MOLDOVA SOCIAL INVESTMENT FUND II

ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES

FOR

SCREENING, APPRAISAL AND IMPLEMENTATION

OF

SUBPROJECTS

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

Chisinau
2004

Updated in June 2010

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 subprojects to Moldova Social Investment Fund, with essential environmental concerns to be considered as fully as possible while developing and implementing subprojects.

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 subproject 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.

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 subproject implementation
5. Checklist: Possible negative impacts on environmental components
6. Checklist: Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and mitigating measures
7. Community project proposal environmental appraisal form
8. MSIF Environmental Appraisal form
9. Guidelines for environmental screening and appraisal of subprojects: Subproject 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

AF	Additional Financing
AgeoM	The Geological Association of Moldova
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Construction Company
CPPEAS	Community Project Proposal Environmental Assessment Sheet
DC	Design Company
DEE	Department of Ecological Expertise
EA	Environmental Assessment
EE	Environmental Evaluation
EG	Environmental Guidelines
EI	Ecological Inspector
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELV	Emission Limit Values
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EO	Executive office
ER	Environmental Review
FI	Financial Intermediary
GCM	General Community Meeting
GoM	Government of Moldova
IA	Implementing Agency
LEA	Limited Environmental Assessment
LPA	Local Public Authority
LS	Local Supervisor
MAC	Maximum Allowable Concentration
ME	Ministry Environment
MEM	Environmental Movement of Moldova
MIS	Management Information System
SP	Subproject
SPC	Subproject Committee
SPD	Subproject Department
SPP	Subproject Proposal
MSIF	Moldova Social Investment Fund
MSIF EC	MSIF Executive Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OM	Operational Manual
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
RM	Republic of Moldova
RSEC	Raional Section of Ecological Control
SEI	State Ecological Inspectorate
SIFEAS	SIF Environmental Appraisal Sheet
SSPCPM	State Scientific and Practical Center for Preventive Medicine
TA	Technical Assistance
UA	User Association
WB	World Bank
ZEA	Zonal Ecological Agency

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General description of Moldova Social Investment Fund

The Moldova Social Investment Fund (MSIF) was established on May19, 1997 by a Government of Moldova (GoM) Decision 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 subproject 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 World Bank (IDA) credits provided to the Government of Moldova, Government of Moldova counterpart contribution, investments of communities involved and grants from different donor countries (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States, Japan, Sweden, Kingdom of Netherlands, European Commission).

The original project objectives are to "contribute to the implementation of the Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy by empowering poor communities and vulnerable population groups to manage their priority needs." The National Development Strategy has replaced the earlier Strategy, which ran its term to expiration.. 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 and National Development Strategy.
For that reason, the Government of Moldova has requested World Bank assistance for MSIF II Project, which became effective on September 15, 2004, with an IDA Credit of US$20 million and total financing of US$ 29.17 million. The First Additional Financing became effective on August 28, 2009, with an IDA Credit of US$ 5 million and total financing of US$ 5.85 million. The Second Additional Financing became effective on May 19, 2010 with an IDA Credit of US$ 20 million, a SIDA Grant of US$ 2,7 million and total financing of US$ 25.2 million. The Second Additional Financing retains the original project objectives and adds an economic crisis-related objective: to contribute to employment and wage incomes in selected poor rural communities during the current economic contraction and during the recovery.
Managing about US$80 million, 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 900 rural communities, or every second village in the country, have implemented circa 1200 subprojects with MSIF support. The direct beneficiaries are more than 2 million people.

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) MSIF 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, MSIF II will also provide funding under integrated community action plans that could have more than one subproject implemented. For the Component 2 (Social Care Services Development), MSIF II focuses its work in three regions under the networks of integrated social protection services at the raion level. The Component 3 (Communication, Monitoring and Evaluation and Capacity Building) of MSIF 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 (Project Management) in MSIF 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 the National Development 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; (iii) establishing regular feedback mechanism to reflect their experience in the changing national policies; and (iv) employment and wage incomes generation in selected poor communities during the current economic contraction and during the recovery.

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 four sub-components:

- Rural community development (for poor rural communities that haven't previously benefited from MSIF 1 Project's support)
- Rural community development with the delegation of financial self-management responsibilities (community driven development) – for the communities that have previously benefited from MSIF 1 Project's support and have reached high performances in community development
- Small towns community development
- Rural and Small Towns Community Development (for poor villages and small towns in Moldova, including the Transnistrian region, implementing community infrastructure sub-projects involving labor-intensive construction methods).

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 subprojects 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) monitoring and evaluation.

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

In terms of concrete activities the MSIF II Project invests in community participation, in community infrastructure sub-projects, (which are typically rehabilitation of decayed community infrastructure such as schools, kindergartens, community and health centers, natural gas connections, rural roads, water supply and sanitation). The First Additional Financing will scale-up the community infrastructure component of this Project and will increase the role of local governments in the management of their investments.

The second AF will finance scaling up of Component 1 only. The same types of investments are expected for the AF, but in addition it is anticipated that a few new types of subprojects will be added, oriented towards promotion of employment and labor intensiveness, such as environmental clean up and small repairs (improvement of village centers through cleaning, planting, building playgrounds, and small sports stadiums, cleaning of illegally dumped garbage and improvement of existing legal dumps.

Benefits and targeted population

The main benefits in the long-term will include: (i) improvement of education, health protection and economic indices through improved social services; (ii) built institutional capacity and long term sustainability of community based organizations; (iii) empowerment of communities and strengthened social capital; and (iv) 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 subprojects based on limited menu.

Expected environmental impacts. As subprojects to be supported by MSIF II are small in size it is unlikely they will have significant adverse environment effects. These effects may be summarized as follows:

a) dust and noise due to the rehabilitation activities;

b) dumping of construction wastes, accidental spillage of machine oil, lubricants, paints, and solvents, etc;
c) soil destruction – its total removal, from allotted for construction of water and natural gas networks areas; and
d) asbestos. In the case of inappropriate handling of asbestos this material might be a real health concern for the construction workers, and the general public in the vicinity of the rehabilitated premises in particular when it is inhaled.

All these potential environmental impacts are minor and could be easily managed during the project implementation.

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 subprojects, 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 subproject), 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 subprojects that cannot be identified prior to World Bank appraisal, rather than carrying out environmental assessments as part of project preparation, a mechanism for screening subprojects for their environmental impact were included in the operational manual. Environmental assessment will then be carried out for specific subprojects and/or subprojects sites as appropriate.
For the purposes of the Second Additional Financing MSIF shall use WB's Checklist Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for small scale construction and rehabilitation that would become part of the contract for works.

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 guidelines constitute practical environmental guidelines for all MSIF partners throughout the full subproject cycle.

This guidelines consist of two parts. The main part explains the basis and the system for the guidelines. The enclosures are additional, supportive information as well as technical annexes for screening, mitigation, monitoring, and institutional measures to be taken during subproject's implementation and operation to eliminate adverse environmental and social

impacts, offset them, or reduce them to acceptable levels. 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 subprojects 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
- MSIF typologies and activities

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

MSIF financed subprojects 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 subprojects:

- Rehabilitation of schools, kindergartens and alternative social care centers, playgrounds and small stadiums
- Rehabilitation and construction of local water supply and sanitation systems
- Construction of local gas supply systems (gas-pipelines)
- Rehabilitation and construction of rural roads and small bridges
- Environmental projects
- Educational projects

MSIF subprojects and activities may also have negative impacts on the following environmental components:

- Soil
- Land
- Water Resources
- Air
- Acoustic environment
- Habitats
- Flora and Fauna

- Aesthetics and landscape
- Human health
- Human settlements
- Historical/ cultural sites

Enclosure 5 lists the possible negative impacts the following categories of subprojects may have on these environmental components:

- Water supply and sanitation subprojects
- Gas supply subprojects
- Schools, kindergartens community and health centers, playgrounds and small stadiums, subprojects
- Rural roads and small bridges subprojects

Enclosure 6 contains the Checklist of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the construction and rehabilitation activities, composed of 3 Parts:
Part 1 – Institutional and Administrative;
Part 2 - Environmental/Social Screening and mitigation measures checklist by environmental components;
Part 3 – Monitoring Plan;
Part 4 - mitigation measures by different typologies of MSIF subprojects on environmental components.

Practical application of the Checklist EMP will include the achievement of Part 1 for having and documenting all relevant site specifics. In the second part, the activities to be carried will be checked according to the envisaged activity type and in the third part the monitoring parameters will be identified according to activities presented in Part 2.
It is the intention of this checklist that Parts 2 and 3 be included as bidding documents for contractors.
Enclosures 4, 5 and 6 constitute the checklists to be applied by MSIF partners at the different stages of the subproject cycle.

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

1.4.2. Process for preparation of MSIF II Environmental Guidelines

Environmental procedures in MSIF II are addressed in

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

In June 2003 a World Bank mission reviewed how environmental issues were addressed for 19 subprojects, 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 subprojects. Another purpose was to identify roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders at the different stages of the MSIF subproject cycle from promotion to operation. As part of this, experiences from communities, which had implemented MSIF subprojects, 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 (reorganized in Ministry of Environment, 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.
An Environmental Specialist from the World Bank (Arcadie Capcelea, ECSSD) was in Moldova (October 12 - 21, 2009) to monitor progress in the implementation of the Environmental Guidelines (EG) for screening, appraisal and implementation of subprojects supported by MSIF II Project. The visit resulted in a review of the progress in implementing EG provisions and in formulating relevant recommendations and next steps in their implementation. Although the new proposed subprojects will not result in significant adverse environmental effects, appropriate and mostly preventive/avoidance measures need to be defined and implemented.
For small scale construction and reconstruction activities the WB has recently prepared special Environmental Management Plan Checklist (Enclosure 6) which might serve as a guiding document for subprojects Environmental Assessment.
For the purposes of the Second Additional Financing, the mission recommended that MSIF applies the recently developed by the WB's EMP Checklist for rehabilitation of existing premises activities and to attach it to all new contracts to be signed by the contractors for the proposed construction works.

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;
- Strategy for Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Moldova for medium-term period (until 2005), 2001;
- Program for Gasification of the Republic of Moldova until 2005, 2001;
- Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2000,
- National Programme on Use of Industrial and Consumption Wastes, 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 Mai 1996),
- Law on Drinking Water (272-XIV, 10 February 1999),
- Water Code (1533-XII, 22 June 1993),
- Land Code (828-XIII, 25 December 1991, revised in 1993, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000),

- Law on Sanitary-Epidemiological Protection of the Population (1513-XII, 16 June 1993, amended in 1996),
- 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 Mai, 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 Environment (ME)

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 **Environment**. The Ministry was created in **1998** on the basis of former **State Department for Environment Protection. In December 1999 it was restructured in the** Ministry of **the Ecology, Construction and Territorial** Development. In 2004 it was reorganized in the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. According to the Law nr. 21-XVIII from **September 18th,** 2009 **the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources was finally reorganized in the Ministry of Environment.**

The Ministry is composed of the following divisions:

1. Division of policy analysis, monitoring and evaluation;
2. Division of Natural resources and biodiversity;
3. Division of pollution prevention and waste management;
4. Division of water management;
5. Divisions of Finance and book-keeping;
6. Juridical, human resources, internal audit, secretariate, public relation and environment information Services.

