

Republic of Moldova
Land Registration, Valuation and Local Taxation Project

Environmental and Social Management Framework



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Contents

Abbreviations.....	5
Executive Summary	6
1. Project Description.....	9
1.1 Background of the Project	9
1.2 Project objective	10
1.3 Project components and activities.....	10
1.3.1 Component A: First Property Registration.....	10
1.3.2 Component B: Valuation and Taxation.....	11
1.3.3 Component C: Land Administration System Strengthening.....	12
1.3.4 Component D: Capacity Building and Project Management	12
1.4 Project location	13
1.5 Implementation arrangements.....	13
2. Baseline Data and Information.....	14
2.1 Background data and information.....	14
2.2 Overview of the status of the country's environment.....	15
2.3 Lands with the special regime of protection and use.....	16
3. Risks and Impacts	20
3.1 Major environmental concerns related to project activities.....	20
3.2 Project potential environmental risks and impacts	20
3.3 Potential social risks and impacts	24
3.4 Recommended specific mitigation measures to be applied	27
3.4.1 Organizational measures	27
3.4.2 Protection of land resources	27
3.4.3 Protected Areas	28
3.4.4 Protection of the forest fund.....	28
3.4.5 Protection of aquatic resources	29
4. Policy and Regulatory Framework	30
4.1 National environmental management regulatory framework	30
4.1.1 Environmental legal framework.....	30
4.1.2 International conventions, ratified by Republic of Moldova	31
4.1.3 Environmental Impact Assessment procedure	31
4.2 Social Legal Framework.....	34
4.3 Institutions involved in the process of public land management.....	40
4.4 World Bank Safeguards Policies and Procedures.....	42
4.4.1 Safeguard Policies and their relevance to the Project	42
4.4.2 Screening categories and Environmental Assessment procedures.....	43
4.5 The comparison of national and WB EA procedures	44
4.6 Reflecting Lesson Learned in Safeguards from First Cadaster Project in Moldova	46
4.7 Comprehensive Social Assessment to be carried under the Project	46
5. Project Environmental Guidelines	47
5.1 Purpose and content of environmental guidelines	47
5.2 Rules and procedures for the environmental screening.....	47

5.3	Integration of EMP into project documentation	49
6.	ESMF Implementation	51
6.1	Project Implementation Unit	51
6.2	PIU Safeguards Specialist	51
6.3	Capacity building.....	52
6.4	Monitoring and reporting activities	52
6.5	Grievance Redress Mechanism	53
6.5.1	Mitigation Measures and Grievance Redress Mechanism.....	53
6.5.2	World Bank's Corporate Level Grievance Redress System	55
6.6	Public consultation and disclosure	55
	References	57
	Annexes.....	60
<i>Annex A.</i>	State-Protected Areas Fund according to the Law #1538/1998 (as of Mar 2018)..	61
<i>Annex B.</i>	National Environmental Legal Framework.....	85
<i>Annex C.</i>	World Bank Safeguards Policies and Procedures	89
<i>Annex D.</i>	Environmental Screening Checklist.....	91
<i>Annex E.</i>	Environmental Management Plan Content	99
<i>Annex F.</i>	Environmental Screening Checklist for activities with regard of lands with special regime of protection and use	104
<i>Annex G.</i>	sample Grievance/inquiry Form.....	106
<i>Annex H.</i>	sample Grievance Acknowledgement Form	107
<i>Annex I.</i>	Report on Consultation on the Draft ESMF with Interested Parties.....	108

Abbreviations

ALRC	Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre
PSA	Public Service Agency
CD	Cadastre Department
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ELV	Emission Limit Values
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GoM	Government of Moldova
IDA	International Development Association
IEG	Institute of Ecology and Geography of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LPA	Local Public Authority
MDL	Moldovan Lei
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
OP	Operational Policy
PAs	Protected Areas
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RM	Republic of Moldova
SEE	State Ecological Expertise
SFC	State Forest Cadastre
SS	Safeguards Specialist
TA	Technical Assistance
TCO	Territorial Cadastre Office
ToR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

Project objective. The Project's Development Objective (PDO) is to improve the quality of the land administration and property valuation systems and to enhance transparency of the property taxation system.

The PDO will be achieved by: A) completing systematic property registration of the remaining private and public lands and improving data quality of areas already registered; B) conducting first property valuation and mass revaluations as well as streamlining property tax policy to ensure both an increase in revenues and an improvement in equity; C) land administration system strengthening through the use of ICT systems and making investments in NSDI; and D) capacity building and project management to support the successful implementation of the project.

Project components and activities. The Project consists of four components, with a total budget of USD 35 million:

Component A – First Property Registration. This component will support the first registration of public and private land in Moldova and strengthen the data quality for records already in the land register. This component will also organize mandatory public displays and public awareness campaigns to ensure citizens are engaged and aware of the procedures, activities, and benefits during first property registration. In addition, a comprehensive Grievance Redress Mechanism will be set up at Cadastru to monitor feedback received from beneficiaries and provide a formal avenue to appeal. The component consists of three subcomponents: i) systematic registration of private land – including public displays, public awareness campaigns and a grievance mechanism; ii) systematic registration of public land; and iii) data quality improvement..

Component B – Valuation and Taxation. This component will support extending the system of mass valuation to incorporate those properties not currently included and to carry out a revaluation of the properties that are already in the mass valuation system but have not been revalued since 2008. In the process, the objective is to provide periodic revaluations for several purposes including property taxation. The use of updated valuations for property taxation is expected to generate additional tax revenues and to enhance the fairness with which property taxation is levied by ensuring that taxpayers make payments related to the current market values of their properties. Regular revaluations will help capture some of the benefits that have occurred as a result of economic or urban growth. The component consists of three subcomponents: i) initial mass valuations; ii) revaluations; and iii) valuation infrastructure and appeals system.

Component C – Land Administration Systems' Strengthening. This component will support the strengthening of the land sector in Moldova by facilitating policy dialogue and conducting a review of the existing institutional and regulatory frameworks, proposing improvement where possible. It will also encourage a development of simplified business processes and modernization of cadastre services through use of ICT, and support development of NSDI. The component consists of three subcomponents: i) support land sector policy development and sustainability; ii) support ICT system strengthening; and iii) support further development of the NSDI.

Component D – Capacity Building and Project Management. This component will support capacity building at stakeholder agencies and institutions to ensure the smooth implementation of

project activities and support project sustainability, as well as provide support for project implementation. The component consists of three subcomponents: i) training and capacity building; ii) customer orientation and servicing; and iii) project management and will finance: (a) training and capacity building for LPAs staff; (b) trainings and capacity building activities at Cadastru and other relevant agencies – including training to improve their client orientation and servicing; (c) the design and implementation of a comprehensive social assessment and three customer satisfaction surveys; (d) monitoring and evaluation; and (e) Project Implementation Unit (PIU).

Project location. The Project supports the development of national level systems for land administration and property registration and valuation. The project supported investments would target central and regional government offices covering the whole country and providing services countrywide. Transnistria territories will not be covered by the Project.

Implementation arrangements. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established in the Public Service Agency and financed under the Project sub-component *D.4*. PIU will responsible for day-to-day implementation of project activities, the project's fiduciary functions, including safeguards, and monitoring and evaluation.

Monitoring and reporting activities. PIU Safeguards Specialist will be responsible for regularly preparing reports to the World Bank on the implementation of the ESMF (preferably prior to supervision mission by the World Bank). He/she will also be responsible for monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures, set out in the ESMF.

Environmental and social monitoring information, together with observations of project activities, will be reported *quarterly* to the World Bank using standard reporting forms.

Project environmental impacts and category. The Project will not finance any activities with significant or irreversible environmental impacts, and, therefore, has triggered the *WB Environmental Safeguard Policy OP 4.01*, with classification as *Environmental Category "B"* – partial assessment. The main project interventions refer to support only cadastral data processing and registration activities, public awareness and capacity building, and minor renovation and remodeling works of office spaces as needed. While the environmental impact of the project will be largely positive, some adverse impacts may be generated.

The anticipated environmental risks are considered as moderate, mainly because of possible minor civil works activities for office spaces rehabilitation/modernization, which might generate minor, small-scale and temporary negative environmental impacts. These would typically include: general health and safety, construction waste, hazardous waste management, construction material management, traffic management, dust, noise and vibrations, and general public safety and awareness.

There is also moderate risk for the proposed project activities, if not properly implemented, to generate possible environmental negative effects related to: natural habitat fragmentation, ecosystems degradation and biodiversity loss, increased pollution of waters and soils, degradation of water bodies, soil degradation, loss of fertility and productivity, illegal use of natural resources, limitation of access to natural resources use.

Social risks. The Project activities do not require any relocation or resettlement, since most of the investments consist of the provision of goods and services, as well rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure. Particularly, components on property valuation and taxation, strengthening of land administration systems, and capacity building are expected to have minimal direct social impacts in the context of the World Bank's social safeguards policies (i.e. *OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement*). However, systematic registration activities to be financed under Component I may pose certain risks, including those related to excess land use and absentee titleholders. These risks are described in more detail Section 3.6 of this ESMF. With regard to mitigation measures, public awareness activities, meaningful consultations, and establishment & maintenance of project level Grievance Redress Mechanism play an important role. Some of these mitigation measures are financially supported through the project components to ensure their adequate implementation.

Public consultations and information disclosure. The draft ESMF document disclosure occurred on April 26, 2018 by its posting for consultation on national public web-platform (*particip.gov.md*), as well as on website of the Public Service Agency (*asp.gov.md*). PIU has further forwarded electronically the ESMF Summary to the relevant agencies, public authorities, NGOs and to other stakeholders for consideration and receiving of comments. The final version of the Environmental and Social Management Framework approved by World Bank is to be posted on World Bank's website for its disclosure as well as on website of the Project Implementation Unit (Cadastre Department) in Moldova.

1. Project Description

1.1 Background of the Project

The Government of Moldova is preparing a Land Registration, Valuation and Local Taxation Project to be financed by the World Bank.

As other former Soviet republics, Moldova conducted a land reform which included the transfer of land from state to private ownership, followed by allocation of individual titles to land and property (or real estate), and finally, registration of those individual private rights. In 1998-1999 a real estate registry was established. Since 1994, the Agency for Land Relations and Cadastre (ALRC) has been responsible for implementation of state land policy and the real estate register. ALRC hosts several technical institutions and state-owned enterprises.

State Enterprise Cadastre (SEC) is responsible for the management of the cadastre, land registry and valuation. SEC operates 39 self-financed branch offices, but it depends on the state budget for large investment projects, such as systematic registration. The reorganization of public sector institutions that commenced in Moldova in 2017 included the merger of State Enterprise Cadastre (SEC) with several other registries and agencies in Public Service Agency (PSA); SEC is now established as a department of PSA (Cadastre Department). The PSA thus becomes the implementing agency for the Project.

The Agency of Land Relations and Cadastre (ALRC) and its three enterprises (SOEs) INGEOCAD (mapping), IPOT (public land delineation), Soil Institute (soil quality and classification) and is also expected to be reorganized.

About 85 percent (4.7 million) properties in Moldova (of total estimated 5.5 million) were registered during the First Cadastre Project (1998-2007), including 4.2 million through the systematic process, and 0.5 million through the sporadic procedure. Today, there are an estimated 580,600 unregistered properties in some 290 localities throughout the country¹. The First Cadastre Project was primarily concerned with private land registration and enhancing land administration. The key constraint to completing the first registration of all properties in Moldova since the completion of the First Cadastre Project has been the lack of financing. Completing the register for the whole of Moldova will increase the information available to users of the cadastre, support the land market and enable completion of a nationwide property valuation.

The Moldova's public lands account for 45 percent of the country's total surface area. About half of these public lands (52 percent) are state-owned and the rest fall under LPA. More than 60 percent of state-owned lands are not demarcated or registered. Among LPA-owned public lands, only 15 percent are registered, of which 80 percent are demarcated.

The Project will build on and/or be complementary to the ongoing Government and the World Bank joint work on the Tax Administration System reform, Assets Registration, Financial Accounting and Reporting reform, State Owned Enterprise reform, Tax Legislation revision and Modernization of Government Services (eGov).

¹ World Bank, May 2, 2016. Republic of Moldova Village Development Scoping Study. Land Sector Note.

The state budget finances the delimitation of the state-owned lands, and local authorities finance locally owned land delimitation. The Public Property Agency under the Ministry of Economy maintains an inventory of state-owned land and property, but does not interact directly with the SEC and the property register. Completing the register of state/LPA land for Moldova nationally will increase clarity over whether land is in public or private ownership, provide greater transparency and provide opportunities for more efficient use of assets by municipalities and the state.

Project support to the SEC (or its new equivalent) is intended to facilitate the completion of the register of both private and public land in Moldova.

1.2 Project objective

Moldova LRVLT project's objective is to improve the quality of the land administration and property valuation systems, and to enhance transparency of the property taxation system.

1.3 Project components and activities

While the Project is primarily focused on land registration and property valuation it will include a number of other activities that come under the umbrella of land administration. The Project consists of four components, with a total budget of USD 35 million.

1.3.1 Component A: First Property Registration

This component will support the first registration of public and private land in Moldova and strengthen the data quality for records already in the land register. It will also involve public awareness campaigns to encourage citizens to provide information, ensure they understand the changes being made, and to maximize their involvement in the public display exercises. The component consists of three sub-components, which are described below.

A.1 Completion of Systematic First Registration of Private Land: This sub-component involves first registration of private land. Although, the exact numbers will not be known until the registration activities take place, approximately 85% of private land has been registered and this activity will therefore involve registration of the remaining 15%, which represents around 800,000 parcels.

Cadastru (formerly the State Enterprise Cadastre - SEC) has defined procedures for systematic delineation, survey adjudication and registration, but the current procedures will be developed further, using a new data capture methodology based upon national orthophotography. New Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for digital data capture will be developed, and then required changes to the regulatory framework will be followed by process documentation and training.

This component will support raising public awareness to help to inform citizens of the changes taking place, the timing of activities relevant to their location, and inform them of the role they

should play in providing information and helping with decisions over land delineation. It will also support setting up a mechanism for reviewing decisions and allowing for appeals.

A.2 Systematic Registration of Public Land: The business process for the systematic registration of public land follows the same general set of activities as the systematic registration of private land, but with some different sets of source and preliminary data.

Public land, both state and LPA owned, represents approximately 45% of the land in Moldova. This is divided into around 25% State owned and 75% LPA owned. Only 6% is currently registered so the remaining 84%, representing approximately 350,00 parcels, will be delineated during this Project.

A.3 Data Quality Improvement: The quality of the data in the cadastre is very mixed, and over large areas of agricultural land it is very poor, reflecting the problems encountered by previous projects that implemented systematic first registration.

The Project will be financing data quality correction through hiring and training consultants who will help update the database.

1.3.2 Component B: Valuation and Taxation

This component will support extending the system of mass valuation to incorporate those properties not currently included and to carry out a revaluation of the properties that are already in the mass valuation system but have not been revalued since 2008. The component consists of four sub-components, which are discussed below.

B.1 Initial Mass Valuations: This sub-component will develop valuation models for the types of properties not currently included in the mass valuation system. These are residential properties in rural areas, agricultural land, special purpose properties such as utility networks, and property in public ownership, including that let to commercial interests. Once the assessments of individual properties have been produced it will be necessary to put the results and the methods used in compiling them on public display and to determine appeals against assessments.

There are estimated to be 900,000 residential properties in rural areas, 3,830,000 agricultural properties, and 10,000 special purpose properties to be valued.

B.2 Revaluations: This sub-component will develop the revaluation of different categories of properties that have not been revalued since 2005 (residential properties), 2009 (commercial and industrial properties) and 2011 (agricultural land with structures). Overall, the component will finance the revaluation of an estimated 660,000 residential properties, 145,000 commercial and industrial properties, and 55,000 garages through mass valuation methods. It is planned for there to be two revaluations of the commercial and industrial properties during the project.

B.3 Policy, Infrastructure and Appeals: The sub-component will finance a tax policy review, improvement of valuation infrastructure, and establishment of an independent appeals system for people to appeal against property valuation.

This sub-component also provides for the development of national standards for valuation and the measurement of land and property, codes of professional practice and ethical standards for valuers, and standards for education and training.

1.3.3 Component C: Land Administration System Strengthening

The component will support the development of the Land Sector in a co-coordinated way.

C.1 Land Sector Policy Development and Sustainability: This sub-component addresses the goals and objectives of the Land Sector in Moldova, its contribution to overall government policy, and to the economic and social development of the nation.

A number of legal ambiguities will need to be addressed, and resolved. This component will support a review of the numbers of staff available in the Land Sector, and their current skills and skill levels. A training needs assessment (TNA) will then be based upon the gap between the current status and the foreseen future needs (as reported in the Land Sector review).

C.2 ICT System Strengthening: This sub-component will support a number of ICT measures needed to improve the efficiency of the cadastre and land register, and to support the development of new services. The Project will add a number of modules to the current system that will improve operational efficiency and support data collection and systematic registration.

This sub-component will also support the initial development of a Utility Cadastre. The sub-component will also finance the procurement of IT hardware and software for activities across all project components like registration and valuation.

C.3 Support to the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI): This sub-component will support existing work to develop the Moldovan NSDI. Specifically, this sub-component will finance: a Business Plan for NSDI, expansion of the current pilot project, specific datasets (Geographical Names, Protected Sites/Areas, Soil dataset, Statistical Units), integration with INSPIRE European geoportal, capacity building, standards and CORS network support.

1.3.4 Component D: Capacity Building and Project Management

This component will support capacity building at stakeholder agencies and institutions to ensure the smooth implementation of project activities and support project sustainability, as well as provide support for project implementation. The component consists of three sub-components.

D.1 Training and Capacity Building: The objective of this sub-component is to build the capacity of LPAs, Cadstru and other stakeholder agencies to ensure efficient project implementation and sustainability of project interventions..

D.2 Customer Orientation and Servicing: The objective of this sub-component is to improve Cadastru's client orientation and servicing. Customer surveys will be conducted periodically (three customer surveys will be conducted throughout the life of the Project) and results will be used to guide further improvement of services.

D.3 Project Management: The objective of this sub-component is to ensure efficient implementation of the Project. A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established in the Public Service Agency and financed under this sub-component. This sub-component will also support technical assistance for project implementation not provided through other sub-components, on a need basis.

1.4 Project location

The Project supports the development of national level systems for national coverage. The project supported investments would target central and regional government offices covering the whole country and providing services countrywide.

The registration of private land, estimated 560,000 land plots will take place in approximately 290 rural locations scattered around the country. As for public land delineation and registration it will involve approximately 270,000 land plots in 850, so called, territorial administrative units (locations). Property valuation will involve properties in all 900 locations, in all 32 districts (raions) in Moldova. Transnistria territories will not be covered by the Project.

1.5 Implementation arrangements

Reorganization of public sector institutions that commenced in 2017 is still ongoing. The merger of State Enterprise Cadastre (SEC) with several other registries and agencies in Public Service Agency (PSA) has been completed and SEC is now established as a department of PSA (Cadastre Department)². The PSA thus becomes the implementing agency for the Project.

The Agency of Land Relations and Cadastre (ALRC) and its three enterprises (SOEs) INGEOCAD (mapping), IPOT (public land delineation), Soil Institute (soil quality and classification) also is expected to be reorganized and a proposal for their reorganization has been prepared. This organizational reform of the key Project stakeholders' institutions remains a major challenge for designing project implementation arrangements.

PSA will take a responsibility to coordinate with the stakeholder institutions during Project implementation and will establish thematic working groups to ensure inter-agency cooperation on activities related to delineation, valuation, National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI), and e-Gov. SOEs that are data holders will be providing the data to PSA for the Project, while the Project would finance the costs of data preparation and processing (for instance, scanning the maps needed for public land delineation). As for the ALRC or its successor, they will be the beneficiary of project support to strengthening the land sector policy.

² <http://asp.gov.md/en/agentia/structura>

2. Baseline Data and Information

2.1 Background data and information

Moldova has a surface area of 33,850 square kilometers and is located in the south-eastern Europe, between Ukraine and Romania. The surface area is roughly divided in 91% rural and 9% urban. Agricultural land use covers about 75% of Moldova's total land area. It is estimated that 73% of agricultural land is arable, and only 12% of it is under permanent cultivation. Forests cover about 12% of total land area.

Moldova is divided to 32 districts (raioane, singular raion), 3 municipalities, and 2 autonomous regions (Gagauzia and Transnistria). The status of Transnistria is disputed and the region is not controlled by the central government. There are 1,682 localities; 982 localities have their own Local Public Authorities (LPAs), five of which have municipality status, 66 have city status, and 916 are villages with commune status. The remaining 699 villages are too small to have an independent administration, and belong to either cities (41) or communes (659). LPAs work on the basis of the autonomy principle and decentralization of local public services. Local autonomy is exercised through elected local councils and mayors. There are also councils and presidents at the district level. The Territorial Office of the State Chancellery is responsible for the administrative control of the LPAs.



The country has a population of 2,8 million people and its number decreased since 2004 by 18% (in 2004 according to the Population Census the number of population was 3,4 million people). The population is 53% rural and 47% urban. Moldova is a multi-ethnic state.

Moldova is classified as a lower middle income country with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita of US\$1,833 (Atlas method, current US\$, 2015).

The Land Code was approved in 1992. The legal framework recognizes land ownership for public property held by the state, public property held by LPAs, and private property. There is an estimated 5.7 million properties in Moldova divided into agricultural (70%), residential (27%), and other uses (3%). About 97% of the total number of properties in the real estate

registry is registered after private owners. The surface area covered by these properties is about 55% of Moldova's territory.

Between 1997-2007 the Government of Republic of Moldova with the assistance of World Bank and international donors, have implemented in Republic of Moldova the Project for creation of the property rights registration system. During the First Cadastre Project about 85% of all properties in the country (5.5 million) or 4.7 million real properties were registered, including 4.2 million through the mass procedure and 0,5 million through the selective procedure.

The First Cadastre Project has taken on the registration of all agricultural parcels in cadastre. Privatization of agricultural lands was completed successfully with the implementation of the National "Land" Program during 1998–2000, including the issuance by private and public entities of almost 2.8 million ownership titles. Simple procedures for mass registration of agricultural lands were developed under the Project and USAID Program, allowing for the registration within a relatively short period of time (1999–2001) of over 2,8 million titles. USAID-funded Program came in with financial assistance for the registration of such agricultural plots, thereby saving the public budget about 18 million MDL.

The First Cadastre Project also strongly boosted the privatization of household plots and gardens. During 1998-2007 cadastral surveys were performed in about 900 communities (in total there are 1550 communities) and approximately 1.1 million titles for such properties were issued.

2.2 Overview of the status of the country's environment

The majority of the country's territory is covered by the eastern part of an integral relief unit, the Moldovan Plateau, which extends from the Bucovina Piedmont and the Moldovan Sub-Carpathians in the West to the Nistru River in the East. The South-Western regions of the Podolian Plateau penetrate the left side of the Nistru. Besides the plateau relief, these major units also cover hill and valley reliefs. The climate is temperate-continental.

The Republic of Moldova has modest water reserves. The rivers are part of the Black Sea Basin. The small rivers prevail. The biggest rivers are: Nistru, Prut, Raut, Bic, Botna, Ialpug. A few natural lakes are found in the territory of the country. The majority of them are the lakes from the river meadows of the Prut and Nistru, which are called meadow lakes and river-lagoon lakes. The number of anthropic lakes is large (over 3000).

The flora, fauna and soils have a zonal distribution on the territory of the country depending on the climate and are divided into levels based on the relief. Two vegetation zones are distinguished in the Republic of Moldova: steppe and forest-steppe.

According to the Land Cadastre (*Cadastrul Funciar al Republicii Moldova*), on 01 January 2017, the total area of the land found in the Republic of Moldova is accounted for 3384.6 thousand ha, including 2499.6 thousand ha (73.9%) of agricultural lands.

Land degradation is a significant threat to the country's land resources. About 2 million ha of agricultural lands are situated on slopes with a variety of degrees of inclination, making them vulnerable to degradation.

The *forestry resources* of the Republic of Moldova are important strategic natural resources. In

2016 the area of forestry lands accounted for about 465252 ha or 13.8% of the total land fund, a value close to that which ensures the ecological balance maintenance – 15%.

To keep the biota resources at a level which would be favorable for the ecologic balance in the ecosystems populated by these organisms, the forest-covered areas, the steppe sectors, meadow and swamp areas, and the share of the state protected natural areas all need to increase from 4.65% up to 5.50% of the country's territory, which is still lower than the average from Central and Eastern Europe (9%), and Western Europe (15%) (Europe's Environment: The Third Assessment, 2003).

2.3 Lands with the special regime of protection and use

Protected Areas. According to the *Law #1538 on the state-protected areas fund* (1998), protected objects and complexes can be of international, national and local importance. The mode of assigning these levels of importance is also established by other normative acts on the protected areas fund as well as by the international conventions in the field.

At present, the National Fund of Protected Areas (PAs) consists of the following categories of objects and complexes:

- ▶ delimited according to the classification of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) - *scientific reserves, national parks, nature monuments, nature reserves, landscape reserves, resource reserves, areas of multifunctional management*;
- ▶ not related to the classification of the IUCN - *dendrological gardens, monuments of landscape architecture and zoological gardens*;
- ▶ established by other international regulations - *biosphere reserves* (UNESCO Program) and *wetlands of international importance* (Ramsar Convention).

Objects and complexes within the PAs fund are public property, except for private lands, taken under the state protection, remaining the property of private landowners.

After adoption of the *Law #1538 on the state-protected areas fund* (1998), the public landowners, as well as local public administration authorities, were obliged to make proposals at an interval of 3-5 years, starting with 2000, in order to take under the state protection the most valuable and representative ecosystems, biotopes and nature monuments of national and local importance. Regrettably, this process has not occurred, so the respective law practically has not been amended.

Withdrawal of land from the protected areas fund is strictly prohibited, except for the cases when they lose their value because of natural disasters or catastrophes, and when they cannot be restored. In these cases, the withdrawal of land from the protected areas fund is carried out on the proposal of the central environmental authority and the Academy of Sciences of Moldova, based on a Parliament Act. The secular trees, in case of drying, are withdrawn from the protection regime with the approval of the central environmental authority.

At present, the PAs fund does not effectively safeguard its biodiversity, as it is not ecologically representative. Current management of the PAs does not provide full security for particular species or ecosystems as per law (**Table 1**). The PAs are largely fragmented, dispersed, under-represented, with unmarked boundaries, and category of some PAs is not complied with their biodiversity significance.

Table 1. Dimensions of the protection zones for the natural objects and complexes according to Law #1538/1998

PAs land category	Protection zone dimension, m
Scientific reserve, national park, biosphere reserve	100 – 150
Nature monument (geological, hydrological, botanical, others)	500 - 1000
Secular tree, rare plant	30-50
Nature reserve, landscape reserve, resource reserve, area of multifunctional management	700-1000
Dendrological garden, monument of landscape architecture	100-150
Wetland area of international importance	1000 - 1500

Note: The lands in the protection zone remain at the holder's disposal.

After adoption of the Law #1538 in 1998, a multilateral re-evaluation of natural objects and complexes was carried. Initially, this system included 466 PAs, with a total area of 66467.265 ha or 1.96% of the country's territory. As a result of re-evaluation since 1998, it was noted that the territory covered by 470 PAs increased by 128506.89 ha due to including 3 *Wetland Areas* (in 2006) and 1 *National Park* (in 2013), and, at present, it is 194974.155 ha or 5.76% of the country's territory (see details in **Annex A: State-Protected Areas Fund**).

