken into consideration the ecological, economic and social factors, there are rigorously studied the variants of technical solutions destined to ensure the fulfillment of the ecological requirements, harmonized with the regional features, and the maintenance of the stability of natural ecosystems in the context of an eventual
impact, for the entire period of carrying out of the planned economic activity, including the construction of the object, its exploitation, demolition or liquidation.

(2) The following aspects should be verified in the process of examination of the submitted documentation:

a) the degree of accuracy of evaluation of the impact of the planned economic activity on the environment;

b) the substantiation of the need for the carrying out of the planned economic activity on the chosen field and of the procedure of carrying out of this activity;

c) the character of technical, engineering, architectural-urbanistic solutions, as well as of the proposals on the use of raw material, energetic and natural resources;

d) the sufficiency and efficiency of measures provided for the avoidance of cases of damaging of equipment and pollution of the environment, as well as for emergency interventions with a view to liquidating pollution consequences;

e) implementation of efficient measures of water cleaning, exclusion of discharges of residual unclean waters into water bodies;

f) introduction of new methods of soil fertility recovery, amelioration and recultivation of fields, erosion prevention;

g) application of efficient methods of preservation and completion of the genetic fund and the biodiversity, of optimization of the structure of animals and vegetation in natural ecosystems, the use of means of protection of fish stock, of the technologies of their reproduction, as well as of the methods of ecological recovery and regeneration of forests;

h) minimization, based on advanced technologies, of the quantity of industrial wastes resulted from the use of mineral resources;

i) the effectiveness of technical solutions of processing, recycling and dumping of industrial, domestic and agricultural wastes, pointing out to the possibilities of regional cooperation in this field;

j) application of methods of control recommended for ensuring the ecological security of the planned economic activity and of the normalized quality of the environment;

k) development of measures of prevention or of minimization of the ecological consequences of project implementation.

(3) Non-observance provisions of a law and of other legal acts, as well as with the instructions in force on the volume and contents of the documentation submitted for the conduction of the state ecological expertise, should constitute grounds for returning the documentation to the beneficiary/client for completion and concluding.

(4) The submission of documentation for the conduction of repeated ecological expertise should be done as provided under Article 18 of this law.

Article 21 (1) The state ecological expertise of the project and planning documentation for planned economic objects and activities should be conducted within up to 3 months from the date of submission of the documentation, accompanied by the materials and documents necessary for examination, as established by the central environment authority.

(2) The terms of conduction of the state ecological expertise of the documentation for complex economic objects and activities potentially dangerous for environment, including documentation examination of which requires additional special scientific research, may be prolonged by the central environment authority up to 6 months.
2.3. Law on Drinking Water (1999)

The law on Drinking Water has been developed in order to regulate relations in the field of drinking water supply, setting up the requirements for drinking water provision of population and economic entities, and to establish the rules for safety of water supply systems and drinking water quality.

The law outlines and formulates: (i) competence of Government, ministries, and public authorities; (ii) state policy; (iii) general requirements for development (design, construction, reconstruction, operation) of centralised water supply systems; (iv) requirements for technical units and materials; (v) financing of water supply sector; (vi) drinking water quality norms; (vii) protection of water source and water supply infrastructure; (viii) control over water quality and state supervision; (ix) information flow, etc.

The basic principles of the state drinking water supply policy are:

(a) the state is responsible for the provision of population with drinking water on the basis of existent water supply norms and water quality standards;
(b) water supply schemes should be developed as centralised water supply systems on the base of co-ordinated design, construction and operational standards and normatives;
(c) state control over water supply systems functioning, activities of water supply agencies/companies and drinking water quality standards;
(d) payment for water supply service on the basis of formal agreements between water suppliers and customers and water use measuring;
(e) state support of water supply companies by means of economic stimulus;
(f) water conservation at all stages of water supply system development.

According to the Law, Government along with other functions is responsible for: (a) co-ordination technical and research policy; (b) preparation of standards and metrological base for water quality issues, design, construction and operation of water supply systems, use and protection of water supply sources; (c) determination of relevant requirements and rights for state sectoral bodies and local public authorities; (d) state supervision on water quality standards compliance; (e) setting up the certification and licensing procedures; (f) establishing of basic principles for water price policy.

The central sectoral and local public authorities are responsible for: (a) co-ordination of activities of enterprises which use centralised and non-centralised systems of drinking water supply; (b) development, approving and financing of programs and measures for maintenance, modernisation and further development of water supply systems; (c) setting up of water sources’ protection zones and environmental control; (d) water metering programs; (e) approving of water limit values and water supply regimes for industry and other organisations that use water from water supply systems; (f) ensuring of water quality information for the water users; (g) making decision on temporal stopping of water provision in case of accidental situation.

The following general organizational provisions are included in the law: (a) water supply systems may be owned by state, municipal authorities, juridical and physical persons; (b) the strategic and important water supply systems are centralized ones and should be owned by the state only; (c) if centralized water supply system is not available the water supply can be organized from non-centralized and/or from autonomous systems; (d) design, construction and reconstruction of centralized and
non-centralized drinking water supply systems should be coordinated with general town-planning and regional development plans; (e) safety of the system shall be ensured and should include alternative water sources and minimization of negative (or dangerous) natural (floods, high groundwater level, degradation of groundwater aquifer, landslides, etc) and human impacts; (f) design, construction and operation of water supply systems is allowed to authorized companies only; (g) centralized drinking water supply systems can not be privatized, non-centralized drinking water supply systems can be privatized on the base of individual projects which are approved by the Parliament at Government request; (h) the owner of a system is responsible for ensuring of water quality in accordance with national drinking water quality standards.

The law stipulates that: (a) only certified materials, chemicals, equipment and installations can be used for drinking water supply systems; (b) financing of water supply can be organized from water service taxes, state and local budgets, investments from physical and juridical persons, loans, international financial organizations; (c) the Parliament can contribute to development by means of soft loans, taxes reduction and other economic tools; (d) water service tariffs should compensate all expenditures of a water supply company.

According to the law drinking water quality is regulated by sanitary-hygienic normative. Drinking water quality should be ensured by means of: selection of appropriated water source; use of certified materials, chemicals and equipment; permanent control over chemical and microbiological parameters (monitoring); protection of water sources against pollution. Article 9 stipulates that drinking water quality should correspond to requirements established by normative acts in use; sanitary-hygienic norms of drinking water quality are established by the Ministry of health. Compliance with drinking water quality requirements are ensured by means of: choice of appropriate source for water supply and technology for water treatment, use of certified materials, reagents and equipment, adherence to water quality control rules and carrying out of water quality monitoring; protection of sources of drinking water supply and other measures, if applicable.

Deviation from the water quality standard requirements (except microbiological and toxicological parameters and parameters which can affect human health) is permitted only after co-ordination with sanitary authority and can be temporally adopted by the local public authority. Water company should inform population about non-compliance with drinking water quality standards. Article 10 indicates that protection of sources of drinking water supply is ensured in particular by establishing of sanitary protective zones in accordance with existent sanitary rules and norms.

The protection of water sources is compulsory and should be based on: compliance with sanitary and environmental requirements; introduction of preventive measures against pollution and degradation; establishment and proper operation of three protection zones around water intake, pipeline and relevant facilities. A water company is responsible for ensuring of protection regime (strict regime) for the first sanitary zone, but local public authorities together with economic entities situated in the protection zone are responsible for ensuring of protection regime (limitation regime) for the second and third zones. The water company should perform water
quality control at the certified and accredited laboratories. At least once a year the sanitary-epidemiological service performs its own control. The state supervision on water supply systems performs by: sanitary-epidemiological service (drinking water quality, sanitary-epidemiological conditions at water intakes, sanitary protection zones and installations), state body for standardisation, metrology and technical supervision (methods of water quality analysis, rules for water quality certification, rules and norms of exploitation/use of underground water sources), state body for architecture and construction supervision (construction norms) and rules to be observed during design and construction), environmental and water management authorities (conditions of water sources, volume of used water, etc.).


The Water Code is a basic legal document related to water resources management in Moldova. It ensures rational use of water for population and national economy, water protection against pollution, improvement of water bodies and their conservation. The Code includes provisions on: (i) state management and control for utilisation and protection of water resources; (ii) involvement of stakeholders and general public in water management issues; (iii) general requirements for placing, design, construction, and commissioning of facilities affected conditions of water resources; (iv) requirements and limitation in case of any economic activities on the water bodies and within water protection zones; (v) general rules on water using; (vi) procedures and requirements for water rights; (vii) rights and obligations of water users; (viii) specific rules for using of water resources for drinking, domestic, medical, recreational, agricultural, industrial, hydro-energy, transportation, fish-farming, hunting, nature protection, receiving of wastewater and other purposes; (ix) rules on exploitation of artificial water reservoirs; (x) using of transboundary water resources; (xi) rules for water conflicts resolution; (xii) general rules on protection of water resources; (xiii) protection of waters against pollution and degradation; (xiv) prevention and minimisation of impact on water; (xv) state register on water use; (xvi) penalties and violations issues.

According to the Water Code all waters in Moldova are state owned resource and can be allocated only for use.

Next articles are more relevant to the field:

Article 8 stipulates that for placing, design, construction and operation of new or reconstructed facilities (or introducing of new technologies), which can affect status of water, the set of measures should be considered in order to ensure rational water use for drinking and household purposes of population (e.g. metering of abstracted and discharged water, protection of water against pollution and degradation, conservation of natural conditions and landscapes, etc.).

Article 9 specifies that for placing, design, construction and operation of new or reconstructed facilities (or implementation of new technologies), which can affect status of fish water, specific fish protection measures should be considered, as well as protection of flora and other fauna. According to the article 10 selection of places for facilities, which can affect status of water, should be co-ordinated with environmental, health and water management authorities, as well as with the local public authorities.

Article 11 mentions that all design documentation for water infrastructure should be a subject for Ecological Expertise.
Article 12 stipulates that any construction is prohibited in case of: (i) prior not having conducted Ecological Expertise; (ii) environmental protection measures are not being implemented; (iii) water intakes are not equipped by fish protection devices; (iv) boreholes are not equipped by water metering devices, and (v) sanitary-protection zones are not established.

Article 28 determines that general water use (i.e. without installations and technical devices which affect water conditions) is implemented without a special permit. Adherence to requirements of sanitary-hygienic supervision bodies, as well as rational use of water resources and water protection are obligatory while general water using. Local public authorities are obliged to announce about established by them conditions for general water use.

The chapter XI described the set of provisions for using of water bodies for drinking and household purposes. Water bodies designated for drinking and household purposes as well as for supply of food industry should correspond to sanitary requirements.

Article 43 specifies that for drinking, household and other needs of population, and for providing enterprises of food industry with water must be used only those water objects that correspond to established sanitary requirements.

Article 45 stipulates that for non-centralised water use for drinking, household and other needs of population physical and juridical persons have a right to withdraw water from surface or underground sources in the order presumed for general or special water use.

Article 46 (1) indicates that as a rule, using of underground water of a drinking quality for needs that are not associated with drinking and domestic water supply is not permitted.

Article 46(2) indicates that in areas where there is a lack of appropriate sources of surface water and there is a sufficient stock of underground waters they can be used for non-drinking or non-household purposes.

Section III of the law contains a wide range of requirements concerning protection of water resources against pollution and degradation. In general terms all waters in Moldova (water bodies) should be protected from pollution and degradation which are potential causes for negative impact to the human health, decreasing of fish resources, and negative influence to the water supply. All economic entities and physical persons, which activity can influence water status, should plan and conduct technological, forestry, agro-technical, hydro-technical, sanitary and other measures (co-ordinated by environmental, water management, sanitary and local public authorities) in order to ensure protection of water against pollution, degradation and to improve water regime.

Article 90 indicates economic stimulus for rational use and protection of waters are: charges for water use and wastewater discharge; taxes and loans privileges in case of introducing of water saving and waste minimisation technologies; special taxation system for economic entities which use environmentally hazardous technologies; selling of permits for discharge of waste water; water users should compensate all environmental damages; in cash compensation related to non-observance a legislation etc.

Article 91 (2) stipulates that it is prohibited to discard industrial, domestic and other wastes into water bodies. The discharge of waste water is permitted only if: (i) discharge procedures are co-ordinated with environmental and sanitary authorities,
and (ii) discharge will not increase pollutants concentration exceeding Maximum Admissible Concentration (MAC), and (iii) wastewater will be treated to the limit values established by environmental and sanitary authorities.

Article 96 (2) indicates that in the areas where aquifers are situated close to land surface water users are obliged to foresee additional measures toward water protection and conservation.

Article 97 requires establishing of riverbank protection zones, water protection areas of forests, forest improvement actions; anti-erosion, hydro-technical measures in order to maintain water regimes of water bodies. For placing and construction of new facilities which can affect status of waters, the schemes of complex use and protection of water and water balance should be considered.

Art. 98 (2) stipulates that artesian bore-holes have to be equipped by regulating devices; conservation or liquidation have to done according to the order that is established in the law.