There are seven technical institutions under the Ministry:

- State Ecological Inspectorate (SEI) (section 2.3.2)
- Geology and Natural Resources Agency (section 2.3.7)
- State Hydro-meteorological Service
- Agency „Apele Moldovei"
- Ecology and Geography Institute
- National Agency for Regulation of Nuclear and Radiological Activities
- Environment Informational Center

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. The Ministry has the mission to assure the implementation of the constitutional prerogatives of the Government of Moldova through elaboration, promotion and implementation of the State policy in the field of environment protection and usage of natural resources, waste management, use and protection of soil and water resources, supply with water and sewerage, state ecologic control and monitoring of environment quality. *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)

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). Latter, after many optimization institutional reorganizations and based on the Government Decision nr 193 from 20.02.2006, the SEI became an autonomous, sector related public authority, and actually is functioning as institution subordinated to the Ministry of Environment. The SEI is structured according to the territorial-administrative division.

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 2.3.2.2);
- 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 of 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 specialized laboratories and specialists for performing controls, analyses, drafting measures on environmental protection and usage of natural resources.

2.3.2.1. 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.

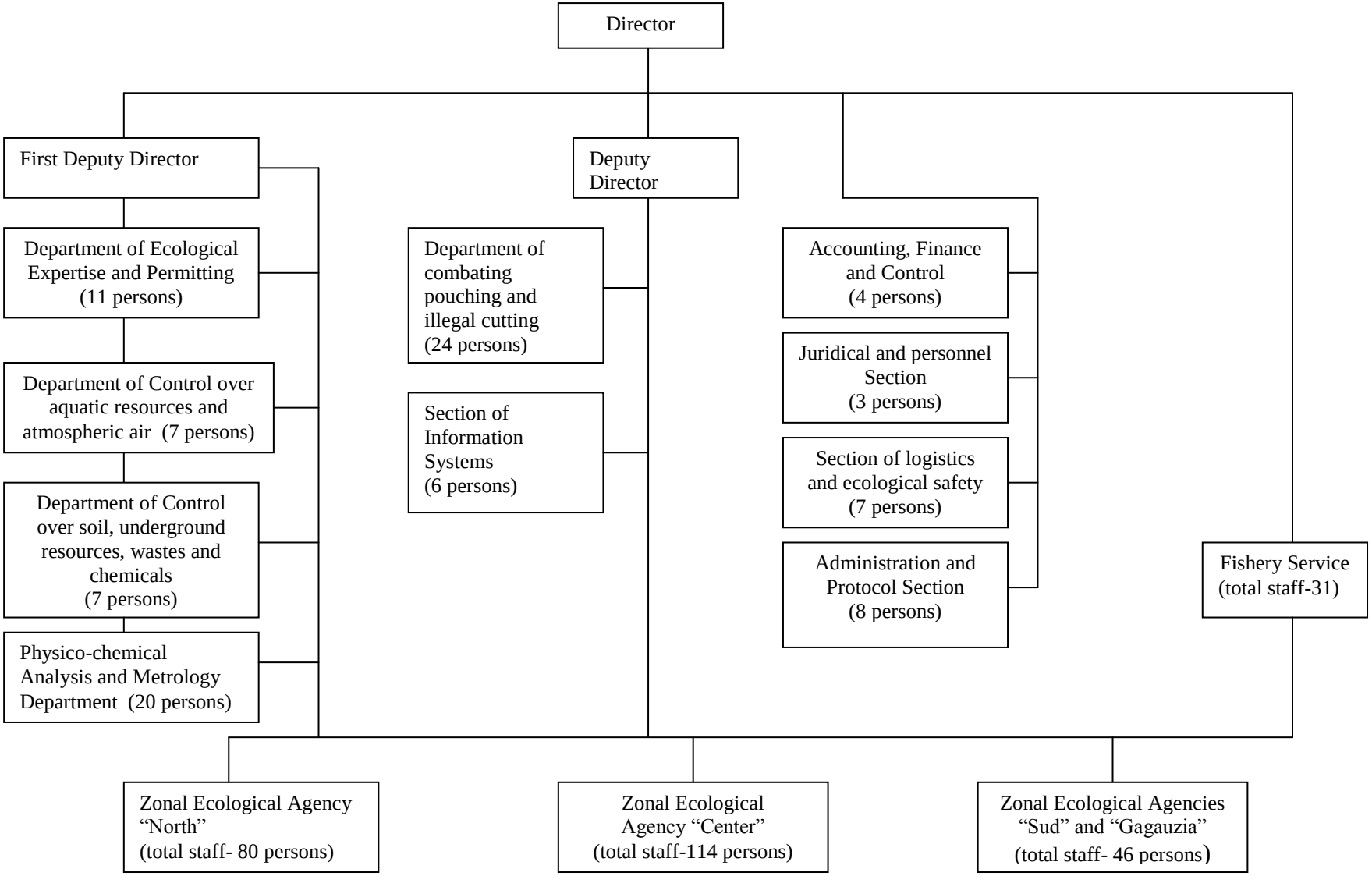
The role of the ZEAs in Moldova is to implement the functions of the SEI throughout the regulated community of the Republic of Moldova. The ZEAs perform independently of one another and report directly to the SEI Central Office on matters of environmental importance. The ZEAs monitor the facilities considered 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, Ialoveni, Dubasari, Stefan Voda, Causeni, Orhei, Telenesti, Rezina, Lapusna, Cimislia, Ungheni, Calaras, Nisporeni.

Structure and Staff of the State Ecological Inspectorate (Central Office)



Zonal Ecological Agency "North" supervises Balti municipal Service of Eco1ogical 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, Basarabeasca, 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.

2.3.2.2. 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 Environment. 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" are 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 'Acvaproiect', within "Apele Moldovei", has specific responsibilities for the design of water resource projects and for land improvement works (irrigation, drainage, soil erosion control works, dukes, 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 utilization 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-$_r$, 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 Ministry of Economy. 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 Environment in the field of 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. Agency for Civil Protection and Emergency Situations

Status
The Agency for Civil Protection and Emergency Situations is the central authority responsible for civil protection and fire safety. It was established by Government Decree nr. 541, October 2, 1996 and subordinates to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (GoM Decree nr.357 from 23.04.2005). Principal tasks, functions, rights and organizational structure are defined as prescribed in legislation.
Role
The role of the Agency for Civil Protection and Emergency Situations 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 Agency for Civil Protection and Emergency Situations 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.

Responsibilities
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;
- analyzing 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 2.3.2.2.), 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 database of the Regional Environmental Centre-Moldova (REC Moldova) which was created by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Moldova no. 1071 from 22 October 1998, according to the agreement signed on 15 July 1998 in Brussels by the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the European Commission, there are more than 250 registered NGOs in the country active in environment protection field, 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 Nistru River basin, support for the creation and activities of the ecological NGOs in the Transnistria 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 SUBPROJECTS 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
- MSIF 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 subproject or activity.

3.2. MSIF subprojects 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. Subprojects' possible positive impacts on the environment

Due to very social nature and small scale of the subprojects 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 subprojects and their possible positive impacts on the environment.

3.2.3. Subprojects' possible negative impacts on the environment

During implementation and operation of subprojects 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 subproject's type. Enclosure 5 lists the possible negative impacts different types of subprojects may have on environmental components:

- Soil
- Land
- Water Resources
- Air
- Acoustic environment
- Habitats
- Flora and Fauna
- Aesthetics and landscape
- Human health
- Human settlements
- Historical/ cultural sites

3.2.4. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Checklist

For small scale construction and reconstruction activities the WB has recently prepared special Environmental Management Plan Checklist (Enclosure 6) which might serve as a guiding document for subprojects Environmental Assessment. For the purposes of the Second Additional Financing, the mission recommended that MSIF applies the recently developed by the WB's EMP Checklist for rehabilitation of existing premises activities and to attach it to all new contracts to be signed by the contractors for the proposed construction works.

The Environmental Management Plan can guide subproject's implementation taking into account environmental requirements. The recently developed by the WB EMP checklist for small scale construction and rehabilitation activities is a brief document which in a table format stipulates the basic requirements to be followed up during the civil works. A sample of such document is presented in the Enclosure 6.
The EMP Checklist is applied for minor rehabilitation or small-scale building construction, especially in education, health and public service reconstruction sector. It provides a "pragmatic good practice" and it is designed to be user friendly and compatible with WB safeguard requirements.
The checklist has three sections:

- **Part 1** constitutes a descriptive part ("site passport") that describes the subproject specifics in terms of physical location, the institutional and legislative aspects, the subproject description, inclusive of the need for a capacity building program and description of the public consultation process.
- **Part 2** includes the environmental and social screening in a simple Yes/No format followed by mitigation measures for any given activity type.
- **Part 3** is a monitoring plan for activities during subproject construction and implementation. It retains the same format required for standard World Bank EMPs. It is the intention of this checklist that Parts 2 and 3 be included as bidding documents for contractors.

The typical checklist format aims at covering all mitigating approaches of the joint contracts for construction works related localized impacts. The Checklist EMP presents the environmental envisaged impacts and offers the best operational practice for discharge control (i.e dust, noise, and gas residues), management of hazardous and non hazardous solid wastes in the construction site. It also offers instructions on avoidance of hazardous substances as toxic paints, solvents or cleaning solutions. Furthermore, the Checklist EMP also includes traffic safety (focused especially on pedestrians care) on the construction site neighborhood if necessary. The Checklist EMP also deals with the steps to be undertaken during the construction phase if cultural heritage objects are found (facades with historical and cultural values, etc).

Application of the Checklist EMP

The design process for the envisaged civil works in MSIF II Project are conducted in three phases:

1) *General identification and scoping phase*, in which the objects (e.g., schools, kindergartens, etc.) for rehabilitation, extension and/or construction are selected and an approximate program for the potential work typologies elaborated. At this stage, Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the Checklist EMP are filled. Part 2 of the Checklist EMP can be used to select typical activities from a "menu" and relate them to the typical environmental issues and mitigation measures.
2) *Detailed design and tendering phase*, including specifications and bills of quantities for individual objects by integrating the environmental provisions in tabular format (See Parts 2 and 3). This phase also includes the tender and award of the works contracts. This phase finally defines

the contractual obligations of the Contractor on environmental measures to be taken during the construction process. The Checklist EMP should be submitted publicly at the tendering stage.

3) *During the works implementation phase* environmental compliance and other qualitative criteria are checked on the respective site by the site certified inspector(s) / supervisor(s). The mitigation measures in Part 2 and monitoring plan in Part 3 are the basis to verify the Contractor's compliance with the required environmental provisions.

Practical application of the Checklist EMP will include the achievement of Part I for having and documenting all relevant site specifics. In the second part, the activities to be carried will be checked according to the envisaged activity type and in the third part the monitoring parameters will be identified according to activities presented in Part 2.