At the same time, following the re-evaluation of PAs, the current floristic and fauna composition of natural objects and complexes was determined and the value elements were highlighted; the boundaries have been defined and digital maps developed for all PAs.

To carry out properly the planned activities under the Project, it is necessary to take into consideration the following aspects:

- i) the purpose of the PA category;
- ii) the process of including the PA into a management category, regulated by the law;
- iii) criteria, that should be used to include the PA in a management category.

Forest and Hunting Fund. Under the conditions of the Republic of Moldova, forests have exclusively the environmental protection function, being the most important factor in maintaining the ecological balance, protection of land and water resources, improvement of the local landscape, aspect and microclimate of the localities.

Currently, the national forest fund accounts for 12.7% of the country's territory (**Table 2**). Most of land covered by forests (87.2%) is the state property, the rest being held by LPAs/mayoralities (12.2%), and only 0.6% by private owners. Although, it has a relatively insignificant participation in the forest fund, the private property is steadily increasing.

Table 2. The structure of the national forest fund according to the Land Cadaster

Landowners	Total area, ha / Share, %	Forest area, ha / Share, %
State Public Property	362000 / 86.4	326400 / 87.2
Public Property of Administrative Territorial Units	54500 / 13.0	45700 / 12.2
Private Property	2600 / 0.6	2400 / 0.6
TOTAL	419100 / 100	374500 / 100

Green Spaces. An important category of natural areas is represented by *green spaces*, used in the public interest, which are the exclusive object of public property and cannot be privatized or leased.

The green spaces, regardless of their belonging and destination, contribute to improving the quality of environment, maintaining the ecological balance and the local genofund, enriching the ornamental plants, preserving and protecting precious natural objects, and harmonizing artificial and natural landscapes, in order to achieve an environment favorable to the development of human activities.

The importance of green spaces is conditioned by the following functions: i) improving the quality of environment by reducing pollutants and enriching atmosphere with oxygen; ii) conservation of water resources, combating soil erosion and landslides; iii) noise reduction; iv) positive influence on people's physical and mental health; v) harmonizing artificial and natural landscapes; vi) improvement of the aesthetic and architectural aspect of localities; and vii) establishing the appropriate framework for practicing sports, tourism and other recreational activities.

Although, the *Law on Green Spaces of Urban and Rural Localities* was adopted in 1999, which establishes that the maintenance of the Green Spaces Cadaster is carried out by the local public administration authorities, based on arrangements, inventories and research, according to a unique system, and it is coordinated with the territorial bodies of the central environment authority, the boundaries of the public green areas (parks), except for Chisinau municipality, have not been delineated in the legal field up to present.

Water protection areas and buffer strips. Another category of lands with major environmental importance are *water protection zones and strips along water bodies*, and for sustainable management of them, it is necessary to carry out the activities on recording data on hydrographic network, water resources, water capture, hydro-technical heritage, including identification, delimitation, classification and status of water bodies, protection zones and strips, and protected areas located at these lands.

According to the Law #272, the State Water Cadastre is held by the central environmental authority through the administrative water management authority ("Apele Moldovei" Agency). The Cadastre contains data on the hydrographic network, including the identification, delimitation, classification and status of water bodies, hydrotechnical constructions and installations, protection areas and strips, sanitary and protected zones located in these areas as well as data on water extraction and discharges. The structure and contents of the State Water Cadastre are established in the *Regulation approved by Government Decision #763 from 23.09.2013*.

In the context of the Water Law #272, partially approximated to the EU water framework directives, it should be noted, the needs to delimit water bodies with their protection areas; water bodies with sanitary zones, in accordance with the *Law #440/1995 on Protection zones and strips of rivers and water basins* and *Regulation on sanitary zones of water intakes*, approved by Government Decision #949/2013.

These regulations establishes the water protection areas of water bodies, such as the dimensions of riparian water protection strips and the width of forest protection strips of the riverbank (**Table 3**). This Law provides for restrictions and conditions for observance of water protection regime. Thus, the land located in water protection areas, with the exception of protection strips and wetlands can be planted with any agricultural crop, including with perennial plantations. In the

water protection areas, it is prohibited to carry out the following activities: construction, placement and exploitation of petroleum products warehouses and petrochemical enterprises of national interest, fuel stations, boiler houses, technical service stations and wash facilities for equipment and transport means; construction of sewage collectors and waste water treatment plant, without having the environmental approval issued according to the Law #86/2014 on Environmental Impact Assessment or, as the case may be, the approval of the State Ecological Expertise, issued according to the Law #851/1996 on Ecological Expertise. It is prohibited within the boundaries of riparian water protection strips to till the land, to graze and organize summer camps for cattle, to arrange camping grounds and stationary tent camps. The land of riparian water protection strips is used for creation of forest strips and hayfield, and restoration of spawning sites in floodplain meadows and rivers delta. Only hydrotechnical protection and bank-building constructions can be built inside these strips, and places can be arranged for fish passage (dams, supporting walls, locks, etc.), temporary constructions and installations for breeding and catching fish and water animals.

Table 3. Dimensions of protection zones and buffer strips according to the Law #440/1995

Water bodies	Protection zone, m	Buffer strip, m
Smal streams (brooks, rivulets) - up to 10 km length	> 15	> 20
Small rivers - from 10 to 100 km length	> 500	
Medium rivers - from 100 to 200 km		> 50
Rivers longer than 200 km	> 1000	> 100
Lakes, reservoirs and ponds	> 500	According to the Art. 7(2) of the Law #440/1995



Typical valley landscape of a small river (Northern Moldova)

3. Risks and Impacts

3.1 Major environmental concerns related to project activities

In the current conditions, the major environmental issues can be considered:

- failure to adjust the borders of the natural ecosystems, the protected ones and aligning them to the legal framework, following the scientific researches and evaluations carried out;
- inappropriate use of ecological requirements and legal provisions on natural resources, protected ecosystems and non-observance of their protection regime;
- fragmentation of vegetation sectors, excessive exploitation and construction of legal and unauthorized objects, which led to reduction of surfaces, soil degradation and intensification of erosion and landslides phenomena, disappearance of natural and protected ecosystems;
- partial delimitation of the protection areas of protected ecosystems, protection areas and riparian strips of water bodies, which led to their degradation; destruction of forest strips for protection of agricultural fields and water bodies, deforestation of vegetation along the river bank, which conditioned the intensification of watering process, evaporation of water and reducing the ecological capacity of water bodies and maintaining the wide diversity of aquatic fauna;
- lack of keeping records of cadastres for natural and protected ecosystems, local green areas by local public authorities, according to the environmental legislation mentioned above;
- illegal cuts, poaching and unreasonable use of hunting resources that led to reducing the woodland;
- soil and water pollution by waste disposal in unauthorized places, in forest areas to protect agricultural fields, rivers and water basins, in ravines and degraded lands;
- landowners have no knowledge on the legal framework for managing natural resources, as well as limited access to environmental information, and lack of ecological education.

3.2 Project potential environmental risks and impacts

Systematic registration brings *benefits* both the State (the Government, the LPA) and the population.

The Project shall cover rural areas where the economic and financial situation of the population is vulnerable, so it will reduce/exclude the costs for the population. After registering the ownership rights, the citizens will be able to dispose of their properties.

Although, others *social and economic benefits* and more opportunities will be provided by Project, such as:

- improving the level of training and information of landholders on the legal framework

and the way of managing natural resources;

- categorization, zoning and delimitation of objects of public and private interest, of recreation, tourism and education; and protection zones;
- possibility of land consolidation in order to obtain socio-economic benefits, maintenance and preservation of public and protected objects;
- application of efficient technologies for forest management and protection, agricultural systems, protected areas, protection areas and strips, green spaces of urban and rural localities;
- strengthening the capacity of accountability for rational use of natural resources, observance of the environmental norms and requirements established according to the environmental legislation, ensuring environmental protection in the land sector in case of disasters, etc.;
- improving tax system and accumulations in local budgets, used for the socio-economic development of the community and population welfare;
- citizens engagement in the economic activities of the community and reducing the migration level of the population.

The implementation of project activities will ensure also a *positive environmental impact* on:

- ensuring an ecological balance on the territory of the Republic of Moldova;
- sustainable development of the agricultural sector, maintaining, preserving biodiversity and ensuring the sustainable use of natural resources;
- restoring degraded land and increasing soil fertility;
- restoration of protection strips for agricultural structures and water bodies;
- restoration of riparian forest strips for protection of rivers and water basins;
- consolidation of land, reduction of fragmentation and vulnerability of natural and protected ecosystems;
- extending land under protected ecosystems;
- observance of the regime for protection of public interest objects according to the requirements established by the national environmental legislation.

At the same time, the anticipated *environmental risks* are considered as *moderate*, because the proposed project activities (cadastral data registration activities, public awareness and capacity building, small-scale renovation and remodeling works of office spaces), if not properly implemented, can generate possible *environmental negative effects* related to:

- ◀ natural habitat fragmentation
- ◀ ecosystems degradation and biodiversity loss
- ◀ increased pollution of waters and soils
- ◀ degradation of water bodies
- ◀ soil degradation, loss of fertility and productivity
- ◀ illegal use of natural resources
- ◀ limitation of access to natural resources use
- ◀ general health and safety, noise, dust, air and water pollution, construction wastes, and general public safety and awareness issues, during the civil works.

The most common potential negative impacts which may arise from cadastral activities and civil works are summarized in the **Table 4** and **Table 5** below.

Table 4. Potential negative impacts generated by cadastral registration activities (categorization, zoning, delimitation) with regard to lands with the special regime of protection and use

Land category	Potential negative impacts
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduction of protected areas – Natural habitat fragmentation – Ecosystems degradation and biodiversity loss – Violation of protection regime, illegal use of natural resources (incl. logging, hunting, fishing, mining etc.)
Water protection areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increased surface (through runoffs) and underground (through infiltration) water pollution and loss of water resources – Degradation of waterbodies and its ecosystems – Intensification of soil erosion and destruction of water safety infrastructure – Violation of water protection regime, unauthorized water use – Limitation of citizens' access to water resources for domestic and/or agro-industrial needs
Forests and forest areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduction of surfaces and fragmentation of forests and forest areas – Natural habitat fragmentation – Forest ecosystems degradation and biodiversity loss – Intensification of soil erosion and landslides – Increased pollution and loss of water resources – Illegal use of natural resources (incl. logging, hunting) – Limitation of local population to forest resources for non-industrial needs
Green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Reduction of green areas of public interest – Illegal construction of objects incompatible with green spaces – Limitation of access of citizens to green spaces of public interest

Table 5. The most common potential negative impacts from the proposed civil works and their significance

Civil works	Potential negative impacts
Small-scale renovation/rehabilitation of existing office spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Dust and noise – Waste handling and spill response: renovation activities will generate solid and liquid wastes including drywall, machine oil, paints, and solvents. Minor spills of fuel and other materials are likely to occur during the course of rehabilitation activities. Improper handling of on-site wastes and response to spills could result in adverse effects on the local environment. – Asbestos: at this stage it is not known if asbestos has been used in premises to be proposed for rehabilitation, but taking into account its large usage in the past it is possible to find such material used as an insulation material and/or roofing material. 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. – Labor and safety impacts: during civil works and in particular construction of new boilers, installation of solar panels, in the case the workers do not obey necessary safety rules, they might be subject to various accidents. – Health impacts associated with indoor construction activities in the case of the usage of noxious/toxic solvents and glues and of lead-based paints. – Waste waters as the results of inadequate implementation of sanitation facilities. – Pollutant air emissions from the inadequate operation of boilers/heating systems.

While none of proposed project activities will have any direct environmental impacts, some of them, indirectly might generate some impacts during the implementation phases. In particular, the

cadastral activities that are targeted at delimitation and registration of lands can generate some impacts related to protection and use of natural resources, and minor civil works can generate some impacts related to public health and safety, construction wastes and air pollution risks, etc. Considering these factors, it is necessary to conduct preliminary environmental screenings while selecting project interventions. Furthermore, during the screening process it will be possible not only to make a preliminary environmental assessment of activities, but, also to identify possible areas for improving environmental performances of proposed activities by identifying opportunities for sound environmentally and/or socially positive alternatives.

Cumulative impacts are not likely to be an issue of the Project. The environmental concerns in delimitation, categorization and registration activities will mainly focus on compliance of national legislation in force. In spite, the dimensions of areas with the special regime of protection and use have to comply with all established national regulations, cumulatively, all inconsistencies, violations and reductions of existing boundaries could significantly contribute to the reduction of countrywide ecological network, resulting in overall impact on natural resources, public health and country economy. However, taken into consideration that all mitigating measures are complied, these impacts are not expected.

All of identified negative environmental impacts are expected to be typical for cadastral data registration activities and for minor civil works, temporary by nature, at a local scale and site specific, and can be easily and successfully mitigated through application of the good environmental practices, together with relevant mitigation and monitoring measures that are specified in this document (see *Annex E*), and which should be consulted while conducting the EIA studies and preparing the Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) for selected project interventions.

The ESMF is providing the necessary environmental and social conditions, safety measures for workers, guidelines and measures to be taken by the small works contractors to ensure that health, safety and environmental norms are met.

Site-specific EMP Checklists for minor rehabilitation or small-scale civil works will be prepared in accordance with the ESMF provisions aiming to mitigate any environmental impacts. The EMP checklist-type format will cover typical core mitigation approaches to civil works contracts with small, localized impacts. The intention of EMP Checklist is that it would be applicable as guidelines for the small works contractors and constitute an integral part of bidding documents for contractors carrying out small civil works under the Project.

Safety measures for workers dealing with dangerous/hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos containing materials) will include detailed specification of the “building decommissioning method” during preparation of the technical specification, as well as specific Health&Safety equipment to be used. Both the contractors and the waste management company will need to have a valid license to work with this type of wastes.

Therewith, based on the analysis of the real situation in the Republic of Moldova, the *social problems* identified during the implementation of the *Pilot Project* are typical for the vast majority of rural localities in the republic. The most typical of them are as follows:

- ▶ When comparing the graphic information, there are many cases when the owner illegally uses a larger area than the boundaries stated in confirmative documents;
- ▶ A considerable number of holders of titles that did not register ownership rights emigrated or are abroad;
- ▶ Not all land plots outside the locality, for which titles are issued, can be identified by

the local authority. It means, that a person holds a title, but the local authority can not specify its geographic location;

- ▶ At the legislative level, there are no clear rules for resolving the above, as well as other risks. Also, there are no clearly established procedures for correcting errors;
- ▶ The local authority does not hold full information about the owners of land plots, thus it is difficult to identify owners (title holders);
- ▶ There are cases when holders of titles have died and the ownership rights were not registered and the titles were lost. In this cases, the local authority can not issue a title to the name of a dead person and, as the titles were lost the inheritors can not confirm their rights;
- ▶ Many people are skeptic regarding the registration of ownership rights, thinking that it may impose some costs or because of the lack of information. That is why the project activities should be transparent and the information campaign should be comprehensive.

It should be noted, that in the process of project implementation, the agricultural landowners, and protected areas system will not be affected, and land will not be withdrawn or alienated. It is expected, that owners and landusers will comply the existing legal framework in the process of using natural resources. The *Section 3.3* below will discuss social risks and impacts in more detail.

3.3 Potential social risks and impacts

The project activities do not require any relocation or resettlement, since most of the investments consist of the provision of goods and services, as well rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure. Particularly, components on property valuation and taxation, strengthening of land administration systems, and capacity building are expected to have minimal direct social impacts in the context of the World Bank's social safeguards policies (i.e. OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement). However, systematic registration activities to be financed under Component I may pose certain risks as described further in this Section. These risks were identified through a pilot project conducted by the State Enterprise Cadastre - now Department of Cadastre of the Public Service Agency (hereinafter Cadastru) - in 2017 in the municipality of Varatic, as well as a social survey carried out in select 6 regions (Dingeni, Rudi, Sarata, Zaim, Ecaterinovca, Avdarma) of Moldova where systematic registration will take place. The objective of the component on systematic registration is to register public and the remaining unregistered private lands in Moldova. In addition to registering lands that are still unregistered, the Project will include data quality improvement for records already in the cadaster. As described above in *Section 1.3* on Project Description in this ESMF, this component will consist of three following sub-components: (i) systematic registration of private land; (ii) systematic registration of public land; and (iii) data quality improvement.

Description of Social Risks as Identified in Varatic pilot project conducted by Cadastru (without financial support from the World Bank)

Although, systematic registration brings benefits both to the State (the Government, the LPA) and the population, the implementation of the pilot project in Varatic commune identified *several risks*. The most typical of them are as follows:

- 1) *Excess land use*: When comparing the topographic information, there are cases when the owner uses a larger area than the area allocated during land privatization³ and stated in the formal documents.
- 2) *Absentee titleholders*: A considerable number of holders of titles that did not register ownership rights immigrated or are abroad.
- 3) *Unidentified land plots*: Not all land plots outside the locality, for which titles are issued, can be identified by the local authority. It means that a person holds a title, but the local authority can not specify its geographic location.
- 4) *Lack of legal clarity*: At the legislative level, there are no clear rules for resolving the above, as well as other risks. Also, there are no clearly established procedures for correcting errors.
- 5) *Lack of institutional clarity*: The local authority does not hold full information about the owners of land plots, thus in some cases it is difficult to identify owners (title holders).
- 6) *Deceased land owners*: There are cases when holders of titles have died and the ownership rights were not registered and the titles were lost. In this cases the local authority can not issue a title to the name of a dead person and, as the titles were lost the inheritors can not confirm their rights.
- 7) *Lack of public awareness about importance of systematic registration*: Many people are skeptical regarding the registration of ownership rights, thinking that it may impose personal costs.

Description of Social Risks as Identified through Social Survey and Focus Group Discussions

In December 2017 and January 2018, Cadastre Agency carried out a Social Risk Survey in 6 selected communities to further identify risks that may arise as a result of the project, specifically as a result of systematic registration component.

The list of the surveyed communities/target communities

Region	Communities	Date of the field visit
North	district of Ocnița, village of Dîngeni	28 th of December 2018
	district of Sorooca, village of Rudi	29 th of December 2018
Centre	district of Hîncești, village of Sarata Galbenă ⁴	20 th of December 2018
	district of Căușeni, village of Zaim	21 st of December 2018
South	district of Cimișlia, village of Ecaterinovca	26 th of December 2018
	district of Comrat, village of Avdarma	27 th of December 2018

While consultations during preparation in diverse communities illustrated a lack of awareness of the need for the registration of ownership, citizens are generally well informed about the benefits of systematic property registration. Citizens most willing to register their property rights are retirees, who are aware of the need to bequest property. Possible fears include the loss of any illegally acquired land, demolition of unauthorized construction, and the loss of unregistered land by emigrants or deceased relatives. The following have been identified as major risks, particularly in rural areas:

³ During land privatization in Moldova in 1992 (followed by registration of titles from 1998 to 1999) each individual was granted a total 0.1 hectare of land. This allocation included the land adjacent to households and the land cultivated (orchards, vineyards, crop land).

⁴ In the commune of Sărata Galbenă, massive measurements were carried out in 2007, resulting in the issuance of land ownership titles on the land situated around the house and on the gardens.

1. Excess Land Use: Delineation of individual public and private land parcels may highlight the instances of use of excess land area represent in all rural communities in Moldova. These situations might cause tension between private interests (i.e. neighbours) in cases where new boundaries are established as a result of delineation of private land parcels. This may also cause mistrust between private and public interests, although cases where there have been excess use of public lands are anticipated to be much fewer than private vs. private situations. Focus group discussions conducted by the Cadastre agency show that large share of participants would be willing to acquire the excess land they cultivate without formal basis.
2. Absentee owners due to immigration: The citizens' discontentment/disagreement with the demarcation of the land plots performed in the absence of the holder of the ownership title, because of the emigration of landholders. From the gender perspective, the emigration, especially among males, might make the registration process more difficult, as men make up 80% of official land holders. The participants' refusal to involve in the registration process, because of the unawareness and of the fear of losing the land plots. Some people are sceptical regarding the registration of the ownership rights, thinking that it may impose some costs or because of the lack of information.
3. Incomplete or inadequate documentation: (i) Not all land plots outside the locality, for which titles are issued, can be identified by the local authority. It means that a person holds a title, but the local authority can not specify its geographic location; (ii) The local authority does not hold full information about the owners of land plots, thus it is difficult to identify owners (title holders); (iii) There are cases when holders of titles have died and the ownership rights were not registered and the titles were lost; (iv) The death of landholders might cause a number of social risks, including: multiple inheritors, the lack of inheritors and the unauthorized sale of the land plots, without legalising the sale-purchase transaction. If the new owners do not register their ownership right after buying the land, they risk to lose the acquired land plot, because, under the legal regulations, the true landholder is the person specified in the land registers kept at the local level. Given the elderly age of the landholders, the risks associated with their death are more and more common.

Other social risks interrelated to environmental aspects

The potential risk of negative impact on informal users of protected areas has been discussed extensively during project preparation. However, the project does not support delineation of protected areas as such (i.e. Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment determines which territories are deemed as protected areas). Such informal land users usually do not reside in such areas (i.e. they are not squatters), but may be using some of the resources in protected areas (for example, have seasonal small constructions to facilitate plant/wood/berry picking, etc.). Usually, these activities do not represent the main source of income for these informal users. The World Bank's *OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement* covers impacts resulting from the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on livelihoods of displaced persons. Given the scope of the project (i.e. demarcation of private and public land parcels), and the fact that project activities do not require or cause any physical or economic displacement, *OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement* is not applicable to the Project. However, the project preparation still assessed this risk given that the current database of Nature Protected Areas, under the management of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, will be reconciled with the most up to date cadastral maps sometime during or after project implementation. *Section 4* of this ESMF discuss relevant legal and institutional frameworks governing protected areas in Moldova.

3.4 Recommended specific mitigation measures to be applied

3.4.1 Organizational measures

Before starting the project activities, it is necessary to inform the central and local environmental authorities; local public authorities of both levels; owners and landowners; communities by posting in mass-media and/or on publicly accessible web-based platforms about the activities to be carried out (including on the site). In addition, it is necessary to consult the existing legal framework and to align the activities with the environmental and social legal framework in force. All activities must be carried out in a safe and responsible way to minimize the impact on communities, population and environment.

3.4.2 Protection of land resources

The categorization, zoning, delimitation and registration of land areas and their rights shall be carried out in strictly compliance with the legal provisions of the regulations mentioned below in *Section 4*.

Land resources as a vital area for agricultural production, and as area of location for all objects of human activity are protected by the state. It is also necessary to know, that the environmental protection of land resources is a priority for other forms of human activity.



Inadequate land management due to "vertical" parcels on the slope (Hincesti Raion, Central Moldova)

Land boundaries should be clearly delimited, and land should be managed/administered in strict compliance with approved destination. According to the Land Code, land protection is carried out based on complex qualification of agricultural land as complex natural formations (ecosystems), taking into account their regional particularities, and their use in order to: i) prevent degradation and destruction of soil/land, other unfavourable consequences of economic activity; (ii) improve and restore the land subject to degradation or destruction; iii) create a mechanism to record and control the ecological state of lands, and ensure ecological norms of optimal land use by holders.

3.4.3 Protected Areas

In the process of project implementation, it is necessary to take into account that the land withdrawal from the PAs fund is strictly prohibited, except for the cases when they lose their value due to natural disasters or catastrophes and when they cannot be restored. In such cases, the withdrawal of land from the PAs fund shall be made on the proposal of the central environmental authority and the Academy of Sciences of Moldova, based on a Parliament Act; and secular trees (in case of drying) are withdrawn from the protection regime with the approval of the central environmental authority.

At the same time, it should be taken into consideration:

- ▶ evaluations and results of the scientific researches carried out by the scientific institutions, with the proposals/recommendations presented in the reports, developed and submitted to the central environmental authority;
- ▶ re-evaluation, delimitation and cadastral recording of the most valuable and representative ecosystems, biotopes and monuments of national and local importance;
- ▶ amending and completing the Law #1538/1998 on State-Protected Areas;
- ▶ updating, delimitation and cadastral registration of protected natural objects and complexes and aligning them with the categories of the IUCN.

In order to reduce the anthropogenic impact on objects and complexes within the PAs fund, it is necessary to establish on the territory adjacent to them, in accordance with the mentioned Law #1538/1998, a protection zone to carry out traditional economic activities that do not lead to essential changes in the evolution of natural processes.

3.4.4 Protection of the forest fund

In the process of project implementation, it is necessary to carry out the updating of inventory of the forest fund areas; categorization, delimitation and registration of forestry vegetation from the forest fund and outside the forest fund:

- i) forest protection strips located on agricultural land;
- ii) forest protection strips and plantations of trees and shrubs lying along the infrastructure/communication means and on the land of aquatic fund;
- iii) botanical, arboretum and zoological gardens, green spaces of the urban and rural localities.

All these vegetation categories are of public and social interest, with functionality of environmental and public health protection. In addition, it is necessary not to allow the reduction

and fragmentation of the forest fund areas and reduction of areas outside the forest fund covered with forest vegetation, except in cases of natural calamities, accidents and technogenic damage).

It is necessary to undertake measures for forest extension and consolidation (*Law #1041/2000 on afforestation of degraded land*), and to ensure the integrity and sustainable development of the forest fund. A special attention should be paid to content of the *Forestry Arrangement*, which includes:

- a) delimitation of boundaries and internal organization of the territories of enterprises, institutions and organizations, which use land of the forest fund;
- b) execution of topographical and geodetic works and special mapping of forest areas;
- c) inventory of the forest fund by determining composition and age of trees, their state, qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the forest resources;
- d) argumentation of dividing forests by functional groups and categories, submission of proposals for changing functional groups or categories of forests.

3.4.5 Protection of aquatic resources

During the process of project implementation, it is necessary to identify water bodies, to which are applicable the environmental quality requirements or which need protection to support certain activities in these areas, with reference to the Government Decision #890/2013 on approval of the *Regulation on environmental quality requirements for surface waters*. Identification of waters that are or could be affected by pollution from agricultural activities and designation of land areas leaking in the respective waters as vulnerable zones, observing the rules for use of plant protection products and fertilizers in vulnerable zones.

It is also necessary to delimit areas and protection strips of waters and water basins, observing their dimensions, established by the *Law #440/1995 on Protection zones and strips of rivers and water basins*, as well as carrying out certain activities and use of land in these areas.

From social aspect, it is necessary to delimit the perimeters of the sanitary protection areas of water intakes, in compliance with the sanitary requirements on the activities that can be undertaken on the territory of sanitary protection areas of water intakes, in accordance with the Regulation approved by the Government Decision #949/2013.

4. Policy and Regulatory Framework

4.1 National environmental management regulatory framework

The national legal basis for environmental protection is fairly comprehensive. It includes a set of environmental laws and regulations⁵, and there is a general opinion that this existing body of laws, governmental and ministerial decrees, official rules and standards are a sufficient base for effectively addressing the country's environmental issues. Nevertheless, being under the European choice, Moldova is continuously improving legal frameworks toward approximation with European legislation.