The Land code is a basic part of national legislation. It regulates land relations in the Republic of Moldova.
The Land Code refers to the following issues: (i) general definitions; (ii) competence of Parliament, Government and local public authorities; (iii) provisions concerning land alienation; (iv) rights and obligations of land owners; (v) specific legal regulations in relation to agricultural lands, lands within bounds of localities, lands designated for industry, transport, communication and other special purposes; lands used for environmental protection, recreation, historical purposes as well as for development of green and suburbs areas; lands designated for forest, water and reserve land funds; (vi) land cadastre (land survey) and rules for land-tenure regulation; (vii) legal statements in case of alteration of initial land designation; (vii) protection and improvement of lands; (viii) state control and monitoring over land fund; (ix) settling of land conflicts; (x) responsibilities for non-observance of land legislation; (xi) international agreements.

In contradiction to other natural resources land may be of public and private ownership.
The following articles are of importance to the environment:

Article 5 Stipulates that land as a vitally important space, means of agricultural production and place for location of all objects of human activities objects is protected by the state.

Article 15 determines that lands are allocated only for use by industrial, transport and other non-agricultural organizations. These lands are of a state ownership.

For construction of industrial enterprises, housing and public objects, roads, railways and for other non-agricultural needs those lands are allocated that are considered as inappropriate for agricultural activities according to state land cadastre (land survey).

For above purposes only the lands not covered by forest are allocated.

Land alienation for non-agricultural and non-forestry needs is implemented in 2 stages:
preliminary placement of the object;
final designation of an allotment

Article 16 stipulates that enterprise and organizations interested in obtainment of allotments for construction are obliged prior to come to agreement with land owners,
local public authorities and local environmental authorities about placement of the
object, approximate surface area of a land plot and conditions of its designation.
After project's approval and its including into construction plan enterprise or
organization apply to relevant body affiliated with local public authority for final
designation of an allotment.

**Article 29** Landowners and land users are obligated:
to use lands in accordance to their assignation;
to adhere condition on land exploitation, structure of crop rotation
to take measures toward prevention and combating soil erosion, salinisation etc.

**Article 33** Owners of investment enterprises which are situated at agricultural and
forestry lands are obliged to gather fertile layer of the soil from the areas before
beginning of construction works and concentrate it on unproductive lands and lands
with low productivity which should be indicated by agricultural and forestry
authorities.

Concentrating of fertile layer on other lands is implemented only in conformity with
their owners.

Commercial gathering of fertile layer is prohibited.

**Article 42** Land in bounds of localities are managed by local public authorities

**Article 47** In towns and villages lands of a public use are those that used as a
communication-routes (squares, streets, roads etc.), for ensuring of population need
(parks, water bodies etc.), for cemeteries and other needs of communal household.
On the lands of a public use without damage to them are allowed: erecting of capital
buildings and installation in accordance with target designation of these lands, and
also temporary buildings and installations of a lightened type (tents etc.).

**Article 52** As lands of an industry, transport, communication and other special
designation are considered those lands which are allocated by local public authorities
for placing and exploitation of administrative, social, auxiliary and other buildings
and installation of industrial, transport and other enterprises and organizations.

**Article 73** Alteration of an order on use of agricultural lands – arable ones, occupied
by orchards, vineyards, green-houses, agro-technical installations, roads of
agricultural assignation - is made in agreement with land owners.

Alteration of designation of arable lands and construction of new roads of agricultural
assignation is being made in conformity with local authorities only.

**Article 74.** Temporary withdrawal of lands from agricultural or forestry use for laying
of gas pipelines, water pipes and other similar installations is approved by local public
authorities in agreement with land owners or land users.

**Article 75.** Land protection is implemented on the basis of comprehensive approach
to lands as a complex natural formation (ecosystems) with consideration of their
regional peculiarities and type of use in order to:
prevent degradation and destruction;
improvement and recovery;
providing of land owners and land users with ecological norms of their optimal use.

**Article 79.** Land owners perform:
rational planning of territory;
conservation and improving of soil fertility and other useful attributes of soil;
soil protection against water and wind erosion;
soil protection against inundation, turning into swamp, salinization, pollution etc.
re-cultivation of damaged lands;
gathering, fertile layer of the soil from the areas before beginning of construction, irrigation and other works, associated with land damage; its conservation and use for re-cultivation and improvement of agricultural lands.

**Article 80** While designing, placing, constructing and putting into operation new and re-constructed objects as well as introducing of new technologies affecting land conditions, actions toward land protection must be considered and taken. Put into operation of objects and use of technologies that do not ensure land protection against degradation and damage are prohibited.


This is an umbrella law related to sanitary-epidemiological safety of the population. The Law comprises the following items: (i) grounds for sanitary-epidemiological safety and relevant legal frameworks; (ii) rights and obligations of state bodies, public authorities, physical and juridical persons; (iii) general requirements for planning and building, production and technologies of goods, foods production, imported goods, drinking water and water sources, outdoor air quality, management of territories, dwellings; facilities and equipment operation, radiation safety, public training, prophylactic medical surveys, prevention and combating infections, etc; (iv) juridical and economical responsibility of parties involved; (v) state sanitary-epidemiological control; (v) organisation of state sanitary-epidemiological service.

Important Articles are:

**Article 10** indicates that planning and building of localities should foresee creation the most favorable conditions for living and health of population, complex equipping with services and utilities, improvement of towns and localities, prevention and liquidation of harmful effect of environment on human health.

Allocation of land plots for construction of various objects and putting them into operation are permitted only on the basis of resolution of the state sanitary-hygienic entities.

**Article 15** refers to quality of water used for domestic needs. It should correspond to GOST requirements and sanitary rules. In order to prevent and remove pollution from all kinds of water sources the Government and local public authorities arrange sanitary protection zones along them.

**Article 19** stipulates that while exploitation of industrial and public buildings and equipment the favorable conditions for work and relax should be ensured.

**Article 30** stipulates that administration, owners of enterprises and private businessmen are responsible for ensuring of established sanitary rules in the production process and for implementing actions toward environmental pollution prevention.

### 2.7. Law on Water Protection Zones and Strips along Rivers and Water Bodies, 1995

The law establishes the rules for creation of water protection zones and strips along rivers and water bodies, the regime of their use and protection. The law determines: (i) dimensions of protected zones and strips; (ii) water protection regime (allowed economic activities) within the zones and strips (iii) disputes, control and penalties.
Important articles are:

**Article 8** (3) indicates that placement and construction of the objects of any designation in the bounds of water protection strip are permitted only after establishment of their dimensions and determination of an order of their improvement.

**Article 13** stipulates that any construction works, allocation of land for waste disposals, construction of sewerage system are prohibited in water protection strips.

2.8. **Law on Fundamentals of Town-Planning and Territorial Development (1996)**

The law has been developed to stipulate principals of town-planning and territorial development.

It is one of the umbrella legal act which states: (i) general definitions and terms; (ii) required documentation on town-planning, construction and development of territories, including set of documents, provisions for preparation of documentation, rules for co-ordination of documents, requirements for public consultations, procedures for documents approval and their correction; (iii) legal issues related to management of territories and human settlements (measures for improving of town-planning and improvement of territories, informational data-base, rights and responsibilities of parties concerned, management of allotments, buildings, facilities and protected areas; (iv) control and supervision; (v) non-observance of legislation.

Next articles are more relevant to the field:

**Article 10** Territorial development plans of the county and regions are called to solve tasks on engineering and technical provision of the territory, protection (or if necessary, rehabilitation) of natural and anthropogenic environments.

**Article 11** These plans shall to ensure co-ordination of local programs with national and regional programs, determine conditions for construction works both on the territories of localities and out of localities’ bounds.

In local development plans there are regulations on: delimitation of zones where construction is allowed and zones where construction is not allowed temporary or continually; delimitation of zones where it is necessary to implement public-useful works, and delimitation of zones where actions toward improvement of territory are presumed.

**Article 19** Local public authorities are responsible for local plans on town-planning and territorial development

**Article 24** Working out of documentation on town-planning and territorial development may be financed by interested juridical and physical persons including foreign ones in co-operation with local public authorities.

**Article 25** Resolutions needed for approval of documentation on town-planning and territorial development are issued by architecture and town-planning service affiliated with local public authorities within 30 day from the date of submission. If after this period of time decision is not issued it is considered as positive.

**Article 27** Consultation with population is conducted prior to territorial development plans’ final approval except plans of those territories which are not commonly used.

**Article 32** Approved documentation on town-planning and territorial development is brought to attention of population, except those that is a secret one.

**Article 36** Local public authorities ensure management of all allotments and buildings within established administrative boundaries and are in charge for implementation and exploitation of buildings objects and improvement of commonly used territory.
Article 47 Continual prohibition on construction works is established in the following cases: if there is a likelihood of such dangerous natural phenomena as flood, landslides, soil deformation as a result of land funnel etc.; if there is a probability of dangerous technological phenomena; if it is presumed in resolution on protected area.

Article 50 According to the law, for buildings erection (modification) or pulling down local public authorities issue:
permit on construction works;
permit on pulling down.

Article 51 (2) Permits on construction works are not issued for: household outhouses and temporary building-sites except those which are situated in protected areas, in the central part of towns or in other zones where special requirements are established.

Article 52 For use of buildings local public authorities issue:
permit on exploitation;
permit on alteration of designation.

Article 54 Permit on alteration of buildings destination is issued when alteration of use does not require any construction works which have to be permitted in accordance with legislation.

Article 61 Any intrusion into bounds of protected area may take place only after prior conformity of government or local public authorities in the order established by law.


The Law determines legal statement of melioration of degraded soils by forest planting; criteria and procedures for identification of degraded lands and sources of financing.

Important articles are:

**Article 1** The Law is applicable for degraded lands irrespective of kind of ownership which may be afforested toward soil conservation, recovery of hydrological balance and environment improvement.

**Article 2** As degraded lands are being considered next:
lands exposed to excessive surface and deep erosion (ravines, dried-up river-beds etc.);
land covered by sand soils and exposed to wind and water erosion;
lands deteriorated by active landslides, landslips, mud run-off etc.;
saline lands;
lands contaminated by chemicals, oil-products and harmful production wastes;
lands with destroyed ecosystems etc.

**Article 5** On the local level identification, demarcation of degraded lands and determining of territories to be a subject of afforestation are implemented by commissions established on the basis of decision of chairmen of regional councils.

**Article 7** Degraded lands that are included in the fund of lands that are a subject of afforestation in conformity with of the Government are withdrawn from economic use and registered as "lands liable to be afforested"
2.10. Law on Stands in Urban and Rural Localities (1999)

The law regulates development and protection of stands in bounds of human settlements in order to guarantee human rights to healthy and aesthetic environment. The following areas are covered by the law: (i) general terminology; (ii) competence of public authorities; (iii) rights and obligations of physical and juridical persons; (iv) placing and classification of stands; (v) management and economic activity of stands; (vi) creation, re-construction and maintenance of stands; (vii) protection of stands; (viii) registration, cadastre and monitoring of stands; (ix) provisions for complex maintaining and development of stands (x) penalties, financing and international relations.

Important articles are:

**Article 20** Economic agents wishing to procure allotments covered by stands for construction and placing objects of cultural and household assignation have to obtain permission from local public authorities.

Placing and construction of objects in green stands not compatible with their assignation (enterprises and dwelling houses, filling stations etc.) is prohibited.

Any construction in stands is prohibited unless there is a positive decision from the state ecological expertise and public expertise and also agreement of population from neighboring territories

As a rule, in the process of reconstruction of urban and rural localities trees and bushes are being re-planted on the basis of resolution of local public authorities and in agreement with territorial branches of central environmental authorities.

In case of permitted construction in stands generated wood-pulp is used by economic bodies in conformity with territorial branches of central environmental authorities, but damage is compensated by client in the order established by law.

**Article 21** Creation, re-construction, renovation and renovation of stands are implemented on the basis of documentation on town-planning and territorial development, and resolution of ecological expertise.

**Article 22** Structure, schemes and technologies of stands' recovery are established in accordance with technical norms and projects coordinated with territorial bodies of the central environmental authority and respective institutes of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova.

Activities taken toward restoring of stands have to be carried out with use of qualitative forest and flower planting material form nurseries and other plantations of decorative plants having an aesthetic value and not affecting health of humans and animals.

**Article 30** Organization of stands is implemented by special forestry service in conformity with local public authorities.

Documentation on stands is agreed with forestry bodies and approved by territorial bodies of central environmental authority and are compulsory for persons in whose competence they are.


The Law provides basic principles in the field of waste management.

In relation to the field may be mentioned next articles:

**Article 2** The law regulates relations in the field of management of the wastes produced in the process of various activities including carrying out of construction, agricultural, mining and other works.
Article 17 (1) Physical and juridical persons elaborating new materials and technologies, projects of construction enterprises and other objects which generate or can generate wastes are obliged to foresee applying of technological processes and use of special equipment for treatment, neutralization and removal of wastes.