The whole Checklist EMP filled in table (Parts 1, 2 and 3) should be attached as integral part of work contracts and as analogue with all technical and commercial conditions which should be signed by the contracting parties.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

For the monitoring of the Contractor's safeguards due diligence, the construction inspector and the supervising site engineer will work with Part 3 of the Checklist EMP, i.e. the monitoring plan. Part 3 is developed site specifically and in necessary detail, defining clear mitigation measures and monitoring which can be included in the works contracts, which reflect the status of environmental practice on the construction site and which can be observed/measured/ quantified/verified by the inspector during the construction works.
Part 3 would thus be updated and revised during the design process to practically reflect key monitoring criteria which can be checked during and after works for compliance assurance and ultimately the Contractor's remuneration.

Such mitigation measures include the use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by workers in site, dust generation and prevention, amount of water used and discharged in site, presence of proper sanitary facilities for workers, waste collection of separate types (mineral waste, wood, metals, plastic, hazardous waste, e.g. asbestos, paint residues, spent engine oil), waste quantities, proper organization of disposal pathways and facilities, or reuse and recycling wherever possible. In addition to Part 3, the site engineer should check whether the contractor complies with the mitigation measures in Part 2.

An acceptable monitoring report from the site inspector or site supervising engineer would be a condition for full payment of the contractually agreed remuneration, the same as technical quality criteria or quality surveys. To assure a degree of leverage on the Contractor's environmental performance an appropriate clause will be introduced in the works contracts, specifying penalties in case of noncompliance with the contractual environmental provisions, e.g. in the form of withholding a certain proportion of the payments, its size depending on the severity of the breach of contract. For extreme cases a termination of the contract shall be contractually tied in.

3.2.5. Asbestos issues

As the use of asbestos as a building material, primarily in roofing, is widespread in Moldova this might be a real health concern for the construction workers, and the general public in the

vicinity of the demolishing buildings in particular when it is inhaled. In this regard, in the case of all rehabilitation activities involving asbestos, this material should adequately dismantled, stored in a secure (locked) location and eventually buried (in agreement with the local administration and environmental inspectors) at the authorised landfill. The staff of MSIF II, in all cases of construction/reconstruction activities, should inform the beneficiaries about the potential harm for health and recommend them not using the asbestos as a building material. For the reconstruction activities the constructors should avoid crushing/destruction of asbestos plates from the roofs and deposit them in an organized manner on the construction sites, after what to dispose them at the authorised landfill. It is also imperative while working with asbestos plates the workers have to wear special closing, gloves and respirators.

4. MSIF II ENVIRONMENTAL PROCDURES

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 subproject 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 subprojects are adequately addressed, MSIF has developed a comprehensive set of environmental instruments, which include:

- Checklists to identify environmental impacts of the different types of subprojects on different categories of environmental components
- WB's Checklist Environmental Management Plan for small scale construction and rehabilitation works
- Forms for communities that propose subprojects and for MSIF Executive Office technical personnel who appraise subprojects, 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 subproject 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 subproject 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. MSIF subprojects' typologies and activities - checklists on Environmental Management Plan, impacts and mitigating measures

MSIF subprojects, which may have an impact on the environment, are of the following types:

- Rehabilitation of Schools, kindergartens and alternative social care centers, playgrounds and small stadiums
- Rehabilitation and construction of local water supply and sanitation 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 MSIF subprojects:

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

4.1.3. MSIF Environmental Appraisal Forms

MSIF has prepared two environmental appraisal forms and an EMP Checklist. The first is to be prepared by the community to be enclosed with their project proposal, requesting MSIF financing – Enclosure 7. The second form – Enclosure 8 - is the environmental appraisal form to be filled in by the MSIF Executive Office and which follows the project proposal for project financing. The Checklist EMP will include the achievement of Part 1 for having and documenting all relevant site specifics. In the second part, the activities to be carried will be checked according to the envisaged activity type and in the third part the monitoring parameters will be identified according to activities presented in Part 2. The Checklist EMP filled in table (Parts 1, 2 and 3) will be attached as integral part of work contracts and as analogue with all technical and commercial conditions which should be signed by the contracting parties.

4.2. Environmental guidelines for the MSIF project cycle

4.2.1. Introduction

MSIF has prepared environmental guidelines which defines the responsibilities of MSIF partners for subprojects throughout the subproject cycles, using the MSIF checklists which have been prepared for this purpose.

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

1. Promotion
2. Identification of subproject proposal
3. Appraisal stage

3.1. Feasibility

3.2. Technical design

4. Approval
5. Implementation
6. Handover
7. Operation

MSIF partners throughout these stages are:

- Primaria – local authorities
- Implementing agency and Users' Associations
- MSIF 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 MSIF partners at the different stages of the subproject cycle as well how MSIF checklists and forms are to be applied.

4.2.2. Promotion stage

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

4.2.3. Identification stage

At the identification stage ***Primaria*** together with ***Implementing Agency*** fill in the SP Proposal form. They undertake preliminary appraisal of the possible impacts of the SP 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 subproject proposal, and records the SP proposal in paper form (register list) and in electronic form (MIS).

4.2.4. Appraisal stage

MSIF has established procedures for subproject appraisal.

Every subproject 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 subproject provided by the community on the environmental impact and of providing Technical Assistance to community to prepare the identified subproject for implementation. The MSIF environmental appraisal criteria are **exclusive criteria** that must be met before the subproject proposal will pass to other, more advanced stages of evaluation. Current environmental criteria include:

- the subproject has no adverse impact on the environment, and if it does, suitable mitigating measures are incorporated into subproject design
- the proposal should be in compliance with the environmental impact checklist as per type of the subproject
- 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 subproject 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 subproject budget should specify environmental expenditures.
- in case the subproject 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 SP proposal form with an official letter to the RSEC to obtain "viza". Only after having obtained this "viza", the community presents the SP proposal together with the environmental form (enclosure 7) to the MSIF Executive Office. (In case of water subprojects a certificate on water quality must also be obtained and submitted to MSIF).

The ***MSIF*** representative visits subproject 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. At this stage, Parts 1, 2 and 3 of the Checklist EMP are filled. Part 2 of the Checklist EMP can be used to select typical activities from a "menu" and relate them to the typical environmental issues and mitigation measures.

The **RSEC** receives and records information document from Community. It verifies the situation on the SP site and issues standardized "visa" with suggested measures towards environmental protection, if any, to be envisaged in subproject 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 SP 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 SP 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 subproject budget (%); participate at the public evaluation of the SP 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 Priamria the Design Company submits design documentation for Ecological Expertise to the relevant ecological authority.

RSEC reviews the SP design documentation. RSEC issues standardised Act of Control in which is stated that: a) either all mitigation measures have been envisaged in subproject design documentation (and it does not require Ecological Expertise) or b) subproject 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 MSIF approval.

4.2.5. Approval stage

At the approval stage ***Primaria and Implementing Agency*** present the SP to the MSIF Executive Committee. This includes a final report on how environmental issues and requirements have been addressed in the final SP 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. Tendering stage

At the **Tendering stage** ***Primaria and Implementing Agency*** select through competition Construction Company and sign the contract, including specifications and bills of quantities for individual objects by integrating the environmental provisions in tabular format (See Parts 2 and 3 of the EMP Checklist). This stage finally

defines the contractual obligations of the Contractor on environmental measures to be taken during the construction process. The Checklist EMP should be submitted publicly at the tendering stage.

Also the signed contract should contain the following recommendations, in a form of special environmental clauses:

Recommendations to construction companies with regard to construction activities:

- To ensure accuracy of road construction works/ to avoid spills, leaks, etc;
- To avoid loss of vegetation along the roads;
- Proper design and installation drainage and retaining structures/civil engineering structures/ clean up drainage channels/ culverts;
- To avoid road construction works during heavy rains/ to mitigate velocity and volume of polluted surface run-off ;
- To provide proper construction waste disposals;
- To provide proper stockpiling of constructional materials;
- Planting / rehabilitation of vegetation (buffer strips) along the roads;
- To prevent leaks/spills during transportation/ loading-unloading of constructional materials;
- All lubricants and engine oils should be collected and recycled or disposed off site;
- Where possible, maintain natural drainage;
- Control construction methods and used machinery and equipment;
- Careful timing of works in residential areas/ restrict construction to certain hours;
- To avoid laud beep signals in settlements/ to minimize disturbance to residents;
- Restrictions speed of construction vehicles, especially in residential areas;
- Watering of access roads to minimize dust formation, if applicable.
- Vehicles delivering materials should be well maintained and covered to prevent/ reduce spills, emissions and dispersion

Recommendations to construction companies with regard to safety/health

- Appropriately experienced contractor, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work activities;
- Providing of workers with uniform, glasses, gloves, etc.;
- To train personnel on occupational safety and measures towards compliance with occupational safety requirements;
- Fencing of dangerous areas (stockpiling of hazardous materials);
- Excavated potholes should be either covered with crushed stone or sand or fenced if they are going to left opened over night;
- Avoid work during unfavourable weather conditions to minimize risk of accidents/ bitumen should be not applied during strong winds or heavy rains;
- Restrict construction vehicle speed limits, especially in residential areas;
- Careful timing of works to minimize disturbance especially during night time;
- To construct/ rehabilitate sidewalks in residential areas/ the required width of the sidewalk corresponds to the intensity of pedestrian's traffic (final determination of the location shall be arranged with local stakeholders);
- Road warning signs posting to warn road users about construction works/ warn road users about traffic diversion;
- Provide advice to the public on shorter alternative routes/bypasses.

4.2.7. Implementation stage

At the **Implementation stage** ***Primaria and Implementing Agency*** 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 SP implementation. During the works' implementation stage the environmental compliance and other qualitative criteria are checked on the respective site by the site certified inspector(s) / supervisor(s). The mitigation measures in Part 2 and monitoring plan in Part 3 of the EMP Checklist are the basis to verify the Contractor's compliance with the required environmental provisions.
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.

4.2.8. 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 subproject and ensure transparency of the hand over process.

MSIF Executive Office assists Primaria and Implementing Agency in the organization of SP 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 b***Design 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 subproject and signs the final hand over document in which there is a section on environment protection.

4.2.9. Operation stage

At the operation stage ***Primaria and User Association*** ensure the environmental sustainability of the subproject; 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 SP and protection of environment

At this stage ***RSEC*** performs the ecological control as per their initiative own schedule.

Enclosure 1

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)
2. National Program on Securing of Ecological Safety, 2003
3. Concept of Sustainable Development of Localities in Moldova, 2001
4. Strategy for Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Moldova for medium-term period (until 2005), 2001
5. Program for Gasification of the Republic of Moldova until 2005, 2001
6. Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2000
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-anthropo-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.

2. National Program on Securing of Ecological Safety, 2003

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;

4. Strategy for Socio-Economic Development of the Republic of Moldova for medium-term period (until 2005), 2001

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;

Enclosure 2

MOLDOVA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS, GOVERNMENTAL DECISIONS AND OTHER NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS

1. CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA (1994, AMENDED 2000)

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

2.1. Law on the Environmental Protection (1993, last amended in 2009)

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 fertilizers 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 minimize utilization 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. Projects related to construction, re-construction and modernization 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 (Law Nr. 851 from 29.05.1996) 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 sub-ordinated 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 re-cultivation 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, modernization 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 ones 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.).