4.1.1 Environmental legal framework

This section briefly specifies the laws relevant to environmental management of sub-projects to be supported by the LRVLT (see descriptions of laws in *Annex B*):

- *Law #1515 on Environmental Protection (1993)* establishes the basic legal framework for drafting special normative acts and instructions in particular issues of environmental protection.
- *Land Code #828 (1991)* establishes the relations and rights of land ownership and the basic framework of land use.
- *Forest Code #887 (1996)* represents the forest legislation that aims to regulate the sustainable management of the forest fund through the rational use, regeneration, protection of forests, keeping, conservation and improving forest biological diversity, providing forestry resources to the current and future needs of society based on their multifunctionality.
- *Law #1041 on Improvement of Degraded Lands by Afforestation (2000)*. In accordance with the Law, these lands, regardless of property type, can be ameliorated by afforestation works to protect soil, restore water balances and to improve environmental conditions.
- *Law #591 on Green Spaces of the Urban and Rural Localities (1999)* regulates relations in the field of development and protection of green spaces in urban and rural localities in order to ensure the right of each individual to a healthy and aesthetic environment.
- *Law #272 on Waters (2011)*, partially harmonized with EU directives in the field of water policy, establishes the legal framework necessary for the water management, protection and use.
- *Law #440 on Protection zones and strips of rivers and water basins (1995)* establishes the rules for creation of water protection zones and strips along rivers and water basins, the regime of their use and protection.
- *Law #1538 on the State-Protected Areas Fund (1998)* establishes the legal bases for the creation and functioning of the state-protected natural areas fund.
- *Law #94 on the Ecological Network (2007)* establishes a legal framework for creation and maintenance of the National Ecological Network as an integral part of Pan-European Ecological Network.
- *Law #29 on Delimitation of Public Property (2018)* regulates the legal regime applied to lands of public property.

⁵ Reference: Registrul de Stat al Actelor Juridice (State Register of Legal Acts) - <http://lex.justice.md/>

- *Law #851 on Ecological Expertise and Environment Impact Assessment (1996)* determines goals, objectives and principles of State Ecological Expertise (SEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), as well as basics of both procedures.
- *Law #86 on Environmental Impact Assessment (2014)* establishes the goal of preparing documentation on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), its procedure, coordination and approval, and includes the *List of objects* and types of activities for which an EIA is compulsory prior to their design.

4.1.2 International conventions, ratified by Republic of Moldova

Republic of Moldova is a party to about 26 international environmental conventions. Among them are the following treaties, which directly or indirectly are related to the proposed project activities:

- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991), ratified in 1993
- Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern, 1979), 1993
- Convention on the Protection of Trans boundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Helsinki, 1992), 1993
- Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), 1993
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially Waterflow Habitat (Ramsar, 1971), 1999
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making Process and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998), 1999
- European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000), 2001.

4.1.3 Environmental Impact Assessment procedure

In Moldova, the EIA procedure is established by the *Law #86 on Environmental Impact Assessment (2014)*. EIA procedures are applicable to projects that are complex and potentially dangerous (to the environment) and which could lead to significant impact; it aims to prevent and mitigate the project's impact even at the design stage. The EIA should be conducted at an early stage of the project in case new construction, upgrading, reconstruction, modernization, production profile changes, conservation or liquidation of existing enterprises, or new development planning, is expected to be implemented.

Project environmental screening. Following national environmental approval procedures, all projects may be conventionally divided into three main categories:

First category - projects which may have a significant impact on the environment. They require a full EIA before the design stage and can be further developed (detailed engineering design) with a positive approval (Environmental Agreement) of the EIA findings by the State Ecological Expertise (SEE)⁶. The projects in this category mainly correspond to World Bank Category A projects as well as partly to Category B projects, e.g., electrical transmission, nature protection projects, some watershed projects (e.g., protection strips along rivers and water bodies), some rural water supply projects (for grouped water intakes with one thousand m³/day and more for underground water intake and 10 thousand m³ per day for surface water intake), etc.

⁶ According to *Instruction #188 on Order of Organization and Conducting of the State Ecological Expertise (2002)*, the State Ecological Expertise (SEE) is applied for any new construction, its modernization and upgrading.

Second category - projects not listed in “First category” projects, which may have less significant impact on the environment. They require ecological substantiation of project activities. Such substantiation should be described in a special *Environmental Chapter* of the project design documentation, which has to contain information on potentially affected environment as well as outline the main potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures. The Environmental Chapter has to be included in the project design documentation and, respectively, be passed through the State Ecological Expertise before project implementation. This category mainly corresponds to World Bank Category B projects. Based on the proposed project activities, it is clear that no sub-projects under the LRVLTP would fall under this category.

Third category - projects which are expected to have minor impact on the environment and therefore do not need to be passed through the formal procedures of EIA and SEE. This Category fully corresponds to WB Category C projects. It is expected, that all of the LRVLTP sub-projects which would support only office work, data processing and modeling activities, public awareness and capacity building will fall under this *Third category*.

Brief analysis of the proposed project activities show most of them would be of Category III per national EA legislation.

EIA review and approval process. According to the *Law #86 on EIA (2014)*, documentation for the projects that may adversely affect environment is subject to examination by the Ministry of Environment. The main goal of this examination is to determine whether the project documentation complies with environmental protection requirements and to check whether all environmental standards/principles are adhered, and the environmental protection measures are addressed. An EIA should be conducted prior to making decisions on planned economic activity, and is compulsory for project and planning documentation with regard to planned economic objectives and activities that affect or may affect environmental conditions and/or envisage use of natural resources, regardless of destination, placement, type of ownership and subordination of these objectives, the amount of capital investments, source of funding and method of execution of construction works.

The decision (*Environmental Agreement*) of the state examination is the basis for further approval or refusal of the project design documentation. The purpose of the EIA is to identify the impact that these projects may have on the environment and to provide solutions to mitigate any significant effects that could occur as a result of project implementation. All EIA conclusions, including list of mitigation measures and environmental management plan should be outlined in the special chapter on “Environmental Protection” of the Detail Design Document.

According to the Law, the central environmental authority is compelled to inform the public about the results of the State Ecological Expertise on the EIA. This must be done no more than 10 days after a positive or negative decision is made on EIA documentation.

Above procedure mainly corresponds to a full EIA required by the World Bank for Category A projects. Nevertheless, the actual Project will not finance any Category A sub-projects.

EIA disclosure and consultation. Public consultations for the projects which require a full EIA are compulsory at the initial stage of the project before preparing the EIA (at the *scoping stage*) and at a later stage, when the Statement on EIA is disclosed to the public prior to reviewing the final (updated) documentation by the state environmental authority; the existing national public consultation procedure for “First category” fully complies with the Bank’s required procedures

for Category A projects. For projects not listed in the Law, public consultation is not compulsory, thus the procedure is not consistent with World Bank requirements for Category B projects. In such cases the ESMF requires to follow WB rules and for all category B projects necessary EA disclosure and public consultations.

Based on the results of the EIA documentation and public consultations, the responsible environmental authorities prepare the official decision on the EIA. A positive decision on the EIA documentation serves as official basis to proceed with further project design.

Projects that require SEE of design documentation. The all projects which may have a negative impact on the environment, but are not listed in the *Law #86 on EIA* (“Second category”), will require a SEE before construction. The SEE procedures are usually applied after the feasibility and engineering design stages. The project design documentation for these projects – usually linked with construction, reconstruction and enlargement - are to be developed in line with technical documentation.

The sections “Environmental Protection” and “Environmental Protection during Construction” in the project design documentation should be developed only by specialists in this field. Technical solutions, reflected in the technical documentation submitted to SEE have to be sufficiently substantiated in relation to mitigation of impact on the environment.

Projects that not require EIA and SEE of the design documentation. Projects that do not need an EIA study and/or SEE of design documentation normally relate to activities when no (re)construction takes place, e.g., infrastructure repair/maintenance projects, capacity building activities, etc.

Steps in conducting EIA and SEE. For project approval the following steps are to be followed:

Step 1. Applicant presents a project description (location and intention) to relevant local (rayon or municipal) authorities where it is going to be located to get its approval to proceed.

Step 2. Applicant submits the project business plan to the district authority (often, in order to review the business plan, a commission is established, and one member of the Commission should be a representative of environmental authority) to receive its approval. The Commission determines whether an EIA is required. *If the Commission disagrees on approval of the plan*, the applicant may have to provide additional information and/or the commission may request input from other interested parties. *If it is confirmed that no EIA is required* (as per list provided in Law #86 on EIA) the applicant can proceed with the implementation of the project in case he/she received all other needed approval and permits. *If the Commission requires an EIA*, then the applicant shall hire an authorized body to conduct the EIA on his/her behalf.

Step 3. Once the EIA is conducted, the applicant submits it to the central (in the case of Category A and B projects, specified in the Annex to the SEE Regulation) or local environmental authorities (for small-scale projects of Category B – specified in the Annex to the SEE Regulation) for EIA approval. The EIA is submitted to the environmental authorities for their review and comments. Comments may be followed by the: (i) approval, (ii) conditional approval, or (iii) outright rejection of EIA, and hence, the project.

Step 4. Upon approval from environmental authorities and obtaining permits issued by all concerned institutions (the officers of entities visited by applicants to get an approval determine what kind of special permits on maximum admissible discharges of wastewater, maximum admissible emissions to air - both are calculated for each particular case; water use; construction

authorization as well as license on other than water natural resources use should be obtained from specialized institutions), project implementation is allowed to commence.

4.2 Social Legal Framework

In compliance with the legislation, the State shall recognize and guarantee the right to private property. The state shall also guarantee the right of succession of property, protecting the property of Moldovan citizens, foreigners, stateless people, and of international organizations. The Constitution stipulates that no assets legally acquired may be seized. The legal nature of the acquirement of assets is presumed. The *Land Code of the Republic of Moldova* provides that the land owners, regardless of the type of property, are protected by the State. The owner may freely dispose of his/her property. The only restriction refers to agricultural lands. Thus, the ownership over agricultural land and forests may belong to natural persons, citizens of the Republic of Moldova, as well as to legal persons, which social capital does not contain foreign investments⁷. When foreigners or stateless people become owners of agricultural land or forests through lawful succession or by succession according to the will, they shall alienate the land via legal acts between living people to citizens of the Republic of Moldova only⁸.

For public recognition of ownership and of other real rights (the right of usufruct, the right of use, the right of habitation, servitude, the right of building, mortgage) over immovable property, the immovable property and the real rights over them shall be subject to registration in the Register of Immovable Property⁹.

The State shall ensure protection of property via free access to justice. The *Civil Code* and the *Code of Civil Procedure* offer the right and possibility to the owner or to other legal property holder to institute legal proceedings to claim an asset, to cease the disruption of lawful possession, etc.

Besides the courts, the law provides for the possibility to address the disputes via arbitration and mediation. As a rule, to address the disputes the parties make recourse to courts, while arbitration¹⁰ and mediation¹¹, as alternative options for conflict resolution, are less used by the population.

The condominium property is recognized, and there are legal provisions¹² for setting the ways of managing and maintaining this common property. Hence, to manage the common property associations of co-owners shall be established pursuing the goal to maintain, operate, and repair the dwellings that belong to them and of common property within the condominium, having provided the Association members with utilities and other services aimed at representing and protecting their rights. Nonetheless, few associations of co-owners have been established as the owners are not willing to take the responsibility for the maintenance of common property.

Another aspect related to the management of assets within a condominium is that upon privatization only dwellings were transferred under private property¹³ without the areas of

⁷ Article 6(2) of the *Law on Regulatory Price and Sale and Purchase of Land*, #1308 of 25.07.1997.

⁸ Article 6(3) of the *Law on Regulatory Price and Sale and Purchase of Land*, #1308 of 25.07.1997.

⁹ *Law on Cadastre of Immovable Property*, #1543-XIII of 25 February 1998.

¹⁰ *Law on Arbitration*, #23 of 22.02.2008.

¹¹ *Law on Mediation*, #137 of 03.07.2015, Article 182¹ of the Civil Procedure Code.

¹² Chapter IV of the *Law on Condominium in Housing Stock*, #913-XIV of 30.03.2000.

¹³ *Law on Housing Stock Privatization*, #1324 of 10.03.1993.

common use. Although, the Civil Code¹⁴ stipulates that where a building contains dwellings or premises with other destination having different owners, each of them shall hold a forced and perpetual right of divided co-ownership over those parts of the building, which, while being designated for the use of the premises, cannot be used otherwise than jointly, there is no viable mechanism in place for transferring the residential multi-storey buildings in condominium. Most residential multi-storey buildings are recorded in the Register of Immovable Property in the name of the Republic of Moldova, although all apartments are privatized, and the private ownership over dwellings is registered.

The ownership over immovable property may be acquired, as provided for by law, by way of usucaption/adverse possession, transaction, succession, accession, as well as by court judgment or by virtue of an administrative act in cases provided by law¹⁵.

The property may be acquired by way of usucaption/adverse possession¹⁶ (acquisitive prescription) in the following circumstances: the person who possesses the land in good faith for a period of 15 years and the land is not recorded in the Register of Immovable Property. In order to recognize the ownership via usucaption the interested person shall lodge an application to declare the fact of possession and to recognize the ownership by way of usucaption. The property registration shall be carried out based on the irrevocable court judgment¹⁷.

The Land Code has set forth the basis for establishing the private property over the land. The first step towards putting the citizens in possession of land was taken in 1991 by amending Article 82 of the Land Code of the S.S.R. of Moldova. In compliance with that Law, families living in the rural area were put into possession of land surrounding the house depending on the number of family members.

The Land Code, adopted on 25 December 1991 and entered into force as of 01 January 1992, governs the procedure of gratuitous transmission of agricultural land. The Republic of Moldova did not choose the path of returning the land to the former owners, and the Land Code contains explicit provisions to this end. From the social standpoint, it was thought to be fair to transfer the land in the ownership of those who work it. (The former owners or their successors, as per the *Law on the Rehabilitation of Victims of Political Repression* (1992) shall be given back the dwellings, other premises or their value, as well as the value of confiscated movable property.)

The agricultural land was assigned to the holders of equivalent land shares, and the categories of such holders were explicitly and exhaustively covered by the Land Code¹⁸. Initially, the equivalent land shares started to be assigned into ownership upon the request of those citizens who decided to create peasant (farming) entities. Ownership titles were issued also to individuals. Massive privatization of agricultural land started at the end of 1996 only, at the time when the National Program for Privatization and Reorganization of Farming Enterprises “Pamant” (“Land”) was launched with the USAID support. Practically, all agricultural land transferred into private ownership was entered on the Register of Immovable Property, except for several settlements located in the Southern region of the country.

The fixed assets of the former agricultural holdings (premises, machines, equipment) were allocated in the account of value shares of holding workers, to people who worked for the holding and to social sphere employees who resided in the settlement. All fixed assets were subject to

¹⁴ Article 355 of the Civil Code.

¹⁵ Article 320 of the Civil Code.

¹⁶ Article 332 of the Civil Code.

¹⁷ Article 40¹ of Law #1543 of 25.02.1998.

¹⁸ Article 12 of the Land Code.

inventory to define their value. According to the Methodology, the value share that was due to each entitled person, having issued a property certificate, containing the information on the value share in national currency and the categories of assets where the person in question held his/her share. Such situation resulted in fragmented ownership over assets, when a building belonged to 50, 100 and more co-owners, and it was difficult to manage and operate that building. As a result, a large part of those assets was destroyed following their inappropriate administration. Many buildings that were allocated in the account of share values are not recorded in the Register of Immovable Property due to different reasons, e.g. lack of interest, failure to keep the documents prepared during privatization, failure to prepare the act of succession, etc. To straighten out the situation the Government adopted Decision #93 of 05.02.2009, approving the *Regulation on converting the value shares from common ownership into fraction or percentage*. The Regulation covers the competence assigned to Local Public Authorities to inventory the remaining assets and prepare the documents for the registration of rights in the Register of Immovable Property.

According to the Land Code (1991)¹⁹, the curtilage (land surrounding the individual residential houses) shall be transferred into private ownership, assigned beforehand pursuant to the legislation.

A category of land intended for constructions, for which the Land Code²⁰ provided for their gratuitous allocation in ownership, comprises the reserve land located within the settlement built-in area until its depletion. The land is assigned to newly created families to build their residential houses. The land area may vary from 0.04 to 0.07 hectares in towns, and up to 0.12 hectares in villages. The land specific areas shall be determined by the Local Public Authorities, depending on the settlement possibilities/capacities.



Parcels of agricultural land (Central Moldova)

In the process of land surveying with the aim to prepare the ownership documents, it could be the case that the area of the land used by the house owner exceeds the area stipulated by the legislation. For such cases the Law²¹ offers the person who uses that land the possibility to buy the land surplus at its regulatory price if a cadastral parcel cannot be created. This procedure is cumbersome, and,

¹⁹ Article 11 of the Land Code.

²⁰ Article 11 of the Land Code.

²¹ Article 4 of the Law on Regulatory Price and Sale and Purchase of Land, #1308 of 25.07.1997.

as a rule, it is more expensive than the amount paid for the land surplus, as it involves costs to be incurred for additional land surveying to be carried out and for contract notarization. The land surplus can be allocated in private ownership free-of-charge provided that it has been possessed by the owner for a long time or there is no possibility to create a cadastral parcel. However, the legal framework is rather ambiguous in terms of appraisal by the Local Public Authority, whether a portion of land may be assigned the status of an independent cadastral parcel, failing to provide clear rules to this end. It is worth mentioning that most rural settlements do not have settlement development plans.

Unauthorized constructions represent an issue for transferring the land in ownership.

The constructions built without a planning permission, design documentation and construction authorization shall be deemed as *unauthorized constructions*. Most irregularities include unauthorized interventions within the buildings already in place, but there are also cases when residential houses or auxiliary constructions are erected without obtaining the required documents.

The legislation does not contain any provisions for legalizing the unauthorized constructions.

To ensure the registration under the first cadastre project of both land and constructions, the *Law on Cadastre of Immovable Property* stipulated that the registration in the Cadastre of Immovable Property of those individual residential houses and household constructions, which were recorded in the Households Registers kept by Mayoralties before the entering into force of the *Law on Principles of Urban Planning and Territorial Development* #835-XIII of 17.05.1996, can be done based on statements derived from the Registers kept by Mayoralties.

However, there are cases when the constructions were not recorded in the Households Registers prior to 1997 or were built afterwards without preparing the documents necessary for commissioning (without legalization).

The country legislation does not contain any procedure for the population to consult/look through the materials prepared in the process of massive registration. Based on the experience acquired from carrying out massive works during the previous years, one may ascertain that sometimes the information presented by the Local Public Authorities does not reflect reality or is incomplete. The reasons behind such situations are different (irregular recordkeeping on the possessors of immovable property within the settlement, unofficial transactions, etc). Accordingly, when inaccurate data are entered into the Register of Immovable Property litigation may occur. Prior consideration of materials prepared in the process of massive registration would decrease the number of inconsistencies of cadastral data relative to the situation in-situ, and would offer better possibility to manage certain informal cases until the final registration of ownership.

The current legislation does not comprise streamlined procedures for correcting the errors committed during the process of massive registration. Regardless of the fact whether the error in the Register of Immovable Property was produced during the process of selective or massive registration, in most cases the consent of the holder entered into the Register of Immovable Property is required or a court judgment stating the rectification²². Hence, even if at the time of massive registration the person registered as the owner was deceased or the person registered never possessed that land, and the Public Authority corroborates that there is another person holding the title on the land concerned, the rectification in the Register of Immovable Property shall be made only with the consent of the person recorded as the owner or based on an irrevocable court judgment. Given the fact that massive registration is carried out without any request lodged by the right holder, on the basis of the acts submitted by Public Authorities, it would be appropriate to

²² Article 38 of the *Law on Cadastre of Immovable Property* #1543 of 25.02.1998, Article 505 of the *Civil Code*.

consider the possibility of providing streamlined procedures for correcting certain errors produced during the process of documentation preparation or during the primary massive registration.

Nevertheless, in terms of correction, specifying the land location, the Law stipulates special provisions, allowing for carrying out correction upon the decision of the Local Public Authority²³.

Public land is owned by the State and by administrative-territorial units (ATUs). The State and ATUs own two categories of assets of different types: public domain property and private domain property²⁴.

Public realm comprises certain categories of land, which are explicitly considered by law as public or which, by the virtue of their nature, are of public utility or of public interest. The public land is inalienable, unseizable and imprescriptible.

The State and ATUs assets affiliated to the private domain have free circulation, i.e. they can be alienated, subject to concession, rented or leased through public auctions, conducted under the law, except for the land afferent to private premises, which is sold to the owners of premises at the regulatory price²⁵.

The land afferent to privatized private constructions (the land beneath the construction and the land necessary for construction use), in compliance with the Law on Regulatory Price and Sale and Purchase of Land (1997), shall be sold to the owners of premises by the Mayoralty of that settlement at the regulatory price, if the land is owned by the corresponding ATU, or by the Public Property Agency, if the land is owned by the State.

The land without constructions is subject to privatization through auctions.

Although the Law on Public Land and Delimitation thereof was approved in 2007, there is no full inventory of public land as most land parcels were neither delimited nor registered. The management of public land has been assigned to different authorities or agencies.

The responsibility for coordinating the process of public land delimitation was assigned to the Agency of Land Relations and Cadastre. In the process of land delimitation it is required to establish commissions comprising representatives of all authorities that manage the public domain land and representatives of Local Authorities to consider and endorse the delimitation materials. However, there are no explicit regulations governing the establishment of such commissions and their activity; therefore, the coordination of materials on delimitation is a cumbersome and long lasting process. For instance, in Chisinau Municipality, the City Hall Authorities initiated in 2014-2015 the delimitation of land owned by Chisinau Municipality. Land surveys were conducted to this end; however, so far, the coordination of materials on delimitation with the Central Public Authorities has not been completed yet.

With respect to the procedure on delimitation of State and ATUs land, it is worth noting that the Law failed to stipulate that prior to their approval the materials on delimitation shall be consulted with the settlement population.

Lacking the delimitation of public land continues to be a major issue that creates impediments to efficient and transparent administration of land property belonging to the Local Public

²³ Article 19, Article 55, Article 56 of the *Law on Cadastre of Immovable Property*.

²⁴ Article 296(1) of the *Civil Code*.

²⁵ *Law #1308-XIII* of 25 July 1997.

Administration, development of land market in most settlements of the country, as well to increase revenues derived from taxation of immovable property.

Another aspect of public land delimitation that is worth mentioning is that based on the legal regulations, delimitation of constructions and delimitation of land are two distinct processes that can be carried out separately, there is no connection between them, while the process is coordinated by two different authorities (the Agency of Land Relations and Cadastre – delimitation of land, the Public Property Agency – delimitation of other immovable property). As the procedure is split, the costs (both of resources and time) for the identification and delimitation works are higher, and, at a point in time, there is no full information available about the property. To ensure full picture of data on public immovable property and, accordingly, to ensure its proper administration it is appropriate to carry out concurrent delimitation of land and of constructions thereof, as an integral, single process.

According to the Constitution, the private property may be expropriated only for a matter of public utility against a fair compensation settled in advance. Expropriation for a matter of public utility may be carried out only after conducting a beforehand research²⁶ and only when all the expropriation conditions are met as per an act that states the public utility and only after a fair compensation was settled in advance.

The matter of public utility may be of national level. In such case expropriation is done as per the law, by which the public utility is declared to be of national level. If the public utility is of local level then expropriation is done on the basis of a decision taken by the Local Council.

Pursuant to the law, compensation is determined based on the real value of immovable property or of the property rights subject to expropriation, as well as based on the prejudice caused to the owner or to the holders of other rights. Upon the calculation of the compensation amount, account shall be taken of the comparable sales price within the corresponding territory, as well as of prejudice caused to the owner or, where appropriate, to the holders of other real rights.

The following may be subject to expropriation for a matter of public utility²⁷:

- ▶ land, subsoil, water bodies, forests, buildings, constructions and other grounded structures, which removal is impossible or may cause irremediable prejudice so that they no longer can be used as intended;
- ▶ the right of use over immovable property for a period of up to five years, if the parties do not agree upon another term.

In case of expropriation of dwelling or land, the owner shall be offered another dwelling or land. If the cost of the proposed dwelling or land is lower than the cost of the expropriated dwelling or land, the expropriator shall cover the difference between the cost of the expropriated dwelling or land and the cost of the proposed dwelling or land. In case of land expropriation, the amount of compensation shall not be lower than the land regulatory price determined on the basis of tariffs provided by law²⁸.

According to the current legislation²⁹, the category of affected people covers only the rights of land owners, land users (legal leaseholders), as well as the rights of enterprises having legal rights over land and other property.

²⁶ Government Decision #660 of 15 June 2006.

²⁷ Law on Expropriation for a Matter of Public Utility #488-XIV of 8 July 1999.

²⁸ Law #1308-XIII of 25 July 1997.

²⁹ Article 3 of the Law on Expropriation for a Matter of Public Utility #488-XIV of 8 July 1999.

Most of the time, the process cannot be completed within a reasonable timeframe; it may last longer as some owners do not agree with the compensation provided, preferring to go to the court, due to the absence of people – owners of the assets subject to expropriation (left for abroad, failure to prepare the legacy); or, sometimes, due to the failure of authorities to suggest efficient solutions related to the exchange of land (in the situation where, according to the project, just part of the land is necessary; therefore, not the whole land parcel is subject to expropriation, just part of it; and, obviously, the owner does not agree).

4.3 Institutions involved in the process of public land management

According to the competences set forth by the law, the institutions of the Republic of Moldova involved in the process of public property management, land inclusive, are as follows:

- the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova
- the Government of the Republic of Moldova
- Central Public Authorities (CPAs)
- Local Public Authorities (LPAs).

The competences of institutions involved in land administration and their responsibilities are covered by laws and regulations aimed to ensure the achievement of constitutional prerogatives of developing and promoting state policy in this area.

In the context of the CPA reform, according to the latest changes, the *Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure* shall bear the responsibility for the following areas: economy, information and communication technology; constructions, transportation, quality infrastructure and market oversight/surveillance, energy security and efficiency³⁰.

The *Public Property Agency*, previously subordinated to the Ministry of Economy, currently is subordinated directly to the Government, having the function to ensure the implementation of State policy in the following areas: administration of public assets; privatization of public assets; establishment of public-private partnership; recordkeeping on public wealth; ensuring compliance with the proprietary rights and interests of the State³¹.

In the area of administration of public immovable property, the Public Property Agency, among other competences³², has been assigned with the following:

- coordination of activities related to the delimitation of public domain property and private domain property belonging to the State and to ATUs, except for the land: the competence for coordinating the process of land delimitation has been assigned to the Agency of Land Relations and Cadastre;
- administration of public land afferent to private immovable property, including the conclusion of rent/lease agreements;

³⁰ Government Decision #690 of 30.08.2017 for the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure.

³¹ Government Decision #902 of 06.11.2017 for the organization and functioning of the Public Services Agency.

³² Law #121 of 04.05.2007 on Administration and Privatization of Public Property.

- participation in the process of privatization of land from the state private ownership and conclusion of sale and purchase contracts thereof³³.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment shall develop the state policy in the following areas: agriculture; food processing; food safety; regional and rural development; spatial planning; environment protection and climate changes; natural resources management³⁴.

Hence, the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment continues to be responsible for the policy in the area of agricultural land consolidation.

The Ministry of Finance continues to be responsible for the policy in the area of taxation of immovable property³⁵.