Article 17 (2) Construction and put into operation new and reconstructed enterprises and other objects not provided with equipment and technologies on safe use, treatment, neutralization and removal of wastes and not having a positive decision from ecological and sanitary-epidemiological expert services is prohibited.

Article 18 (1) stipulates that disposal and dumping of wastes is implemented by means and methods not threatening human health and environmental state.

Article 18 (2) indicates that choosing and alienation of territories for waste disposal, installations and exploitation of respective objects (polygons, etc.) and their temporary closing down are implemented in accordance with construction and sanitary norms and rules in the order established by Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development in agreement with Ministry of Health.

Article 19 (4) Norms and order of temporary waste disposal on the territory of enterprises are established by environment authorities in agreement with bodies of state sanitary supervision.

Article 20 It is prohibited any discharge into drainage systems and water bodies, on the territories of protected areas, zones of sanitary protection of drinking water supply sources, water-pipes, recreation areas, natural reserves, parks, forest protection strips along railways and roads.

2.12. Law on State Land-Tenure Regulations, State Land Survey (Cadastre) and Land Monitoring (1992)

Next articles are more relevant to the field:

Article 1 State land-tenure regulations represent the process of organization of territories and other means of production.

Article 2 Main principles of state land-tenure regulations are: use of land resources for society’s benefit and preferentially for agricultural needs; creation of favorable territorial, organizational and economic conditions for rational land use by all its owners; increasing of soil fertility and introducing of advanced methods of economic activity.

Article 18 Regional councils shall organize and manage the work of regional land-tenure regulations services. Local councils shall organize and manage the work of land-tenure regulations services on the respective territories.

Article 19 Organization of land-tenure regulations activities, land cadastre and land monitoring are implemented: on the regional level - by regional public authorities and regional land-tenure regulations service, on community level – by primaria and communal land-tenure regulations service.

Article 20. Functions of a State Land-Tenure Regulations Service are: supervision on rational use of land resources; development land-tenure regulations schemes; substantiation and delimitation of allotments’ bounds; development of projects on land demarcation for its assignation into property, ownership, use; establishment of new economic units, regulating of existent lands’ bounds; allotments delineation and preparing of documents for land assignation into property, ownership and use;
examination and approval of schemes, projects and other documentation concerning organization of territories;


Important articles are:
Article 7 stipulates that organization of land fund of a public property belonging to administrative-territorial units is conditioned by necessity to use them efficiently for owners, localities, communes and towns benefit.
Article 8 Transfer of lands of a public property of administrative-territorial units to economic supervision of municipal enterprises, operational management of local public bodies, privatization or rent is implemented in accordance with a law.
Article 9 indicates that right to use lands of a public property of administrative-territorial units is made over from one land user to another in the following cases: reorganization of (joining-dividing) of enterprises – land-owners; alienation (purchase-sale, barter, donation) of all kinds of buildings situated on non-privatized lands.


Forest Code is one of the basic legal act focusing on creation of legal grounds for different aspects of forests management and included: (i) general aspects; (ii) competence of Parliament, Government and local public authorities; (iii) provisions for management of forest and hunting funds; (iv) use of forest lands; (v) rights and obligation of forest managers and forest users; (vi) forest production; (vii) taxes, charges, financing and economic stimulus; (viii) reproduction of forests; (ix) protection of forest fund and hunting funds; (x) state register, cadastre and monitoring; (xi) conflict solving, penalty, international relations.

Important articles are n relation to the field may be pointed out next articles
Article 1 Forest Fund includes all forests irrespective of their type of ownership and type of economic activity.
Article 4 Lands of a Forest Fund are:
lands that are subject of afforestation:
- lands covered by forests that are subject of recovery;
- lands designed for afforestation;
Lands allocated for forestry;
Unproductive lands: swamps, cliffs, landslides, saline lands etc.
Article 5 Forest Fund does not include:
- protection forest strips situated on agricultural lands;
protection forest strips and trees-bush vegetation along railways;
groups of trees and isolated trees in the bounds of towns and localities.
Planting of stands on the lands that are subject of afforestation and on unproductive lands, their use and protection is regulated by the current Code and according to the law these activities are under supervision of local public authorities.
Article 14 All forests of the Republic of Moldova relate to the first group as ones performing solely environmental protection functions.
Article 17 The order of land withdrawal and transfer of forest's fund land for needs not bounded with forestry is determined by Land Code.

Article 19. While designing, placing, constructing and putting into operation new and re-constructed objects that may adversely affect forest conditions and rehabilitation, activities aiming at forest protection should be compulsory envisaged and implemented in coordination with central forest protection body and central environment protection body. Such projects are implemented only on the basis of requirements provided by the Law on ecological expertise and environmental impact assessment.

Article 54 Afforestation of degraded lands that are not included in forest fund is compulsory and carried out by land owners in accordance with special programs and projects coordinated with state forestry bodies, state bodies of environment protection and approved by local public authorities.


It is an umbrella legal act regulating relations in the field of rational and complex use of underground resources in order to provide national economy with mineral resources, protection of resources and safety requirements in the process of exploitation.

The Code provides the following: (i) general definitions, terminology, level of competence and responsibilities of involved parties; (ii) specific rules for research activity; (iii) state informational data-base; (iv) requirements for design and construction of enterprises and facilities which used underground resources in their production process; (v) requirements for use of underground resources; (vi) provisions for disposal of dangerous substances and wastes in underground environment; (vii) safety requirements; (viii) protection of underground resources; (ix) state supervision on research, use and protection of underground resources; (x) conflicts solving, penalties and international relations.

In relation to the field may be pointed out next articles:

Article 14 Underground resources users are obliged to ensure:

safe for life and health of employees and population carrying out of works associated with use of underground resources, as well as underground resources protection, environment protection, and protection of objects and installations against dangerous effect of above works;

submission to state supervising body reliable information on exploration and use of underground resources and statistical data on quantity and quality on extraction of underground resources;

liquidation or temporary closing-down of enterprises, objects or buildings upon completion of works associated with all kinds of underground resources use;

putting allotments and located on them natural objects in condition suitable for their further use.

Article 25 State cadastre/ surveys of underground resources not bounded with mining aims have to include information on location, volume/ amount, designation and other natural conditions of underground resources.

Article 31 While exploitation of underground resources have to be ensured safety for life and health of employees and population, underground resources and environment protection, as well as protection of objects and constructions.
Article 32 (1) Use of underground resources for construction and exploitation of underground objects not bounded with mining aims is implemented on the basis of mining alienation and of a project agreed with central environmental protection authority.

Article 32 (2) Activities toward ensuring of undamaged state of objects and constructions should be envisaged in the project.

Article 44 Local public authorities shall coordinate geological, mine-surveying, ecological and other provisions of work while using of underground resources and perform control over observance established order.

Article 48 (1) In relation to underground resources use state ecological expertise is conducted in order to ensure their rational, ecologically and technologically safe exploration and exploitation, and also evaluation of reliability of underground resources stock.

Article 48 (2) Subjects of ecological expertise are:
pre-project documentation, planned economic activity and technological schemes of carrying out of works;
new engineering, installations, technologies; materials and substances bounded with underground resources use;
designing and conduction of works tied with underground resources use are not permitted without ecological expertise.

2.16. Law on Secondary Material Resources (1996)
The law determines basic juridical, economic and institutional requirements related to the secondary resources and aims at ensuring of rational use of natural resources. In the law the following provisions have been included: (i) general terms and definitions; (ii) spheres of responsibilities of governmental and public authorities; (iii) control over use of secondary resources; (iv) registration of generation and use of secondary resources; (v) price policy; (vi) requirements for design, construction and reconstruction of enterprises; (vii) environment protection issues etc.

Ministries and state departments are responsible for organisation and co-ordination of secondary resources use/ utilisation at the respective enterprises and economic units. The local authorities are responsible for (i) development of networks required for collection of secondary resources, (ii) arrangement for stimulation of population to collect secondary resources, (iii) putting into operation enterprises for reutilization of industrial and domestic wastes.

The state control over secondary resources management is carried out by the environmental authorities as well as by various ministries and local authorities. The economic entities are required to (i) create low-waste generating and environmentally clean production facilities, (ii) make an inventory and to register industrial and domestic wastes; to submit reports to the statistical offices, (iii) reutilize own wastes as much as possible, but if not possible – to transport wastes to special organisations dealing with collection or re-utilisation of wastes.

Important articles are:
Article 9 While designing, constructing and reconstruction of enterprises of all branches of national economy shall be ensured:
use of low-wasting, non-wasting and ecologically clean technologies;
development of facilities for waste treatment affiliated with enterprises.

Article 10 (1) Environment protection is compulsory for all economic units at which wastes are produced.

Article 10 (2) Protection of environment is ensured by introducing of low-wasting, non-wasting and ecologically clean technologies.

2.17. Law on Regime of Harmful Products and Substances
The role and responsibilities of central Government, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development, State Department for Civil Protection, other ministries and local authorities are defined, and regime of harmful products and substances is described (licensing, production, storage, transportation, use, registration, neutralisation, import and export).

Important articles are

Article 4 (3) The Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development is performing a state control over keeping the laws and other normative acts related to environment protection, in the process of production, transportation, use, neutralisation and dumping of harmful substances and their wastes.

Article 5 stipulates that among others, the competence of local public authorities is annual approval measures on protection of population from the impact of harmful products and substances in agreement with other eligible bodies.

Art. 12. Handling with of dangerous products and substances and their use are implemented in accordance with technical norms, sanitary-hygienic norms, labour protection requirements and environmental protection requirements in force for each dangerous product and substance.

2.18. Law on Industrial Safety of Dangerous Production Objects (2000)
The law stipulates legal, economic and social aspects of safety operation of dangerous objects/enterprises and focuses on prevention of industrial accidents, combating actions, minimisation and liquidation of consequences, and protection of environment and population.

Article 9 stipulates that technical installations/devices used at dangerous objects/enterprises shall be a subject of compulsory certification on compliance with industrial safety requirements in accordance with established order.

Amendment Nr.1 stipulates that as dangerous production objects are considered those technical installations disruption of which can cause an accident, and also objects at which: is used the equipment working under pressure more than 0,07 Mpa or at temperature of water heating more than 115 degrees Celsius, hot steam pipelines; are used electro-power supply or heat-power supply equipment and installations of a heightened danger.

The main purpose of the law is creating conditions for effective protection and rational use of fauna resources.
Law contains: (i) general terminology and provisions; (ii) protection of Animal Kingdom; (iii) use of fauna resources; (iv) state register and cadastre; (v) controlling procedures etc.

According to the Law while planning and implementing of any activities which can affect habitats and animal populations some measures should be undertaken toward: (a) protection of biodiversity; (b) protection and improvement of habitats, reproduction sites and migration routes; (c) comprehensive protection of ecosystems; (d) regulation of animals population and maintenance of ecological balance; (e) full compensation of damages.

The law determines that design and construction of any facility (including pipelines) should be implemented only if animal protection measures (habitat, reproduction, and migration protection) are undertaken.

Next articles are more relevant to the field:

**Article 13** stipulates that sites of construction of enterprises, facilities, installations and other objects are co-ordinated with Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development, with local public authorities and other agencies in accordance with legislation.

**Article 14** While carrying out of agricultural and construction works, exploitation of transport and implementing of other activities physical and juridical persons are obliged to undertake measures toward prevention of animals loss.

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### 2.20. Law on Payment for Environmental Pollution (1998)

The law has been developed to create such a system of industrial and economic development according to which pollution of the environment would be non-profitable, to stimulate construction and put into operation treatment facilities, to promote introducing of environmentally clean technologies, to reduce environmental pollution and minimise generating of wastes, as well as creation of financial mechanisms (ecological fund) for environmental improvements. The law consists of the following provisions: (i) general statements; (ii) procedures for setting up and calculation of taxes for pollution of environment; (iii) relevant payment procedures. The appendices contain description of mechanisms for economic stimulus, list of taxes for air pollution by stationary and mobile sources, list of taxes for water pollution, taxes for accumulation of solid and dangerous wastes etc.

### 2.21. Law on Air Protection (1997)

The main objectives of the law are: conservation of clean air, improvement of air quality, prevention and reduction of physical, chemical, biological, and radiological impacts on air quality, and, subsequently, protection of human health and environment. The law specifies: (i) competence of various ministries and state departments in the field of air protection (the responsibilities are shared between Ministry of Environment, Construction and Territorial Development, Ministry of Health and the local public authorities); (ii) participation of public and physical persons in activities aiming at air pollution prevention; (iii) normative (standards) on air quality; (iv) regulation of measures toward protection of air against pollution; (v) responsibility for non-compliance with air quality standards; (vi) disputes, and (vii) international cooperation.
3. OTHER LAWS OF RELEVANCE TO THE ENVIRONMENT

3.1. Law on Quality in Construction (1996)

This law determines juridical, technical, economic and institutional aspects related to the construction activities by juridical and physical persons, their obligations and rights related to the quality in construction. The law contains the following statements: (i) general terms and definitions; (ii) description of system of quality in construction; (iii) obligations and rights of investors, designers, constructors, technical experts and supervisors, owners of buildings, managers of facilities, producers of construction materials, state construction inspection.