2.4. Water Code (1993)

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) bore-holes 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.

2.5. Land Code **(1991, revised in 1993, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000)**

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:

1. preliminary placement of the object;
2. 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:

1. to use lands in accordance to their assignation;
2. to adhere condition on land exploitation, structure of crop rotation
3. 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.

Article74. 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.

Article75. 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.

Article79. 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.

2.6. Law on Sanitary-Epidemiological Protection of the Population (1993, amended in 1996)

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.

2.9. Law on Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands by Means of Afforestation (2000)

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 afforestated 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 afforestated"

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 low: (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.

2.11. The Law on Production and Consumption Wastes (1997)

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 Environmentin 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;

2.13. Law on Lands of a Public Ownership and their Delimitation (2000)

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.

2.14. Forest Code (1996)

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.

2.15. Underground Resources Code (1993)

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 re-construction 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) re-utilize 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 whish 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 and Food Industry, Ministry of Environment, 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 Environment 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.
Article 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 pipe-lines; are used electro-power supply or heat-power supply equipment and installations of a heightened danger.

2.19. Law on Animal Kingdom (1995)

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 Environment, 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.

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, modernization, strengthening, repair/ renovation are implemented only in accordance with project documentation worked out by physical and juridical persons authorized for such kinds of works and verified by authorized 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 authorized 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 authorized 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 authorized 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, modernization, re-construction, strengthening and renovation is not issued if:

- investor did not submit project verified by licensed specialists and does not have authorized persons in charge for technical supervision
- executor of works is not licensed for carrying out of such kind of activity and does not have authorized 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 defense 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.

3.3. Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (2000)

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 organization 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 favorable 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 Conduction 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 Environment,

Construction and Territorial Development (Annex 3)

Name of branch and objects	Subdivisions to which Documentation shall be submitted		
	Department of environmental	Department of Ecological	Territorial (zonal) agencies

	impacts and waste management	Expertise and environmental authorizations of the State Ecological Inspectorate	of the State Ecological Inspectorate
I. Objects of housing and socio-cultural designation			
1. With engineering supply from centralised objects and systems: 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			X
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			X
3. Objects of irrigation and water management			
Construction, re-construction, expanding of irrigation systems, hydro-technical installations, amelioration of lands		X	
II. Objects of communal destination			
1. Water intakes and wastewater treatment facilities, sewerage systems for towns, separate areas and rural localities		X	
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		X	
3. Power supply objects: sub-stations 330/110/35 kV, raional, industrial and heating boiler houses		X	
Others enterprises, objects (including sub-stations from 24 kV and over) and installation of the branch of power supply			X
III. Long objects and buildings			
Bridge passes over rivers, roads and streets in towns and raional centers		X	
Roads between rural localities and economic units		X	
Gas pipelines from gas distributing stations to consumers in rural localities and towns		X	
Networks and main lines of water pipes and sewerage in bounds of localities regardless designation and length (without installations)			X
IV. Documentation and plans on town-planning and territorial development			
Regional (zonal, raional)		X	

Local (inter-raional, inter-rural, towns, villages)		X	

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)

Formulated in examined documentation on planned activity and technical solutions on environmental protection and environmental elements	List of remarks and suggestions from ecological expertise based upon norms and rules of relevant conclusion on submitted documentation	List of technical solutions, envisaged in corrected documentation in accordance with remarks and necessary substantiations with indication of materials of submitted documentation on planned activity, page of explanatory note, table, drawing etc.

Representatives:
Client: (signature)
Project's designer: (signature)

4.3. Statute of State Ecological Inspector (1996)

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 unauthorized connecting up to newly constructed system prior to their formal acceptance by water supplier bears the organization 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.

4.5. Governmental Decision on state sanitary-epidemiological supervision in the Republic of Moldova (1995)

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 Environment) – 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 Environment, 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 organization of territories at objects not having organizational 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 modernization, 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.

4.12. Governmental Decision on introducing of meters of gas consumed by population, non-governmental organizations and economic units (1996)

In relation to the field may be mentioned next:
All economic entities regardless kind of ownership must be equipped with gas meters.
Planning organizations 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 license 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 authorized by the Department of Standards, Metrology and Technical Supervision.
Elaboration of technical documentation, installation and adjustment are implemented by authorized enterprises and agencies which are in charge for observance of normative documents in force.

4.14. Governmental Decision on Approval of Provision on State Fire-Prevention Supervision (1994)

Provision determines principles of organiaation 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.

Enclosure 3

MOLDOVA ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES, LAWS AND DECISIONS OF RELEVANCE TO MSIF

Name of Policies, Laws, Decisions (For details see enclosures 1 and 2)	**Policies, framework**	**Institutions, systems and procedures**	**Environmental components/conc**
Policies			
Concept of New Environmental Policy of the Republic of Moldova	Integration of environmental protection requirements in the economic reform and sectoral policies	• Environmental protection • Power engineering • Transport • Socio-human ecology • Health protection • Territorial development and construction • Housing and communal services	• Soil conservat • Water resourc protection • Atmospheric a • Waste manage
1. Constitution of the Republic of Moldova (1994, amended in 2000)	• ecologically safe environment • free access to environmental information, conditions of life and labour	• All institutions, systems and procedures fall under Constitution of the Republic of Moldova	• Environment • Human health • Social sphere and others
2. Laws			
2.1 Law on Environmental Protection (1993, amended in 1997)	Basic law that provides general framework for the environmental protection in Moldova and options for sustainable development	• Role of different authorities • Central State Environmental Authority • Ecological Expertise • Local authorities	• All environme elements and a on environmer this general la
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 pollutio • Air pollution • Waste disposa • Impact on bio habitats • Territories for and planting o and stands • Land alienatio construction o and roads • Supervision ov land and water including unde waters
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 Environment • Ministry of Health/ Centre of Preventive Medicine • Apele Moldovei • Department of Standardization, Metrology and Technical Supervision	• Water resource drinking purpo • Water supply s • Drinking water

Name of Policies, Laws, Decisions (For details see enclosures 1 and 2)	Policies, framework	Institutions, systems and procedures	Environmental components/conc
2.4 Water Code (1993)	Water resources use and management	• Requires Ecological Expertise • Ministry of Environment/ State Ecological Inspectorate • Ministry of Health/ Centre of Preventive Medicine • Apele Moldovei • Local authorities • Department of Standardisation, Metrology and Technical Supervision	• Specific uses o resources • Water pollution contamination • Water resource
2.5 Land Code (1991, revised in 1993, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000)	Basic law regulating land relations	• Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry • State Forestry Agency Moldosilva • Ministry of Environment • Local authorities	• Land/ soil • Land protectio • Soil protection • Vegetation co • Land recupera cultivation
2.6 Law on Sanitary-Epidemiological Protection of the Population (1993, amended in 1996)	Umbrella law related to sanitary-epidemiological safety	• Ministry of Health • General responsibilities for owners of buildings, installations etc for prevention of harmful effects from these on human health	• Water quality • Other environ • Social environ
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
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 Construction and Regional Development • Design Institutions • Local authorities' responsibilities for issuance of building permits	• Territories in b urban and rura • Social impacts • Landscape • Aesthetic view • Acoustic
2.9 Law on Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands by Means of Afforestation (2000)	Legal act related to melioration of degraded lands/ soils	• Ministry of Environment • State Forestry Agency Moldosilva • Local authorities	• Soil • Land • Vegetation
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 Environment • State Forestry Agency Moldsilva • Local authorities	• Human health • Aesthetic envir • Landscape

Name of Policies, Laws, Decisions (For details see enclosures 1 and 2)	Policies, framework	Institutions, systems and procedures	Environmental components/conc
2.11 The Law on Production and Consumption Wastes (1997)	Law provides basic principles in the field of waste management	• Ministry of Environment • Ministry of Health	• Soil • Water • Air • Human health • Landscape • Aesthetics
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
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 pub
2.14 Forest Code (1996)	Basic legal act related to forests management	• Responsibilities of Government and local public authorities	• Forest
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
2.16 Law on Secondary Material Resources (1996)	Law determines basic requirements related to the secondary resources and aims at ensuring of rational use of natural resources	• Specifies responsibilities for ministries, public authorities and economic units	• Soil • Water • Air
2.17 Law on Regime of Harmful Products and Substances	Law determines the regime of harmful products and substances	• Ministry of Environment • Ministry of Health • Other agencies	• Soil • Water • Air • Human health
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	• Department of Standardization, Metrology and Technical Supervision	• Human health
2.19 Law on Animal Kingdom (1995)	Law creates conditions for effective protection of fauna.	• Ministry of Environment • Local authorities • Other agencies	• Habitats • Fauna
2.20 Law on Payment for Environmental Pollution (1998)	Law creates favorable system of towards reduction of environmental pollution and minimizing generation of wastes	• Ministry of Environment • Local authorities	• Water • Soil • Air

Name of Policies, Laws, Decisions (For details see enclosures 1 and 2)	Policies, framework	Institutions, systems and procedures	Environmental components/conc
2.22 Law on Air Protection (1997)	Law establishes regulations in the field protection of air quality	• Definitions of responsibilities of government bodies	• Air
3. Other laws of relevance to the environment			
3.1 Law on Quality in Construction (1996)	Law determines juridical, technical, economic and institutional aspects related to the construction activities	• Ministry of Construction and Regional Development • Local authorities • Design Institutions • Contractors	• Safety while e • Hygiene and h safety etc.
3.2 Law on Roads (1995)	Law regulates construction of roads	• Ministry of Environment • Local authorities • Design Institutions • Contractors	• Soil • Vegetation • Water • Land protectio • Environment p • Town-planning territorial
3.3 Law on Access to Information (2000)	Law regulates various aspects of informational management	• Procedures for providing and obtaining information	• Environment • Work environ • Social environ
3.4 Law on Protection of Consumers Rights (1993)	Law requires compliance of drinking water quality with standards	• Ministry of Environment • Apele Moldovei • Ministry of Health • Local authorities • Design Institutions • Contractors	• Water quality consumers
4. Governmental instructions and decisions			
4.1 Instruction on the Organization and Conduction of Ecological Expertise (1996)	Organization and Conduction of Ecological Expertise	• Principles for Ecological Expertise (EE) • Phases and outcomes of Ecological Expertise • Objects, buildings and installations requiring Ecological expertise	• All environme components • All environme
4.2 Ministerial Instruction on Organization and Conduction of Ecological Expertise (1998)	Organization 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 environme components • All environme
4.3 Statute of State Ecological Inspector (1996)	Rights of ecological inspector	Responsibilities and functions of the State Ecological Inspector	• All environme components • All environme