The Agency of Land Relations and Cadastre, as a public authority, is subordinated to the Government. Currently, it is responsible for the following areas: registration of immovable property, land surveys, valuation of immovable property for taxation purposes, land relations, geodesy, and cartography³⁶. According to the current legal framework, the Agency of Land Relations and Cadastre is the authority that ensures promotion of state policy in the area of cadastre, coordinates the process of delimitation of State and ATUs land, bears responsibility for developing the geodesic network throughout the country territory.

Account being taken of the fact that the CPA reform has not been completed yet, the areas of competence assigned to the Agency of Land Relations and Cadastre might be transferred to other authorities, but a decision to this end has not been taken so far.

In the context of the CPA reform, in order to distinguish the policy development competences and the policy implementation competences, and to ensure the provision of public services by public institutions, *SoE “CRIS “Registru”*, *SoE “State Registration Chamber”*, *SoE “Cadastre”*, the administrative authority under the Ministry of Justice named the “*Civil Registry Service*” and the administrative authority under the Ministry of Economy named the “*Licensing Chamber*”, have been reorganized and merged in one public entity, namely, the *Public Services Agency*³⁷. Hence, the competences of *SoE „Cadastre”* in the area of establishing and maintaining the Cadastre of Immovable Property have been acquired by the Public Services Agency.

Hence, the main competences of the Public Services Agency are as follows:

- information technology, state registration and state information resources, including the establishment, operation and registration of state information resources, state information systems, state registration of population and of transportation means;
- state registration of civil status documents;
- creation and maintenance of the Cadastre of Immovable Property, of other field-related information systems and registers, carrying out land surveys and valuation of immovable property, state registration of immovable property and of rights thereof;
- licensing the entrepreneurial activity;
- state registration of legal persons and of individual entrepreneurs.

³³ Government Decision #1428 of 16.12.2008 approving the Regulation on sale and purchase and on rent/lease of afferent land.

³⁴ Government Decision #695 of 30.08.2017 for the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment.

³⁵ Government Decision #696 of 30.08.2017 for the organization and functioning of the Ministry of Finance.

³⁶ Government Decision #383 of 12.05.2010 approving the Regulation on the organization and functioning of the Agency of Land Relations and Cadastre, its structure and staff of the central apparatus thereof.

³⁷ Government Decision #314 of 22.05.2017 on establishing the Public Services Agency.

The Local Public Authorities shall administer the assets under the ownership of the ATU, the gratuitous transfer of land in ownership, the sales of public land held by the ATU, preparing the documents for privatizing the dwellings, the approval of town/village planning documents and of settlement territorial developments. The Local Public Authorities (LPA) shall be responsible for changing the agricultural land destination, including the private land, approval and supervision of local programs on environmental protection and natural resources use³⁸.

The LPAs ensure the organization of keeping records of the objects and complexes of the State-Protected Areas Fund and keeping records of the Land Cadastre at the local level. The technical and economic information about the Protected Areas is systematized in the cadastral register, attaching the cadastral plans (schemes) for each object and complex within the protected natural areas. The cadastral register is drawn up once every 10 years and contains systematized information about the objects and complexes of the protected natural areas, with the brief description of each category, according to the standard set by the central environmental authority. The cadastral plans of the natural objects and complexes of the state-protected areas fund, located within the forest fund, contains the graphical representation of information on location of the lands included in the cadastral register, with division of the land plots, sub-areas and highlighting the main forest-formative and rare plant species.

4.4 World Bank Safeguards Policies and Procedures

4.4.1 Safeguard Policies and their relevance to the Project

There are 10 key Environmental and Social World Bank Safeguard Policies (descriptions are presented in *Annex C*), which are intended to ensure that potentially adverse environmental and social consequences of projects financed by Bank are identified, minimized and mitigated. World Bank Safeguard Policies have a three-part format:

- *Operational Policies* (OP) - statement of policy objectives and operational principles including the roles and obligations of the Borrower and the Bank;
- *Bank Procedures* (BP) - mandatory procedures to be followed by the Borrower and the Bank, and
- *Good Practice* (GP) - non-mandatory advisory material.

In accordance with the Bank's safeguard policies and procedures, including *OP/BP/GP 4.01 Environmental Assessment*, the Project is placed into the Bank's *Category B*. As at this stage are not yet identified the project activities, the Bank requires that client will screen all of them, ensuring that the beneficiaries carry out appropriate Environmental Assessment for each activity. For this purpose, the client has to prepare an Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF).

In order to address safeguard issues, PIU prepared the project's ESMF, which provides guidelines to determine when Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), and/or Environmental Management Plans (EMPs)/EMP Checklists should be prepared; as well as their preparation, implementation and monitoring. The document also includes Environmental Guidelines for

³⁸ *Law on Local Public Administration* #436 of 28.12.2006.

different types of proposed project activities, provides guidance on potential impacts and generic mitigation measures to be undertaken (*Annex E/Form 4*) – from identification and selection, through the design and implementation phase, to the monitoring of results.

The special attention will be paid to compliances with the WB Group Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines (F Guidelines)³⁹ and existing national regulations to prevent and control of all EHS potential impacts that may occur during minor construction (renovation) works. *Annex E/Form 4* to this ESMF provides summary on potential impacts and mitigation measures with regard to minor renovation and remodeling works of office spaces, if these will be supported within the Project. At the same time, as a project screening procedure, the relevant EMP Checklist (*Annex D/Form 3/Part 3*) will be completed for each construction activity, aiming to identify, evaluate and prevent potential EHS impacts.

World Bank's Safeguard Policies and their relevance to sub-projects to be funded under the Project are presented in *Annex C*.

The Project will not finance any activities with significant or irreversible environmental impacts and will prohibit those activities that can cause a significant loss or degradation of any significant natural habitat or protected area, and, therefore, has triggered the *WB Environmental Safeguard Policy OP 4.01*, with classification as *Environmental Category "B"* – partial assessment.

This Project does not trigger any of the following WB Safeguard Policies:

- *Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)* – The Project will not engage in changing the natural habitats;
- *Pest Management (OP 4.09)* – No pest management activities will be carried out under the Project;
- *Physical Cultural Resources (OP 4.11)* - All proposed project activities will be screened in regard to PCRs and in the case there might be such impacts those activities will be not supported;
- *Forests (OP 4.36)* – Project activities will not cover forests and forest areas;
- *Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)* – The Project does not finance construction or repair of dams;
- *Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)* – Project interventions are not expected to generate land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement;
- *Indigenous Peoples (4.10)* – The Project does not impact indigenous people, ethnic minorities or tribal groups;
- *Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)* – Project interventions are not expected to adversely affect water quality or quantity to downstream riparian states;
- *Projects in Disputed Areas (7.60)* – The Project will not be implemented in disputed areas and thus will not trigger this strategy.

4.4.2 Screening categories and Environmental Assessment procedures

Environmental Screening is a mandatory procedure under OP/BP 4.01 *Environmental Assessment*. The Bank undertakes an environmental screening of each proposed project for which it will provide funding in order to determine the appropriate extent and type of the Environmental Assessment to be conducted. The Bank classifies a proposed project into one of four categories, depending on the type, location, sensitivity and scale of the project and the nature and magnitude

³⁹ https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/policies-standards/ehs-guidelines

of its potential environmental impacts⁴⁰. These four categories are A, B, C, and FI (Financial Intermediary).

Category A projects are likely to have significant adverse environmental impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. For a Category A project, the beneficiary is responsible for preparing a report, normally a full EIA (or a suitably comprehensive regional or sector EIA). Category A projects include activities listed in the *Law #86 on EIA (2014)* in case they attribute to newly planned activities/enterprises. As mentioned above, no such sub-projects are eligible to be supported under the Project.

Category B projects have potential adverse environmental impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas - including wetlands, forests, grasslands, and other natural habitats - which are less adverse than those of Category A projects. Like Category A, a Category B environmental assessment examines the project's potential negative and positive environmental impacts and recommends any measures needed to prevent, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for adverse impacts and improve environmental performance. The findings and results of an EIA for Category B projects are described in the project documentation (Project Appraisal Document and Project Information Document). No of the sub-projects to be financed under the Project would be of Category B.

Category C. To the Category C projects mainly correspond activities related to the conventional 3rd Category of projects, which are expected to have minor or no impacts on environment and therefore do not need to be passed through the formal procedures of EIA and SEE. All of sub-projects/activities expected to be financed under the Project and, in particular, those related mostly to data processing, institutional development, technical assistance and procurement of hardware/software activities will fall under this Category.

Disclosure and public information. In the case of Category C sub-projects (which involve mostly purchase of office equipment and software, data collection and processing, and some others, which will not significantly affect the environment), there will be no need for a special public hearing, but the project proponent should provide information to all interested parties about these activities by publishing posters, leaflets and brochures and posting on the website relevant information.

4.5 The comparison of national and WB EA procedures

While the basic provisions of the national EA rules and procedures are to some extent similar to the WB requirements, there are several important differences. These differences are related primarily to the following: (a) project environmental screening categories; (b) Environmental Management Plan; and (c) EIA disclosure and public consultation.

Differences in screening categories. In the existing EIA legal framework there is formal EIA categorization system and the State Ecological Expertise (SEE) requires that all projects with a potential environmental impact should have in the project design an assessment of the potential impact as well as a set of mitigation measures. Thus, all projects with some environmental impact would require an environmental assessment and, respectively, SEE. These would include in most cases rehabilitation, maintenance and upgrading projects, afforestation and biodiversity conservation activities. The projects which do not require an EA mainly correspond to activities

⁴⁰ See: Environmental Assessment Update Sourcebook, Environmental Department, April 1993. The World Bank

which are expected to have minor impacts on the environment and therefore do not need to be passed through the formal procedures of EIA and SEE (institutional development, technical assistance and procurement of farm equipment activities).

The scale of the project EA is decided in each case by the SEE/Ecological Inspectors during the preliminary approval of the project location and of its technical specifications. In the case where World Bank and national categorization/EA requirements differ, the more stringent requirement will apply. This refers mostly in the case of deciding about Category C sub-projects - the national EIA legislation does not refer to small scale activities, including agriculture adaptation and construction and rehabilitation of various buildings while per WB requirements these sub-projects should be qualified as Category B⁴¹. In these cases the client will apply the WB criteria and requirements, preparing EMP Checklist.

Differences concerning EMP. While the national legislation requires for all projects with potential environmental impacts to have relevant mitigation measures in place, it does not require a special EMP which should specify, along with the proposed mitigation activities, a monitoring plan and reporting requirements, institutional arrangements for EMPs implementation. Neither does the national legislation require needed capacity building activities and necessary expenses in this regard. Similarly, in the case of Category B sub-projects, the beneficiaries will be required to apply WB rules and prepare EMPs.

Differences with regard to disclosure and public consultation. There is no full harmonization between World Bank and national requirements in this regard. According to national legislation, the EIA disclosure and public consultation is mandatory only for large projects (WB Category A projects). At the same time, per the Law on SEE the public might organize at its own initiative a public ecological expertise. The public expertise would be conducted on the basis of a NGOs' written request toward local public authority⁴². While organizing such expertise, within 7 days, the local public authorities should inform the NGO about decisions taken concerning permission to do so. Public associations/NGOs conducting ecological expertise are obliged to inform the broad local public about the beginning of expertise and its results. These NGOs have the right to obtain planned and project documentation as well as documentation on the EIA and get acquainted with normative-technical documentation on conducting of the SEE. The results of the public ecological expertise are delivered to the bodies conducting the SEE and to the bodies which make decisions on the implementation of activity – the subject of Ecological Expertise. The results and conclusion of the public ecological expertise have a recommendation character and can have the legal power only after their approval by the responsible state body in the field of ecological expertise. The results of the public ecological expertise can be published in mass-media, delivered to the local public authority, and other interested stakeholders.

In the case of World Bank EA policy, the beneficiary is responsible for conducting at least one public consultation for all Category B projects to discuss the issues to be addressed in the EMF or to discuss the draft EMP itself. Therefore, for the project, the implementing agency will review any documentation of the public consultation conducted in the preparation of any national EA documentation to determine if it is consistent with World Bank requirements. If the national public consultation is satisfactory, there would be no further consultation requirement. However, if no public consultation was conducted or the implementing agency determines that the public consultation documentation is not adequate, the beneficiary will be required to perform at least

⁴¹ It should be noted that projects/activities considered Category "B" by the World Bank can cover a wide spectrum of potential risks, requiring different EA documentation – from simple environmental assessments to only an EMP Checklist.

⁴² No private citizen has the right to conduct public Ecological Expertise.

one public consultation to discuss the environmental issues of concern to the locally affected communities and address these issues in the EMP.

Documentation for the consultation should be submitted to the implementing agency as part of the project file. The Romanian language version of the EMP and the record of the public consultation should be located at in public location near the project site and, if available - on the Beneficiary website. The EIA of all Category B projects would be made available to project-affected groups and local NGOs in an easily accessible project management website.

4.6 Reflecting Lesson Learned in Safeguards from First Cadaster Project in Moldova

Similarly to the First Cadaster Project in Moldova, the current Project will not trigger the World Bank's Policy *OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement*. As discussed above, the Project will not cause or require any land acquisition, physical or economic displacement. With regard to the other risks identified through the Pilot Project in Varatic and Social Risk Survey, the World Bank's Policy *OP 4.01 on Environmental Assessment* provides enough basis and guidance to establish viable GRM as well as carry out proactive public outreach and consultations with project beneficiaries.

The First Cadaster Office has gone a long way to establish the Land Register. 4.7 million land parcels currently registered in Moldova makes up to 85% of Moldova's entire territory. The current Project will therefore support registration of land only in the remaining 15% of the territory of Moldova. The analysis of the 4.7 million land parcels registered showed that there only 419 cases where private and public land parcels overlapped (to various extent) which makes 0.008%. In these cases, local authorities did not take any immediate punitive measures. Moreover, the project would not support enforcement activities that would lead to involuntary taking of land or restriction of access to natural resources in legally designated parks or protected areas.

4.7 Comprehensive Social Assessment to be carried under the Project

The project's component on Strengthening of Land Administration Systems will support the development of the land sector in a coordinated manner. Currently, the sector is mired by fragmentation and lack of clarity over roles and responsibilities. Even though some institutional changes are still underway, this component will support policy dialogue and facilitate a review of the existing structures and regulatory frameworks, proposing improvement where possible. Particularly, a review of existing systems regulating the roles and responsibilities of local authorities as well as the ways to create opportunities for Cadastre offices to liaise more with them would be explored in more detail. The Social Assessment's output will be to develop recommendations for the government of Moldova in addressing the existing gaps to make them in line with international standards. Social Assessment will also take into account the principles of the World Bank's social safeguards policies, and include measures to address potential negative impacts of the project. These mitigation measures will be developed as part of the Social Management Plan (SMP). SMP will follow the same consultations procedures as this ESMF. The Terms of Reference for Social Assessment (including SMP) will be reviewed and approved by the World Bank. Timeline for preparation of the Social Assessment and SMP will be determined upon project effectiveness since preparation of these documents will be financed through Component C on Land Administration and System Strengthening (i.e. out of World Bank loan proceeds at the start of disbursements for Component C).

5. Project Environmental Guidelines

5.1 Purpose and content of environmental guidelines

The purpose of these environmental guidelines is to assist the PIU staff and project beneficiaries in terms of conducting environmental screening, Environmental Impact Assessment of the sub-projects, as well as determining their potential environmental impacts and provide mitigation and monitoring measures to minimize or prevent them. Respectively, the guidelines provide criteria and procedures for sub-project screening and EIA to be applied by the PIU and recommendations for improving environmental performances of sub-project proposals to promote sound environmental practices. These guidelines will be also used for the purpose of environmental supervision monitoring of sub-projects as well as for reporting on EMP implementation.

Since, these are only guidelines and the information contained within is generalized, in some instances, the PIU safeguards specialist would be advised to seek local professional opinion (e.g., from local environmental authorities, forestry and water management staff, researchers, designers, etc.) for more specific information and consultation.

The environmental guidelines provide the following:

- a) Rules and procedures for conducting environmental impact assessments of proposed project activities;
- b) Content and format for the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan;
- c) Proposed mitigation measures to be applied during the project activities implementation.

5.2 Rules and procedures for the environmental screening

Screening of each proposed sub-project supported under the Project is to be undertaken in order to assign a project environmental category and determine the appropriate extent and type of Environmental Assessment as well as to ensure it does not trigger any other World Bank Safeguards Policies than those specified in *Section 4* above. It is also targeted at identifying those types of activities which the project will not support. The attribution of the sub-project type to the WB's environmental category and respectively, environmental risk that might be generated is, to some extent, an expert judgment.

High risk sub-projects (Category A) are not expected within this Project and would be automatically excluded from receiving support; moderate to low risk sub-projects (Category B) and low to no risk sub-projects (Category C) will be screened according to these Guidelines.

Generally, the significance of impacts and the selection of screening category accordingly, depend on the type and scale of the sub-project, the location and sensitivity of environmental issues, and the nature and magnitude of the potential impacts.

The Project will only finance two possible sub-projects categories: sub-projects category “B”, for which is necessary to prepare a simple site-specific ESMP (EMP), and/or sub-projects category “C” (most probably for all anticipated minor repair/rehabilitation works), for which is necessary to prepare EMP Checklists for small-Scale Construction and Refurbishment Activities. These two documents are the safeguards instruments to be prepared, and the screening must identify between B and C.

Examples of potential sub-project activities to be financed under the Project that fall under Categories B and C, and the proposed type of EIA instrument are provided in the *Tables 6 and 7* below.

Table 6. Typical project activities and their environmental categories

Activity	Category C	Category B
Cadastral data processing, land delimitation and registration	X	-
Equipment and software upgrading	X	-
Training and capacity building to territorial cadastral offices	X	-
Small scale renovation/rehabilitation	-	X

Based on the description of the proposed activities and on their potential environmental impacts, the PIU and/or Local Specialized Service Provider (LSSP) will decide, what type of EA instrument to be applied. For the purpose of EIA it should be used special checklists and templates presented in *Annexes D, E, F (Table 7)*. These documents will be a part of project documentation for all relevant activities.

If approved, during the sub-project’s operation phase, the project beneficiaries which should perform regular supervisions of the sites to confirm compliance with EA instruments and periodically (on quarterly basis) provide reports to the PIU. The proposed format of Environmental Monitoring Plan is presented in *Annex E*.

Table 7. EIA procedure documents by project environmental categories

Responsible Preparer	Document Name	Environmental Category	Comments
Project Beneficiary	Environmental Screening Checklist (<i>Annex D/Form 1</i>)	C, B	All project supported activities
Local Specialized Service Provider (LPA, TCO) / PIU	Field Inspection Checklist (<i>Annex D/Form 2</i>)	B	Construction/rehabilitation activities
Local Specialized Service Provider (LPA, TCO) / PIU	EMP Checklist (<i>Annex D/Form 3</i>)	B	Construction/rehabilitation activities
Project Beneficiary	Environmental Management Plan (<i>Annex E/Form 1</i>)	B	Construction/rehabilitation activities
Project Beneficiary	Environmental Monitoring Plan (<i>Annex E/Form 2</i>)	B	Construction/rehabilitation activities
Local Specialized Service Provider (LPA, TCO) / PIU	Environmental Screening Checklist for activities of categorization, zoning and delimitation of lands with special regime of protection and use (<i>Annex F</i>)	C	Project activities with regard to protected areas, forest land, green space, riparian, oth.

The project beneficiaries make available information on monitoring of environmental management activities and mitigation measures in its routine reporting on sub-project implementation to PIU and during their periodic implementation support visits.

For Category C sub-projects beyond environmental screening, no further EIA action is required. If the Project implementers meet difficulties with WB categorization of sub-projects it should consult the local environmental authorities (Environment Protection Inspectorate).

After the initial environmental screening of sub-project proposal, for the Category B sub-projects – the implementers should initiate a site specific EIA and prepare the EMP for the sub-projects involving renovation/rehabilitation activities. The sub-projects involving small scale construction/or reconstruction activities would only require the preparation of an EMP Checklist in order to identify, evaluate and prevent potential environmental impacts and identify mitigation measures that may be incorporated into the design documentation⁴³. *Table 7* above specifies, in which case what type of EIA instruments should be applied.

EMP Checklist for small scale construction and reconstruction activities. In the case of sub-projects, which would involve typical small scale (re)construction activities, it is proposed that a generic EMP checklist-type format (“EMP Checklist”) be used, developed by the World Bank to provide “pragmatic good practice” and designed to be user-friendly and compatible with safeguard requirements (see *Annex D/Form 3*). The checklist-type format attempts to cover typical preventive and mitigation approaches to common civil works contracts with localized impacts. It is anticipated, that this format would provide the key elements of an environmental monitoring plan to meet Environmental Assessment requirements of the World Bank (under OP/BP/GP 4.01).

The EMP Checklist has four parts:

- Part 1* is descriptive (“site passport”) and describes sub-project specifics in terms of physical location, description and list of permits or notification procedures with reference to relevant regulations. Attachments for additional information can be supplemented if needed.
- Part 2* includes safeguards information.
- Part 3* includes the environmental and social screening and mitigation measures in a simple “Yes/No” format.
- Part 4* is a site-specific monitoring plan for activities to be carried out during the construction/rehabilitation activities.

5.3 Integration of EMP into project documentation

The client/borrower's decision to proceed with a Project, and the Bank's decision to support it, are predicated in part on the expectation that the EMP will be executed effectively. Consequently, the Bank expects the plan to be specific in its description of the individual mitigation and monitoring measures and its assignment of institutional responsibilities, and it must be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation. Such integration is achieved by

⁴³ The purpose of the EIA and/or EMP is to predict potential effects and improve the environmental aspects of sub-projects by minimizing, mitigating or compensating for negative effects. The *Terms of Reference for an Environmental Impact Assessment and an Environmental Management Plan* are attached as *Annexes A/Form 3* and *Annex C* of the ESMF. The sub-project's applicant is responsible for conducting this study and for preparing the EMPs.

establishing the EMP within the project so that the plan will receive funding and supervision along with the other components.

The EA provisions would be used for the following:

- i) including of environmental requirements in the Project Operational Manual;
- ii) including of EMP/EMP Checklist for individual sub-projects;
- iii) identification of EMP/EMP Checklist follow-up responsibility within the PIU; and
- iv) monitoring and evaluation of mitigation/avoidance measures identified in the site-specific review and in the EMP/EMP Checklist. The necessary mitigating measures would constitute an integral part of sub-project implementation, including being part of the contracts binding the contractors to carry out the environmental obligations during carrying out of works⁴⁴.

⁴⁴ All contractors will be required to use environmentally acceptable technical standards and procedures during carrying out of works. Additionally, contract clauses shall include requirements towards compliance with all national safeguard laws and rules as well as on environmental protection.

6. ESMF Implementation

6.1 Project Implementation Unit

A Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established in the Public Service Agency and financed under the Project sub-component *D.4*. PIU will responsible for day-to-day implementation of project activities, the project's fiduciary functions and monitoring and evaluation. The PIU will be located in Cadastru and will tentatively include: (i) Project Director; (ii) Financial Management (FM) specialist; (iii) Procurement specialist; (iv) Monitoring & Evaluation specialist; (v) Cadastre Specialist (vi) Property Valuation Specialist; (vii) Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists (one PIU position two specialists on part-time basis) and (viii) secretarial and translation staff. Cadastru will appoint a coordinator for each project component to oversee project activities and outputs. A monitoring and evaluation system will be designed and implemented. This sub-component will also support technical assistance for project implementation not provided through other sub-components, on a need basis.

The PIU will ensure that all project activities are being assessed from an environmental point of view and that when needed, the EMPs are prepared and adequately implemented. Its major responsibilities in this regard are the following:

- (a) coordination of environmental and EA related issues
- (b) evaluation of the sub-project's eligibility from the environmental point of view and sub-projects environmental screening as well as ensuring this is adequately done by project partners, local service providers
- (c) provision of necessary information on the environmental issues to sub-project implementers and, if needed, in terms of environmental screening criteria to be used, explaining all obligations regarding the EIA procedure etc.
- (d) supervision and environmental monitoring within the overall monitoring of the sub-project EMPs implementation
- (e) reporting the national environmental authorities and WB on ESMF implementation and environmental compliance; and
- (f) communicating with EIA competent authorities (agencies, inspectorates).

6.2 PIU Safeguards Specialist

As was mentioned, for the purpose of implementing environmental and social safeguards, a part-time Safeguards Specialist (SS) will be hired within the PIU during the first year of LRVLT implementation. Thereafter, SS would be hired on a full-time or part-time basis, based on periodic assessment of project environmental and social arrangements, and the associated level of effort required to sustain them.

The PIU SS will be in charge of overall coordination for implementing and reporting on the ESMF, inspecting environmental compliance at worksites, advising project participants on environmental and social issues, and coordinating the overall environmental and social monitoring at project level.

The PIU SS would work under the supervision of PIU Executive Director as well as in close collaboration with project participants and relevant state authorities and other stakeholders, including local public authorities and concerned NGOs.

6.3 Capacity building

The Project will finance the trainings and capacity building activities at Cadastru and other land and geospatial agencies, like ALRC, IPOT, INGEOCAD. Topics will include, but will not be limited to: technical areas (like registration and valuation), project management reporting, IT, fiduciary, and safeguards. Where appropriate, private sector professionals (surveyors, valuers, real estate agents, lawyers, notaries) will be invited to take part in project supported training sessions. Early in the project, a thorough Training Needs Assessment will be conducted and a detailed long-term training plan prepared, and specific training plans will be prepared annually. The training plan will include:

- i) an overview of the scope and content of the training programs or activities,
- ii) an explanation of how each training program or activity is expected to contribute to achieving the objectives of the project;
- iii) the budget to be made available therefore, taking into account considerations of economy and efficiency;
- iv) the criteria for the selection of the beneficiaries and the providers of training; and
- v) the schedule for implementation of the training activities.

6.4 Monitoring and reporting activities

Environmental Monitoring and Reporting during the Project implementation, which is to be performed by the PIU, has to provide information about key project environmental aspects, particularly project environmental impacts and the effectiveness of taken mitigation measures. Such information enables to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action(s) to be implemented, when needed. If approved, during the sub-project's operation phase, PIU along with the local (raion) environmental authorities/inspections, when required (in the cases prior informed of non-compliance), perform environmental supervision and monitoring to identify the level of compliance with agreed design and mitigation measures to ensure that the sub-projects will be implemented in full compliance with the EMPs or making sure the necessary corrective measures have been implemented. The status of compliance with agreed environmental mitigation measures is to be reported by the PIU in their regular (semiannually) progress reports to the WB on project implementation. In the case of non-compliance, the PIU environmental specialist (with Environmental Protection Inspectorate assistance, if needed) investigate the nature and reason(s) for non-compliance, and a decision has to be made on what is needed to bring a sub-project into compliance, or whether activity should be suspended. The PIU makes available information on monitoring of environmental management plans and mitigation measures in its routine reporting on sub-project implementation to the World Bank and during periodic Bank supervision missions.

6.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

6.5.1 Mitigation Measures and Grievance Redress Mechanism

Given the nature of the project activities, the most effective mitigation measure for the identified risks will be ensuring that project beneficiaries and project affected people are actively involved. In this regard, there are two main tools through which this can be achieved: (i) raising public awareness and carrying out mandatory public displays; and (ii) establishment of a viable grievance redress mechanism.