In relation to the field may be mentioned the following articles:

Article 6 To provide appropriate quality of constructions next requirements should be ensured and maintained:
   (a) resistance and stability
   (b) safety while exploitation
   (c) fire safety
   (d) hygiene and human health safety, recovery and protection of environment
   (e) heat and hydro isolation and power-saving
   (f) protection against noise.

Article 13 Construction, modernisation, strengthening, repair/renovation are implemented only in accordance with project documentation worked out by physical and juridical persons authorised for such kinds of works and verified by authorised specialists in the field.

Article 14 Design and construction of buildings/and production used in construction material is implemented by physical and juridical persons licensed for activity in the field.

Article 18 Formal acceptance of buildings/facilities is implemented by investor while presence of designer and executor of the work and/or appointed representatives of above specialists in conformity with a law.

Article 19 As interference into construction are considered actions on rehabilitation, strengthening, re-construction, enlargement, partial destruction and repair which are implemented only on the basis of a special project which was elaborated in the established order and co-ordinated with initial project designer or according to resolution of a technical expertise carried out by authorised expert.

Article 21 State supervision over quality in construction is implemented by state expertise in construction.

Article 24 Construction works are implemented by physical or juridical persons authorised for carrying out of such type of a work and are in charge for bearing of next responsibilities:
   proceeding of a work only after permission for construction activity in accordance with a law and only on the basis of projects approved by authorised specialists in the field;
   While constructing to use only envisaged by the project, certified or having technical resolution products and methods.

Article 26 Owners of constructions bear a responsibility to implement works on rehabilitation, strengthening, re-construction, partial destruction, renovation as well as
alteration of town-planning or architectural aspects of the project only on the base of elaborated projects verified in accordance with a law in force.

**Article 35** Permit on construction, modernisation, re-construction, strengthening and renovation is not issued if:
investor did not submit project verified by licensed specialists and does not have authorised persons in charge for technical supervision
executor of works is not licensed for carrying out of such kind of activity and does not have authorised supervisor over construction.

### 3.2. Law on Roads (1995)

In relation to the field may be pointed out next articles:

**Article 6** stipulates that design of roads and carrying out the road works are implemented in accordance with norms and technical rules elaborated and approved in established order.
While designing of roads their functional indications, technical category; economic, social and defence factors of the country; conditions of rational use of land and environment protection; town-planning issues and territorial development are considered.

**Article 10** stipulates that alienation of lands for road construction as well as order of compensation for damage to allotments owners is implemented in accordance with a law.


The law regulates various aspects of informational management, including relations between information providers and consumers; principles, rules and regulations of information exchange and provision; aspects of personal requests and confidentiality for information; protection of rights of information providers and consumers.

### 3.4. Law on Protection of Consumers Rights (1993)

The law requires that consumers should be provided with drinking water of an appropriate quality in accordance with approved quality standards and be correctly informed about any problems concerning water supply. The local public authorities and water producers are responsible for providing of these requirements.

### 4. GOVERNMENTAL DECISIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

#### 4.1. Instruction on the organisation and conduction of ecological expertise (1996)

Among general provisions of the instruction should be mentioned next:
State ecological expertise is based upon laws, norms and ecological standards and complexly determines ecological, economic, and social factors which affect environment before taking decision in economic and other activities. Basic principles of ecological expertise are: comprehensive examination of technical, ecological, social and economic parameters in documentation on planned economic activity with consideration of regional peculiarities, ecosystem conditions and their sustainability to planned impact, perspective of socio-economic development of the region. Priority goals of ecological expertise are maintenance of ecological balance, genetic fund, biological diversity; creation of favourable conditions for living and contribution to taking reasonable decisions. For those objects that are subjects of a control on behalf of Department of Standardization, Metrology and Technical Supervision documentation that is submitted to ecological expertise should include resolution of above body. Section “Environment protection and rational use of natural resources” in the project documentation is elaborated only by specialists in the field. Technical solutions in submitted for ecological expertise projects have to be sufficiently substantiated in relation to reduction/mitigation of impact on environment. The main phase of expertise is careful and comprehensive examination of submitted documentation in terms of: motivation of necessity of respective economic activity and choice of method the activity to be implemented; availability and efficiency of measures to be taken toward environment protection and use of natural resources during construction works, exploitation and liquidation, if applicable; advanced level of technical and architectural solutions, advanced technologies etc.; sufficiency and efficiency of presumed measure toward prevention of accidental situations; assessment of level of ecological danger of production wastes and their treatment and disposal. If in submitted documentation not all negative impacts are considered this documentation is not accepted but returned to client for re-shaping. Summary resolution of the State ecological expertise is a basis for: approval of program and projects after carrying out of technical and general expertise; issue of permits for use of natural resources and environmental media by relevant subdivisions of central environment protection body and other state agencies; halting of construction works, put into operation respective objects or other works. List of objects, buildings and installations the documentation on which requires ecological expertise:

I. Objects of housing and socio-cultural designation: houses, buildings, kindergartens, houses of culture, health centers, first-aide stations, medical administration buildings, individual houses with stove heating, drug-stores, post-offices, enterprises of public catering and consumer service.

II. Objects of public designation: water intakes and waste water treatment facilities in towns and localities; water supply schemes, sewerage system; heat supply, sanitary treatment.

III Long objects and buildings:
Foot bridges, roads between rural localities and economic units; gas pipelines from gas distributing stations to consumers in rural localities and towns; networks and main lines of water pipes and sewerage in bounds of localities regardless designation and length.

IV. Pre-planned and pre-project materials
- plans of territorial development
- schemes of land-tenure regulation, projects on intra-economic organization

4.2. Instruction on Order of Organization and Conduct of the State Ecological Expertise (2003)

Current Instruction is elaborated on the base of Law on Environmental Protection (№ 1515-XII, 16.07.1993), Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assessment (№ 851, 29.05.96) and aims at methodological ensuring of organization and conduction of the state ecological expertise.

Instruction is designed for sub-divisions of the central environmental authority on natural resources and environmental protection, for juridical and physical persons whose activities are connected with ecological expertise and coordination of economic projects, investors (clients/customers) and projects’ designers on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

The Instruction defines the goal, objectives, principles, objects and subjects of ecological expertise, order of its organization and conduction, and basic requirements to structure and content of documentation on town-planning and territorial development and establishes the order of its submitting to ecological expertise.

In annexes 3 and 4 the instruction is further specified:

Selected List of objects, houses, buildings and installations planned and projects documentation of which shall be a subject of Ecological Expertise in subdivisions of the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development (Annex 3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of branch and objects</th>
<th>Subdivisions to which Documentation shall be submitted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Department of environmental impacts and waste management</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Objects of housing and socio-cultural designation</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. With engineering supply from centralised objects and systems: Houses, kindergartens, schools, houses of culture, health centers, first-aid stations,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration buildings, individual houses with stove heating, filling stations, drug stores, post-offices, trade centers</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. With engineering supply from own objects and systems or reconstructed, enlarged, planned, constructing centralised objects: houses, kindergartens, schools, houses of culture, health centers, first-aid stations, administration buildings, individual houses with stove heating, filling stations, drug stores, post-offices, trade centers + hospitals, post centers, enterprises of public catering and consumer service</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>3. Objects of irrigation and water management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction, re-construction, expanding of irrigation systems, hydro-technical installations, amelioration of lands</td>
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<td>II. Objects of communal destination</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Water intakes and wastewater treatment facilities, sewerage systems for towns, separate areas and rural localities</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Schemes on water supply system; industrial, domestic and rain-off sewer; heat supply, sanitary treatment, territorial transport for towns, separate areas and rural localities</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Power supply objects: sub-stations 330/110/35 kV, raional, industrial and heating boiler houses</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others enterprises, objects (including substations from 24 kV and over) and installation of the branch of power supply</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Long objects and buildings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge passes over rivers, roads and streets in towns and raional centers</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads between rural localities and economic units</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas pipelines from gas distributing stations to consumers in rural localities and towns</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networks and main lines of water pipes and sewerage in bounds of localities regardless designation and length (without installations)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Documentation and plans on town-planning and territorial development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional (zonal, raional)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local (inter-raional, inter-rural, towns, villages)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List of activities and technical solutions foreseen by investor (customer/client) to remove imperfections committed in the conclusion of the State Ecological Expertise (Annex 4).

N of the (date) on documentation (name of object, location) submitted by (name of customer/client)
Representatives:
Client: (signature)
Project’s designer: (signature)

State ecological inspector has a right:
- to perform state control over observance a law and other normative acts in the field of environment protection and nature resources use;
- to check up any object regardless departmental subordination and kind of ownership;
- to require from juridical or physical persons written explanations on every fact of breaking the legislation on environment protection;
- to give instructions to local public authorities, other state agencies, private enterprises, private persons concerning environment protection, re-production and rational use of natural resources etc.

4.4. Governmental Decision on Standard provisions on use of water supply and sewerage systems communal (2002)
In relation to the field next items may be pointed out:
25. If there is a necessity to increase water withdrawal/ use and wastewater discharge applicant should obtain a written permit or technical directions from a supplier.
26. Connecting up to existent system and installations without permit and adherence to norms and rules in force is prohibited.
Next installations and equipment are considered as prohibited:
those that implemented without a project or on a project which has not been approved in established order or on a project not co-ordinated with supplier
those that implemented without technical supervision of water supplier;
those that reconstructed without approval of water supplier
27. It is flatly prohibited connecting up of water pipe-lines not assigned for drinking water supply and sewerage system to drinking water supply systems.
28. Responsibility for unauthorised connecting up to newly constructed system prior to their formal acceptance by water supplier bears the organisation or person who implements construction of installations for connecting and the owner of installations.
34. Water consumption is measured and registered by meters.
35. Water meters used for calculation of payment to be made for water consumption are a property of supplier.
59. While absence of meters the volume of wastewater is considered as equal to volume of water consumed or water consumption is determined on the basis of measurement made by water supplier.

64. In well-grounded cases the supplier may allow water use by economic agents and public institutions even without installation of metering system.

64. For population who use water from water fountain water consumption is determined in accordance with water consumption norms approved by local councils.

96. Water supplier is responsible for ensuring of water quality supplied to subscribers on the level of requirements established by bodies of sanitary supervision and quality norms in force.


State sanitary-epidemiological service represents a united system of institutions and organizations of the Ministry of Health and involves National Scientific and Practical Center for Preventive Medicine and regional/ municipal centers and other institutions for preventive medicine.

Ministry of Health performs guidance over state sanitary-epidemiological service of Moldova through:

- elaboration and approval of sanitary-hygienic norms and requirements for technical documentation while objects' designing;
- supervision over observance sanitary-epidemiological norms and rules while constructing and/or re-constructing of objects;
- examination of suggestions concerning new technological processes, new types of equipment and work instruments which can harmfully affect human health;
- elaboration of a proposal on state drinking water standard, its submission for approval in established way.

In the bounds of served territories institutions of state sanitary-epidemiological service perform sanitary-epidemiological supervision over implementation of activities and observance sanitary-hygienic norms and rules while lands alienating for construction works, planning of building for localities, reconstructing and re-orienting of enterprises; commissioning of dwelling houses, buildings of socio-cultural destination, production and there enterprises.

State sanitary head physician of the Republic of Moldova, his deputies and state regional sanitary head physicians have a right:

(c) to submit resolutions to state bodies on:

- norms of planning, projects on systematization and building of localities, and perspective on placement of industrial, socio-cultural and other objects;
- sanitary-hygienic and epidemiological conditions of allotments alienated for construction works, determining of water sources and sizes for water intake/abstraction, admissible levels of emissions and discharges values;
- to issue resolutions on observance sanitary-hygienic and sanitary-epidemiological norms and rules in relation to dwelling houses, buildings of socio-cultural destination, industrial enterprises etc.
- to prohibit or halt operation of any active enterprises in case of insufficient conditions, non-observance of sanitary-hygienic and sanitary-epidemiological norms and rules envisaged in the project until carrying out of necessary sanitary and against-epidemiological activities;
(g) to conduct sampling of materials, food products, air, water, soil, goods etc. for laboratory analysis and hygienic expertise.

4.6. Governmental Decision on underground resources use licensing (1994)

Use of underground resources for water intake from underground aquifers as well as dumping of toxic substances and wastewater is implemented on the basis of special requirements/resolutions.

State licensing bodies are:

1. AgeoM Geological Association of Moldova (Geological Association of Moldova affiliated with the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development) – for works on geological investigation of underground resources;
2. Department of Standardization, Metrology and Technical Supervision – for works on: industrial exploitation of non-commonly distributed deposits, utilization of wastes generating during mining activities and industrial treatment, construction and exploitation of underground installations not associated with mining;
3. Local public authorities on subordinated territories – on exploitation of commonly distributed deposits. Issued license is a subject of registration at the Department of Standardization, Metrology and Technical Supervision.

Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development, through the State Ecological Inspectorate, conducts ecological expertise of projects on industrial exploitation of deposits and coordinates licensing of all types of works on investigation, exploration and exploitation of underground resources.

Use of underground resources is chargeable.

4.7. Sanitary Rules on atmospheric air prevention in localities (1998)

2.1.3. It is prohibited to place, plan, construct and put into operation objects which are sources of air pollution on the territories with already existent level of air pollution exceeding admissible values.

2.4.1. One month before beginning of construction works client/sub-contractor is obliged to inform respective Sanitary-Epidemiological Service about forthcoming construction of the object and at Service’s requirement to present necessary parts of project documentation to be verified on envisaged air pollution prevention measures.

2.4.2. Construction of objects on projects having deviations from air pollution prevention sanitary rules and norms and not co-ordinated with sanitary-epidemiological institutions is prohibited.

2.4.4. Deviations from prior planned solutions and activities toward air pollution prevention are not permitted.

2.4.5. Put into operation objects with deviations from air pollution prevention requirements and without preliminary approbation is prohibited.

3.1.1. Managers of objects emitted pollutants into atmosphere are obliged:

to perform permanent control over quality and content of pollutants emitted into air;
to undertake actions toward prevention of air pollution in localities.
(concentrations of pollutants should not exceed Maximum Admissible Concentrations (MAC) or 0.8 MAC; to ensure activities on planning and organisation of territories at objects not having organisational zones according to sanitary rules and norms.

4.8. **Governmental Decision on Order on compensation for damage to forests (1992)**

Current Decision is applied while damaging forest both on the territories included in the State Forest Fund and on the territories that are not included in the State Forest Fund (trees and groups of trees, trees-bush vegetation on agricultural lands, protection stands on the strips along roads, railways and canals; trees and group of trees, green stands in towns and villages; in urban forests in case local public authorities do not foresee more strict responsibility).

Order on compensation for damage to forests establishes rules of procedure of evaluation and compensation for damage to forests: illegal fell and damage of trees and bushes; abolition or damage of forest because of arson or careless handling of fire, illegal collection of medical plants, willful mowing and grazing in forests, gathering of forest bedding and fertile soil layer, lettering with domestic wastes etc. Fines for forest damage are levied without court procedure.

4.9. **Governmental Decision on verifying of projects and executing of construction works, technical expertise of projects and constructions (1996)**

While projects verifying, it is compulsory to ensure minimum level of quality, foreseen in normative documents requirements in force, by the moment of verifying. In the contract investor may establish higher level of quality that it was implied in normative documents.

Projects of all capital and temporary constructions shall be a subject of verification in dependence on their importance; projects on modernisation, changes, re-construction, strengthening, repair and engineering also are subject of verifying.

Works on repair of non-supporting or decorating constructions of any degree of importance (floors, decorating works, hydro-isolation, pavements, platforms, roads, paths etc.) in case they do not deteriorate conditions of construction and do not affect on resistance) are not a subject of verification.

4.10. **Governmental Decision on increasing of exploitation safety of buildings and constructions, installations and pipe-lines which are sources of a heightened risk (1996)**

In relation to the field may be mentioned next items:

Continuous supervision over technical conditions of economic objects that are sources of a heightened risk during their operation/ exploitation must be ensured.

Central bodies and local public authorities under supervision of which are economic objects perform control over their technical conditions during their operation/ exploitation.
Works on expertise, design and rehabilitation of objects of a heightened risk are financed at the expense of economic objects funds.

4.11. Construction Norm and Rules (СниП 2.04.02-84):

10.1. Sanitary protection zones must be envisaged in all planned and reconstructed water-pipes of a drinking and household assignation in order to ensure their sanitary-epidemiological safety.

10.12. Bounds of 1st belt of the underground water source must be established (for artesian bore-holes, wells etc.) at the distance 30 m while abstracting of protected underground waters and 60 m while abstracting of non-protected waters (on the territories where there is no likely soil or underground water pollution these distances might be 15 m and 20 m respectively).

10.21. Territory of the 1st protection strip must be planned, fenced in and planted with trees and bushes.

10.23. On the territory of the 1st protection strip installation of alarm system shall be envisaged.

10.24. On the territory of the 1st protection strip are prohibited: all kinds of construction, placement of dwellings and public houses, pipes laying (except those that relate to water pipe laying). Buildings must be equipped by sewerage. In case there is no sewerage watertight cesspool must be arranged.

10.25. On the territory of the 2nd protection belt buildings, enterprises have to be improved, designation of lands for various objects must be regulated. Only sanitary fell of forest is permitted on the territory of 2nd protection strip.

10.33. On the territory of the 2nd protection strip inspection, tamping or rehabilitation of all old, non-active or incorrectly used bore-holes and wells have to be carried out. Drilling of new bore-holes has to be regulated.


In relation to the field may be mentioned next:
All economic entities regardless kind of ownership must be equipped with gas meters. Planning organisations shall compulsory envisage installation of gas meters in planned and under-constructed objects.

4.13. Governmental Decision on installation and exploitation of water and heating meters in dwellings and public institutions (1996)

In relation to the field may be mentioned next:
Suppliers and other economic entities which procure and install water and heating meters are obliged to obtain an accreditation and licence on a right to sale meters according to RG 29-03-31-95.
While installing of meter at heating systems of I, II and III orders these works are implemented by enterprises and agencies authorised by the Department of Standards, Metrology and Technical Supervision.
Elaboration of technical documentation, installation and adjustment are implemented by authorised enterprises and agencies which are in charge for observance of normative documents in force.


Provision determines principles of organisation and performing of fire-prevention supervision aimed at protection against fire and its negative consequences both for human life and health and for sphere of human residency and activity. In relation to the field may be mentioned next items:

(4) Production and goods use of which can cause fire-danger for citizens' life, health and property and damage environment shall compulsory be a subject of relevant certification. Sale of such production and goods is prohibited in case of absence a certificate confirming their compliance with established requirement. Production and goods both manufactured in the country by all economic units regardless type of ownership and imported ones also are a subject of certification.

(7) Bodies of state fire-prevention supervision, state fire-prevention inspectors are obliged to participate in state commissions on formal acceptance into operation of economic objects, buildings and installations.