Name of Policies, Laws, Decisions (For details see enclosures 1 and 2)	Policies, framework	Institutions, systems and procedures	Environmental components/conc
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
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 m (sampling for analysis and h expertise)
4.6 Governmental Decision on underground resources use licensing (1994)	Underground resources use licensing	• Ministry of Environment • AgeOM • Local authorities	• Water
4.7 Sanitary Rules on atmospheric air prevention in localities (1998)	Rules on Air Protection	• Ministry of Health • Contractors • Local authorities	• Air
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 Moldsilva • Local authorities	• Forest vegetat
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 c
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) (Not so important)	Supervision over technical conditions	• Central authorities • Local authorities	• technical cond operating obje
4.11 Construction Norm and Rules (СниП 2.04.02-84)	Sanitary protection zones	• Apele Moldovei • Local authorities	• Water • All planned an reconstructed water supply s
4.12 Governmental Decision on introducing of meters of gas consumed by population, non-governmental organizations and economic units (1996)		• Department of Standards, Metrology and Technical Supervision • Local authorities • Authorized enterprises and agencies	• Rational use o resources
4.13 Governmental Decision on installation and exploitation of water and heating meters in dwellings and public institutions (1996)		• Department of Standards, Metrology and Technical Supervision • Local authorities • Authorized enterprises and agencies	• Rational use o resources

Name of Policies, Laws, Decisions (For details see enclosures 1 and 2)	Policies, framework	Institutions, systems and procedures	Environmental components/conc
4.14 Governmental Decision on Approval of Provision on State Fire-Prevention Supervision (1994)		• Department of Standards, Metrology and Technical Supervision • Local authorities	• Human health • Human settlen

Enclosure 4

CHECKLIST: POSITIVE IMPACTS ON ENVIRONMENT DUE TO MSIF SUBPROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Rehabilitation of schools, kindergartens and alternative social care centers, playgrounds and small stadiums	Rational use of fixed reserves and spaces, improvement of sanit improvement of population health, using of modern heating syst construction materials, improvement of aesthetic view, improve educational effect. Prevention pollution of soil, ground and surfa waste management and especially of potential hazardous wastes conditions, improvement of population health, improvement of a
Rehabilitation and construction of local water supply systems	Access to centralized water supply, improvement of water quali conditions of water supply infrastructure, improvement of sanita of water resources, improvement of population health
Construction of local gas supply systems (gas-pipelines)	Access to centralized gas supply, improvement of sanitary and s forest stands, decrease of air pollution.
Reahabilitation and construction of rural roads and small bridges	Prevention of soil erosion, recuperation of quarries, improvemer improvement of social conditions, improvement of aesthetic vie
Environmental subprojects	Prevention of soil erosion and landslides, improvement of aesth improvement of environmental conditions, educational effect, cl
Educational subprojects	Improvement of curriculum, raising public awareness, education

Enclosure 5

CHECKLIST: POSSIBLE NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENTS

I. Type of subproject: **WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION**

Environmental Components	***Possible impacts***
Soil	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
Land	Damage to land due to construction; landslips on embankments and hillsides; impacts from excavation and disposals
Water Resources	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.
Air	Pollution due dust and fumes during construction, including one from transport
Acoustic environment	Noise disturbance from construction works, transport and pump stations

Habitats	Disturbance/ damage from construction (dust, noise, un-seasonal working, change of local landscape, improper waste disposal and untreated wastes)
Flora and Fauna	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
Aesthetics and landscape	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.
Human health	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
Human settlements	Involuntary resettlement, loss of buildings or property
Historical/ Cultural sites	Disturbance/ damage/ degradation to unknown and undiscovered sites

.

II. Type of subproject: **GAS SUPPLY**

Environmental Components	***Possible impacts***
Soil	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
Land	Damage to land due to construction; landslips on embankments and hillsides; impacts from excavation and disposals
Water Resources	Underground and surface water pollution/ contamination with construction materials, domestic and hazardous wastes, including wastewater, fuel, oil etc.
Air	Pollution due dust and fumes during construction, including one from transport; leakage of natural gas during construction and maintenance works
Acoustic environment	Noise disturbance from construction works, transport etc.
Habitats	Loss/degradation/ disruption especially due to improper waste disposals
Flora and Fauna	Loss of trees and other vegetation, disruption of endangered species
Aesthetics and landscape	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
Human health	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
Human settlements	Traffic blockage
Historical/ cultural sites	Disturbance/ damage/ degradation to unknown and undiscovered sites

III. Types of subprojects: **SCHOOLS**, **KINDERGARTENS, COMMUNITY AND HEALTH CENTERS, PLAYGROUNDS AND SMALL STADIUMS**

Environmental Component	***Possible impacts***
Soil	Contamination due to construction and domestic wastes
Land	Damage to land due to construction, landslips on hillsides, impacts from excavation and waste disposals
Water Resources	Clogging of drainage works, contamination/ pollution with domestic and hazardous wastes, including wastewater, fuel, oil etc.
Air	Pollution due to dust and fumes during construction including one from transport, degraded interior air quality (caused by construction works), odor problems
Acoustic environment	Noise disturbance from construction works and traffic
Habitats	Disturbance especially due to improper waste disposals
Flora and Fauna	Loss or degradation of vegetation, disruption or destruction of wildlife especially due to improper waste disposals
Aesthetics and landscape	Local visual impacts, debris, loss of trees and other vegetation; dust, waste disposals during construction etc
Human health	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
Human settlements	Involuntary resettlement, losses of buildings, property or economic livelihood, disruption due to greater traffic loads
Historical/ Cultural sites	Disturbance/ damage/ degradation to unknown and undiscovered sites

IV. Types of subprojects: **RURAL ROADS** and **SMALL BRIDGES**

Environmental Component	***Possible impacts***
Soil	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
Land	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

Water Resources	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.
Air	Pollution due to dust and fumes during construction, including one from transport
Acoustic environment	Noise disturbance from construction works and traffic (speed, quantity and type)
Habitats	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)
Flora and Fauna	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.
Aesthetics and landscape	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
Human health	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
Human settlements	Involuntary resettlements, loss of buildings, property or economic livelihood, disruption due to greater traffic loads
Historical/ Cultural sites	Disturbance/ damage/ degradation to unknown and undiscovered sites

Enclosure 6

Checklist Environmental Management Plan for Construction and Rehabilitation Activities

PART 1: INSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE				
Country				
Project title				
Scope of project and activity				
Institutional arrangements (Name and contacts)	WB (Project Team Leader)	Project Management	Local Counterpart and/or Recipient	
Implementation arrangements (Name and contacts)	Safeguard Supervision	Local Counterpart Supervision	Local Inspectorate Supervision	Contactor
SITE DESCRIPTION				
Name of site				
Describe site location			Attachment 1: Site Map [ ]Y [ ] N	
Who owns the land?				
Geographic description				
LEGISLATION				
Identify national & local legislation & permits that apply to project activity				
PUBLIC CONSULTATION				
Identify when / where the public consultation process took place				
INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING				
Will there be any capacity building?	[ ] N or [ ]Y if Yes, Attachment 2 includes the capacity building program			

PART 2: ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following:	**Activity**	**Status**	**Additional references**
	Building rehabilitation	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **B** below
	New construction	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **B** below
	Individual wastewater treatment system	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **C** below
	Historic building(s) and districts	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **D** below
	Acquisition of land[1]	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **E** below
	Hazardous or toxic materials[2]	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **F** below
	Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **G** below
	Handling / management of medical waste	[ ] Yes [ ] No	See Section **H** below
ACTIVITY	**PARAMETER**	**MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST**	
A. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities The public has been notified of the works through appropriate notification in the media and/or at publicly accessible sites (including the site of the works) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation All work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment. Workers' PPE will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots) Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.	
B. General Rehabilitation and /or Construction Activities	Air Quality	During interior demolition use debris-chutes above the first floor Keep demolition debris in controlled area and spray with water mist to reduce debris dust Suppress dust during pneumatic drilling/wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site Keep surrounding environment (side walk roads) free of debris to minimize dust There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites	
	Noise	Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit During operations the engine covers of generators, air compressors and other powered mechanical equipment should be closed, and equipment placed as far away from residential areas as possible	
	Water Quality	The site will establish appropriate erosion and sediment control measures such as e.g. hay bales and / or silt fences to prevent sediment from moving off site and causing excessive turbidity in nearby streams and rivers.	
	Waste management	Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition and construction activities. Mineral construction and demolition wastes will be separated from general refuse, organic, liquid and chemical wastes by on-site sorting and stored in appropriate containers. Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly by licensed collectors The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed. Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except asbestos)	

[1] Land acquisitions includes displacement of people, change of livelihood encroachment on private property this is to land that is purchased/transferred and affects people who are living and/or squatters and/or operate a business (kiosks) on land that is being acquired.

[2] Toxic / hazardous material includes and is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, removal of lead paint, etc.

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	TIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
C. Individual wastewater treatment system	Water Quality	The approach to handling sanitary wastes and wastewater from building sites (installation or reconstruction) must be approved by the local authorities Before being discharged into receiving waters, effluents from individual wastewater systems must be treated in order to meet the minimal quality criteria set out by national guidelines on effluent quality and wastewater treatment Monitoring of new wastewater systems (before/after) will be carried out
D. Historic building(s)	Cultural Heritage	If the building is a designated historic structure, very close to such a structure, or located in a designated historic district, notify and obtain approval/permits from local authorities and address all construction activities in line with local and national legislation Ensure that provisions are put in place so that artifacts or other possible "chance finds" encountered in excavation or construction are noted, officials contacted, and works activities delayed or modified to account for such finds.
E. Acquisition of land	Land Acquisition Plan/Framework	If expropriation of land was not expected and is required, or if loss of access to income of legal or illegal users of land was not expected but may occur, that the bank task Team Leader is consulted. The approved Land Acquisition Plan/Framework (if required by the project) will be implemented
F. Toxic Materials	Asbestos management	If asbestos is located on the project site, mark clearly as hazardous material When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals If asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately The removed asbestos will not be reused
	Toxic / hazardous waste management	Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information The containers of hazardous substances should be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching The wastes are transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility. Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used
G. Affects forests and/or protected areas	Protection	All recognized natural habitats and protected areas in the immediate vicinity of the activity will not be damaged or exploited, all staff will be strictly prohibited from hunting, foraging, logging or other damaging activities. For large trees in the vicinity of the activity, mark and cordon off with a fence large tress and protect root system and avoid any damage to the trees Adjacent wetlands and streams will be protected, from construction site run-off, with appropriate erosion and sediment control feature to include by not limited to hay bales, silt fences There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas.
H. Disposal of medical waste	Infrastructure for medical waste management	In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that newly constructed and/or rehabilitated health care facilities include sufficient infrastructure for medical waste handling and disposal; this includes and not limited to: Special facilities for segregated healthcare waste (including soiled instruments "sharps", and human tissue or fluids) from other waste disposal; and Appropriate storage facilities for medical waste are in place; and If the activity includes facility-based treatment, appropriate disposal options are in place and operational

PART 3: MONITORING PLAN Phase	What (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	Where (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	How (Is the parameter to be monitored?)	When (Define the frequency / or continuous?)	Why (Is the parameter being monitored?)	Cost (if not included in project budget)	Who (Is responsible for monitoring?)
During activity preparation							
During activity implementation							
During activity supervision							

Part 4. Mitigation measures by different typologies of MSIF subprojects on environmental components