Raising public awareness: Systematic registration component will finance mandatory public displays and public awareness campaigns to ensure citizens are engaged and aware of the procedures, activities, and benefits during first property registration. Mandatory public displays will involve small registration committees in each local community where project activities will take place. Such committees will include representatives from the local community (community leaders), local authorities and Cadastru. Committees would review the information collected during public display and will be able to, at that stage, provide clarification, and or information, and address certain errors or add missing information to the data collected/presented, based on the evidence given by citizens participating in the public display. Information about the grievance handling system described below will also be distributed to all beneficiaries and project affected people through regular information channels used by the project, including initiating meetings at the start of the project, public consultations, public meetings during project implementation, brochures/pamphlets in local languages, posting on notice boards and online when necessary.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: Transparency and accountability will be core elements of the Project. Comprehensive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up at Cadastru to monitor feedback received from beneficiaries and provide a formal avenue to appeal against ownership changes citizens do not agree with. GRM will also be supported through the component on systematic registration. The GRM is supported by an information campaign and training for responsible Cadastru staff. Cadastru will respond to all feedback, and the information gathered will also be used to improve services provided and to mitigate against negative social impacts on individuals. The GRM will increase transparency and accountability and aims to reduce the risk of the project inadvertently affecting citizens and serves as an important feedback and learning mechanism that can help improve project impact. The goal of the GRM will be to strengthen accountability to beneficiaries and provide channels for project stakeholders to provide feedback on project activities. It provides a mechanism that allows for the identification and resolution of issues affecting the project, including safeguards-related complaints pertaining to this ESMF and the World Bank's safeguards policies as a whole. By increasing transparency and accountability, the GRM aims to reduce the risk of the project inadvertently affecting citizens/beneficiaries and serves as an important feedback and learning mechanism that can help improve project impact. The GRM established under the Project will be accessible to all, including ethnic, religious, gender, and other special groups. The mechanism focuses not only receiving and recording complaints but also on how complaints are resolved. While feedback should be handled at the level closest to the complaint, but all complaints should be registered by the Cadastre department or its local offices in various municipalities, and follow the basic procedures to be set in the Project's Operational Manual. The Project will establish the following channels through which citizens/beneficiaries/PAPs can make complaints regarding project funded activities:

- a) A dedicated email address
- b) A dedicated phone line

- c) On the project website
- d) Feedback boxes located at each local cadaster office
- e) Letters sent to a dedicated address
- f) Verbal or written complaints to project staff (directly or through project meetings). (If project stakeholders provide verbal feedback/complaint, project staff will lodge the complaint on their behalf, and it will be processed through the same channels)
- g) Periodic project meetings set up at the primaria level, each of which include women.

The Project shall ensure flexibility in the channels available, make sure that different contact points are available for a person to make a verbal complaint. **Annex G** and **Annex H** of this ESMF contains sample Grievance/inquiry Form and sample Grievance Acknowledgement Form that can be used by project-affected people and Cadastre Department staff respectively.

Once compiled, a focal point at the Cadastre Department will be responsible for sorting the feedback. Below are examples of categories that could be used to sort the complaints:

No.	Classification
Category 1	Social Safeguards, including compensation disputes, land allocation and delays in compensation
Category 2	Environmental Safeguards
Category 3	Grievances regarding violations of policies, guidelines and procedures
Category 4	Grievances regarding contract violations
Category 5	Grievances regarding the misuse of funds/lack of transparency, or other financial management concerns
Category 6	Grievances regarding abuse of power/intervention by project or government officials
Category 7	Grievances regarding implementing unit's staff performance
Category 8	Reports of force majeure
Category 9	Suggestions
Category 10	Appreciation

If the complainant is known, the Cadaster Department must communicate the proposed action to her/him via letter, email, verbally, as received. The complainants will also be informed on how she/he can appeal the action decided in the initial case.

The Cadastre Department will request feedback from the complainant as to whether she/he deems the action(s) satisfactory, and this will be recorded along with the details of the complaint and the response taken. To the extent possible under Moldovan laws, the Cadastre office will also engage local authorities in addressing any complaints that may be relevant to the latter's decision on land management issues that are relevant to the project activities.

Quarterly and annual progress reports (QPR and APR) shall include a GRM section which provide updated information on the following:

- Status of establishment of the GRM (procedures, staffing, training, awareness building, budgeting etc.)
- Quantitative data on the number of complaints received, the number that were relevant, and the number resolved
- Qualitative data on the type of complaints and answers provided, issues that are unresolved
- Time taken to resolve complaints
- Number of grievances resolved at the lowest level, raised to higher levels
- Satisfaction with the action taken
- Any particular issues faced with the procedures/staffing or use
- Factors that may be affecting the use of the GRM/beneficiary feedback system
- Any corrective measures adopted.

The above reporting requirements for QPRs and APRs will also be reported in Bank supervision mission Aide-Memoires that are made public in most cases.

6.5.2 World Bank's Corporate Level Grievance Redress System

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a WB supported project may submit complaints to existing institutional redress mechanism including the PSA's Public Relations Department or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

Institutional channels: the right to petition is guaranteed by the Moldovan Constitution. The petition-related procedure is regulated by the *Law #190 on petition* (1994) and other regulations in the field.

The petitions may be submitted to the PSA Public Relation Department:

- ▶ by post to: *Agentia Servicii Publice, MD-2012, mun. Chisinau, str. Puskin, 42*
- ▶ by fax: +373 22 25-70-70
- ▶ by e-mail: *anticamera@asp.gov.md*
- ▶ by delivering them in person to the *PSA Registry*

World Bank GRS: the GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. The project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond.

For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/GRS>.

For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

6.6 Public consultation and disclosure

The Cadastre office will prioritise consultations with different groups of direct and indirect stakeholders in proposed project areas. Raising public awareness of proposed activities will form part of the wider consultation process. When needed, separate meetings will be held with women and men for each affected primaria or village. Every effort will be made to seek the views of vulnerable groups, including women, especially female-headed households, and the landless about proposed subprojects and their likely impacts.

As a first step, stakeholders need to be identified. These will fall into two categories: (i) *Direct stakeholders*, who will be directly affected by the Project (i.e. different groups within communities, especially vulnerable groups including women and landless) and (ii) *Indirect stakeholders*, who have an interest in the Project, or who could influence its outcome (e.g. national and local government agencies, donors and NGOs).

Following stakeholder identification, participatory methods, such as focus group discussions and semi-structured interviews may be used (by PIU's Safeguards Specialist, facilitating partners/line agencies/local Cadastre offices, etc.) to conduct meetings with representatives from each group both to inform the development of the ESMF and to consult stakeholders through the lifetime of the Project. A written record of main points discussed in all meetings must be made and filed for easy retrieval at the select Cadastre offices, where such meetings/consultations took place, as well as the central Cadastre office in Chisinau.

Draft Environmental and Social Management Framework disclosure occurred on April 26, 2018 by its posting for consultation on national public web-platform (*particip.gov.md*), as well as on website of the Public Service Agency (*asp.gov.md*). PIU has further forwarded electronically the ESMF Summary to the implementing partners, interested NGO's, and to the involved central state and local public authorities, and others interested stakeholders.

Consultation meeting on draft ESMF took place on May 15, 2018 at premises of Public Service Agency in Chisinau with participation of representatives of project partners, project beneficiaries, central and local public authorities, NGO's and the PIU.

After the meeting, on the basis of input from participants as well as received comments on draft ESMF posted two weeks earlier for consultation, there were made relevant corrections both in the main text and annexes of the ESMF to better meet stakeholders' concern. The Report on Consultation on the Draft ESMF with interested parties is presented in ***Annex I***.

Final version of the Environmental and Social Management Framework approved by World Bank is to be posted on World Bank's InfoShop for its disclosure as well as on website of the Project Implementation Unit (Cadastre Department) in Moldova.

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Annexes

- Annex A.* State-Protected Areas Fund according to the Law #1538/1998 (as of Mar 2018)**
- Annex B.* National Environmental Legal Framework**
- Annex C.* World Bank Safeguards Policies and Procedures**
- Annex D.* Environmental Screening Checklist**
- Annex E.* Environmental Management Plan Content**
- Annex F.* Environmental Screening Checklist for activities of categorization, zoning and delimitation of lands with special regime of protection and use**
- Annex G.* sample Grievance/inquiry Form**
- Annex H.* sample Grievance Acknowledgement Form**
- Annex I.* Report on consultation on the draft ESMF with interested parties**

Annex A. State-Protected Areas Fund according to the Law #1538/1998 (as of Mar 2018)

Annex to the Law #1538	Area category	Total number of areas 470	Total surface 194974.2 ha	Note
Annex 1	Scientific Reserves	5	19378.0	-
Annex 2	National Parks	1	33792.1	Introduced from 2013
Annex 3	Nature Monuments	288*	2907.2	Amended in 2005, 2006, 2010
Annex 4	Nature Reserves	63	8009.0	Amended in 2006
Annex 5	Landscape Reserves	41	34200.0	Amended in 2006
Annex 6	Resource Reserves	13	523.0	Amended in 2006, 2010
Annex 7	Areas of Multifunctional Management	32	1030.4	Amended in 2006
Annex 8	Biosphere Reserves	-	-	The materials for establishment of the first Biosphere Reserve, based on "Codrii" Scientific Reserve, are being developed
Annex 9	Botanical Gardens	-	-	Repealed in 2005
Annex 10	Dendrological Gardens	2	104.0	Amended in 2006, 2010
Annex 11	Monuments of Landscape Architecture	21	305.0	Amended in 2013
Annex 12	Zoological Gardens	1	20.0	Amended in 2006
Annex 13	Wetland Areas of International Importance	3	94705.5	Amended in 2006

* included 158 locations of 433 protected secular trees.



Fig. 1. State-Protected Areas of Moldova.

(Source: Sirodoev Gh., Cazanteva O. Ariile naturale protejate de stat. In: Atlas. Geografia fizica si umana. Chisinau, Ingeocad, 2015. P. 16.)

Anexa nr. 1

REZERVAȚIILE ȘTIINȚIFICE

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	
1	Codru	5177	Raionul Strășeni, satul Lozova	Autoritatea c
2	Iagorlic	836	Raionul Dubăsari, satul Goian	Autoritatea c
3	Prutul de Jos	1691	Raionul Vulcănești, satul Slobozia Mare	Autoritatea c
4	Plaiul Fagului	5642	Raionul Ungheni, satul Rădenii Vechi	Autoritatea c
5	Pădurea Domnească	6032	Raioanele Glodeni și Fălești	Autoritatea c
TOTAL		19378		

Anexa nr. 2

PARCURIILE NAȚIONALE

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	
1	Orhei	33792,09	<p>Întreprinderea pentru silvicultură Orhei: ocolul silvic Ivancea, ocolul silvic Seliște, ocolul silvic Vatici, ocolul silvic Teleșeu</p> <p>Întreprinderea pentru silvicultură Călărași: ocolul silvic Bravicea</p> <p>Comunele (satele) Morozeni, Ghetlova, Puținței, Neculăieuca, Vatici, Donici, Teleșeu, Seliște, Peresecina, Ivancea, Pohorniceni, Trebujeni din raionul Orhei</p> <p>Comuna Codreanca și satele Țigănești, Românești din raionul Strășeni</p> <p>Comuna Săseni și satul Bravicea din raionul Călărași</p> <p>Comuna Mașcăuți din raionul Criuleni</p>	Autoritățile a persoane fiz

[Anexa nr.2 în redacția LP200 din 12.07.13, MO191-197/06.09.13 art.617]

Anexa nr. 3

MONUMENTE ALE NATURII

A) GEOLOGICE ȘI PALEONTOLOGICE

B) HIDROLOGICE

C) BOTANICE

a) Sectoare reprezentative cu vegetație silvică

b) Arbori seculari

D) SPECII FLORISTICE ȘI FAUNISTICE RARE

a) Specii floristice rare

b) Specii faunistice rare

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
A) GEOLOGICE ȘI PALEONTOLOGICE				
Raionul Anenii Noi				
1	Amplasamentul de faună de lângă satul Calfa	35	Satul Calfa, la est de podul peste calea ferată, pe malul drept al râului Bîc	Cooperativa Agricolă de Producție "Vierul"
Raionul Briceni				
2	Meandru de la Pererîta	5	La sud de satul Pererîta	Primăria satului Pererîta
3	Peștera carstică "Emil Racoviță" și zona carstică adiacentă	80	Lîngă satul Criva	Cariera de ghips din satul Criva
Raionul Cahul				
4	Amplasamentul fosilifer de lîngă	5	Lîngă satul Pelinei, ocolul silvic satul Pelinei parcela 11	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Vulcătești, Pelinei-IV, Cahul
5	Amplasamentul fosilifer de lîngă	10	Între satele Moscovei și Dermengi, satul Moscovei parcela 18, subparcelele 2, 3	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat raionul Taraclia, ocolul silvic Moscovei, Cahul
6	Rîpa Tartaul	2	La 2 km nord de satul Tartaul de Salcie, pe versantul stîng al râului Salcia	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Taraclia de Salcie"
Raionul Camenca				
7	Stîncă Japca	10	Satul Japca	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Moldova"
8	Pîlnii carstice	80	Lîngă satul Hrușca	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Frunze"
9	Rîpa Namălvii	100	La sud-est de satul Bursuc	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Moldova"
10	Complexul "Rașcov"	123	Satul Rașcov, ocolul silvic Rașcov, Dealul Roșu, parcelele 20, 21	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Rîbnița
11	Aflorimentul proterozoicului superior (vendian) de lîngă satul Cerlina	60	La vest de satul Cerlina pe coasta abruptă a Nistrului	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Nistru", satul Zăluceni
Raionul Cantemir				
12	Cariera Cociulia	1	La 1 km nord de satul Cociulia	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Patria"
Raionul Căinari				
13	Rîpa Taraclia	12	În partea sud-estică a satului Taraclia	Primăria satului Taraclia
Raionul Călărași				

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
14	Cariera "Cimitirul Cailor"	2	La nord de satul Păulești	Societatea pe Acțiuni "Păulești"
15	Rîpa lui Tofan	5	La marginea vestică a satului Vălcineț	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Vălcineț"
16	Rîpa "În Dos"	2	La 1 km sud de satul Sipotenii	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Sipotenii"
Raionul Căușeni				
17	Cariera de lîngă satul Zaim	4	Pe panta dreaptă a rîului Botna	Primăria satului Zaim
18	Aflorimentul Fîrlădeni	5	Lîngă satul Fîrlădeni, pe panta dreaptă a văii, în apropiere de drumul spre Căușeni	Primăria satului Fîrlădeni
19	Rîpa din Sălcuța	3	La sud-est de satul Sălcuța, ocolul silvic Căușeni, Sălcuța, parcela 43, subparcela 3a	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
Raionul Ceadăr-Lunga				
20	Aflorimentul Baurci	1	Pe drumul Congaz-Baurci, la 2 km de podul peste rîul Ialpug, ocolul silvic Congaz, Congaz, parcela 38, subparcela 12	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Iargara
21	Rîpele de la Ceadăr-Lunga	10	La est de orașul Ceadăr-Lunga, ocolul silvic Ceadăr-Lunga, Ceadăr-Lunga, Stat Cahul parcela 46, subparcela 2	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cahul
Raionul Cimișlia				
22	Rîpa "Coțofana"	10	La est de satul Gura Galbenei (a patra de la nord, pe panta stîngă a vîlcei Valea Coțofana), ocolul silvic Zloți, Coțofana, parcela 33, subparcelele 3, 5; parcela 34, subparcelele 3, 8, 12	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cimișlia
Raionul Comrat				
23	Secțiunea geologică din valea rîului Ialpug	5,6	Orașul Comrat, panta stîngă a văii rîului Ialpug rîului Ialpug, ocolul silvic Comrat, Comrat-IV, parcela 34, subparcela 11	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Iargara
Raionul Criuleni				
24	Soluri fosile pe terasele nistrene	44	La nord-vest de satul Mălăiești, ocolul silvic Vadul lui Vodă, Mălăiești, parcela 13, subparcela 6	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Chișinău
25	Aflorimentul Goian	1	La 0,5 km de intersecția autostrăzilor Leușeni și Chișinău-Criuleni, ocolul silvic Vadul lui Vodă, Leușeni-IV, parcela 32, subparcela 1	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Chișinău
25 ¹	Peștera surprizelor	0,4147	La 2 km nord-est de orașul Criuleni, trupul de pădure Zolonceni, parcela 27, subparcela D	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Chișinău
Raionul Dondușeni				
26	Movilele recifale de lîngă satul Visoca	15	La sud de satul Visoca	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Visoca"
Raionul Drochia				
27	Rîpa Zgurița	15	La nord de satul Zgurița	Primăria satului Zgurița
28	Aflorimentul Chetrosu	25	La vest de satul Chetrosu, lîngă autostrada Drochia-Soroca	Primăria satului Chetrosu
Raionul Dubăsari				
29	Vîlceaua "La Humărie"	64	La vest de satul Ustia pe panta stîngă a rîului Răut, ocolul silvic Criuleni, Răculești, parcela 10, subparcelele 8-18	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Chișinău

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
Raionul Edineț				
30	Grotele Brînzeni	14	La sud-est de satul Brînzeni	Primăria satului Brînzeni
31	Recifele Brînzeni	44	La sud-vest de satul Brînzeni	Primăria satului Brînzeni
32	Defileul Buzdugeni	100	Lîngă satul Buzdugeni, la confluența râurilor Bogda și Racovăț	Primăria satului Burlănești
33	Defileul Burlănești	10	La nord-vest de satul Burlănești	Primăria satului Burlănești
34	Rîpa Volodeni	6	Între satele Volodeni și Bleșteni	Primăria satului Bleșteni
35	Defileul Trinca	70	La sud-vest de satul Trinca	Primăria satului Trinca
36	Defileul Fetești	68	La sud-vest de satul Fetești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Fetești"
Raionul Glodeni				
37	Cheile Butești	110	La sud de satul Butești	Primăria satului Camenca
38	Stîncă Mare	105	Lîngă satul Cobani	Primăria satului Cobani
Raionul Ialoveni				
39	Rîpele de la Văsieni	3	Pe coasta dreaptă a văii râului Botna, la vest de spital	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Văsieni"
40	Aflorimentul Costești	1	La nord de satul Costești, pe coasta stîngă a văii râului Botna, lîngă drumul spre Mileștii Mici	Primăria satului Costești, Societatea pe Acțiuni "Ialoveni"
41	Reciful Ialoveni	3	Lîngă orașul Ialoveni, pe drum spre satul Costești, pe malul stîng al râului Ișnovăț	Asociația Științifică de Producție "Codru"
Raionul Nisporeni				
42	Hîrtopul de lîngă orașul Nisporeni	200	La 6 km sud de orașul Nisporeni, pe malul stîng al râului Nîrnova	Firma Agricolă "Nisporeni"
43	Fractura tectonică Seliște	240	La 1 km sud de satul Selește	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Moldova"
Raionul Ocnița				
44	Rîpa Adîncă	6	La marginea nordică a satului Verejeni	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Nistru"
45	Afloriment de cremene compactă	20	La vest de satul Naslavcea, în valea râului Chisărâu, ocolul silvic Ocnița, Edineț Naslavcea, parcela 2, subparcelele 1-8	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
46	Aflorimentul de nisipuri tortoniene de lîngă gara Naslavcea	1	La 2 km sud de stația de cale ferată Naslavcea, în zona aliniamentului căii ferate Naslavcea-Bîrnova	Distanța Ocnița a Căii Ferate din Moldova
47	Rîpa "Carpov Iar"	18	La vest de satul Naslavcea, ocolul silvic Ocnița, Naslavcea, parcela 3, subparcelele 3, 22, 23	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
48	Rîpa "Rudii Iar"	22,5	Satul Naslavcea, lîngă "Carpov Iar", ocolul silvic Ocnița, Naslavcea, parcelele 3, subparcelele 1, 2, 4, 18-21	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
49	O porțiune a malului abrupt al Nistrului	308	Între satele Naslavcea și Lencăuți, ocolul silvic Otaci, Lencăuți, parcelele 1-3	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Nistru" (150 ha); Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca (158 ha)
50	Falia tectonică de lîngă satul Naslavcea	82	La nord de satul Naslavcea, ocolul silvic Ocnița, Stîncă, parcela 1	Gospodăria Silvică Stat Edineț
51	Vîlceaua "Partea Cneazului"	20	La sud de satul Mereșeuca	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Nistru"
52	Rîpa "La Izvoare"	115	La sud de orașul Otaci	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Rodina"
Raionul Orhei				
53	Amplasament de vertebrate fosile	2	La marginea de vest a satului Pocșești	Primăria satului Donici

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
54	Defileul Orhei	100	Orașul Orhei	Primăria orașului Orhei
55	Recif pe malul râului Răut	3	Satul Piatra, malul drept al râului Răut	Primăria satului Pohorniceni
56	Stînca Mîgla	3	La 0,5 km nord-vest de satul Piatra	Primăria satului Piatra
Raionul Rezina				
57	Amplasamentul de floră fosilă de lângă satul Ignăței	1	La sud de satul Ignăței lângă punctul trigonometric 225,5 m	Primăria satului Ignăței
58	Amplasament fosil de dinoteriu	1	La sud de satul Pripiceni-Răzeși, coasta dreaptă a văii râului Cogîlnic	Primăria satului Pripiceni-Răzești
59	Cariera din Boșernița (părăsită)	5	La vest de satul Boșernița	Primăria orașului Rezina
60	Argile etuliene pe malul Nistrului	3	La vest de satul Ciorna	Primăria orașului Rezina
Raionul Rîșcani				
61	Defileul Duruitoarea	40	La est de satul Duruitoarea	Primăria satului Duruitoarea
62	Defileul Văratice	10	La est de satul Văratice	Primăria satului Duruitoarea
63	Reciful Proscureni	10	La est de satul Duruitoarea	Primăria satului Duruitoarea
Raionul Sîngerei				
64	Afloriment în blocul Soloneț	15	În preajma satului Gura-Oituz, lângă punctul trigonometric 297m	Primăria satului Bălășești
Raionul Soroca				
65	Rîpa "Bechirov Iar"	46	La sud de orașul Soroca ocolul silvic Soroca, Zastînca-II, parcela 24	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
66	Afloriment de nisipuri și gresii	0,5	Versantul de est al carierei, satul Redi-Cereșnovăț	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Redi"
67	Pragurile Nistrului	8	În preajma satului Cosăuți, albia Nistrului	Cariera de granit și pietriș din Soroca
68	Aflorimentul de gresii și granit de la Cosăuți	2	Satul Cosăuți, versantul de vest al carierei părăsite	Cariera de granit și pietriș din Soroca
69	Colina "Casca"	37,6	La vest de satul Cremenciung, ocolul silvic Otaci, Cremenciug-II, parcela 49, subparcelele 18, 26, 29, 30	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
Raionul Strășeni				
70	Cariera "Cazacu"	3	La nord de stația de cale ferată Vatra	Primăria municipiului Chișinău
71	Rîpa "La Chetrărie"	3	La est de satul Vorniceni	Primăria satului Vorniceni
Raionul Șoldănești				
72	Profilul geologic de lângă satul Socola	10	La sud-vest de satul Socola	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Ștefan Vodă"
73	Aflorimentul Râspopeni	15	La 1 km sud de satul Râspopeni, pe drumul spre satul Ignăței	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Râspopeni"
74	Cariera părăsită de lângă stația de cale ferată Șoldănești	1	La vest de stația de calea ferată Șoldănești și la nord de satul Olișcani	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Biruința"
Raionul Ștefan Vodă				
75	Rîpa de Piatră	2	În partea de nord a satului Tudora	Primăria satului Tudora
76	Rîpa lui Albu	2	Mai sus de satul Cioburciu, lângă pădurea ocolului silvic "Olănești"	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
77	Rîpa din Purcari	5	La nord de satul Purcari, pe malul Nistrului	Primăria satului Purcari
Raionul Taraclia				

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
78	Rîpa Budăi	5	Marginea de vest a satului Budăi, pe coasta dreaptă a râului Salcia	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Drujba"
79	Rîpa Musaitu	5	În partea de mijloc a satului Musaitu	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Musaitu"
80	Aflorimentul de lîngă orașul Taraclia	4,1	La sud de orașul Taraclia de-a lungul pantei stîngi a vîlcei, ocolul silvic Taraclia, Taraclia-II, parcela 20, subparcela 1	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cahul
Raionul Ungheni				
81	Terasa levantină din zona codrilor	5	La 1,5 km sud-est de satul Buciumeni, pe panta stîngă a vîlcei râului Gîrla-Mare, la cumpăna apelor	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Buciumeni"
82	Panta abruptă de lîngă satul Sinești	1	La 2 km sud-vest de satul Sinești, pe panta stîngă a vîlcei râului Pojarna, Tincău	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Sinești"
Raionul Vulcănești				
83	Afloriment de argile etuliene	10	Panta stîngă a văii râului Cahul deasupra satului Etulia	Întreprinderea Agricolă "K. Marx"
84	Aflorimentul de lîngă satul Văleni	3	La 0,5 km sud de satul Văleni, panta de est a văii râului Prut	Firma Agricolă "Văleni"
85	Rîpa Cișmichioi	3	Satul Cișmichioi, pe partea sîngă a vîlcei afluentului lacului Cahul	Asociația de Producție "Nerudprom"
Municipiul Tiraspol				
86	Vîlceaua Colcot	16	Marginea de nord a municipiului Tiraspol	Primăria municipiului Tiraspol
TOTAL		682,2		
B) HIDROLOGICE				
Raionul Camenca				
1	Izvorul din satul Bursuc	1,5	Satul Bursuc, în rîpa de lîngă pod	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Moldova"
2	Izvorul din satul Ocnița	1	Satul Ocnița	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Rassvet"
Raionul Călărași				
3	Apele minerale din satul Hîrjauca	1,5	Satul Hîrjauca, în partea de jos a vîlcei Hîrtop	Sanatoriul "Codru"
4	Izvoarele nr.1 și nr.2 din satul Nișcani	1	Satul Nișcani	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Nișcani"
5	Izvorul lui Ștefan cel Mare	0,5	La est de satul Vălcineț	Primăria satului Vălcineț
Raionul Căușeni				
6	Izvorul lui Suvorov	0,5	La 1,5 km nord-vest de satul Hagimus, în vîlcea	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Nistru", Primăria satului Hagimus
Raionul Criuleni				
7	Izvoarele minerale din satul Onițcani	1,5	Cîte două izvoare în satul Onițcani și în valea râului Rădi	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Onițcani"
Raionul Dondușeni				
8	Izvorul din satul Horodiște	5	Satul Horodiște	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Horodiște"
9	Izvorul din satul Plop	2	Satul Plop	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Patria"
10	Izvorul din satul Fîntînița	2	Satul Fîntînița	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Victoria"
11	Izvoarele din satul Mîndîc	0,5	La nord de satul Mîndîc, pe malul stîng al râului Cubolta	Primăria satului Mîndîc
Raionul Drochia				
12	Izvoarele din satul Cotova	6	Satul Cotova, poalele pantei stîngi a râului Căinari	Primăria satului Cotova
Raionul Dubăsari				
13	Havuzul Mare	1	La sud de orașul Dubăsari	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Puti Ilicea"