(8) Bodies of state fire-prevention supervision and their officials have a right to stop completely or partly operation of a whole enterprise, parts of enterprise, agency as well as construction, reconstruction, technical re-equipping, renovation and other activities implemented by objects if they do not observe relevant instructions on compliance with fire-prevention rules and standards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Policies, Laws, Decisions (For details see enclosures 1 and 2)</th>
<th>Policies, framework</th>
<th>Institutions, systems and procedures</th>
<th>Environmental components/concerns/impacts</th>
<th>SIF typologies and activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policies</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Concept of New Environmental Policy of the Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>Integration of environmental protection requirements in the economic reform and sectoral policies</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Laws</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1 Law on Environmental Protection (1993, amended in 1997)</td>
<td>Basic law that provides general framework for the environmental protection in Moldova and options for sustainable development</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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</tbody>
</table>
| **2.2 Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assessment (1996)** | Law determines goals, objectives and principles of Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assessment, as well as basic rules for both procedures | • System for Ecological Expertise (EE) and EIA  
• Bodies of State Ecological Expertise (Local Subdivisions)  
• Projects documentation requiring EE  
• Beneficiaries of projects financed by state or local budgets are exempted for payments  
• Relations to other authorities (e.g. Ministry of Health)  
• Time for EE for uncomplicated objects is 45 days; for complicated ones – 3 months; max time for EE 6 moths | • Soil pollution  
• Land use  
• Water pollution  
• Air pollution  
• Waste disposals  
• Impact on biodiversity and habitats  
• Territories for afforestation and planting of forest strips and stands  
• Land alienation for construction of buildings and roads  
• Supervision over use of land and water resources, including underground waters | • Water intakes  
• Schemes on water supply system  
• Heat supply  
• Power supply  
• Gas supply  
• Gas and water pipelines network  
• Sewage systems  
• Wastewater treatment facilities  
• Roads constructions between rural localities and in towns/regional centers  
• Construction  
• Reconstruction of river beds  
• Bridges passes over river |
| **2.3 Law on Drinking Water (1999)** | Defines roles and competence of all authorities referring to modernization and maintenance of water supply systems and drinking water quality | • Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development  
• Ministry of Health/ Centre of Preventive Medicine  
• Apele Moldovei  
• Department of Standardisation, Metrology and Technical Supervision | • Water resources use for drinking purposes  
• Water supply systems  
• Drinking water quality | All SIF activities which may have impact on water resources  
• Quality of water used for drinking purposes  
• Water meters  
• Sanitary Protection Zones  
• Sanitary-epidemiological conditions at water intakes |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Policies, Laws, Decisions (For details see enclosures 1 and 2)</th>
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<th>SIF typologies and activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2.4 Water Code (1993)                                         | • Water resources use and management | • Requires Ecological Expertise  
  • Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development/ State Ecological Inspectorate  
  • Ministry of Health/ Centre of Preventive Medicine  
  • Apele Moldovei  
  • Local authorities  
  • Department of Standardisation, Metrology and Technical Supervision | • Specific uses of water resources  
  • Water pollution/ contamination  
  • Water resources protection | • All SIF activities which may have impact on water resources  
  • Water meters  
  • Sanitary Protection Zones |
  • State Forestry Agency Moldosilva  
  • Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development  
  • Local authorities | • Land/ soil  
  • Land protection  
  • Soil protection  
  • Vegetation conservation, Land recuperation and re-cultivation | • Temporary land acquisition for installation of public utilities (Article 74)  
  • Gas pipelines  
  • Water pipelines  
  • Roads |
  • General responsibilities for owners of buildings, installations etc for prevention of harmful effects from these on human health | • Water quality  
  • Other environmental media  
  • Social environment | • All constructions affecting water  
  • Protection zones along water sources  
  • Allocation of land plots for construction |
| Name of Policies, Laws, Decisions  
(For details see enclosures 1 and 2) | Policies, framework | Institutions, systems and procedures | Environmental components/concerns/impacts | SIF typologies and activities |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| **2.7 Law on Water Protection Zones and Strips along Rivers and Water Bodies, 1995** | Law on establishing of water protection zones | • Apele Moldovei  
• Rules for creation of water protection zones and strips, regime of their use and protection | • Water | • All constructions, waste disposals and sewage systems affecting water  
• Protection zones and strips along rivers and water bodies  
• Water protection regime within zones and strips |
| **2.8 Law on Fundamentals of Town-Planning and Territorial Development (1996)** | Umbrella legal act related to management of territories and human settlements | • Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development  
• Design Institutions  
• Local authorities' responsibilities for issuance of building permits | • Territories in bounds of urban and rural localities | • Rehabilitation of all types of buildings |
| **2.9 Law on Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands by Means of Afforestation (2000)** | Legal act related to melioration of degraded lands/soils | • Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development  
• State Forestry Agency Moldosilva  
• Local authorities | • Soil  
• Land  
• Vegetation | • Environmental projects – recuperation of ravines and protection of riverbeds etc. |
| **2.10 Law on Stands in Urban and Rural Localities (1999)** | Legal act related to development and protection of stands in bounds of human settlements | • Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development  
• State Forestry Agency Moldosilva  
• Local authorities | • Human health  
• Aesthetic environment  
• Landscape | • Environmental projects tress planting |
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>SIF typologies and activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2.11 The Law on Production and Consumption Wastes (1997) | Law provides basic principles in the field of waste management | • Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development  
• Ministry of Health | • Soil  
• Water  
• Air  
• Human health  
• Landscape  
• Aesthetics | • All construction activities generating need for disposal of dangerous substances and wastes (e.g. asbestos materials)  
• Responsibilities of contractors and owners  
• Waste disposal  
• Waste treatment |
| 2.12 Law on State Land-Tenure Regulations, State Land Survey (Cadastre) and Land Monitoring (1992) | Law establishes regulations in the field of land-tenure | • Responsibilities of primarias and communal land-tenure regulations service | • Land use  
• Soil recuperation | • Land acquisition when SIF projects require that |
| 2.13 Law on Lands of a Public Ownership and their Delimitation (2000) | Law establishes regulations in the field of use of lands of a public property | • Local public authorities | • Lands of a public property | • Land acquisition when SIF projects require that |
| 2.14 Forest Code (1996) | Basic legal act related to forests management | • Responsibilities of Government and local public authorities | • Forest | • Afforestation of degraded lands  
• Planting of trees in settlements  
• Other ecological projects |
| 2.15 Underground Resources Code (1993) | Umbrella legal act in the field of rational and complex use of underground resources | • Specifies conditions and requirement for Ecological Expertise | • Soil  
• Water | • All construction activities generating need for disposal of dangerous substances and wastes (e.g. asbestos materials) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Policies, Laws, Decisions (For details see enclosures 1 and 2)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.16 Law on Secondary Material Resources (1996)</td>
<td>Law determines basic requirements related to the secondary resources and aims at ensuring of rational use of natural resources</td>
<td>• Specifies responsibilities for ministries, public authorities and economic units</td>
<td>• Soil • Water • Air</td>
<td>• All construction activities generating need for disposal of dangerous substances and wastes (e.g. asbestos materials) • Responsibilities of contractors and owners • Waste treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.17 Law on Regime of Harmful Products and Substances</td>
<td>Law determines the regime of harmful products and substances</td>
<td>• Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development • Ministry of Health • Other agencies</td>
<td>• Soil • Water • Air • Human health</td>
<td>• All construction activities generating need for disposal of dangerous substances and wastes (e.g. asbestos materials) • Responsibilities of contractors and owners • Waste disposal • Waste treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.18 Law on Industrial Safety of Dangerous Production Objects (2000)</td>
<td>The law stipulates legal, economic and social aspects of safety operation of dangerous objects</td>
<td>• Department of Standardisation, Metrology and Technical Supervision</td>
<td>• Human health</td>
<td>• technical installations/devices to be a subject of compulsory certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.19 Law on Animal Kingdom (1995)</td>
<td>Law creates conditions for effective protection of fauna.</td>
<td>• Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development • Local authorities • Other agencies</td>
<td>• Habitats • Fauna</td>
<td>• Construction activities • Waste disposals and treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.20 Law on Payment for Environmental Pollution (1998)</td>
<td>Law creates favourable system of towards reduction of environmental pollution and minimising generation of wastes</td>
<td>• Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development • Local authorities</td>
<td>• Water • Soil • Air</td>
<td>• Introduction of environmentally clean technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2.22 Law on Air Protection (1997)</td>
<td>Law establishes regulations in the field protection of air quality</td>
<td>- Definitions of responsibilities of government bodies</td>
<td>- Air</td>
<td>- All construction activities when they are being implemented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other laws of relevance to the environment</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Law on Quality in Construction (1996)</td>
<td>Law determines juridical, technical, economic and institutional aspects related to the construction activities</td>
<td>- Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development - Local authorities - Design Institutions - Contractors</td>
<td>- Safety while exploitation - Hygiene and human health safety etc.</td>
<td>- Framework and procedures for all aspects for construction of buildings (design, quality standards for construction and operation, permits, certificates, hand over etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Law on Access to Information (2000)</td>
<td>Law regulates various aspects of informational management</td>
<td>- Procedures for providing and obtaining information</td>
<td>- Environment - Work environment - Social environment</td>
<td>- Standards for information to be provided to the public on all SIF projects</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4. Governmental instructions and decisions</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **4.1 Instruction on the Organisation and Conduction of Ecological Expertise (1996)** | Organisation and Conduction of Ecological Expertise | • Principles for Ecological Expertise (EE)  
• Phases and outcomes of Ecological Expertise  
• Objects, buildings and installations requiring Ecological expertise | • All environmental components  
• All environmental impacts | • All construction activities (buildings, water and gas pipelines, roads, sewage)  
• Water supply  
• Gas supply  
• Road construction (inter-localities) |
| **4.2 Ministerial Instruction on Organisation and Conduction of Ecological Expertise (1998)** | Organisation and Conduction of Ecological Expertise | • List of objects, houses, buildings and installations planned and projects documentation of which shall be a subject of Ecological Expertise | • All environmental components  
• All environmental impacts | • kindergartens,  
• schools  
• health centres  
• trade centers  
• Water intakes  
• wastewater treatment facilities  
• heat supply  
• sanitary treatment  
• power supply objects  
• Bridge passes  
• Gas pipelines in rural localities  
• networks of water pipes |
| **4.3 Statute of State Ecological Inspector (1996)** | Rights of ecological inspector  
Responsibilities and functions of the State Ecological Inspector | | • All environmental components  
• All environmental impacts | • SIF environmental guidelines and procedures |
| **4.4 Governmental Decision on Standard provisions on use of water supply and communal sewerage systems (2002)** | Water supply and communal sewerage systems  
Regulation of water consumption from water supply schemes | | • Water | • Water supply  
• Use of meters |
<table>
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<tr>
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<th>SIF typologies and activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4.5 Governmental Decision on state sanitary-epidemiological supervision in the Republic of Moldova (1995) | Sanitary-epidemiological supervision | Ministry of Health performs guidance over state sanitary-epidemiological service through a united system of institutions and organizations | • Air  
• Water  
• Soil  
• Construction materials etc (sampling for laboratory analysis and hygienic expertise) | • Water supply – sanitary-hygienic conditions of water intakes  
• Gas supply (sanitary-hygienic control)  
• Construction (sanitary-hygienic control)  
• Lands allotments for construction works (sanitary-hygienic control) |
| 4.6 Governmental Decision on underground resources use licensing (1994) | Underground resources use licensing | • Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development  
• AgeOM  
• Local authorities | • Water | • Use of underground resources for water intake from underground aquifers |
| 4.7 Sanitary Rules on atmospheric air prevention in localities (1998) | Rules on Air Protection | • Ministry of Health  
• Contractors  
• Local authorities | • Air | • All construction work |
| 4.8 Governmental Decision on Order on compensation for damage to forests (1992) | Establishes rules of procedure of evaluation and compensation for damage to forests | • State Forestry Agency  
Moldosilva  
• Local authorities | • Forest vegetation | • All construction activities implying felling of trees and bushes |
| 4.9 Governmental Decision on verifying of projects and executing of construction works, technical expertise of projects and constructions (1996) | | • Investor  
• Local authorities  
• Contractor | • Construction quality | • All construction activities (investor may establish higher level of quality of construction that it was implied in normative documents) |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Policies, Laws, Decisions</th>
<th>Policies, framework</th>
<th>Institutions, systems and procedures</th>
<th>Environmental components/concerns/impacts</th>
<th>SIF typologies and activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.10 Governmental Decision on</td>
<td>Supervision over</td>
<td>• Central authorities</td>
<td>• technical conditions of</td>
<td>Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>increasing of exploitation safety</td>
<td>technical</td>
<td>• Local authorities</td>
<td>operating objects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of buildings and constructions,</td>
<td>conditions</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>installations and pipe-lines which</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>are sources of a heightened risk</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Not so important)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.11 Construction Norm and Rules</td>
<td>Sanitary protection</td>
<td>• Apele Moldovei</td>
<td>• Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(СНиП 2.04.02-84)</td>
<td>zones</td>
<td>• Local authorities</td>
<td>• All planned and reconstructed centralised</td>
<td>Water supply (sanitary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>water supply systems</td>
<td>protection zones)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• All SIF activities in vicinity of water resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.12 Governmental Decision on</td>
<td>• Department of</td>
<td>• Department of Standards, Metrology</td>
<td>• Rational use of natural resources</td>
<td>Meters for gas pipelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>introducing of meters of gas</td>
<td>Standards, Metrology</td>
<td>and Technical Supervision</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consumed by population, non-</td>
<td>• Local authorities</td>
<td>• Local authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>governmental organisations and</td>
<td>• Authorised</td>
<td>• Authorised enterprises and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economic units (1996)</td>
<td>enterprises and</td>
<td>agencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.13 Governmental Decision on</td>
<td>• Department of</td>
<td>• Department of Standards, Metrology</td>
<td>• Rational use of natural resources</td>
<td>Meters for gas consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>installation and exploitation of</td>
<td>Standards, Metrology</td>
<td>and Technical Supervision</td>
<td></td>
<td>Meters for water consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water and heating meters in</td>
<td>• Local authorities</td>
<td>• Local authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwellings and public institutions</td>
<td>• Authorised</td>
<td>• Authorised enterprises and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1996)</td>
<td>enterprises and</td>
<td>agencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agencies</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.14 Governmental Decision on</td>
<td>• Department of</td>
<td>• Department of Standards, Metrology</td>
<td>• Human health</td>
<td>Fire prevention measures in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approval of Provision on State</td>
<td>Standards, Metrology</td>
<td>and Technical Supervision</td>
<td>• Human settlements</td>
<td>buildings and installations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire-Prevention Supervision (1994)</td>
<td>• Local authorities</td>
<td>• Local authorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# CHECKLIST: POSITIVE IMPACTS ON ENVIRONMENT DUE TO MSIF MICROPROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

| Renovation of Schools, kindergartens and Alternative Centers | Rational use of fixed reserves and spaces, improvement of sanitary and social conditions, improvement of population health, using of modern heating systems and ecologically safe construction materials, improvement of aesthetic view, improvement of drainage systems, educational effect |
| Renovation and construction of local water supply systems | Access to centralized water supply, improvement of water quality, improvement of sanitary conditions of water supply infrastructure, improvement of sanitary and social conditions, rational use of water resources, improvement of population health |
| Construction of local gas supply systems (gas-pipelines) | Access to centralized gas supply, improvement of sanitary and social conditions, conservation of forest stands, decrease of air pollution. |
| Renovation and construction of rural roads and small bridges | Prevention of soil erosion, recuperation of quarries, improvement of water drainage systems, improvement of social conditions, improvement of aesthetic view |
| Ecological micro-projects | Prevention of soil erosion and landslides, improvement of aesthetic view and landscape, improvement of environmental conditions, educational effect |
| Educational micro-projects | Improvement of curriculums, raising public awareness, educational effect |
CHECKLIST: POSSIBLE NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS

I. Type of microproject: WATER SUPPLY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Components</th>
<th>Possible impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Degradation of soil cover/ damage to soil structure due to material storage, construction traffic etc.; loss of topsoil during excavation; erosion due to uncontrolled surface run-off and wastewater discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Damage to land due to construction; landslips on embankments and hillsides; impacts from excavation and disposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>Over-exploitation of aquifers, change of flow patterns / interruption of surface and underground drainage patterns; contamination/ pollution with domestic and hazardous wastes, including wastewater, fuel, oil etc.; creation of stagnant water pool etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Pollution due dust and fumes during construction, including one from transport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acoustic environment</td>
<td>Noise disturbance from construction works, transport and pump stations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitats</td>
<td>Disturbance/ damage from construction (dust, noise, un-seasonal working, change of local landscape, improper waste disposal and untreated wastes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora and Fauna</td>
<td>Loss or degradation of vegetation especially due to inappropriate waste disposals, disruption or destruction of wildlife especially due to un-seasonal works and inappropriate waste disposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetics and landscape</td>
<td>Local visual impacts/ marred landscape, some intrusions into general manmade and natural landscapes, loss of trees and other vegetation etc.; dust, debris and other waste during construction etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human health</td>
<td>Waterborne diseases, contaminated water, chemical imbalances in delivery system, improper water treatment, health and safety hazards during and post construction; health impacts and diseases from hazardous construction materials and wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human settlements</td>
<td>Involuntary resettlement, loss of buildings or property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical/ Cultural sites</td>
<td>Disturbance/ damage/ degradation to unknown and undiscovered sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Environmental Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Components</th>
<th>Possible impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Disturbance of soil horizon during construction and maintenance works/ loss of topsoil during excavation; damage to soil structure due to material storage, construction traffic etc.; contribution to soil erosion process during construction and maintenance works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Damage to land due to construction; landslips on embankments and hillsides; impacts from excavation and disposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>Underground and surface water pollution/ contamination with construction materials, domestic and hazardous wastes, including wastewater, fuel, oil etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Pollution due dust and fumes during construction, including one from transport; leakage of natural gas during construction and maintenance works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acoustic environment</td>
<td>Noise disturbance from construction works, transport etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitats</td>
<td>Loss/degradation/ disruption especially due to improper waste disposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora and Fauna</td>
<td>Loss of trees and other vegetation, disruption of endangered species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetics and landscape</td>
<td>Local visual impacts, some intrusions into general manmade and natural landscapes, loss of trees and vegetation cover etc.; dust, waste during construction and maintenance works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human health</td>
<td>Health and safety hazards during and post construction/ risk of accidents during construction and maintenance works; health impacts and diseases from hazardous construction materials and wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human settlements</td>
<td>Traffic blockage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical/ cultural sites</td>
<td>Disturbance/ damage/ degradation to unknown and undiscovered sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. Types of microprojects: SCHOOLS, KINDERGARTENS and ALTERNATIVE CENTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Component</th>
<th>Possible impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Contamination due to construction and domestic wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Damage to land due to construction, landslips on hillsides, impacts from excavation and waste disposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>Clogging of drainage works, contamination/pollution with domestic and hazardous wastes, including wastewater, fuel, oil etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Pollution due to dust and fumes during construction including one from transport, degraded interior air quality (caused by construction works), odor problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acoustic environment</td>
<td>Noise disturbance from construction works and traffic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitats</td>
<td>Disturbance especially due to improper waste disposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora and Fauna</td>
<td>Loss or degradation of vegetation, disruption or destruction of wildlife especially due to improper waste disposals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetics and landscape</td>
<td>Local visual impacts, debris, loss of trees and other vegetation; dust, waste disposals during construction etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human health</td>
<td>Health and safety hazards during and post construction/construction accidents; health impacts and diseases from hazardous construction materials and wastes, transportation of hazardous materials and medical wastes from health posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human settlements</td>
<td>Involuntary resettlement, losses of buildings, property or economic livelihood, disruption due to greater traffic loads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical/ Cultural sites</td>
<td>Disturbance/damage/degradation to unknown and undiscovered sites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### IV. Types of microprojects: RURAL ROADS and SMALL BRIDGES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Component</th>
<th>Possible impacts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Damage to soil structure due to material storage, construction traffic etc.; loss of topsoil during excavation; erosion due to uncontrolled surface run-off and wastewater discharge, contamination due to construction and domestic wastes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Erosion of lands downslope from roadbed or borrow areas; damage to land due to construction; landslides, landslips on embankments and hillsides, slumps; degradation/impacts of riverbanks through excavation and erosion from excavation and disposals; degradation of riverbed post construction especially through changed hydraulics, flow patterns and erosion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>Increase of run-off and risk of flooding; flooding due to clogging of drainage structures etc., creation of stagnant water pools; increased sediments into streams, changes to hydrological regimes, contamination/pollution with domestic and hazardous wastes, including wastewater, fuel, oil etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>Pollution due to dust and fumes during construction, including one from transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acoustic environment</td>
<td>Noise disturbance from construction works and traffic (speed, quantity and type).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitats</td>
<td>Disturbance and loss (especially aquatic) due to changed hydraulics, flow patterns etc.; disturbance of protected areas, if any, during and post construction (dust, noise, change of local landscape, waste disposal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flora and Fauna</td>
<td>Loss or degradation of vegetation (especially aquatic one) during and post construction; disruption or destruction of wildlife especially due to un-seasonal working and improper waste disposal, disruption of spawning areas of fish (stream bottoms), threats to rare and endangered species, change of environmental regimes, e.g. disruption of wildlife movements causing increased road kills, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetics and landscape</td>
<td>Local visual impacts/marred landscape, some intrusions into general manmade and natural landscapes, loss of trees and other vegetation etc.; dust, waste, debris etc. during construction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human health</td>
<td>Health and safety hazards during and post construction; health impacts and diseases from hazardous construction materials and wastes, and transportation of hazardous materials; traffic accidents, pedestrian accidents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human settlements</td>
<td>Involuntary resettlements, loss of buildings, property or economic livelihood, disruption due to greater traffic loads.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historical/ Cultural sites</td>
<td>Disturbance/damage/ degradation to unknown and undiscovered sites.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Environmental impact mitigating measures