I. Environmental component: WATER RESOURCES

Types of subprojects			
Rural roads and Small bridges	**Water Supply and Sanitation**	**Schools, kindergartens community and health centers, playgrounds and small stadiums**	**Gas Supply**
Special constructions to ensure natu ral flow of water/ minimum disruption of natural streams flows	Determine level of sustainable water use	Water supply from public systems	Appropriate collection and maintenance of construction materials and wastes in especially designed areas
Minimize collection of water and mud, here possible, to execute construction works during dry season	Resources use planning and management in conjunction with local authorities and communities, installation of water meters	Renovation of existing sewerage system/ connection to municipal sewerage system where possible	Careful design/ maintain natural drainage where possible/ proper drainage near pumping stations
Minimize run-off causing sedimentation, provide retention/ sedimentation ponds as necessary Prevention of erosion/ minimize erosion of river banks	Protection of water sources and pipes against pollution/ contamination, providing of suitable waste water discharge and its treatment	Special attention to drainage of surface water/ drainage covered with cement where needed	Protection of water sources against pollution/ contamination
Mitigate run-off velocities and volumes, design outfalls accordingly	Appropriate disposal of hazardous and construction wastes Prevention of erosion/ minimize erosion of river banks	Appropriate waste disposal (at public disposals) / adequate sanitation and proper hydro isolation at bottom of latrines	Consideration of alternative alignments

Special attention to drainage/ careful design/ maintain natural drainage, where possible Consideration of alternative alignments	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 Regular testing of water quality	Proper disposal of oil and other hazardous construction materials,	Prevention of erosion/ minimize erosion of river banks
Store hazardous materials and wastes carefully, provide suitable waste disposal	Careful design/ maintain natural drainage where possible/ proper drainage near pumping stations	Installation of water meters to ensure water saving	Where possible, to execute construction works during dry season

II. Environmental component: **SOIL and LAND**

Rural roads and Small bridges	**Water Supply and Sanitation**	**Schools, kindergartens community and health centers, playgrounds and small stadiums**	**Gas Supply**
Protect non-construction areas, avoid work in sensitive areas during highly adverse conditions	Protect non-construction areas, avoid work in sensitive areas during highly adverse conditions	Collection of construction waste/ collection asbestos separately from other waste	Protect non-construction areas, avoid work in sensitive areas during highly adverse conditions
Design drainage and other facilities to ensure soil stability, design slopes and retaining structures to minimize risk	Design drainage and other disposal facilities to ensure soil stability, design slopes and retaining structures to minimize risk	Providing of appropriate drainage and soil stabilization/ vegetation cover	Land cover and aesthetic arrangement of places with natural gas pipelines
Design work to minimize land affected/ protection of soil during construction, mitigating run-off velocities and volume	Guidelines for maintenance to avoid seepage	Protection of soil surface/ lands during construction	Appropriate waste disposals and appropriate sites for construction materials
To minimize construction site's size, provide temporary haul roads construction in dry season	To minimize construction site's size, provide temporary haul roads	Appropriate planning of works to minimize impact on soil and land	Prevention of erosion/ minimize erosion of river banks

Re-vegetation or physical stabilization of eroded surfaces/ erosion prevention through plastic fencing, storage of fertile soil	Protection of soil during construction/ re-vegetation or physical stabilization services	Appropriate waste disposals and appropriate sites for construction materials, provision of adequate waste disposal service	When dug pipes, restoration of lands and damaged areas, tress and grass planting
Careful design of abutments, piers and protecting works	Storage of fertile soil where necessary, for re-use	Storage of fertile soil where necessary, for re-use	Storage of fertile soil where necessary, for re-use
Avoiding steep slopes of road shoulders, pavement of banks, consolidation of river bed	Restoration of lands and damaged areas, tress and grass planting	Control and daily cleaning of construction sites	Guidelines for maintenance to avoid seepage
Restoration of damaged areas, planting of slopes (grass and trees)		Maintenance of site in contractor's contract	
Appropriate waste disposals and disposal of construction materials		Restoration of lands, trees and grass planting	
Maintenance plan for cleaning of drainage systems and culverts			

III. Environmental component: **AIR and ACOUSTIC**

Rural roads and Small bridges	**Water Supply and Sanitation**	**Schools, kindergartens community and health centers, playgrounds and small stadiums**	**Gas Supply**
AIR			
Use of leveling machines "inhaling" dust	Use of leveling machines "inhaling" dust	Use of new heating systems and fuel with less emission	Protection against natural gas leakage during and post construction
Dust control by water or other means/ water spaying twice a day during construction to avoid dust	Restriction of vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas during construction	Dust control by water or other means/ water spaying twice a day during construction to avoid dust	Protection against hazardous wastes during construction

Control construction methods and plant, timing of works	Control construction methods and plant, timing of works	Ventilation of internal areas during and post construction	Compliance with occupational safety and environmental standards
Restriction of vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas during and post construction	Minimize major works inside residential areas	Control construction methods and plant, timing of works	Control construction methods and plant, timing of works
Careful and appropriate design and siting of subproject, especially at hazardous locations		Restriction of vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas during construction	Restriction of vehicle speeds and through-traffic in residential areas during construction
ACOUSTIC			
Work timing to minimize disturbance/ restrict construction to certain hours	Work timing to minimize disturbance/ restrict construction to certain hours	Work timing to minimize disturbance/ restrict construction to certain hours	Work timing to minimize disturbance/ restrict construction to certain hours
Use of appropriate construction methods and equipment	Use of appropriate construction methods and equipment	Use of appropriate construction methods and equipment	Use of appropriate construction methods and equipment
Restrict vehicle speeds and trough-traffic in residential areas, especially trucks, using signing and appropriate design	Restrict trough-traffic in residential areas		Restrict trough-traffic in residential areas

IV. Environmental component: **HUMAN HEALTH and SETTLEMENTS, HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES**

Rural roads and Small bridges	**Water Supply and Sanitation**	**Schools, kindergartens community and health centers, playgrounds and small stadiums**	**Gas Supply**

HUMAN HEALTH, SETTLEMENTS			
Personnel training on occupational safety and compliance with occupational safety requirements while working	Personnel training on occupational safety and compliance with safety technique requirements while working	Personnel training on occupational safety and compliance with safety technique requirements while working	Personnel training on occupational safety/ compliance with occupational safety requirements while working/ compliance with existent relevant regulations
Restrict movement of hazardous materials in residential areas/ regulation of transportation of materials; apply any load restriction required during and post construction/	Regular testing of water quality	Good sitting/ consideration of alternative sites	Undertake construction/ maintenance works in short terms
Appropriate waste disposal	Correct design and adequate training, testing procedures	Appropriate waste disposal/ specify designed systems for disposal of medical wastes	Appropriate waste disposal
Appropriate design to minimize social impact	Protection of water sources against contamination and pollution/ cleaning and disinfecting of water pipes	Work environment protection measures / ventilation of internal areas during and post construction	Incorporation of safety and environmental requirements in contract documents
Road safety (as part of hand-over)/ safety design (traffic signs posting)	Appropriate waste disposal	Community participation in environment assessment	Appropriately experienced contractor, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work activities, fencing of hazardous area
Incorporation of safety and environmental requirements in contract documents	Incorporation of safety and environmental requirements in contract documents	Incorporation of safety and environmental requirements in contract documents	Correct design and adequate training, testing procedures

Appropriately experienced contractor, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work activities, fencing of hazardous area	Appropriately experienced contractor, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work activities, fencing of hazardous area	Appropriately experienced contractor, good supervision, careful planning and scheduling of work activities, fencing of hazardous area	
Compensations	Compensation	Compensation	
HISTORICAL/CULTURAL SITES			
Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities	Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities	Immediately halt work in vicinity of discoveries, pending instructions from relevant authorities	Avoiding designing the natural gas pipelines going through sites with a high historical and cultural values
Careful siting, alignment of works, special measures to project known resource/ areas	Careful sitting, alignment of works, special measures to project known resource/ areas	Special measures to protect buildings and other cultural resources/ areas	Careful sitting, alignment of works, special measures to project known resource/ areas
Special measure to protect cultural heritage			
Adequate regulation and sign-posting			

V. Environmental component: **AESTHETICS, LANDSCAPES**

Rural roads and Small bridges	**Water Supply and Sanitation**	**Schools, kindergartens community and health centers, playgrounds and small stadiums**	**Gas Supply**
To minimize construction site's size and design work to minimize land affected	Careful siting of the object and careful planning	Careful siting of the object and careful planning	Changing from metal pipes to polyethylene, which allows for digging of pipes
Careful planning, siting and design of works, screening of intrusive items	To minimize construction site's size and design work to minimize land affected	Provision of adequate solid waste disposal systems	Land cover and aesthetic arrangement of places with natural gas pipelines

Alternative alignments and/ or sites	Cleaning of construction site	Cleaning of construction site	Cleaning of construction site
Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes	Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes	Replacing lost trees, boundary structures etc., re-vegetation of work area	Careful de-commissioning of construction areas and disposal of wastes
Cleaning of construction site, replacing lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetation of work area	Replacing lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetation of work area	Careful de-commissioning of construction areas	Replacing lost trees, boundary structures, etc., re-vegetation of work area
		Avoid flat roofs	

VI. Environmental component: **HABITATS, FLORA and FAUNA**

Rural roads and Small bridges	**Water Supply and Sanitation**	**Schools, kindergartens community and health centers, playgrounds and small stadiums**	**Gas Supply**
Careful sitting, alignment, design of pipelines and infrastructure to minimize impacts especially for sensitive/rare species	Careful sitting, alignment, design of pipelines and infrastructure to minimize impacts especially for sensitive/rare species	Appropriate store, treat and dispose of wastes	Careful sitting, alignment, design of pipelines and infrastructure to minimize impacts especially for sensitive/rare species
Careful timing of works and work seasonally, as appropriate/ no construction during breeding season	Careful timing of works and work seasonally, as appropriate	Restrict construction to certain hours	Careful timing of works and work seasonally, as appropriate
Careful selection of disposal areas	Careful selection of disposal areas	Minimize loss of vegetation during construction	Avoid designing the natural gas pipelines going through protected areas, natural reservations and sensitive habitats
Providing protection of sensitive areas within/ close to the construction site	Providing protection of sensitive areas within/ close to the construction site	Consideration of alternative sites if possible	Appropriate store, treat and dispose of wastes

Minimize loss of natural vegetation during construction	Protection of vegetation during construction	Various special measures for alternative sires	Minimize loss of vegetation during construction
Various special measures for sensitive species/ fauna inventories as appropriate	Use of appropriate construction methods	Various special measures for sensitive species as appropriate	
Ensuring compliance with minimum seasonal flow		Replanting of trees and re-vegetation of work area	Replanting of trees and re-vegetation of work area
Consider alternative alignments or sites (especially for new roads)	Consider alternative alignments or sites (especially for new roads)	Consider alternative alignments or sites (especially for new roads)	Consider alternative alignments or sites (especially for new roads)
Use of appropriate construction methods		Use of appropriate construction methods	Use of appropriate construction methods
Clean-up of construction sites	Clean-up of construction sites	Clean-up of construction sites	Clean-up of construction site
Replanting of trees/ restoration of vegetation	Replanting of trees/ restoration of vegetation	Replanting of trees/ restoration of vegetation	Replanting of trees/ restoration of vegetation

Enclosure 7

COMMUNITY PROJECT PROPOSAL ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL FORM