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
Raionul Hîncești				
14	Izvorul din satul Nemțeni	0,5	În centrul satului Nemțeni	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Hlopești"
Raionul Ocnița				
15	Izvorul de lângă stația de cale ferată Naslavcea	0,5	Stația de cale ferată Naslavcea	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Vatutin"
16	Izvorul din satul Codreni	1	Satul Codreni, la vest de biserică	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Rodina"
Raionul Orhei				
17	Izvorul din satul Cucuruzeni	0,5	Pe malul drept al râului Cogîlnic	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Frunze"
18	Izvorul din satul Izvoare	0,5	Satul Izvoare, în ograda dlui Caraman V.	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Glia"
19	Izvorul din satul Jeloboc	10	La 1 km sud-est de satul Jelboc	Primăria satului Piatra
Raionul Rezina				
20	Izvoarele din satul Horodiște	1,5	Satul Horodiște	Primăria satului Horodiște
Raionul Rîbnița				
21	Izvoarele din satul Molochișul Mare	1	Satul Molochișul Mare	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Krasnii Octeabri"
22	Izvorul din satul Stroiești	1	Satul Stroiești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Iskra"
Raionul Rîșcani				
23	Ecosistemul acvatic "La Moară"	42	La vest de satul Recea	Primăria satului Recea
Raionul Sîngerei				
24	Rezervorul de apă de pe râul Ciuluc	8,6	La 1,5 km est de satul Mihailovca	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Mihailovca"
Raionul Soroca				
25	Izvoarele din satul Vărăncău	2	Satul Vărăncău	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Prietenia"
Raionul Șoldănești				
26	Izvorul Cărăușilor	0,5	Satul Climăuții de Jos pe panta dreaptă a râulețului	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Nistru"
27	Izvoarele din preajma satului Zahorna	1	Satul Zahorna	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Moldova"
28	Izvorul din satul Sămășcani	1,5	Satul Sămășcani, în vale	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Șevcenko"
Raionul Taraclia				
29	Izvorul din satul Copceac	1,5	La marginea satului Copceac, în vîlcea	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Pobeda"
Raionul Telenești				
30	Izvoarele din satul Ordășei	1,2	Coasta stîngă a râului Răut, satul Ordășei	Primăria satului Ordășei
Municipiul Bender				
31	Izvor – havuz	1	Satul Proteagailovca	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Tighina"
TOTAL		99,8		
C) BOTANICE				
a) Sectoare reprezentative cu vegetație silvică				
Raionul Anenii Noi				
1	Schinoasa Mare	15	Ocolul silvic Anenii Noi, Schinoasa Mare, parcela 5, subparcela 3	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Chișinău
Raionul Briceni				
2	Caracușeni	4,2	Ocolul silvic Briceni, Caracușeni, parcela 47 subparcelele 21, 23	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
Raionul Camenca				

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
3	Cuhurești	13	Ocolul silvic Cuhurești Cuhureștii Mari, parcela 15, subparcelele 1, 13	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
4	Bălțata	2,8	Ocolul silvic Cuhurești Bălțata, parcela 4, subparcela 1	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
Raionul Călărași				
5	Hîrjauca-Sipotenii	5,4	Ocolul silvic Hîrjauca, Hîrjauca-Sipotenii, parcela 36, subparcelele 8, 10, 31	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Călărași
Raionul Comrat				
6	Borceac	11,3	Ocolul silvic Congaz, Borceac, parcela 32, subparcela 2; parcela 31, subparcela 5	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Iargara
7	Cîietu	4	Ocolul silvic Congaz, Cîietu parcela 25, subparcela 15	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Iargara
Raionul Criuleni				
8	Pădure de plop	0,3	Satul Dubăsarii Vechi	Societatea pe Acțiuni "Dubăsarii Vechi"
9	Pogoreloe	5,6	Ocolul silvic Grigoriopol, Pogoreloe, parcela 27, subparcela 6	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
Raionul Dondușeni				
10	Rudi-Gavan	49	Ocolul silvic Otaci, Rudi-Gavan, parcela 27	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
Raionul Fălești				
11	Călineștii Mici	7	La est de satul Călinești, ocolul silvic Călinești, Călineștii Mici, parcela 46, subparcela 4	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Glodeni
Raionul Ocnîța				
12	Lipnic	1,6	Ocolul silvic Ocnîța, Lipnic, parcela 23, subparcela 13	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
Raionul Rîbnița				
13	Haraba	6	La est de satul Haraba, ocolul silvic Plopi, Haraba, parcela 6, subparcela 1	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Rîbnița
TOTAL		125,2		
TOTAL GENERAL		2907,2		

b) Arbori seculari - 158 locații, 433 de arbori, 33 specii

D) SPECII FLORISTICE ȘI FAUNISTICE RARE

- a) Specii floristice rare - 269 (arbori, arbuști, semiarbuști, plante multianuale, plante bianuale, plante anuale, liane, plante inferioare)
- b) Specii faunistice rare - Mamifere 46, Păsări 89, Reptile 9, Amfibii 4, Ciclostomate 1, Pești 15, Crustacee 1, Moluște 3, Polichete 1, Insecte 34

[Anexa nr. 3 modificată prin LP109 din 04.06.10, MO131-134/30.07.10 art. 443]

[Anexa nr. 3 modificată prin LP354-XVI din 24.11.06, MO195-198/22.12.06 art. 922; în vigoare la 22.03.07]

[Anexa nr. 3 modificată prin LP244 din 20.10.05, MO151/11.11.05 art. 722]

REZERVAȚIILE NATURALE

A) SILVICE
B) DE PLANTE MEDICINALE
C) MIXTE

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
A) SILVICE				
Raionul Anenii Noi				
1	Voinova	27	La nord de satul Șerpeni, ocolul silvic Anenii Noi, Voinova, parcela 41	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Chișinău
Raionul Briceni				
2	Rosoșeni	149	Ocolul silvic Briceni, Rosoșeni, parcelele 11, 12, 14, subparcela 2	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
Raionul Cahul				
3	Baurci	93,1	La sud de satul Baurci-Moldoveni, ocolul silvic Larga, Români, parcela 25, subparcelele 1, 9; parcela 36, subparcelele 1, 2, 4; parcela 37, subparcela 4	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cahul
Raionul Camenca				
4	Sitișchi	90	Ocolul silvic Camenca, Sitișchi, parcela 32	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Rîbnița
5	Vadul	135	Ocolul silvic Camenca, Vadul, parcelele 6, 7	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Rîbnița
6	Colohur	178	La sud de satul Caterinovca, ocolul silvic Rașcov, Colohur, parcelele 22, 23, 25	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Rîbnița
Raionul Cantemir				
7	Ciobalaccia	13,4	La 2 km est de satul Ciobalaccia, ocolul silvic Baimaclia, Aluniș, parcela 34, subparcelele 14, 15	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Iargara
Raionul Căinari				
8	Molești-Răzeni	250,7	Ocolul silvic Răzeni, Vila Molești-Răzeni, parcelele 30-32; subparcelele 1, 2, 7; parcela 33, subparcelele 1, 5	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cimișlia
Raionul Călărași				
9	Sadova	229	Ocolul silvic Călărași, Sadova, parcelele 33, 34	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Călărași
10	Boguș	89	Ocolul silvic Hîrjauca, Vila Hîrjauca, parcela 26	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Călărași
11	Leordoia	158	Ocolul silvic Hîrjauca, Hîrjauca-Sipotenii, parcela 31	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Călărași
12	Scăfăreni	97	Ocolul silvic Hîrjauca, Scăfăreni, parcela 49	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Călărași
13	Voinova	192	La vest de satul Onești, ocolul silvic Pitușca, Voinova, parcela 11	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Călărași
Raionul Căușeni				

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
14	Misilindra	1,7	La sud de satul Hagimus, ocolul silvic Căușeni, parcela 21, subparcela 6	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
Raionul Cimișlia				
15	Hîrtopul Moisei	101	Ocolul silvic Mihailovca, Hîrtopul Moisei, parcela 15	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cimișlia
Raionul Comrat				
16	Liceul Bolgrad	54	În apropierea satului Frumușica, ocolul silvic Congaz, Liceul Bolgrad, parcela 26, subparcela 2	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Iargara
Raionul Criuleni				
17	Dubăsari	93	Ocolul silvic Grigoriopol, Dubăsari, parcela 38, subparcelele 14, 20-22	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
18	Zoloceni	69	Ocolul silvic Criuleni, Zoloceni, parcela 24	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Chișinău
Raioanele Drochia și Soroca				
19	Pădurea Băxani	45	Între satele Popești, raionul Drochia și Băxani, raionul Soroca	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
Raionul Hîncești				
20	Dancu	131	Ocolul silvic Cărpineni, Dancu, parcelele 2, 3	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Hîncești
21	Nemțeni	20,9	Ocolul silvic Onești, Nemțeni, parcela 2 subparcelele 2, 3	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Hîncești
22	Sărata Galbenă	220	Ocolul silvic Cărpineni, Sărata Galbenă, parcelele 28, 32, 33	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Hîncești
23	Vila Caracui	84	Ocolul silvic Bozieni, Vila Caracui, parcela 37	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Hîncești
24	Sărata-Răzeși	27	Ocolul silvic Cărpineni, Sărata-Răzeși, parcela 15	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Hîncești
25	Pogănești	203	La vest de satul Sărata-Răzeși (raionul Leova), ocolul silvic Cărpineni, Pogănești-II, parcela 14, subparcelele 1, 4-7	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Hîncești
Raionul Ialoveni				
26	Molești	5	La 2 km sud de satul Molești, ocolul silvic Răzeni, Vila Molești – Răzeni, parcela 11, subparcela 1; parcela 12, subparcela 3	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cimișlia
27	Sector-etalon de pădure	110,2	Între satele Malcoci și Condrița, ocolul silvic de scumpie Scoreni, Scoreni, parcela 22, subparcelele 1, 2, 4, 7; parcela 23, subparcela 3	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Strășeni
Raionul Leova				
28	Ostianova	211,2	Ocolul silvic Hîrtop, Ostianova, parcelele 23-26	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Iargara
Raionul Nisporeni				
29	Seliște-Leu	315	Ocolul silvic Păruceni, Seliște-Leu, parcela 27-30	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Nisporeni
30	Cabac	24,7	Ocolul silvic Iurcenii, Cabac, parcela 7, subparcela 17; parcela 8, subparcela 20; parcela 11, subparcela 6	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Nisporeni
31	Zberoaia – Lunca	147,9	Ocolul silvic Grozești, Zberoaia-Lunca parcela 8,	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Nisporeni

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
			subparcelele 1-41	
Raionul Ocnîța				
32	Ocnîța	103	Ocolul silvic Ocnîța, Ocnîța, parcela 16	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
33	Mestecăniș	44	Ocolul silvic Ocnîța, Mestecăniș, parcela 9	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
34	Climăuți	70	Ocolul silvic Ocnîța, Climăuți, parcela 50	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
Raionul Orhei				
35	Cobîleni	33,5	Ocolul silvic Susleni, Cobîleni, parcela 1, subparcela 2; parcela 2, subparcelele 1, 3	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Orhei
36	Vîșcăuți	24	Ocolul silvic Susleni, Vîșcăuți, parcela 43, subparcelele 11, 15	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Orhei
Raionul Rîbnița				
37	Erjova	123	Ocolul silvic Erjova, Erjova, parcelele 31, 32	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Rîbnița
Raionul Rîșcani				
38	Stîncă	55	Ocolul silvic Rîșcani, Stîncă, parcela 4	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Glodeni
39	Pociumbeni	53	Ocolul silvic Rîșcani, Pociumbeni, parcela 1, subparcelele 13, 19	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Glodeni
40	Lucăceni	49,6	Ocolul silvic Rîșcani, Lucăceni, parcela 19, subparcelele 3, 5, 11,18; parcela 20, subparcela 2	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Glodeni
41	Șaptebani	17	Ocolul silvic Rîșcani, Șaptebani, parcela 7, subparcela 9	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Glodeni
Raionul Slobozia				
42	Copanca	167	Ocolul silvic Copanca, Copanca, parcelele 41, 43, 44	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
43	Leuntea	30,1	Ocolul silvic Copanca, Copanca, parcela 50, subparcelele 12, 14	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
Raionul Strășeni				
44	Condrița	61	Ocolul silvic Condrița, Condrița, parcela 17, subparcela 1	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Strășeni
45	Roșcani	134	Ocolul silvic Ghidighici, Rădeni, parcelele 10, 11, subparcelele 6, 7	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Chișinău
Raionul Șoldănești				
46	Hligeni	70	La nord-vest de satul Mateuți, ocolul silvic Șoldănești, Hligeni, parcela 31	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
Raionul Ștefan Vodă				
47	Olănești	108	La sud-est de satul Olănești, ocolul silvic Ștefan Vodă, Olănești, parcela 23	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
Raionul Telenești				
48	Ghiliceni	38	La sud-vest de satul Ghiliceni, ocolul silvic Mîndrești, Ghiliceni, parcela 24, subparcelele 1, 9, 11	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Telenești

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
49	Telenești	111	La nord de satul Crăsnășeni, ocolul silvic Telenești, Vila Telenești, parcela 50	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Telenești
Raionul Vulcănești				
50	Vadul lui Isac	68	Ocolul silvic Slobozia, Vadul lui Isac, parcela 33	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cahul
51	Flămînda	71	Ocolul silvic Vulcănești, Flămînda parcela 14, subparcela 3; parcela 15, subparcela 4; parcela 22, subparcelele 9, 12; parcela 24, subparcelele 2, 7; parcela 26, subparcelele 6, 9; parcela 28, subparcela 3; parcela 32, subparcela 5	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cahul
TOTAL		5001		
B) DE PLANTE MEDICINALE				
Raionul Briceni				
1	Rosoșeni	368	Ocolul silvic Briceni, Rosoșeni, parcelele 2, 5, 6, 8, 9	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
Raionul Cahul				
2	Cahul	343	Ocolul silvic Larga, Români, parcelele 28, 29, 31-33, 39, 40	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cahul
Raionul Camenca				
3	Hrușca	170	Ocolul silvic Camenca, Valea Hrușca, parcelele 3-5	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Rîbnița
Raionul Comrat				
4	Bugeac	56	La vest de sediul brigăzii nr.2	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Bugeac"
Raionul Dondușeni				
5	Cernoleuca	337	Ocolul silvic Dondușeni, Cernoleuca, parcelele 43, 46-48	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
Raionul Hîncești				
6	Logănești	710	Ocolul silvic Logănești, Vila Logănești, parcelele 13-15, 18-20, 23, 24	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Hîncești
7	Sărata Galbenă	424	Ocolul silvic Cărpineni, Sărata Galbenă parcelele 24, 30, 31, 35, 36	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Hîncești
Raionul Nisporeni				
8	Seliște	315	Ocolul silvic Păruceni, Seliște- Leu, parcelele 27-30	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Nisporeni
Raionul Sîngerei				
9	Rădoaia	73	Ocolul silvic Alexăndreni, Rădoaia, parcela 23	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bălți
TOTAL		2796		
C) MIXTE				
Raionul Cantemir				
1	Cantemir	132	Lunca inundabilă a râului Prut la sud de orașul Cantemir	Întreprinderea agricolă "Drujba"
Raionul Leova				
2	Ecosistemul acvatic "Lebăda albă"	30	La nord-vest de orașul Leova	Primăria orașului Leova
Raionul Ștefan Vodă				

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
3	Mlaștina "Togai"	50	La est de satul Crocmaz, 100 m de la albia Nistrului, ocolul silvic Olănești, parcela 27	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
TOTAL		212		
TOTAL GENERAL		8009		

[Anexa nr. 4 modificată prin LP354-XVI din 24.11.06, MO195-198/22.12.06 art. 922; în vigoare 22.03.07]

Anexa nr. 5

REZERVAȚIILE PEISAJERE (de peisaje geografice)

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
Raionul Anenii Noi				
1	Pădurea Hîrbovăț	2218	Între satele Hîrbovăț și Bulboaca, ocolul silvic Hîrbovăț, Vila Hîrbovăț, parcelele 8-36	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
2	Telița	124	La est de satul Telița, ocolul silvic Anenii Noi, Hîrtop, parcelele 50-51	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Chișinău
Raionul Briceni				
3	Tețcani	164	La nord de satul Tețcani, ocolul silvic Lipcani, Tețcani, parcela 35	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț (114 ha), Primăria satului Tețcani (50 ha)
4	Complexul geologic și paleontologic din bazinul râului Lopatnic	452	De-a lungul râului Lopatnic, de la sud-estul satului Caracușenii Vechi pînă la satul Corjeuți (defileul Caracușenii de sud (16 ha); defileul 1 și 2 (cîte 94 ha) lîngă satul Caracușenii Vechi; defileul 3 (102 ha), ocolul silvic Briceni, Caracușenii Vechi, parcela 49; defileul 4 și 5 (58 ha și, respectiv, 43 ha); formațiunile tectonice de lîngă satul Corjeuți (45 ha))	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț, primăriile satelor Caracușenii Vechi și Corjeuți
Raionul Camenca				
5	Bugornea	606	Lîngă satul Rașcov, ocolul silvic Rașcov, Bugornea, parcelele 5-14	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Rîbnița
6	Valea Adîncă	214	Împrejurimile satului Valea Adîncă, ocolul silvic Rașcov, Valea Adîncă, parcela 2	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Rîbnița (107 ha), Întreprinderea Agricolă "70-letie Velicogo Octeabrea" (107 ha)
7	Glubocaia Dolina	520	La nord-est de satul Caterinovca, ocolul silvic Rașcov, Glubocaia Dolina, parcelele 15-19	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Rîbnița
Raionul Cantemir				
8	Lunca inundabilă de lîngă Antonești	93,6	La vest de satul Antonești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Drujba"
9	Chioselia	307	La nord-vest de satul Chioselia, ocolul silvic Baimaclia, Chioselia, parcelele 35-38	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Iargara

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
10	Codrii Tigheci	2519	Între satele Lărguța și Capaclia, ocolul silvic Cantemir, Tigheci, parcelele 1-40	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Iargara
Raionul Căinari				
11	Cărbuna	607	Între satul Cărbuna și stația de cale ferată Zloți, ocolul silvic Zloți Vila Milești-Răzeni, parcelele 1-4, 9	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cimișlia
Raionul Călărași				
12	Țigănești	680	Între satele Săseni, Tabăra, Țigănești, Bravicea, ocolul silvic Bravicea, Bravicea, parcelele 50, 51, 58, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Călărași (580 ha) Întreprinderea Agricolă "Codreanca" (100 ha)
13	Voloca Verbca	407	Între satele Sadova și Rassvet, ocolul silvic Pitușca, Voloca Verbca, parcelele 45-48	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Călărași
14	Căbăiești -Pîrjolteni	1213	Între satele Căbăiești, Pîrjolteni, Seliștea Nouă, ocolul silvic Călărași, Căbăiești – Pîrjolteni, parcelele 47-56	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Călărași
15	Temeleuți	209	Între satele Temeleuți și Vălcineț, ocolul silvic Călărași, Temeleuți, parcelele 12, 13	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Călărași
Raionul Cimișlia				
16	Rîpele de la Cimișlia	256	La sud de orașul Cimișlia, pe drumul spre orașul Basarabeasca, ocolul silvic Ciucur – Mingir, Oziornoe, parcela 3, subparcelele 11, 13, 15; Recea, parcela 7, subparcelele 1, 4, 5, 10; Bacanciu, parcela 5, subparcelele 5, 9, 11, 13-15, 17-19, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cimișlia
Raionul Dondușeni				
17	Rudi – Arionești	916	La 10 km mai jos de orașul Otaci, de-a lungul Nistrului, ocolul silvic Otaci, Arionești – Stîncă, parcelele 20-22; Rudi-Gavan, parcelele 23-29	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca (793 ha), Întreprinderea Agricolă "Arionești" (57 ha), Întreprinderea Agricolă "Nistru" (66 ha)
Raionul Dubăsari				
18	Valea Seacă "Tamașlic"	394	La nord-est de orașul Grigoriopol, ocolul silvic Grigoriopol, Geamanat, parcelele 18, 19; Popeasca, parcelele 14-17	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
Raionul Edineț				
19	La Castel	746	Valea râului Racovăț, fîșie lată de 200 m cu lungimea de 5 km pe malul stîng, mai jos de satul Gordinești, ocolul silvic Edineț, Gordinești, parcelele 29-35	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț (646 ha), Primăria satului Gordinești (100 ha)
20	Fetești	555	La nord-est de satul Fetești, ocolul silvic Edineț, Fetești, parcelele 9-14, 59	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
21	Zăbriceni	596	La nord-vest de satul Onești, ocolul silvic Edineț, Zăbriceni, parcelele 45-49	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
Raionul Fălești				
22	Izvoare – Risipeni	1162	Între satele Izvoare și Risipeni, ocolul silvic Fălești, Risipeni, parcelele 72, 73, 75, 76; Caiuceni – Nagornoe, parcelele 30-33, 36-38; Izvoare, parcelele 61-69	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Glodeni
Raionul Hîncești				
23	Pădurea din Hîncești	4499	Între satele Lăpușna și Mereșeni, ocolul silvic Logănești, Vila Logănești, parcelele 35-37, 42-44; ocolul silvic Mereșeni, Vila	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Hîncești

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
			Hîncești, parcelele 1-5, 8-13, 16-23, 26-31, 33-39, 41-45	
Raionul Nisporeni				
24	Cazimir – Milești	500	Între satele Milești, Bălănești, Găureni ocolul silvic Păruceni, Cazimir – Milești, parcelele 3-7	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Nisporeni
25	Vila Nisporeni	3499	La sud-est de orașul Nisporeni, ocolul silvic Nisporeni, Nisporeni, parcelele 7-38	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Nisporeni
26	Dolna	389	La sud de satul Dolna, ocolul silvic Iurcenii, Dolna, parcelele 4-6	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Nisporeni
Raionul Ocnița				
27	Calarașovca	52	La 5 km sud-est de orașul Otaci, ocolul silvic Otaci, Calarașovca-Stîncă, parcelele 10-12	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca (225 ha), Întreprinderea Agricolă "Dnestrovsc" (27 ha)
28	La 33 de Vaduri	184	La sud de satul Naslavcea, ocolul silvic Ocnița, Bîrnova, parcela 4; Verejeni-Bîrnova, parcela 5	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț (168 ha), Întreprinderea Agricolă "Vatutin" (16ha)
Raionul Orhei				
29	Pohrebeni	1049	Între satele Pohrebeni și Voroneț, ocolul silvic Pohrebeni, Pohrebeni, parcelele 14-35	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Orhei
30	Trebujeni	500	Între satele Furceni și Trebujeni, ocolul silvic Susleni, Jeloboc-Furceni, parcelele 51, 52; ocolul silvic Ivancea, Trebujeni, parcelele 31, 32, 34, 35, 37	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Orhei (436 ha), Primăria satului Tribujeni (64 ha)
Raionul Rezina				
31	Saharna	674	La vest de satul Saharna, ocolul silvic Rezina, Saharna, parcelele 17-23, 25-28; Saharna – Zemstvo, parcela 29	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Orhei
32	Țîpova	306	Împrejurimile satului Țîpova, ocolul silvic Pohrebeni, Stîncă-Horodiște, parcela 42; Hiridiste-Funduc, parcelele 43, 44; Scala-Stîncă, parcela 45	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Orhei (204 ha), Întreprinderea Agricolă "Lalova" (102 ha)
Raionul Rîșcani				
33	Suta de Movile	1072	Între satele Braniște și Cobani (raionul Glodeni), ocolul silvic Rîșcani, Avrămeni- Nagornoe, parcelele 32 65; Petrușeni, parcelele 26-31	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Glodeni (657ha) Întreprinderea Agricolă "Braniște" (415 ha)
Raionul Slobozia				
34	Grădina Turcească	224	Între satele Leuntea și Copanca, ocolul silvic Copanca, Adajia, parcela 65; Grădina Turcească, parcela 66, albia veche a Nistrului pe o distanță de 12 km	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
Raionul Soroca				
35	Cosăuți	585	Satul Cosăuți, ocolul silvic Soroca, Cosăuți, parcelele 4-8	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
36	Holoșnița	199	În preajma satului Holoșnița, ocolul silvic Soroca, Holoșnița, parcelele 1, 2	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
Raionul Strășeni				
37	Căpriană – Scoreni	1762,4	Între satele Lozova, Vorniceni, Pănășești, Trușeni, Cojușna, ocolul silvic Căpriană, Căpriană, parcela 21, subparcelele 7-14; parcela 27, subparcelele 4-13; parcela	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Strășeni

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
			33, subparcelele 2, 3, 5; parcelele 28-30, 34-36; ocolul silvic Scoreni, Scoreni, parcelele 1-8	
Raionul Șoldănești				
38	Climăuții de Jos	668	La sud de satul Climăuții de Jos, ocolul silvic Șoldănești, Climăuți, parcelele 5-9; Socola, parcelele 10, 11; Pridnestrovscoe, parcela 1	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
39	Dobrușa	2634	Între satul Olișcani și râul Ciorna, ocolul silvic Olișcani, Olișcani-Prisaca, parcelele 22, 23; Dobrușa, parcelele 14-17, subparcelele 1-11, 13-26; parcelele 18-21, 24-37, 40-44, subparcelele 1-16; parcela 45, subparcelele 1-6; parcelele 46-57, subparcelele 1-11; parcela 58, subparcelele 1-20; parcelele 59-68, 70, 71	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
40	Poiana Curătura	692	Între satele Poiana și Tarasova (raionul Rezina), ocolul silvic Șoldănești, Poiana, parcelele 12, 13; Curătura-Tabora, parcelele 14-17; Curătura-Corn, parcela 18	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Soroca
Raionul Ungheni				
41	Valea Mare	373	La sud de orașul Ungheni, ocolul silvic Ungheni, Valea Mare, parcela 25; Moreni-Balta, parcelele 26, 27	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Ungheni
TOTAL		34200		

[Anexa nr.5 modificată prin LP354-XVI din 24.11.06, MO195-198/22.12.06 art.922; în vigoare 22.03.07]

Anexa nr. 6

REZERVAȚIILE DE RESURSE

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
Raionul Briceni				
1	Complex de soluri cenușii și cenușii-închis de pădure (în pădure) al zonei de silvostepă din nordul Moldovei	50	Ocolul silvic Briceni, Trebisăuți, parcela 24	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț
		2	Cîmpul nr.3, la vest de satul Trebisăuți, lîngă pădure	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Trebisăuți"
Raionul Cahul				
2	Cernoziom micelar-carbonatat gras al zonei dunărene de stepă	4	Cîmpul nr.10 al asolamentului, la sud-est de satul Roșu	Primăria satului Roșu
3	Cernoziom xerofitic de pădure al zonei dunărene de stepă	200	Ocolul silvic Larga, Români, parcelele 27-29	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Cahul
Raionul Căinari				
4	Cernoziom compact al zonei dunărene de stepă	5	Satul Baurci, brigada nr.1, asolamentul de cîmp, lîngă pădurea ocolului silvic Zloți	Societatea pe Acțiuni "Chircăieștii Noi"