I. Environmental component: WATER RESOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of micro-projects</th>
<th>Rural roads and Small bridges</th>
<th>Water Supply</th>
<th>School and Kindergartens</th>
<th>Gas Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Special constructions to ensure natural flow of water/ minimum disruption of natural streams flows</td>
<td>Determine level of sustainable water use</td>
<td>Water supply from public systems</td>
<td>Appropriate collection and maintenance of construction materials and wastes in especially designed areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimize collection of water and mud, here possible, to execute construction works during dry season</td>
<td>Resources use planning and management in conjunction with local authorities and communities, installation of water meters</td>
<td>Renovation of existing sewerage system/ connection to municipal sewerage system where possible</td>
<td>Careful design/ maintain natural drainage where possible/ proper drainage near pumping stations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimize run-off causing sedimentation, provide retention/ sedimentation ponds as necessary Prevention of erosion/ minimize erosion of river banks</td>
<td>Protection of water sources and pipes against pollution/ contamination, providing of suitable waste water discharge and its treatment</td>
<td>Special attention to drainage of surface water/ drainage covered with cement where needed</td>
<td>Protection of water sources against pollution/ contamination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mitigate run-off velocities and volumes, design outfalls accordingly</td>
<td>Appropriate disposal of hazardous and construction wastes Prevention of erosion/ minimize erosion of river banks</td>
<td>Appropriate waste disposal (at public disposals) / adequate sanitation and proper hydro isolation at bottom of latrines</td>
<td>Consideration of alternative alignments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special attention to drainage/ careful design/ maintain natural drainage, where possible Consideration of alternative alignments</td>
<td>Careful design/ adequate protection from livestock; agricultural activities, causal human contact; hazardous material, i.e. fuel etc./ appropriate distance from living houses and agricultural areas</td>
<td>Proper disposal of oil and other hazardous construction materials,</td>
<td>Prevention of erosion/ minimize erosion of river banks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Store hazardous materials and wastes carefully, provide suitable waste disposal</td>
<td>Regular testing of water quality</td>
<td>Installation of water meters to ensure water saving</td>
<td>Where possible, to execute construction works during dry season</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### II. Environmental component: SOIL and LAND

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural roads and Small bridges</th>
<th>Water Supply</th>
<th>School and Kindergartens</th>
<th>Gas Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protect non-construction areas, avoid work in sensitive areas during highly adverse conditions</td>
<td>Protect non-construction areas, avoid work in sensitive areas during highly adverse conditions</td>
<td>Collection of construction waste / collection asbestos separately from other waste</td>
<td>Protect non-construction areas, avoid work in sensitive areas during highly adverse conditions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design drainage and other facilities to ensure soil stability, design slopes and retaining structures to minimize risk</td>
<td>Design drainage and other disposal facilities to ensure soil stability, design slopes and retaining structures to minimize risk</td>
<td>Providing of appropriate drainage and soil stabilization / vegetation cover</td>
<td>Land cover and aesthetic arrangement of places with natural gas pipelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design work to minimize land affected / protection of soil during construction, mitigating run-off velocities and volume</td>
<td>Guidelines for maintenance to avoid seepage</td>
<td>Protection of soil surface / lands during construction</td>
<td>Appropriate waste disposals and appropriate sites for construction materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To minimize construction site’s size, provide temporary haul roads construction in dry season</td>
<td>To minimize construction site’s size, provide temporary haul roads</td>
<td>Appropriate planning of works to minimize impact on soil and land</td>
<td>Prevention of erosion / minimize erosion of river banks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Re-vegetation or physical stabilization of eroded surfaces / erosion prevention through plastic fencing, storage of fertile soil</td>
<td>Protection of soil during construction / re-vegetation or physical stabilization services</td>
<td>Appropriate waste disposals and appropriate sites for construction materials, provision of adequate waste disposal service</td>
<td>When dug pipes, restoration of lands and damaged areas, tress and grass planting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careful design of abutments, piers and protecting works</td>
<td>Storage of fertile soil where necessary, for re-use</td>
<td>Storage of fertile soil where necessary, for re-use</td>
<td>Storage of fertile soil where necessary, for re-use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding steep slopes of road shoulders, pavement of banks, consolidation of river bed</td>
<td>Restoration of lands and damaged areas, tress and grass planting</td>
<td>Control and daily cleaning of construction sites</td>
<td>Guidelines for maintenance to avoid seepage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restoration of damaged areas, planting of slopes (grass and trees)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Maintenance of site in contractor’s contract</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate waste disposals and disposal of construction materials</td>
<td>Restoration of lands, trees and grass planting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintenance plan for cleaning of drainage systems and culverts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Environmental component: AIR and ACOUSTIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural roads and Small bridges</th>
<th>Water Supply</th>
<th>School and Kindergartens</th>
<th>Gas Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AIR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of leveling machines “inhaling” dust</td>
<td>Use of leveling machines “inhaling” dust</td>
<td>Use of new heating systems and fuel with less emission</td>
<td>Protection against natural gas leakage during and post construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust control by water or other means/ water spaying twice a day during construction to avoid dust</td>
<td>Restriction of vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas during construction</td>
<td>Dust control by water or other means/ water spaying twice a day during construction to avoid dust</td>
<td>Protection against hazardous wastes during construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control construction methods and plant, timing of works</td>
<td>Control construction methods and plant, timing of works</td>
<td>Ventilation of internal areas during and post construction</td>
<td>Compliance with occupational safety and environmental standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restriction of vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas during and post construction</td>
<td>Minimize major works inside residential areas</td>
<td>Control construction methods and plant, timing of works</td>
<td>Control construction methods and plant, timing of works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careful and appropriate design and siting of micro-project, especially at hazardous locations</td>
<td>Restriction of vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas during construction</td>
<td>Restriction of vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas during construction</td>
<td>Restriction of vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas during construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ACOUSTIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work timing to minimize disturbance/ restrict construction to certain hours</td>
<td>Work timing to minimize disturbance/ restrict construction to certain hours</td>
<td>Work timing to minimize disturbance/ restrict construction to certain hours</td>
<td>Work timing to minimize disturbance/ restrict construction to certain hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of appropriate construction methods and equipment</td>
<td>Use of appropriate construction methods and equipment</td>
<td>Use of appropriate construction methods and equipment</td>
<td>Use of appropriate construction methods and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas, especially trucks, using signing and appropriate design</td>
<td>Restrict trough-traffic in residential areas</td>
<td></td>
<td>Restrict trough-traffic in residential areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. Environmental component: **HUMAN HEALTH and SETTLEMENTS, HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural roads and Small bridges</th>
<th>Water Supply</th>
<th>School and Kindergartens</th>
<th>Gas Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel training on occupational safety and compliance with occupational safety requirements while working</td>
<td>Personnel training on occupational safety and compliance with safety technique requirements while working</td>
<td>Personnel training on occupational safety and compliance with safety technique requirements while working</td>
<td>Personnel training on occupational safety/ compliance with occupational safety requirements while working/ compliance with existent relevant regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict movement of hazardous materials in residential areas/ regulation of transportation of materials; apply any load restriction required during and post construction/</td>
<td>Regular testing of water quality</td>
<td>Good sitting/ consideration of alternative sites</td>
<td>Undertake construction/ maintenance works in short terms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate waste disposal</td>
<td>Correct design and adequate training, testing procedures</td>
<td>Appropriate waste disposal/ specify designed systems for disposal of medical wastes</td>
<td>Appropriate waste disposal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriate design to minimize social impact</td>
<td>Protection of water sources against contamination and pollution/ cleaning and disinfecting of water pipes</td>
<td>Work environment protection measures/ ventilation of internal areas during and post construction</td>
<td>Incorporation of safety and environmental requirements in contract documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road safety (as part of hand-over)/ safety design (traffic signs posting)</td>
<td>Appropriate waste disposal</td>
<td>Community participation in environment assessment</td>
<td>Appropriately experienced contractor, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work activities, fencing of hazardous area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporation of safety and environmental requirements in contract documents</td>
<td>Incorporation of safety and environmental requirements in contract documents</td>
<td>Incorporation of safety and environmental requirements in contract documents</td>
<td>Correct design and adequate training, testing procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriately experienced contractor, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work activities, fencing of hazardous area</td>
<td>Appropriately experienced contractor, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work activities, fencing of hazardous area</td>
<td>Appropriately experienced contractor, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work activities, fencing of hazardous area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compensations</td>
<td>Compensation</td>
<td>Compensation</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities</td>
<td>Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities</td>
<td>Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoiding designing the natural gas pipelines going through sites with a high historical and cultural values</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careful siting, alignment of works, special measures to project known resource/areas</td>
<td>Careful sitting, alignment of works, special measures to project known resource/areas</td>
<td>Special measures to protect buildings and other cultural resources/areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careful sitting, alignment of works, special measures to project known resource/areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special measure to protect cultural heritage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate regulation and sign-posting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. Environmental component: AESTHETICS, LANDSCAPES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural roads and Small bridges</th>
<th>Water Supply</th>
<th>School and Kindergartens</th>
<th>Gas Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To minimize construction site’s size and design work to minimize land affected</td>
<td>Careful siting of the object and careful planning</td>
<td>Careful siting of the object and careful planning</td>
<td>Changing from metal pipes to polyethylene, which allows for digging of pipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careful planning, siting and design of works, screening of intrusive items</td>
<td>To minimize construction site’s size and design work to minimize land affected</td>
<td>Provision of adequate solid waste disposal systems</td>
<td>Land cover and aesthetic arrangement of places with natural gas pipelines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alternative alignments and/or sites</td>
<td>Cleaning of construction site</td>
<td>Cleaning of construction site</td>
<td>Cleaning of construction site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes</td>
<td>Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes</td>
<td>Replacing lost trees, boundary structures etc., re-vegetation of work area</td>
<td>Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning of construction site, replacing lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetation of work area</td>
<td>Replacing lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetation of work area</td>
<td>Careful de-commissioning of construction areas</td>
<td>Replacing lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetation of work area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Avoid flat roofs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### VI. Environmental component: HABITATS, FLORA and FAUNA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural roads and Small bridges</th>
<th>Water Supply</th>
<th>School and Kindergartens</th>
<th>Gas Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Careful sitting, alignment, design of pipelines and infrastructure to minimize impacts especially for sensitive/rare species</td>
<td>Careful sitting, alignment, design of pipelines and infrastructure to minimize impacts especially for sensitive/rare species</td>
<td>Appropriate store, treat and dispose of wastes</td>
<td>Careful sitting, alignment, design of pipelines and infrastructure to minimize impacts especially for sensitive/rare species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careful timing of works and work seasonally, as appropriate/no construction during breeding season</td>
<td>Careful timing of works and work seasonally, as appropriate</td>
<td>Restrict construction to certain hours</td>
<td>Careful timing of works and work seasonally, as appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Careful selection of disposal areas</td>
<td>Careful selection of disposal areas</td>
<td>Minimize loss of vegetation during construction</td>
<td>Avoid designing the natural gas pipelines going through protected areas, natural reservations and sensitive habitats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing protection of sensitive areas within/close to the construction site</td>
<td>Providing protection of sensitive areas within/close to the construction site</td>
<td>Consideration of alternative sites if possible</td>
<td>Appropriate store, treat and dispose of wastes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimize loss of natural vegetation during construction</td>
<td>Protection of vegetation during construction</td>
<td>Various special measures for alternative sites</td>
<td>Minimize loss of vegetation during construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various special measures for sensitive species/fauna inventories as appropriate</td>
<td>Use of appropriate construction methods</td>
<td>Various special measures for sensitive species as appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring compliance with minimum seasonal flow</td>
<td></td>
<td>Replanting of trees and re-vegetation of work area</td>
<td>Replanting of trees and re-vegetation of work area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider alternative alignments or sites (especially for new roads)</td>
<td>Consider alternative alignments or sites (especially for new roads)</td>
<td>Consider alternative alignments or sites (especially for new roads)</td>
<td>Consider alternative alignments or sites (especially for new roads)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use of appropriate construction methods</td>
<td>Use of appropriate construction methods</td>
<td>Use of appropriate construction methods</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clean-up of construction sites</td>
<td>Clean-up of construction sites</td>
<td>Clean-up of construction sites</td>
<td>Clean-up of construction site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Replanting of trees/restoration of vegetation</td>
<td>Replanting of trees/restoration of vegetation</td>
<td>Replanting of trees/restoration of vegetation</td>
<td>Replanting of trees/restoration of vegetation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
COMMUNITY PROJECT PROPOSAL ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Component</th>
<th>Environmental Impact</th>
<th>Description of impacts (during implementation and operation)</th>
<th>Suggested mitigating measures (during implementation and operation)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil, land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water resources</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air, Acoustic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Presentation of proposal to Ecological Inspectorate:

1. Date
2. Environmental Expertise Required (yes/no)
3. Receipt from Ecological Inspectorate enclosed (yes/no)

Chairman of Implementing Agency: Date: Signature:

### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats, Flora and fauna</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aesthetics and landscape</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human health</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human settlements</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
# MSIF ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL FORM

Name of Micro project: 
Type of Micro project: 
Location: 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental Component</th>
<th>Environmental Impact</th>
<th>Description of impact (during implementation or/and operation)</th>
<th>Required mitigation measures (during implementation or/and operation)</th>
<th>Does the micro-project design contain necessary mitigating measures (yes/ no)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Implementation</td>
<td>Operation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Soil/Land**
  - Description of impact:
  - Required mitigation measures:
  - Does the micro-project design contain necessary mitigating measures?

- **Water resources**
  - Description of impact:
  - Required mitigation measures:
  - Does the micro-project design contain necessary mitigating measures?

- **Air, Acoustic**
  - Description of impact:
  - Required mitigation measures:
  - Does the micro-project design contain necessary mitigating measures?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Habitats, Flora, Fauna</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aesthetics and landscape</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human settlements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I. Ecological Inspectorate:
1. Implementing Agency meeting with Ecological Inspectorate – date ____________
2. Requirements expressed by Ecological Inspectorate ___________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

II. Clearance or Ecological Expertise obtained – date ____________

III. Conclusions of MSIF consultant ___________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

Name ___________________________ Date ____________ Signature ______________
### MICROPROJECT CYCLE
#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Micro-project cycle – phases</th>
<th>Primaria, local authorities</th>
<th>Implementing agency Users’ Association</th>
<th>SIF Executive Office Contractors Local Supervisors</th>
<th>Design company</th>
<th>Ecological Inspectorate Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. PROMOTION</td>
<td>Facilitate process of promotion</td>
<td>Organise the promotion process.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. IDENTIFICATION OF MICRO-</td>
<td>1. Fill in the MP Proposal form 1. Receives and verifies Environmental Assessment form enclosed to micro-project proposal 2. Records the MP proposal in paper form (register list) and in electronic form (MIS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT PROPOSAL</td>
<td>2. Undertake preliminary assessment of the possible impact on environment due to implementation of MP proposal. In case of necessity they consult with local NGOs, experts etc. 3. Fill in community environmental form, (Enclosure 7) to be enclosed to the microproject proposal form</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Fill in community environmental form, (Enclosure 7) to be enclosed to the microproject proposal form</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. APPRAISAL STAGE</td>
<td>3.1. Feasibility</td>
<td>1. Obtain “Urbanistic Certificate” from Regional Architect and submit to MSIF 2. In case of water micro-projects obtain certificate on water quality 3. Present the MP proposal form, with official letter to the RSEC to obtain “viza”.</td>
<td>1. MSIF representative visits micro-project site 2. MSIF representative verifies that the community</td>
<td>1. Raional Section of Ecological Control (RSEC) receives and records information document from Community</td>
<td>1. Raional Section of Ecological Control (RSEC) receives and records information document from Community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Enclosure 9
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Micro-project cycle – phases</th>
<th>Primaria, local authorities</th>
<th>Implementing agency Users’ Association</th>
<th>SIF Executive Office Design company Contractors Local Supervisors</th>
<th>Ecological Inspectorate Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>complies will all required procedures properly</td>
<td>2. Gets familiarised with MP proposal and verifies the situation on the MP site</td>
<td>2. RSEC gets familiarised with MP design documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Verifies that the “viza” from RSEC is obtained</td>
<td>3. RSEC issues standardised “visa” with suggested measures towards environmental protection, if any, to be envisaged in micro-project technical design.</td>
<td>2. Issues standardised Act of Control in which is stated that:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. MSIF undertakes environmental appraisal using enclosures 4, 5 and 6 and fills in the environmental appraisal form (enclosure 8).</td>
<td>4. MSIF undertakes environmental appraisal using enclosures 4, 5 and 6 and fills in the environmental appraisal form (enclosure 8).</td>
<td>4. MSIF undertakes environmental appraisal using enclosures 4, 5 and 6 and fills in the environmental appraisal form (enclosure 8).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2. Technical Design (Design companies selected through competition)

<p>| 1. Include in Terms of Reference for Design environmental requirements |
| 2. Verify extent to which the design addresses environmental requirements |
| 3. Estimate the costs and budget of MP proposal with assistance of MSIF |
| 4. Undertake public verification of design at site with beneficiaries |
| 5. Present design documentation to Raional Section of Ecological Control (RSEC) for verification that environmental requirements are considered and mitigation measures are |
| 1. Assists Primaria and Implementing Agency in the preparation of TOR |
| 2. Calculate costs of environmental components in micro-project budget (%) |
| 3. Participate at the public evaluation of the MP in community for consultation with |
| 1. Develops the design documentation |
| 2. In the design the company develops the environmental components and mitigation measures, in accordance with TOR and RSEC requirements |
| 3. The company should include |
| 1. RSEC gets familiarised with MP design documentation |
| 2. Issues standardised Act of Control in which is stated that: |
| a) either all mitigation measures have been envisaged in micro-project design documentation (and it does not require |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Micro-project cycle – phases</th>
<th>Primaria, local authorities</th>
<th>Implementing agency Users’ Association</th>
<th>SIF Executive Office</th>
<th>Design company Contractors Local Supervisors</th>
<th>Ecological Inspectorate Institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>included in MP technical design</td>
<td>6. When required by the law, present design documentation to Department of Ecological Expertise of the State Ecological Inspectorate or Zonal Ecological Agency for Ecological Expertise (jointly with Design Company)</td>
<td>beneficiaries</td>
<td>ecologically friendly technologies and ecologically clean materials</td>
<td>Ecological Expertise) or b) micro-project design documentation requires Ecological Expertise to be undertaken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Verifies that all co-ordinations are made, and certificates, permits etc. are obtained</td>
<td></td>
<td>4. Submits design documentation for Ecological Expertise to the relevant ecological authority (jointly with Primaria)</td>
<td>3. Zonal Ecological Agency or Department of Ecological Expertise of the State Ecological Inspectorate undertake an Ecological Expertise to be presented prior to SIF approval</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. APPROVAL

1. Present MP to the MSIF Executive Committee including final report on how environmental issues and requirements have been addressed in the final proposal
2. Sign Framework Agreement Memorandum of understanding with MSIF
3. SIF finalizes Environmental Appraisal form (enclosure 8) based on technical documentation including verification of statement from Ecological
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Micro-project cycle – phases</th>
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<th>Design company Contractors Local Supervisors</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Inspectorate</td>
<td>2. Approves or makes any other decisions (e.g. conventionally approves or rejects)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3. Signs the Framework Agreement and Memorandum of understanding with Primaria and Implementing Agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. IMPLEMENTATION</td>
<td>1. Select through competition Construction Company and sign the contract</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Periodical supervision: a) of how the community and contractor adhere to implementation procedures and obligations, and ensure quality of respective works according to the contract</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Supervise how the contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) of how the community and the</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Verify, accept and pay for the executed works</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Ensure transparency of MP implementation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Design company supervises periodically how the contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures and ensure quality of respective works</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Local supervisor undertakes daily control in accordance with TOR</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Undertakes control as per their own schedule</td>
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<tr>
<td>Micro-project cycle – phases</td>
<td>Primaria, local authorities</td>
<td>Implementing agency Users’ Association</td>
<td>SIF Executive Office</td>
<td>Design company Contractors Local Supervisors</td>
<td>Ecological Inspectorate Institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures</td>
<td>3. Contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures</td>
<td>1. Representative of RSEC is included into hand over commission and invited to participate in handover ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>c) how the operational documents are filled in</td>
<td></td>
<td>2. Representative of RSEC issues statement on compliance with ecological requirements of implemented micro-project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. HANDOVER</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1. Assist Primaria and IA in the organization MP hand over. 2. Verifies that all necessary certificates and permits have been obtained. 3. Participates in the hand over committee and sign the final hand over document</td>
<td>1. Contractor: a) present the object and executing documentation to the hand over commission b) present the information on how the environmental requirements and mitigation measures have been adhered to and implemented 2. Local Supervisor and Design Company: a) participate at the hand over commission and sign the final hand over document.</td>
<td>3. Representative of RSEC signs a final hand over document in which there is a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-project cycle – phases</td>
<td>Primaria, local authorities</td>
<td>Implementing agency Users’ Association</td>
<td>SIF Executive Office</td>
<td>Design company Contractors Local Supervisors</td>
<td>Ecological Inspectorate Institutions</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>b) certifies that all environmental requirements are considered and mitigation measures are taken according to technical documentation</td>
<td>section on environment protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. OPERATION</td>
<td>1. Primaria and User Association ensure the environmental sustainability of the micro-project</td>
<td>MSIF continues supervision within 2 years how community ensure sustainability of Microproject and protection of environment</td>
<td>RSEC performs the ecological control as per their own schedule</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SIF ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES - CONTACT INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Contact details</th>
<th>Telephone number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development</td>
<td>Minister</td>
<td>22 16 67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Environment and Natural Resources</td>
<td>Vice-minister</td>
<td>22 86 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Construction and Territorial Development</td>
<td>Prime Vice-minister</td>
<td>22 31 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Construction and Territorial Development</td>
<td>Vice-minister</td>
<td>22 14 02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Direction of Constructions</td>
<td>Head of Direction</td>
<td>22 72 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Direction of Architecture, Urbanism and Territorial Development</td>
<td>Head of Direction</td>
<td>24 42 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction of technology, norms, permitting and attestation</td>
<td>Head of Direction</td>
<td>20 45 39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Ecological Expertise and Permitting</td>
<td>Gheorghe Sarmaniciuc, Head of Department</td>
<td>24 24 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center of Preventive Medicine/ Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Minister</td>
<td>72 96 47</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position/ Section</th>
<th>Telephone number</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Panciuc Ion</td>
<td>Director</td>
<td>28 10 03</td>
<td>Str. Vasile Alexandri, 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentina Tapis</td>
<td>Deputy Head</td>
<td>28 09 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bajureanu Radu</td>
<td>Deputy Head</td>
<td>72 94 94</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malai Tudor</td>
<td>Head of Criuleni raional section of Ecological Control</td>
<td>248 20 097</td>
<td>Str. 31 August ex.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diliraico Victor</td>
<td>Head of Aneni Noi raional section of Ecological Control</td>
<td>265 42 333</td>
<td>Str. 31 August, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conovali Iulian</td>
<td>Head of Starseni raional section of Ecological Control</td>
<td>237 22 541</td>
<td>Str. Eminescu, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ionas Dumitru</td>
<td>Head of Jaloveni raional section of Ecological Control</td>
<td>268 22 662</td>
<td>Str. Alexandru cel Bun, 33</td>
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