Name of subproject_____
Subproject typology_____
Location_____

Environmental Component	Environmental Impact				Description of impacts (during implementation and operation)	Suggested mitigating measures (during implementation and operation)
	Implementation		Operation			
	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Soil, land						
Water resources						

Air, Acoustic						
Habitats, Flora and fauna						
Aesthetics and landscape						
Human health						

Human settlements					_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

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_____

Enclosure 8

MSIF ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL FORM

Name of subproject_____
Type of subproject_____
Location_____

Environmental Component	**Environmental Impact**				**Description of impact** (during implementation or/and operation)	**Required mitigation measures** (during implementation or/and operation)	**Does the subproject design contain necessary mitigating measures (yes/ no)**
	Implementation		**Operation**				
	Y	N	Y	N			
Soil/ Land							
Water resources							

Air, Acoustic							
Habitats, Flora, Fauna							
Aesthetics and landscape							
Human health							
Human settlements							

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_____

Enclosure 9

SUBPROJECT CYCLE
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Subproject cycle – phases	**Primaria, local authorities**	**Implementing agency Users' Association**	**MSIF Executive Office**	**Design company Contractors Local Supervisors**	**Ecological Inspectorate Institutions**
1. PROMOTION	Facilitate process of promotion		Organize the promotion process.		
2. IDENTIFICATION OF SUBPROJECT PROPOSAL	1. Fill in the SP Proposal form 2. Undertake preliminary assessment of the possible impact on environment due to implementation of SP 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 subproject proposal form		1. Receives and verifies Environmental Assessment form enclosed to subproject proposal 2. Records the SP proposal in paper form (register list) and in electronic form (MIS)		
3. APPRAISAL STAGE					
3.1. Feasibility	1. Obtain "Urbanistic Certificate" from Regional Architect and submit to MSIF 2. In case of water subprojects obtain certificate on water quality 3. Present the SP proposal form, with official letter to the RSEC to obtain "viza".		1. MSIF representative visits subproject site 2. MSIF representative verifies that the community complies will all required procedures properly 3. Verifies that the "viza" from RSEC is		1. Raional Section of Ecological Control (RSEC) receives and records information document from Community 2. Gets familiarized with SP proposal and verifies the situation on the SP site 3. RSEC issues

Subproject cycle – phases	Primaria, local authorities	Implementing agency Users' Association	MSIF Executive Office	Design company Contractors Local Supervisors	Ecological Inspectorate Institutions
			obtained 4. MSIF undertakes environmental appraisal using enclosures 4, 5 and 6 (Part 4) and fills in the environmental appraisal form (enclosure 8). Also the Parts 1, 2, 3 of the EMP Checklist are filled.		standardised "visa" with suggested measures towards environmental protection, if any, to be envisaged in subproject technical design.
3.2. Technical Design (Design companies selected through competition)	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 SP 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 included in SP technical design 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		1. Assists Primaria and Implementing Agency in the preparation of TOR 2. Calculate costs of environmental components in subproject budget (%) 3. Participate at the public evaluation of the SP in community for consultation with beneficiaries 4. Verifies that all co-ordinations are made, and certificates, permits etc. are obtained	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 ecologically friendly technologies and ecologically clean materials 4. Submits design documentation for	1. RSEC gets familiarised with SP design documentation 2. Issues standardised Act of Control in which is stated that: a) either all mitigation measures have been envisaged in subproject design documentation (and it does not require Ecological Expertise) or b) subproject design documentation requires Ecological Expertise to be

Subproject cycle – phases	Primaria, local authorities	Implementing agency Users' Association	MSIF Executive Office	Design company Contractors Local Supervisors	Ecological Inspectorate Institutions
	Company)			Ecological Expertise to the relevant ecological authority (jointly with Primaria)	undertaken 3. Zonal Ecological Agency or Department of Ecological Expertise of the State Ecological Inspectorate undertake an Ecological Expertise to be presented prior to MSIF approval
4. APPROVAL	1. Present SP 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		1. MSIF finalizes Environmental Appraisal form (enclosure 8) based on technical documentation including verification of statement from Ecological Inspectorate 2. Approves or makes any other decisions (e.g. conventionally approves or rejects) 3. Signs the Framework Agreement and Memorandum of understanding with		

Subproject cycle – phases	Primaria, local authorities	Implementing agency Users' Association	MSIF Executive Office	Design company Contractors Local Supervisors	Ecological Inspectorate Institutions
			Primaria and Implementing Agency		
5. IMPLEMENTATION	1. Select through competition Construction Company and sign the contract, including specifications and bills of quantities for individual objects by integrating the environmental provisions in tabular format (Parts 2 and 3 of the EMP Checklist) and defines the contractual obligations of the Contractor on environmental measures to be taken during the construction process. 2. Supervise how the contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures 3. Verify, accept and pay for the executed works 4. Ensure transparency of SP implementation		The Checklist EMP is submitted publicly at the tendering stage. 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 b) of how the community and the contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures in Part 2 and monitoring plan in Part 3 of the EMP Checklist	1. Design company supervises periodically how the contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures and ensure quality of respective works 2. Local supervisor undertakes daily control in accordance with TOR 3. Contractor adheres to and implements environmental requirements and mitigation measures	Undertakes control as per their own schedule

Subproject cycle – phases	Primaria, local authorities	Implementing agency Users' Association	MSIF Executive Office	Design company Contractors Local Supervisors	Ecological Inspectorate Institutions
			c) how the operational documents are filled in		
6. HANDOVER	1. Organisation the hand over procedure according to MSIF rules and local legislation 2. Obtain and present all necessary certificates and permits in accordance with national legislation and requirements for the operation of the subproject 3. Ensure high level of transparency of hand over process		1. Assist Primaria and IA in the organization SP 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	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. b) certifies that all environmental requirements are considered and mitigation measures are taken according to technical documentation	1.Representative of RSEC is included into hand over commission and invited to participate in handover ceremony 2. Representative of RSEC issues statement on compliance with ecological requirements of implemented subproject 3. Representative of RSEC signs a final hand over document in which there is a section on environment protection
7. OPERATION	1. Primaria and User Association ensure the		MSIF continues		RSEC performs the

Subproject cycle – phases	**Primaria, local authorities**	**Implementing agency Users' Association**	**MSIF Executive Office**	**Design company Contractors Local Supervisors**	**Ecological Inspectorate Institutions**
	environmental sustainability of the subproject 2. Adhere to environmental protection requirements 3. Involve local people in environmental protection actions		supervision within 2 years how community ensure sustainability of Subproject and protection of environment		ecological control as per their own schedule

MSIF ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES - CONTACT INFORMATION

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT			
Name	**Position**	**Phone**	**E-mail**
ŞALARU Gheorghe	Minister Waiting-room	20-45-07	gh.salaru@mediu.gov.md egreta@mediu.gov.md
MÂRZA Corneliu	Vice-Minister Waiting-room	20-45-07	marza@mediu.gov.md
CHIRICĂ Lazăr	Vice-Minister Waiting-room	20-45-06	chirica@mediu.gov.md
Natural Resources and Biodiversity Department			
ROTARU Ala	Head of Dpt	20-45-22	rotaru@mediu.gov.md
Mineral resources and soil Department			
JOSU Veronica	Head of Dpt	20-45-35	josu@mediu.gov.md
Aqua resources Department			
CHILARU Nadejda	Head of Dpt	20-45-38	chilaru@mediu.gov.md
URSACHE Andrei	Consultant		ursache@mediu.gov.md
Protected Area, biodiversity and bio-security Department			
GRIMALSCHI Vitalie	Sef sectie	20-45-37	grimalschi@mediu.gov.md
BALAN Valeriu	Consultant principal	20-45-35	balan@mediu.gov.md
STATE ECOLOGICAL INSPECTORATE			
PRISĂCARU Grigore	SEI Director, Central office	22-69-41 22 69-15	ies@mediu.gov.md
MINISTRY OF CONSTRUCTION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT			
RĂDUCAN Marcel	Minister Waiting-room	22-86-08 20-45-80 22-74-70	
PASCAL Ion	Vice-Minister	20-45-40	
ZOLOTCOV Anatolie	Vice-Minister	20-45-68	
General Direction of Architecture, Urbanism and Territorial Development			
MUNTEANU Serghei	Head of Dpt	20-45-74	
MINISTRY OF HEALTH			
HOTINEANU Vladimir	Minister	729907 268818	office@ms.gov.md
AGENCY FOR CIVIL PROTECTION AND EMERGENCY SITUATIONS			
HARABAGIU Mihail	Director	73-85-16 73-85-45	dse@dse.md

Ecological Agencies and Inspections of the State Ecological Inspectorate

Nr.	Name of the territorial sub-division	Contact phone nr.	Address
1	Ecological Agency Bălţi	23133390	str. B.Glavan,5
2	Ecological Agency Cahul	29922950	str. 31 August,15
3	Ecological Agency Chişinău	281003	str. V.Alexandri,1
4	Ecological Agency Găgăuzia	29824046	str. Pobedî,46
5	Fishery Service	472412	str. Mereni,8
6	Ecological Inspection Anenii- Noi	26524333	str. 31 August,4
7	Ecological Inspection Basarabeasca	29721760	str. Trandafirilor,2
8	Ecological Inspection Briceni	24723345	str. Independenţei,44
9	Ecological Inspection Cantemir	27322880	str. 31 August,15
10	Ecological Inspection Cimişlia	24122253	str. Ştefan cel Mare,12
11	Ecological Inspection Criuleni	24820097	bd. Biruinţa,12
12	Ecological Inspection Călăraşi	24420669	str. M.Eminescu, 19
13	Ecological Inspection Căuşeni	24323769	str. A.Mateevici,35
14	Ecological Inspection Donduşeni	25123050	str. Independenţei, 47
15	Ecological Inspection Drochia	25222743	str. Independenţei,15 A
16	Ecological Inspection Dubăsari	24853236	s.Coşniţa, str. Păcii
17	Ecological Inspection Edineţ	24623175	str. Iu.Gagarin,41
18	Ecological Inspection Făleşti	25922520	str. Stefan cel Mare,42
19	Ecological Inspection Floreşti	25020094	str. Ştefan cel Mare, 68
20	Ecological Inspection Glodeni	24922150	str. L.Tolstoi,7
21	Ecological Inspection Hînceşti	26925307	str. Mihalcea Hîncu,141
22	Ecological Inspection Ialoveni	26826662	str. Alexandru cel Bun,33
23	Ecological Inspection Leova	26322481	str. Independenţei, 3
24	Ecological Inspection Nisporeni	26423051	str. Suveranităţii,2
25	Ecological Inspection Ocniţa	27121124	str. Independenţei, 51
26	Ecological Inspection Orhei	23527552	str. M.Gorchi,13
27	Ecological Inspection Rezina	25422343	str. Voluntarilor,5/a
28	Ecological Inspection Rîşcani	25624010	str. Independenţei,24
29	Ecological Inspection Sîngerei	26224059	str. Independenţei,124 A
30	Ecological Inspection Soroca	23023212	str. Ştefan cel Mare,5
31	Ecological Inspection Străşeni	23720003	str. Morilor,6
32	Ecological Inspection Şoldăneşti	27222443	str. 31 August,125 “b”
33	Ecological Inspection Ştefan Vodă	24222527	str. Ştefan cel Mare,31
34	Ecological Inspection Taraclia	29423084	str. Мира,7
35	Ecological Inspection Teleneşti	25822835	str. Renaşterii,69
36	Ecological Inspection Ungheni	23623567	str. Alexandru cel Bun,42