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
Raionul Comrat				
5	Cernoziom obișnuit al zonei dunărene de stepă	4	Brigada de tractoare nr.2, câmpul nr.7	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Maiac"
Raionul Drochia				
6	Cernoziom levigat al zonei de silvostepă din nordul Moldovei	3	Satul Nicoreni, sectorul situat la sud de șoseaua Rîșcani-Nicoreni, brigada nr.1, câmpul nr.2	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Ștefan Vodă"
7	Cernoziom levigat caracteristic stepei Bălților	6	La nord de orașul Drochia, în limitele fostului aerodrom	Primăria orașului Drochia
Raionul Edineț				
8	Complex de cernoziomuri podzolite și soluri cenușii-închis de pădure cu soluri fosile îngropate ale obiectului arheologic al zonei de silvostepă din nordul Moldovei	28 (pădure) 2 (teren arabil)	Ocolul silvic Edineț, Brătușeni, parcela 52 și un lot adiacent de 2 ha, la nord-est de autostrada Chișinău-Cernăuți	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Edineț (28 ha), colegiul din Brătușeni (a ha)
Raionul Orhei				
9	Cernoziom levigat gras al zonei silvice centrale a Moldovei	4	Satul Ivancea, sectorul 1 al asolamentului de câmp, câmpul nr.8	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Ivancea"
Raionul Rîșcani				
10	Cernoziom tipic gras al zonei de silvostepă din nordul Moldovei	4	Marginea de vest a municipiului Bălți	Asociația Științifică de Producție "Selecția"
Raionul Sîngerei				
11	Complex de solonețuri și cernoziomuri solonețizate ale zonei de silvostepă din nordul Moldovei	9	Staționarul experimental al Institutului de Cercetări și Proiectări Tehnologice în Domeniul Pedologiei, Agrochimiei și Ameliorării Solului "N.Dimo", la sud de satul Brejeni, pășune la hotarul câmpului nr.7 cu Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Telenești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Ciuciuieni"
Raionul Slobozia				
12	Cernoziom obișnuit gras al zonei basarabene de stepă	2	La 1 km nord-est de satul Sucleia	Ministerul Agriculturii și Industriei Alimentare
Raionul Ștefan Vodă				
13	Complex de soluri aluvionare, carbonatate, cernoziomice, de fîneață, mlăștinoase și înămolite ale zonei basarabene de stepă	200	Ocolul silvic Talmază, bălțile Talmază, parcelele 9, 10, 13; pădure și fîneață de luncă	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
TOTAL		523		

[Anexa nr. 6 modificată prin LP109 din 04.06.10, MO131-134/30.07.10 art. 443]

[Anexa nr. 6 modificată prin LP354-XVI din 24.11.06, MO195-198/22.12.06 art. 922; în vigoare 22.03.07]

Anexa nr. 7

ARII CU MANAGEMENT MULTIFUNCȚIONAL

- A) SECTOARE REPREZENTATIVE CU VEGETAȚIE DE STEPĂ
 B) SECTOARE REPREZENTATIVE CU VEGETAȚIE DE LUNCĂ
 C) PERDELE FORESTIERE DE PROTECȚIE

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
A) SECTOARE REPREZENTATIVE CU VEGETAȚIE DE STEPĂ				
Raionul Comrat				
1	Sector de stepă în nordul Bugeacului	4	Satul Bugeac, la hotar cu raionul Cimișlia	Complexul Agroindustrial "Bugeac"
2	Sector de stepă în nordul Bugeacului	15	Satul Dezghingea, la 3 km nord de complexul animalier	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Rodina"
Raionul Sîngerei				
3	Sector de stepă a Bălților	8	La 3 km vest de satul Vrănești, raionul Fălești	Primăria satului Iezărenii Vechi
Raionul Slobozia				
4	Sector cu vegetație de stepă	71	Ocolul silvic Copanca, Andriașevca Nouă, parcela 69	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
Raionul Taraclia				
5	Sector de stepă în sudul Bugeacului	50	Lîngă satul Vinogradovca	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Ciumai"
	TOTAL	148		
B) SECTOARE REPREZENTATIVE CU VEGETAȚIE DE LUNCĂ				
Raionul Dondușeni				
1	Luncă mlăștinoasă cu trestie	10	Rîul Cubolta, satul Maramonovca	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Aurora"
2	Luncă mlăștinoasă cu rogoz	33	Rîul Căinari, satul Maramonovca	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Aurora"
3	Luncă cu iarba-cîmpului stoloniferă	149	Lunca inundabilă a rîului Răut, satul Baraboi (105 ha) Lunca inundabilă a rîului Răut, satul Fîntînița (36 ha) Lunca inundabilă a rîului Răut, satul Bravicea (8 ha)	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Baraboi" Întreprinderea Agricolă "Victoria" Întreprinderea Agricolă "Tîrnova"
Raionul Leova				
4	Luncă inundabilă cu vegetație de baltă	50	Lunca inundabilă a rîului Prut la nord-vest de orașul Leova	Primăria orașului Leova
Raionul Orhei				
5	Luncă cu dumbravnic	10	Lunca inundabilă a rîului Răut, satul Isacova	Primăria satului Isacova
Raionul Sîngerei				
6	Luncă cu predominarea ierbii-cîmpului gigante	15	Afluenții rîului Soloneț, satul Drăgănești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Drăgănești"
7	Luncă cu predominarea golomățului	15	Rîul Soloneț, satul Drăgănești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Drăgănești"
8	Luncă cu firuță	12	Afluentul rîului Ciulucul Mic, satul Bursuceni	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Doina"
9	Luncă cu iarba-cîmpului	3	Rîul Ciulucul Mic, satul Bursuceni	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Doina"
10	Luncă cu puccinelle	20	Lunca inundabilă a rîului Ciulucul Mic, satul Dumbrăvița	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Dumbrăvița"
11	Luncă cu iarba-cîmpului stoloniferă	20	Afluentul rîului Ciulucul Mic, satul Dumbrăvița	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Dumbrăvița"
12	Luncă cu păiuș	40	Lunca inundabilă a rîului Ciulucul Mijlociu, satul Slobozia-Chișcăreni	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Chișcăreni"

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
Raionul Strășeni				
13	Luncă cu bumbăcariță	20	Valea râului Buda, Căpriana, parcelele 19-21	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Strășeni
14	Luncă cu bumbăcariță	15	Zona de protecție a rezervației științifice "Codru", între parcelele 5, 9, 10	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Lozova"
Raionul Telenești				
15	Luncă cu firuță	20	Afluentul râului Răut, satul Chițcanii Vechi	Primăria satului Chițcanii Vechi
16	Luncă cu puccinellie gigantică	30	Lunca inundabilă a râului Ciulucul Mare, satul Verejeni	Primăria satului Verejeni
17	Luncă cu puccinellie distanțată	10	Lunca inundabilă a râului Ciulucul Mijlociu, satul Verejeni	Primăria satului Verejeni
18	Luncă cu vegetație halofită	20	Lunca inundabilă a râului Ciulucul Mare, satul Bănești	Primăria satului Bănești
19	Luncă cu predominarea golomățului	20	Lunca inundabilă a râului Ciulucul Mijlociu, satul Zgărdești	Primăria satului Zgărdești
20	Luncă cu iarba-cîmpului gigantică	8	Afluentul râului Ciulucul Mijlociu, satul Mîndrești	Primăria satului Mîndrești
Raionul Ungheni				
21	Luncă cu ovăzcior	4	Afluentul râului Cula, satul Cornova	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Năpădeni"
22	Luncă cu păiuș	57	Lunca inundabilă a râului Cula, satul Condrătești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Condrătești"
23	Luncă cu coada-vulpiei	59,5	Lunca inundabilă a râului Cula, satul Hîrcești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Luceafărul"
24	Luncă cu păiuș	21,4	Lunca inundabilă a râului Cula, satul Hîrcești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Luceafărul"
25	Luncă cu firuță	12,8	Lunca inundabilă a râului Cula, satul Hîrcești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Luceafărul"
TOTAL		674,7		
C) PERDELE FORESTIERE DE PROTECȚIE				
Raionul Ceadr-Lunga				
1	Sistemul de perdele forestiere de protecție din satul Tvardița	80,2	Satul Tvardița, numărul perdelelor: 1-5 (7,1 ha), 8-22 (20,5 ha), 27 (1,7 ha), 39 (0,98 ha), 43 (1,1 ha), 49-50 (2,6 ha), 52 (1,4 ha), 54-59 (7,2 ha), 65 (1,3 ha), 68-69 (2,3 ha), 73-75 (3,7 ha), 77 (0,8 ha), 81-86 (5,3 ha), 88 (1,6 ha), 96-97 (2,7 ha), 99 (2 ha), 100-108 (19,8 ha)	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Lenin"
Raionul Rîșcani				
2	Sistemul de perdele forestiere de protecție din preajma municipiului Bălți	127,5	La hotarele municipiului Bălți	Asociația Științifică de Producție "Selecția"
TOTAL		207,7		
TOTAL GENERAL		1030,4		

[Anexa nr.7 modificată prin LP354-XVI din 24.11.06, MO195-198/22.12.06 art.922; în vigoare 22.03.07]

Anexa nr. 8

REZERVAȚIILE BIOSFEREI

Notă: Materialele de fondare a primei rezervații a biosferei, pe baza rezervației științifice "Codru", sînt în curs de elaborare.

Anexa nr. 9

[Anexa nr. 9 exclusă prin LP229 din 13.10.05, MO154/18.11.05 art. 761]

Anexa nr. 10

GRĂDINILE DENDROLOGICE

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
1	Grădina Dendrologică	83	Municipiul Chișinău, str. George Enescu nr. 5	Primăria municipiului Chișinău
2	Grădina Dendrologică din Tiraspol	21	Municipiul Tiraspol, la hotarul cu satul Sucleia	Ministerul Agriculturii și Industriei Alimentare
	TOTAL	104		

[Anexa nr. 10 modificată prin LP109 din 04.06.10, MO131-134/30.07.10 art. 443]

[Anexa nr. 10 modificată prin LP354-XVI din 24.11.06, MO195-198/22.12.06 art. 922; în vigoare 22.03.07]

Anexa nr. 11

MONUMENTELE DE ARHITECTURĂ PEISAJERĂ

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
Raionul Anenii Noi				
1	Parcul Hîrbovăț	2,2	Ocolul silvic Hîrbovăț, Vila Hîrbovăț, parcela 33, subparcela 29	Gospodăria Silvică de Stat Bender
Raionul Briceni				
2	Parcul din satul Pavlovca	18,3	Satul Pavlovca	Spitalul nr.7 din satul Pavlovca al Ministerului Sănătății
3	Aleea de tei dintre satele Pavlovca și Larga	3	Între satele Pavlovca și Larga	Primăria satului Larga
Raionul Camenca				
4	Parcul din satul Cuhureștii de Jos	3	Satul Cuhureștii de Jos	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Patria"
5	Parcul din satul Temeleuți	3,8	Satul Temeleuți	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Progres"
Raionul Călărași				
6	Alei de larice și tei, grupuri de conifere	2	Satul Rassvet	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Codru"
Raionul Criuleni				
7	Parcul din satul Bălăbănești	5	Satul Bălăbănești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Moldova"
8	Parcul din satul Miclești	2	Satul Miclești	Școala Medie din satul Miclești
Raionul Dondușeni				
9	Parcul din satul Rediul Mare	10	Satul Rediul Mare	Spitalul Ftiziatic al Direcției Căii Ferate din Moldova
10	Parcul din satul Țaul	46	Satul Țaul	Primăria satului Țaul
11	Parcul din satul Mîndîc	16,4	Între satele Mîndîc și Ilcioanca	Primăria satului Mîndîc

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
Raionul Drochia				
12	Parcul "Iasnaia Poliana"	12,8	La 3 km sud-vest de orașul Drochia	Comitetul Raional al Sindicatului Complexului Agroindustrial
Raionul Edineț				
13	Parcul din satul Brînzeni	2	Satul Brînzeni	Casa invalizilor, Ministerul Muncii, Protecției Sociale și Familiei
14	Parcul din satul Hincăuți	27	Satul Hincăuți	Sanatoriul Ftiziatic al Ministerului Sănătății
15	Parcul din satul Stolniceni	3	Satul Stolniceni	Spitalul de sector al Ministerului Sănătății
Raionul Nisporeni				
16	Parcul din satul Milești	3	Satul Milești	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Milești"
Raionul Orhei				
17	Parcul din satul Ivancea	3	Satul Ivancea	Primăria satului Ivancea
Raionul Sîngerei				
18	Parcul din satul Cubolta	7	Satul Cubolta	Primăria satului Cubolta
Raionul Ștefan Vodă				
19	Parcul "Leuntea"	21,49	Satul Grădinița	Întreprinderea Agricolă "Leuntea"
Municipiul Chișinău				
20	Grădina Muzeului Național de Etnografie și Istorie Naturală	0,075	Str.M.Kogălniceanu nr.82	Ministerul Culturii
21	Parcul de cultură și odihnă "Valea Morilor"	113,9	orașul Chișinău	Primăria municipiului Chișinău
TOTAL		304,965		

[Anexa nr.11 modificată prin LP167 din 05.07.13, MO186/24.08.13 art.605]

[Anexa nr.11 modificată prin LP109 din 04.06.10, MO131-134/30.07.10 art.443]

[Anexa nr.11 modificată prin LP23 din 03.02.09, MO47-48/03.03.09 art.134]

[Anexa nr.11 modificată prin LP354-XVI din 24.11.06, MO195-198/22.12.06 art.922; în vigoare 22.03.07]

[Anexa nr.11 modificată prin LP230 din 13.10.05, MO151/11.11.05 art.720]

[Anexa nr.11 modificată prin LPP211 din 29.07.05, MO132/07.10.05 art.631]

[Anexa nr.11 modificată prin LP20 din 07.02.03, MO27/28.02.03 art.104]

[Anexa nr.11 modificată prin LP1286 din 06.10.00, MO133/26.10.00]

Anexa nr. 12

GRĂDINILE ZOOLOGICE

Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
Grădina Zoologică din Chișinău	20	Municipiul Chișinău, bd. Dacia, nr. 50/7	Primăria municipiului Chișinău

[Anexa nr. 12 modificată prin LP354-XVI din 24.11.06, MO195-198/22.12.06 art.922; în vigoare 22.03.07]

Anexa nr. 13

ZONELE UMEDE DE IMPORTANȚĂ INTERNAȚIONALĂ

Nr. crt.	Denumirea	Suprafața (ha)	Amplasamentul	Deținătorii de terenuri
1.	Lacurile Prutului de Jos (nr.1029 în Lista Ramsar)	19152,5	Raionul Cahul	Autoritatea centrală pentru mediu, Agenția pentru Silvicultură "Moldsilva", Concernul Republican pentru Gospodărirea Apelor "Apele Moldovei", autoritățile administrației publice locale, alți deținători de terenuri
2.	Nistrul de Jos (nr.1316 în Lista Ramsar)	60000,0	Raioanele Căușeni și Ștefan Vodă, Unitatea teritorială din stînga Nistrului	Agenția pentru Silvicultură "Moldsilva", Concernul Republican pentru Gospodărirea Apelor "Apele Moldovei", autoritățile administrației publice locale, alți deținători de terenuri
3.	Unguri–Holoșnița (nr.1500 în Lista Ramsar)	15553,0	Raioanele Ocnița, Dondușeni și Soroca	Agenția pentru Silvicultură "Moldsilva", Concernul Republican pentru Gospodărirea Apelor "Apele Moldovei", autoritățile administrației publice locale, alți deținători de terenuri".
	TOTAL	94705,5		

[Anexa nr.13 introdusă prin LP354-XVI din 24.11.06, MO195-198/22.12.06 art.922; în vigoare 22.03.07]

Annex B. National Environmental Legal Framework

The national laws relevant to environmental management of sub-projects to be supported by the Project:

Law #1515 on Environmental Protection (1993). This Law establishes the basic legal framework for drafting special normative acts and instructions in particular issues of environmental protection in order to:

- ▶ ensure the right of each person to a healthy and aesthetically pleasant environment;
- ▶ achieve the ultimate responsibility of each generation for environmental protection towards the future generations;
- ▶ obtain a wider range of use of natural resources without exceeding the allowable limits, avoiding their depletion and degradation, the risk for people's health and other unwanted and unpredictable consequences;
- ▶ protect the soil and subsoil, water and air from chemical, physical and biological pollution;
- ▶ maintain the biodiversity and genetic resources, integrity of natural systems, historical and cultural national values; and
- ▶ restore ecosystems and components affected by human activity or natural disasters.

Land Code #828 (1991). The Land Code establishes the relations and rights of land ownership and the basic framework of land use. Art. 5 states that land conservation should be a priority while implementing any kind of activities. Art. 23 is particularly important because it stipulates cases of termination of land rights, including use of the land in ways that result in soil degradation, chemical and other pollution, deterioration and destruction of ecosystems or their components. The obligations of the land owners (art. 29) are: use of land to conform to its intended and planned use, observe conditions of land exploitation, to ensure structure of crop rotation to conform to good agricultural practices, to apply chemical inputs only to recommended levels and to provide protection and improvement of soil fertility.

Forest Code #887 (1996). The Forest Code (FC) represents the forest legislation that aims to regulate the sustainable management of the forest fund through the rational use, regeneration, protection of forests, keeping, conservation and improving forest biological diversity, providing forestry resources to the current and future needs of society based on their multifunctionality. The FC establishes provisions on the administration and management of forest and hunting funds; management and use of forest land and protection forest strips; rights and obligations of land administrators of the forest fund and forest beneficiaries; guarding and protection of forests; the content of the State Forest Cadastre and the way of keeping state records of the forest fund and of the State Forest Cadastre (SFC). The SFC contains a system of information on the legal regime of the forest fund, the classification of forests by groups and functional categories, their economic appraisal, other necessary information for management of the forest fund and evaluation of the economic activity results in the forest fund.

The state forest bodies shall keep the register of the forest fund and the State Forest Cadastre, based on forest arrangements, inventories and forest researches, according to a unique system. The materials of the state records of the forestry fund are correlated with the land cadastre data. According to the National Legislation, forests have exclusive environmental protection functionality.

Law #1041 on Improvement of Degraded Lands by Afforestation (2000). In accordance with the Law, these lands, regardless of property type, can be ameliorated by afforestation works to protect soil, restore water balances and to improve environmental conditions.

According to this Law, the degraded lands shall be considered the one that by erosion, pollution or destructive action of anthropogenic factors have lost the agricultural production capacity, but which can be improved by afforestation and other works to restore ecosystems, namely:

- a) lands with strong and excessive erosion surface;
- b) lands with deep erosion - basins, ravines, etc.;
- c) lands affected by active landslides, collapses, landslides and mud leakage;
- d) sandy soils exposed to erosion by wind or water;
- e) gravel lands, blocks, detritus, and torrential alluvial deposits;
- f) lands with permanent excess humidity;
- g) salty lands;
- h) lands polluted with chemicals, oil or noxious;
- i) lands occupied by open pit, mining tailings, waste production or household etc.;
- j) lands with damaged or destroyed biocenosis, unproductive lands.

Law #591 on Green Spaces of the Urban and Rural Localities (1999). This Law regulates relations in the field of development and protection of green spaces in urban and rural localities in order to ensure the right of each individual to a healthy and aesthetic environment. The boundaries of the green areas are set out according to the urbanism and land planning documentation, depending on the location and categories of green spaces, according to functionality and use. The records of Green Spaces Cadastre (GSC) are kept in order to organize the rational use of green spaces, their efficient regeneration and protection, to carry out the systematic control of qualitative and quantitative changes, and provide information about green spaces to enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens. The GSC includes the green spaces data according to the quality and quantity indices, functionality, as well as the economic, social, decorative and ecological use and assessment data. The records of Green Spaces Cadastre are kept by the local public administration authorities based on arrangements, inventories and research, according to a unique system, and are coordinated with the territorial bodies of the central environmental authority. It is prohibited to reduce green spaces. The local public administration authorities and the central environmental authority are responsible for reducing the green spaces area. In exceptional cases, the construction of social objects (general use roads, technical and public facilities, buildings) and other changes to the land use of green spaces are only allowed based on a Government decision, with the approval of the central environmental authority and agreement of the population from the respective area.

Law #272 on Waters (2011). This Law, partially harmonized with European Council directives: #91/271/EEC of May 21, 1991 concerning urban waste water treatment and #91/676 EEC of December 12, 1991 on the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources, with the European Parliament and Council Directives; #2000/60/EC of October 23, 2000 establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy; #2006/7/EC of February 15, 2006 concerning the management of bathing water quality; #2007/60/EC of October 23, 2007 on the assessment and management of flood risks; #2008/105/EC of December 16, 2008 on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy, establishes the legal framework necessary for the water management, protection and use. This Law is aimed at:

- i) establishing a legal framework for the management, protection and efficient use of surface water and groundwater based on the evaluation, planning and participatory decision-making;
- ii) establishing the rights on water use and promotion of investments in the water sector;
- iii) establishing the mechanisms for water protection, preventing further degradation of water, protecting and restoring the aquatic environment, gradual convergence and systematic protection and their management in line with the European requirements; and
- iv) providing a sufficient supply of good quality surface water and groundwater, that it is necessary for a sustainable, balanced and equitable water use.

According to the Law #272, the State Water Cadastre is held by the central environmental authority through the administrative water management authority ("Apele Moldovei" Agency). The Cadastre contains data on the hydrographic network, including the identification, delimitation, classification and status of water bodies, hydrotechnical constructions and installations, protection areas and strips, protected areas located in these areas as well as data on water extraction and discharges. The structure and contents of the State Water Cadastre are established in the *Regulation approved by Government Decision #763 from 23.09.2013*.

Law #440 on Protection zones and strips of rivers and water basins (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.

This Law also establishes the dimensions of water protection areas of rivers and water basins, such as the dimensions of riparian water protection strips and the width of forest protection strips of the riverbank. This Law provides for restrictions and conditions for observance of water protection regime. Thus, the land located in water protection areas, with the exception of water protection strips and wetlands can be planted with any agricultural crop, including with multiannual plantings. In the water protection areas, it is prohibited to carry out the following activities: construction, placement and exploitation of petroleum products warehouses and petrochemical enterprises of national interest, fuel stations, boiler houses, technical service stations and wash facilities for equipment and transport means; construction of sewage collectors and waste water treatment plant, without having the environmental approval issued according to the Law #86/2014 on Environmental Impact Assessment or, as the case may be, the approval of the State Ecological Expertise, issued according to the Law #851/1996 on Ecological Expertise. It is prohibited within the boundaries of riparian water protection strips to till the land, to graze and organize summer camps for cattle, to arrange camping grounds and stationary tent camps. The land of riparian water protection strips is used for creation of forest strips and hayfield, and restoration of spawning sites in floodplain meadows and rivers delta. Only hydrotechnical protection and bank-building constructions can be built inside these strips, and places can be arranged for fish passage (dams, supporting walls, locks, etc.), temporary constructions and installations for breeding and catching fish and water animals.

Law #1538 on the State-Protected Areas Fund (1998). This Law establishes the legal bases for the creation and functioning of the state-protected natural areas fund, which includes natural objects and complexes of indisputable primordial value of national, international and cross-border importance, as well as the regime of administration of the protected areas fund, which is a unitary set of protection, ecological and technical-organizational measures regulating the activity carried out under the fund for conservation, optimization and sustainable rational development of the protected natural areas network. At the same time, it determines the width of the protection area of the categories of objects and complexes from the protected area fund. The protection area is established to reduce the anthropogenic impact on objects and complexes within the protected areas fund, on the territory adjacent to them, depending on the configuration of the natural boundaries of localities, agricultural lands, roads, etc. The limits of this area are set out in the urbanism and land use planning documentation, which is approved by the Government. The boundaries of the protection area are marked in nature with landmarks by representatives of the local public administration authorities and representatives of the Environmental Protection Inspectorate.

Regulation on the Cadastre of Objects and Complexes of the State-Protected Areas Fund, approved by the Government Decision #414, dated May 02, 2000, is developed according to the provisions of the Law #1538 on the State-Protected Areas Fund, and it determines the destination, structure and the way of keeping the Cadastre of Objects and Complexes of the State-Protected Areas Fund. The Cadastre is an autonomous unitary system and compulsory for records, which carries out the description and marking on the maps and topographical plans of all lands in complexes included in the State-Protected Areas Fund, regardless of classification and type of ownership, and ensures the local public administration authorities, businesses, institutions, interested organizations and citizens with information on:

- a) name and legal status of the protected object;
- b) landowner of the object or area;
- c) location of the area;
- d) quantitative and qualitative parameters of objects and complexes;
- e) ecological value and protection regime of objects and complexes;
- f) the scientific, cognitive and recreational importance of objects and complexes;
- g) restrictions on land use.

The technical and economic information about the protected natural areas is systematized in the cadastral register, attaching the cadastral plans (schemes) for each object and complex of the protected natural areas fund. The cadastral register is drawn up once every ten years and contains systematized information about objects and complexes of the protected natural areas, with the brief description of each category, according to the standard established by the central environmental authority. The cadastral plan (cadastral scheme) of the natural objects and complexes of the State-Protected Areas Fund, located within the forest fund, contains the graphical representation of information on localization of lands included in the cadastral register, with division of land plots, sub-areas and highlighting the main forest-formative and rare species.

Law #94 on the Ecological Network (2007). The Law establishes a legal framework for creation and maintenance of the National Ecological Network as an integral part of Pan-European Ecological Network.

Law #29 on Delimitation of Public Property Lands (2018). This Law regulates the delimitation of lands in state public property and in local public administration property. The Law regulates the relations between the central and local public administration authorities in the process of delimitation of lands of public property and does not affect the property rights acquired on the basis of the documents, according to the Article 28 of the Law on Immovable Property Cadastre #1543/1998.

Law #851 on Ecological Expertise and Environment Impact Assessment (1996). The Law determines goals, objectives and principles of State Ecological Expertise (SEE) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), as well as fundamentals of both procedures. The Law describes in detail EIA procedures, demands the reporting, rules for compliance and submission of documentation on EIA, public involvement, revision of EIA e documentation, rules for conducting the SEE. The State Ecological Expertise is a part of a group of activities working toward environmental protection through which the potential impacts on environment from planned economic activity, compliance of parameters of these activities with legislation and normative acts, norms and standards in force are identified and mitigated.

According to the Law, project documentation for the objects that may adversely affect the environment is a subject of State Ecological Expertise, which in turn determines whether it complies or not with environmental protection requirements. Decisions on Ecological Expertise can be considered as the basis for approval or refusal of the project. Ecological Expertise is conducted prior to making decisions on planned economic activities, and it is mandatory for all economic activities that may have a negative impact on the environment regardless of their destination, ownership, investments, location, source of financing etc. In case the objects can affect the environment severely, their planning documentation is a subject of EIA to be conducted prior to Ecological Expertise.

The Ecological Expertise is obligatory for the project documentation for the areas and activities listed in Annex 1 to Law #851. In the case where the activities specified in Annex 1 to Law #851 fall under Annex 1 or Annex 2 of the Law #86/2014 on Environmental Impact Assessment and have been subject to environmental impact assessment, the Ecological Expertise of the project documentation is not needed.

Law #86 on Environmental Impact Assessment (2014). This Law establishes the goal of preparing documentation on the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), its procedure, coordination and approval, and includes the *List of objects* and types of activities for which an EIA is compulsory prior to their design. The EIA is carried out to determine the requisite measures to prevent adverse ecological impacts due to the implementation of certain planned objects and types of activities. The Law describes the requirements for documentation on the EIA (materials in which the direct and indirect impacts of planned objects on air, water, soil, landscape, protected areas, fauna, flora, cultural and historic monuments, socio-economic situation are establishing, describing and evaluating; comparison of alternative solutions and substantiation of the best one; suggested mitigation activities). On the basis of the developed documentation for the EIA, the client designs a Statement on the EIA in which all materials, calculations and research are presented and systematized, as well as the EIA content (title of the project; character of activity; location; substantiation for location; project duration; technical and technological characteristics of the project; suggested technical solutions; project cost; localities affected by projects; information of direct impacts on the environment (water, soil, air, etc.); land to be occupied by project; water abstraction; water use, water source; sources of raw materials, transport and other infrastructure, emissions to air, wastes and their utilization, etc.); order of elaboration and submission documentation on EIA, evaluation of EIA documentation, environmental decision on EIA documentation, etc.