Enclosure 11

Organization's name	Abbreviation	Director	Contact Person	Address	Phone	Fax	E-mail
Bălţi							
Public Organization "Atlant"	ATLANT	Vladimir Sivoha	Mihail Graur	mun. Bălţi, str. Calea Ieşilor 27/30	(231) 60402, 20884	(231) 31164	atlant@europe.com
Public Association for ecological agriculture		Mihai Lupaşcu	Boris Boincean	mun. Bălţi, str. Calea Ieşilor, 28	(231) 30127	(231) 30221	selectia@baltsy.md
Ecological Association "OZON"	A.O. "OZON"	Dinu Cojocaru	Nadejda Răcilă	mun. Bălţi, str. Vasile Alexandri 1	(231) 20793, 61813	(231) 61385	ozon@moldova.cc
Briceni							
Public Organization "Cotiujeni Zinaida-Credo"	COTIUJENI ZINAIDA-CREDO	Zinaida Corpaci	Andrei Gorobeţ	r. Briceni, com.Cotiujeni, MD4416	(247) 22194, 029449544(mob)		credoz2003@yahoo.com
Public Association "ECOFILBAŞTINA"	ECOFILBAŞTINA	Tatiana Bucatca	Eduard Bucatca	or. Briceni, str. S.Lazo 2	(247)24409, 29179391, 29328902		taniterra@yahoo.com
Cahul							
Ecology Consultancy Center in Cahul	CCE	Artur Nebunu		mun. Cahul, str. Independenţei, MD-3900	(239) 22073	(239) 21413	artuneb@hotmail.com
Information and Instruction Center "EcoInform"	ECOINFORM	Vladimir Gîrneţ	Vladimir Gîrneţ	mun. Cahul, str. Spirin 104/6	(239) 22152, 20682	(239) 22152	
Căuşeni							
Public Association "Renaşterea"	RENAŞTEREA	Nicolae Grosu	Nicolae Grosu	r. Căuşeni, s. Talmaza, str. 27 August 182	(242) 41236, 41425, 41297		
Chişinău							
Public Association "Fundaţia PRONATURA"	PRONATURA	Petru Cocîrţă	Igor Codreanu	mun. Chişinău, c/p 8538, MD-2060		761964	pcocirta@hotmail.com

Training and Information Ecological Association "TERRA NOSTRA"	TERRA NOSTRA	Viorica Gladchi	Igori Mardari	mun. Chişinău, MD2005, C/P 9853	577557	577577	tnostra@mrda.md; tnostra@usm.md
Zoologist Association in Republic of Moldova	AZRM	Zaharia Neculiseanu	Zaharia Neculiseanu	mun. Chişinău, str. Academiei 1, bir. 431, MD-2028	739821, 796722, 738811		zoologica@yahoo.com
Ecological Society "BIOTICA"	BIOTICA	Piotr Gorbunenko	Piotr Gorbunenko	mun. Chişinău, str. Dimo 17 / 4, ap.22, MD-2032	498837, 434726, 495625, old 243717	243717, old 243274	biotica@biotica-moldova.org
Biodiversity Research and Protection Group "Fauna"	FAUNA	Sergiu Andreev	Sergiu Andreev	mun. Chişinău, str. M. Cogălniceanu, 65a, bir.502, MD-2004	577809		andreev@usm.md
Chişinău Territorial Organization of the Ecological Movement in Republic of Moldova	O.T. CHIŞINĂU A MEM	Vladimir Garaba		mun. Chişinău, str. M. Eminescu 1, MD-2009	221516	222771	chbemm@moldnet.md
Comrat							
Comrat Territorial Organization of the Ecological Movement in Republic of Moldova	OT COMRAT MEM	Ludmila Fedotova		or. Comrat, str. Tretiacova 114, bir. 206	(238) 22191		
Public Ecological Movement of GagauzYeri"Temiz Budgeac"	Temiz Budgeac	Nicolae Deli	Nicolae Deli	or. Comrat, str. Comsomiliskaia 22,	+ 373 298 2 44 37 2 58 81	+373 298 2 44 37	temiz@mail.ru
Drochia							
Cultural Association for Youth "ORMAX"	ORMAX	Oleg Rotaru	Oleg Rotaru	or. Drochia, str. 31 August 12A/24	(252) 26516	(252) 26516	ormax@mail.ru
Dubasari							
Public Organization Ecologia. Democraţia. Uniune. Tineret "	EDEM	Natalia Bacalo		or. Dubăsari, str. Kotovski 56	(245) 37488		nabac@yandex.ru

(EDEM)							
Public Association "Medicii pentru ecologie"	MEDICII PENTRU ECOLOGIE	Elena Stepanova		or. Dubasari, str. Lomonosov 45/21	(245)33580		dr-ecology@idknet.com
Edineţ							
Public Association "Crio-Inform"	CRIO-INFORM	Angela Scutelnic	Octavian Ivanov	r. Edineţ, com. Criva	(247)47247		
Extension Center "Miracolul Moldovei"	MIRACOLUL MOLDOVEI	Alexandru Troţiuc	Alexandru Troţiuc	mun. Edineţ, str. Indepen-denţei 33, bir. 10, MD-4601	(246) 25068		miracolul_moldovei@yahoo.ru
Edineţ Territorial Organization of the Ecological Movement in Republic of Moldova	O.T. EDINET A MEM	Ana Gheţu		or. Edineţ, şos. Bucovinei 19, ap. 11, MD-4601	(246) 24234		
Information and Consultancy Centre "IUNIX"	IUNIX	Eduard Cebanu	grigore Musteaţă	str. Str. Independenţei 79, mun. Edineţ, 4601	+373 246 22247		cmpedin@mtc-ed.md
Făleşti							
"ECO-TUR"	ECO-TUR	Sergiu Scobioală		or. Falesti, MD5900, Stefan cel Mare nr.73	(259) 23446	0	
Public Public Association "Cutezătorul"	CUTEZĂTORUL	Vitalie Cimpoieş	Dumitru Fusa	or. Făleşti, str. Ştefan cel Mare 50	(259) 22866, 22850, 23877	(259) 22850	veco@rambler.ru
Floreşti							
Public Association "Avintul"	Avintul	Liudmila Nestor	Liudmila Nestor	r. Floreşti, Comuna Izvoare, Gimnaziul	+373 250 62 227		
Teachers' and Parents' Association "VATRA"	VATRA	Victoria Chirsta	Ion Murea	r. Floreşti, s. Cucureştii de Jos, MD 6643	+373 250 57 576		vicroria_cc@mail.ru
Orhei							
Public Association "Eco - Protectum".	Eco - Protectum	Eduard Răileanu	Eduard Răileanu	r. Orhei, com. Pelivan	(235) 21989, 24743		

Soldanesti Territorial Organization of the Ecological Movement in Republic of Moldova	O.T SOLDANESTI A MEM	Tamara Cazacu		r. Orhei, s. Cobîlea	(272) 51289		
Public Association "Eco-Protectum"	ECO - PROTECTUM	Mariana Rotaru	Mariana Rotaru	or. Orhei, str. Renaşterii Naţionale 23, MD-3500	(235) 20398		
Rezina							
Center for Touristic Sport "Paradis"	PARADIS	Silvia Stratan		or. Rezina, str. 1 Mai, MD-5400	(254) 22283		
Rezina Territorial Organization of the Ecological Movement in Republic of Moldova	OT REZINA MEM	Svetlana Rusu	Rusu Svetlana	or. Rezina, str. Trandafirilor 2/2 , ap17, MD-5400	(254) 22205, 9161340		sfetlanar@moldova.cc svetlana@mail.md
"Habitat" Agency for Regional Development	HABITAT	Valeriu Rusu		or. Rezina, str. Trandafirilor 2/2, ap. 17, MD-5401	(254) 23974, 29245390		valerr@moldova.com
Rîbniţa							
P.O."Plai Verde"	Plai Verde	Maneasos Vladimir		str. Lenina, 8, ap.74, or. Rîbniţa	55-3-09-22		
Public Organisation "Mealeag Verde"	Mealeag Verde	Vladimir Manjos	Vladimir Manjos	or. Rîbniţa, str. Lenin, nr. 8, ap. 7,	55-3-09-22		
Soroca							
Soroca Territorial Organization of the Ecological Movement in Republic of Moldova	O.T. SOROCA MEM	Valentina Jamba	Valentina Jamba	or. Soroca, str. Calea Bălţului, 2 MD-3004	(230) 22427, 22468	(230) 22402	jambav@mtc-sr.md
Ştefan Vodă							
Ecological Club "Arca lui Noe"	ARCA LUI NOE	Domnica Andreev	Domnica Andreev	r. Tighina, mun. Căuşeni, str. A. Mateevici 1	(243) 22635, 22530 22934	(243) 22635	andreev@causeni.moldtelecom.md
Stefan Voda Territorial Organization of the	O.T STEFAN VODA A MEM	Tatiana Marin	Tatiana Marin	r. Tighina, or. Şt. Vodă, str. 31 August 8, MD-	(242) 23361		tamarin@svoda.moldtelecom.md

Ecological Movement in Republic of Moldova				4201			
Tiraspol							
Ecological Club of Tourist Professors		Nicolae Vizitiu	Nicolae Vizitiu	or. Tiraspol, str. Carl Libkiecta 23, ap. 126	(233) 64585, 33539		intelligent2003@list.ru
Ungheni							
Public Association Foundation "Pronatura Nisporeni"	FUNDATIA PRONATURA NISPORENI	Dorin Cibotaru	Dorin Cibotaru	r. Ungheni, or. Nisporeni, str. Şt. Neaga 9	(264) 22148		
Ungheni Territorial Organization of the Ecological Movement in Republic of Moldova	O.T UNGHENI A MEM	Nicolae Cozmolici		mun. Ungheni, str. A. Cozmescu 1	(236) 23550	(236) 23550	cozmolici@ungheni.moldtelecom.md
Cantemir							
Public Association "Dăinuire"	Dăinuire	Ecaterina Boiesteanu	Ecaterina Boiesteanu	r. Cantemir, s. Cociulia, Biblioteca Publică	273-65258 / 273-65381	273-43241	
Sîngerei							
Sîngerei Territorial Organization of the Ecological Movement in Republic of Moldova	OT SINGEREI MEM	Grigore HadÎrcă	Grigore HadÎrcă	or. Sîngerei, str. Gogol 32, MD-6201	(262) 22301	(262)22301	grigore@singerei.moldtelecom.md
Taraclia							
Taraclia Territorial Organization of the Ecological Movement in Republic of Moldova	OT MEM TARACLIA	Dumitru Doncev	Dumitru Doncev	or. Taraclia, str. Sovietică 49	(274) 24149, 27666		