Annex C. World Bank Safeguards Policies and Procedures

The major document regulating the WB environmental safeguard policy is OP 4.01 *Environmental Assessment*, which is one of ten safeguard policies, that the projects submitted for the Bank financing are to comply with.

Ten safeguard policies and the +1 *Policy on Access to Information* represent the framework of safeguard mechanisms applied by the WB for the sake of interests of beneficiaries, clients, stakeholders and that of the Bank. Applying these policies allows avoiding adverse impacts on the environment and people's lives, minimizing and mitigating potential unfavorable environmental and social project impacts (see *Table* below).

Table. World Bank's Safeguard Policies and their relevance to Project activities

Safeguard Policies	Relevance
Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) This Policy aims at ensuring that projects proposed for Bank financing are environmentally and socially sound and sustainable; to inform decision makers of the nature of environmental and social risks; to increase transparency and participation of stakeholders in the decision-making process.	Yes. As the Project will support a series of activities which could generate some environmental and social impacts.
Natural Habitats (OP/BP 4.04) This Policy aims at safeguarding natural habitats and their biodiversity; avoid significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, and to ensure sustainability of services and products which natural habitats provide to human society.	No. The Project will not support any activities which might have direct impact on natural habitats and their biodiversity.
Forestry (OP/BP 4.36) This Policy is to ensure that forests are managed in a sustainable manner; significant areas of forest are not encroached upon; the rights of communities to use their traditional forest areas in a sustainable manner are not compromised.	No. The Project will not support any activities which might have impact on forests and forest areas.
Pest Management (OP 4.09). This Policy is to ensure pest management activities follow an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach, to minimize environmental and health hazards due to pesticide use, and to contribute to developing national capacity to implement IPM, and to regulate and monitor the distribution and use of pesticides.	No. No pest management activities will be carried out under the Project.
Physical Cultural Resources (OP/BP 4.11) This policy is to ensure that: Physical Cultural Resources (PCR) are identified and protected in World Bank financed projects; national laws governing the protection of physical cultural property are complied with; PCR includes archaeological and historical sites, historic urban areas, sacred sites, graveyards, burial sites, unique natural values; implemented as an element of the EA.	No. All proposed sub-projects will be screened in regard to PCRs and in the case there might be such impacts those sub-projects will be not supported.
Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10) IP – distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group attached to geographically distinct habitats or historical territories, with separate culture than the project area, and usually different language. The Policy aims to foster full respect for human rights, economies, and cultures of IP, and to avoid adverse effects on IP during the project development.	No. This Policy is not applicable for Moldova.
Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12) This Policy aims to minimize displacement; treat resettlement as a development program; provide affected people with opportunities for participation; assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve their	No. In the process of Project implementation, the landowners will not be affected, and land will not be withdrawn or alienated. Project interventions are not expected to generate land acquisition and/or involuntary resettlement.

Safeguard Policies	Relevance
incomes and standards of living, or at least to restore them; assist displaced people regardless of legality of tenure; pay compensation for affected assets at replacement cost; the OP Annexes include descriptions of Resettlement Plans and Resettlement Policy Frameworks.	
Safety of Dams (OP/BP 4.37) This Policy is to ensure due consideration is given to the safety of dams in projects involving construction of new dams, or that may be affected by the safety or performance of an existing dam or dams under construction; important considerations are dam height & reservoir capacity.	No. The Project will not support any activities which might have impact on dam safety.
Projects on International Waterways (OP/BP 7.50) The Policy aims to ensure that projects will neither affect the efficient utilization and protection of international waterways, nor adversely affect relations between the Bank and its Borrowers and between riparian states.	No. The Project will not support any activities which might affect utilization and protection of international waterways.
Disputed Areas (OP/BP 7.60) The Bank may support a project in a disputed area if governments concerned agree that, pending the settlement of the dispute, the project proposed for one country should go forward without prejudice to the claims of the other country.	No. The Project will not support any activities in disputed areas.
Disclosure Policy (BP 17.50) supports decision making by the borrower and Bank by allowing the public access to information on environmental and social aspects of projects and has specific requirements for disclosure.	Yes. The ESMF was disclosed and consulted in the country before appraisal and in the WB Info Shop.

The first six policies are *environmental policies* and they are taken as focus during preparation of the Environmental Assessment. The seventh and eighth are *social*, and the ninth and tenth are *legal*.

The objectives of 10+1 Safeguard Policies are to:

- Avoid negative impacts where possible; otherwise minimize, reduce, mitigate, compensate;
- Match level of review, mitigation and oversight to level of risk and impacts;
- Inform the public and enable people to participate in decisions which affect them;
- Integrate environmental and social issues into project identification, design and implementation.

Principles of OP 10+1:

- ✓ In case of discrepancy between the requirements of OP 10+1 and those of the national legislation norms, *the more stringent ones prevail*;
- ✓ In case of conflict between the OP 10+1 and the national environmental requirements, *the WB policies will prevail* (even, if some parts of the project are financed by the Government of Moldova or third parties).

The legal basis for such approach is the agreement ratified by the Moldovan Parliament, which carries the force of an international treaty and prevails over the national legislative acts (*Law #595/1999 on international treaties of the Republic of Moldova*).

Annex D. Environmental Screening Checklist

Annex D/Form 1

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Part 1

(to be completed by beneficiary)

1. Sub-project Name:

2. Brief Description of sub-project to include: nature of the project, project cost, physical size, site area, location, property ownership, existence of on-going operations, plans for expansion or new construction.

3. Will the project have impacts on the environmental parameters listed below during the construction or operational phases? Indicate, with a check, during which phase impacts will occur and whether mitigation measures are required.

Environmental Component	Construction Phase	Operational Phase	Mitigation Measures
Terrestrial environment			
Soil Erosion & Degradation: Will the project involve ploughing/ plant cultivation on the slopes?			
Habitats and Biodiversity Loss: Will the project involve use or modification of habitats (pasturing on and ploughing up the steppe areas, cutting or removal of trees or other natural vegetation, etc.)			
Land degradation: Will the project applies pesticides?			
Generation of solid wastes, including toxic wastes?			
Biodiversity and Habitats Loss: Will the project located in vicinity of protected areas or other sensitive areas supporting important habitats of natural fauna and flora?			
Land Erosion & Degradation: agricultural crop production & plantation crop production - will the project presume appropriate agricultural practices?			
Soil & underground water pollution			
Land degradation, water pollution & aesthetics: Construction			
Other impacts			
Air quality			
Will the project provide pollutant emissions?			
Aquatic environment			
Water Quantity: will the project involve water use?			
Water Quality / Pollution: Will the project contribute to surface water pollution			
Underground and Surface Water Pollution: Will the project applies pesticides and inorganic fertilizers contributing to surface water pollution?			
Loss of Biodiversity: Will the project located in vicinity of protected area or wetlands supporting both local avifauna and birds on passage?			
Weeds, pests, diseases: will the project contribute to spreading of weeds, pests and animal and plant diseases?			
Sedimentation of water bodies			
Other impacts			
Socio-economic environment			
Will the project assure non-deterioration of human health, occupational safety and non-disturbance of residents living near project area?			
Does the project require public consultation to consider local people environmental concerns and inputs?			
Social impacts			

4. For the environmental components indicated above, and using the information provided below (Annex E) describe

the mitigation measures that will be included during the construction (C) or operational (O) phase of the project or both (B)

Environmental Component	Phase (C, O or B)	Mitigation Measures

Beneficiary:

Signature:

Date:

Annex D/Form 1

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Part 2

(to be completed by the PIU based on the findings of the environmental screening)

5. Sub-project Environmental Category (B or C) _____
6. Environmental Assessment required (yes or no) _____
7. Type of Environmental Assessment (partial EIA for Category B sub-projects, if any) _____
8. Types of EA documents (partial EIA, including site assessment and Environmental Management Plan for Category B sub-projects; Site Assessment and EMP checklists for small scale Category B sub-projects, if any) _____
9. What environmental issues are raised by the sub-project? _____
10. If an environmental assessment is required, what are the specific issues to be addressed? _____
11. What is the time frame and estimated cost of conducting the environmental assessment? _____

Environmental Screener:

Date:

Annex D/Form 2

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Field Inspection Checklist

Project Name: **Date/time of Visit:**
Rayon: **Visitors:**

Current activity and site history

- Who is the site contact (name, position, contact information)?
- What is the area of the site to be used for project activities?
- What are current users of the site?
- What were previous uses of the site (give dates if possible)?
- Are there any encroachers or illegal users of the site whose livelihoods or assets are going to be affected by the project?

Environmental Situation

- Are there sensitive sites nearby (nature reserves, cultural sites, historical landmarks)?
- Are there water courses on the site?
- What is the terrain or slope?
- Does the site experience flooding, waterlogging or landslides? Are there signs of erosion?
- What are the neighboring buildings (e.g. schools, dwellings, industries) and land uses? Estimate distances.
- Will the proposed site affect transportation or public utilities?

Licenses, Permits and Clearances

- Does the site require licenses or permits to operate the type of activity proposed? Are these available for inspection?
- What environmental or other (e.g., health, forestry) authorities have jurisdiction over the site?

Water Quality Issues

- Does the proposed activity use water for any purposes (give details and estimate quantity). What is the source?
- Will the proposed activity produce any effluent? (estimate quantity and identify discharge point)
- Is there a drainage system on site for surface waters or sewage? Is there a plan available of existing drainage or septic systems?
- How waste water is managed (surface water courses, dry wells, septic tanks)?

Soils

- What is the ground surface (agricultural land, pasture, etc.)?
- Will the project damage soils during construction or operations?
- Will the project affect the landscape significantly (draining wetlands, changing stream courses)

Biological environment

- Describe vegetation cover on the site.
- Is there information about rare or threatened flora and fauna at or near the site? If yes, would the project have an impact or increase risk to the species?
- Obtain a list of vertebrate fauna and common plants of the site (if available).
- Note potential negative impacts on biota if project proceeds.

Visual Inspection Procedures

- Try to obtain a site map or make a sketch to mark details.
- Take photos, if permitted.
- Walk over as much of the site as possible, including boundaries, to note adjacent activities.
- Note any odors, smoke or visual dust emissions, standing water, etc.

Annex D/Form 3

EMP Checklist

(for small scale construction/rehabilitation project 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	Contactior
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			

Beneficiary:**Signature:****Date:**

Annex D/Form 3

EMP Checklist

(for small scale construction/rehabilitation project activities)

Part 2: Safeguards Information

ENVIRONMENTAL /SOCIAL SCREENING			
Will the site activity include/involve any of the following:	Activity	Status	Additional references
	A. Building rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section B below
	B. New construction	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section B below
	C. Individual wastewater treatment system	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section C below
	D. Historic building(s) and districts	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section D below
	E. Acquisition of land ⁴⁵	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section E below
	F. Hazardous or toxic materials ⁴⁶	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section F below
	G. Impacts on forests and/or protected areas	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section G below
	H. Handling / management of medical waste	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section H below
	I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Section I below

Part 3: Mitigation Measures

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
A. General Conditions	Notification and Worker Safety	(a) The local construction and environment inspectorates and communities have been notified of upcoming activities
		(b) 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)
		(c) All legally required permits have been acquired for construction and/or rehabilitation
		(d) All work will be carried out in a safe and disciplined manner designed to minimize impacts on neighboring residents and environment.
		(e) Workers will comply with international good practice (always hardhats, as needed masks and safety glasses, harnesses and safety boots)
		(f) Appropriate signposting of the sites will inform workers of key rules and regulations to follow.
B. General Rehabilitation and/or Construction Activities	Air Quality	(a) During interior demolition use debris-chutes above the first floor
		(b) Keep demolition debris in controlled area and spray with water mist to reduce debris dust
		(c) Suppress dust during pneumatic drilling/wall destruction by ongoing water spraying and/or installing dust screen enclosures at site
		(d) Keep surrounding environment (side walks, roads) free of debris to minimize dust
		(e) There will be no open burning of construction / waste material at the site

⁴⁵ The project will support construction of new buildings only in the case when land acquisition is not necessary and there are no any resettlement issues; for such cases the investor should have the landownership title as well as has to prove the land at the moment of sub-projects application is not occupied or used even illegally

⁴⁶ Toxic / hazardous material includes and is not limited to asbestos, toxic paints, removal of lead paint, etc.

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
	Noise	(f) There will be no excessive idling of construction vehicles at sites (a) Construction noise will be limited to restricted times agreed to in the permit (b) 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	(a) 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	(a) Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition and construction activities. (b) 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. (c) Construction waste will be collected and disposed properly by licensed collectors (d) The records of waste disposal will be maintained as proof for proper management as designed. (e) Whenever feasible the contractor will reuse and recycle appropriate and viable materials (except asbestos)
	C. Individual wastewater treatment system	Water Quality (a) The approach to handling sanitary wastes and wastewater from building sites (installation or reconstruction) must be approved by the local authorities (b) 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 (c) Monitoring of new wastewater systems (before/after) will be carried out
D. Historic building(s)	Cultural Heritage	(a) 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 (b) 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	(a) If expropriation of land was not expected and is required, or if loss of access to income or damage to assets of legal or illegal users of land was not expected but may occur, that the bank Task Team Leader is consulted. (b) The approved by the Bank Land Acquisition Plan (if required by the project) will be implemented prior to start of project works.
F. Toxic Materials	Asbestos management	(a) If asbestos is located on the project site, mark clearly as hazardous material (b) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure (c) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust (d) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals (e) If asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately (f) The removed asbestos will not be reused
	Toxic / hazardous waste management	(a) Temporarily storage on site of all hazardous or toxic substances will be in safe containers labeled with details of composition, properties and handling information (b) The containers of hazardous substances should be placed in an leak-proof container to prevent spillage and leaching (c) The wastes are transported by specially licensed carriers and disposed in a licensed facility. (d) Paints with toxic ingredients or solvents or lead-based paints will not be used
G. Affects forests and/or protected areas	Protection	(a) 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.

ACTIVITY	PARAMETER	MITIGATION MEASURES CHECKLIST
		(b) For large trees in the vicinity of the activity, mark and cordon off with a fence large trees and protect root system and avoid any damage to the trees (c) 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 (d) There will be no unlicensed borrow pits, quarries or waste dumps in adjacent areas, especially not in protected areas.
I. Traffic and Pedestrian Safety	Direct or indirect hazards to public traffic and pedestrians by construction activities	(a) In compliance with national regulations the contractor will insure that the construction site is properly secured and construction related traffic regulated. This includes but is not limited to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Signposting, warning signs, barriers and traffic diversions: site will be clearly visible and the public warned of all potential hazards ▪ Traffic management system and staff training, especially for site access and near-site heavy traffic. Provision of safe passages and crossings for pedestrians where construction traffic interferes. ▪ Adjustment of working hours to local traffic patterns, e.g. avoiding major transport activities during rush hours or times of livestock movement ▪ Active traffic management by trained and visible staff at the site, if required for safe and convenient passage for the public. ▪ Ensuring safe and continuous access to office facilities, shops and residences during renovation activities, if the buildings stay open for the public.

Part 4: 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							

Beneficiary:**Signature:****Date:**

Annex E. Environmental Management Plan Content

Annex E/Form 1

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN CONTENT

General Remarks

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Category A projects should outline the mitigation, monitoring and administrative measures to be taken during project implementation to avoid or eliminate negative environmental impacts. For projects of intermediate environmental risk (Category B projects), EMP may also be an effective way of summarizing the activities needed to achieve effective mitigation of negative environmental impacts (**description of Environmental Management Plan** is provided below).

The Management Plan format provided in *Annex E/Form 2* below. It represents a model for development of an EMP. The model divides the project cycle into three phases: construction, operation and decommissioning. For each phase, the preparation team identifies any significant environmental impacts that are anticipated based on the analysis done in the context of preparing an environmental assessment. For each impact, mitigation measures are to be identified and listed. Estimates are made of the cost of mitigation actions broken down by estimates for installation (investment cost) and operation (recurrent cost). The EMP format also provides for the identification of institutional responsibilities for "installation" and operation of mitigation devices and methods.

To keep track of the requirements, responsibilities and costs for monitoring the implementation of environmental mitigation identified in the analysis included in an environmental assessment for Category A or B projects, a monitoring plan may be useful. A **Monitoring Plan format** is provided in *Annex E/Form 3* below. Like the EMP the project cycle is broken down into three phases (construction, operation and decommissioning). The format also includes a row for baseline information that is critical to achieving reliable and credible monitoring. The key elements of the matrix are:

- What is being monitored?
- Where is monitoring done?
- How is the parameter to be monitored to ensure meaningful comparisons?
- When or how frequently is monitoring necessary or most effective?
- Why is the parameter being monitored (what does it tell us about environmental impact)?

In addition to these questions, it is useful to identify the costs associated with monitoring (both investment and recurrent) and the institutional responsibilities.

When a monitoring plan is developed and put in place in the context of project implementation, the PIU will request reports at appropriate intervals and include the findings in its periodic reporting to the World Bank and make the findings available to Bank staff during supervision missions.

Description of the of the Environmental Management Plan

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) identifies feasible and cost-effective measures that may reduce potentially significant adverse environmental impacts to acceptable levels. The plan includes compensatory measures if mitigation measures are not feasible, cost-effective, or sufficient. Specifically, the EMP (a) identifies and summarizes all anticipated significant adverse environmental impacts (including those involving indigenous people or involuntary resettlement); (b) describes--with technical details--each mitigation measure, including the type of impact to which it relates and the conditions under which it is required (e.g., continuously or in the event of contingencies), together with designs, equipment descriptions, and operating procedures, as appropriate; (c) estimates any potential environmental impacts of these measures; and (d) provides linkage with any other mitigation plans (e.g., for involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, or cultural property) required for the project.

Monitoring

Environmental monitoring during project implementation provides information about key environmental aspects of the project, particularly the environmental impacts of the project and the effectiveness of mitigation measures. Such information enables the borrower and the Bank to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision, and allows corrective action to be taken when needed. Therefore, the EMP identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, with linkages to the impacts assessed in the EA report and the mitigation measures

described in the EMP. Specifically, the monitoring section of the EMP provides (a) a specific description, and technical details, of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, sampling locations, frequency of measurements, detection limits (where appropriate), and definition of thresholds that will signal the need for corrective actions; and (b) monitoring and reporting procedures to (i) ensure early detection of conditions that necessitate particular mitigation measures, and (ii) furnish information on the progress and results of mitigation.

Capacity Development and Training

To support timely and effective implementation of environmental project components and mitigation measures, the EMP draws on the EA's assessment of the existence, role, and capability of environmental units on site or at the agency and ministry level³. If necessary, the EMP recommends the establishment or expansion of such units, and the training of staff, to allow implementation of EA recommendations. Specifically, the EMP provides a specific description of institutional arrangements that is responsible for carrying out the mitigatory and monitoring measures (e.g., for operation, supervision, enforcement, monitoring of implementation, remedial action, financing, reporting, and staff training). To strengthen environmental management capability in the agencies responsible for implementation, most EMPs cover one or more of the following additional topics: (a) technical assistance programs, (b) procurement of equipment and supplies, and (c) organizational changes.

Implementation Schedule and Cost Estimates

For all three aspects (mitigation, monitoring, and capacity development), the EMP provides (a) an implementation schedule for measures that must be carried out as part of the project, showing phasing and coordination with overall project implementation plans; and (b) the capital and recurrent cost estimates and sources of funds for implementing the EMP. These figures are also integrated into the total project cost tables.

Integration of EMP with Project

The borrower's decision to proceed with a project, and the Bank's decision to support it, are predicated in part on the expectation that the EMP will be executed effectively. Consequently, the Bank expects the plan to be specific in its description of the individual mitigation and monitoring measures and its assignment of institutional responsibilities, and it must be integrated into the project's overall planning, design, budget, and implementation. Such integration is achieved by establishing the EMP within the project so that the plan will receive funding and supervision along with the other components.

Resource: OP 4.01, Annex C - Environmental Management Plan.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/PROJECTS/EXTPOLICIES/EXTOPMANUAL>

Annex E/Form 2**Environmental Management Plan Format***Adapted for the activities with regard to lands with the special regime and use*

Land Category	Environmental and Social Impacts	Mitigation Measure(s)	Cost		Institutional Responsibility		Remarks
			Install	Operate	Install	Operate	

Annex E/Form 3**Environmental Monitoring Plan Format***Adapted for the activities with regard to lands with the special regime of protection and use*

Land Category	What parameter is to be monitored?	Where will the parameter be monitored?	How will the parameter be monitored?	When will the parameter be monitored?	Why is the parameter being monitored?	Cost		Institutional Responsibility	
						Install	Operate	Install	Operate

Annex E/Form 4

Summary on impact and mitigation measures with regard to lands with the special regime of protection and use

Land category	Main types of environmental impact	Preventive/mitigation measures	Responsible	Monitoring
Protected Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of protected areas Natural habitat fragmentation Ecosystems degradation and biodiversity loss Violation of protection regime, illegal use of natural resources (incl. logging, hunting, fishing, mining etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation, delimitation and cadastral recording of the most valuable and most representative ecosystems, biotopes and monuments of nature of national and local importance Amending and completing the Law on the State-Protected Areas Fund #1538/1998 Updating, correct delimitation and cadastral registration of natural objects and complexes in compliance with UICN provisions Reducing the anthropogenic impact on natural objects and complexes within protected areas by establishing in the adjacent area of the buffer zones with limited economic activities that do not lead to essential changes in the evolution of natural processes 	Local Public Administration Authorities, Territorial Cadastre Offices	Public Services Agency, Project Implementation Unit, Environmental Protection Inspection
Water protection areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased surface (through runoffs) and underground (through infiltration) water pollution and loss of water resources Degradation of waterbodies and its ecosystems Intensification of soil erosion and destruction of water safety infrastructure Violation of water protection regime, unauthorized water use Limitation of citizens' access to water resources for domestic and/or agro-industrial needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delimitation of water protection areas in compliance with provisions of the Law #440/1995 on Protection zones and strips of rivers and water basins Limitation of economical activities and promotion of adequate land use in water protection areas Delimitation of perimeters of sanitary zones of water sources according to Regulation #9492013 	Local Public Administration Authorities, Territorial Cadastre Offices	Public Services Agency, Project Implementation Unit, Environmental Protection Inspection
Forests and forest areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of surfaces and fragmentation of forests and forest areas Natural habitat fragmentation Forest ecosystems degradation and biodiversity loss Intensification of soil erosion and landslides Increased pollution and loss of water resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating and rectification the boundaries of forests and forest areas Categorization, delimitation and registration of forest vegetation within and outside the forest fund: i) forest protection strips located on the agricultural lands; ii) forest protection strips and plantations of trees and shrubs along the roads and waterbodies; iii) botanical gardens, iv) dendrological and 	Local Public Administration Authorities, Territorial Cadastre Offices	Public Services Agency, Project Implementation Unit, Environmental Protection Inspection

Land category	Main types of environmental impact	Preventive/mitigation measures	Responsible	Monitoring
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Illegal use of natural resources (incl. logging, hunting) Limitation of local population to forest resources for non-industrial needs 	zoological gardens, v) green spaces of urban and rural localities		
Green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction of green areas of public interest Illegal construction of objects incompatible with green spaces Limitation of access of citizens to green spaces of public interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating classification and delimitation of lands occupied by green spaces of public interest (parks, gardens) in compliance with the Law #591/1999 on green spaces of urban and rural localities 	Local Public Administration Authorities, Territorial Cadastre Offices	Public Services Agency, Project Implementation Unit, Environmental Protection Inspection

Summary on impact and mitigation measures with regard to minor civil (renovation) works

Main impact	Preventive/mitigation measures	Responsible	Monitoring
Health and safety hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure construction workers are given safety instruction, equipment and working clothes Special instruction/warning signs must be installed on the facility Ensure safety supervisor on site Provide appropriate sanitary and solid waste disposal facilities for use by construction workers Provide first aid and protection kits Ensure effective signage for the public and ensure that all exposed construction areas are barricaded from public access 	Territorial Cadastre Offices	Public Services Agency, Project Implementation Unit, Environmental Protection Inspection
Generation of construction wastes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste collection and disposal pathways and sites will be identified for all major waste types expected from demolition and renovation 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 on authorized landfills 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) Adequate asbestos management: (i) If asbestos is located on the project site, mark clearly as hazardous material, (ii) When possible the asbestos will be appropriately contained and sealed to minimize exposure, (iii) The asbestos prior to removal (if removal is necessary) will be treated with a wetting agent to minimize asbestos dust, (iv) Asbestos will be handled and disposed by skilled & experienced professionals, (v) If asbestos material is be stored temporarily, the wastes should be securely enclosed inside closed containments and marked appropriately, (vi) The removed asbestos will not be reused 	Territorial Cadastre Offices	Public Services Agency, Project Implementation Unit, Environmental Protection Inspection

Annex F. Environmental Screening Checklist for activities with regard of lands with special regime of protection and use

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

for activities of categorization, zoning and delimitation of lands with special regime of protection and use

1. Background information

Name of the PA	
Type of PA according to national classification	
Date of establishment and document which attest establishment	
Land owner, beneficiary and coordinates of PA (address, tel./fax)	
Location of PA (administrative-territorial unit, locality, forest sector etc.)	
Cadastral number	
PA coordinates	Longitude: Latitude:
Coverage, ha	
Size of integral protection zone/protection zone, ha	
Management of PA (management authority, structure, subordination etc.)	
Annual budget (source of financing, amount)	
PA staff number and structure	
Main objects and values of protection of the PA (forest, species, park, church, spring, veteran trees etc.);	
Support the PA objectives local communities?	
Insurance of the protection regime	

2. Current list of species (mushrooms, plants, animals) existing in PA

Name of species (scientific/romanian)	Protection status					
	International			National		
	Bern Convention Annex II	Bonn Convention	CITES	Law on PA's #1538/1998	Category of protection regime	Red Book
Plants						
Animals						

3. Biological importance

Rare species, vulnerable and endangered (areal/spreading; habitat; density and numeric dynamics)	
Endemic species (areal/spreading; habitat; density and numeric dynamics)	
Important associations	
Ecosystems of whom historical spreading (coverage) were significant reduced	
Economical evaluation of the specie (for hunting, fishing, medicinal plants etc.)	
Sanitarian and rehabilitation works in PA	
Alien species (plants, animals)	
Genetic modified organisms/materials	

4. Landscape characteristics (detailed for relevant area)

Type of lanscape	(one from existing 74)
Morphometry	
Altitude, m	
Inclination, degree	
Exhibition level	

Relief	
Form of relief	
Substrate and its state	
Soil	
Type of soil	
Substrate (rock type)	

5. Silviculture indicators (detailed for relevant PA's)

Type of forest station	
Type of forest	
Type of forest vegetation	
Arboretum origin	
Arboretum age	
Arboretum composition	
Arboretum consistency	
Average height	

6. Hydrological characteristics (detailed for relevant PA's)

Surphase covered with water	
Water level	
Volume of accumulation	
Debit	
Structure of riverbank zone	
Salinity	
Pollutions	

7. Management plan

Existence of management plan	
Existence of natural, heritage and cultural resources inventory	
Existence of a assessment and strategy of risk and threats diminution	

8. Impact on PA from activities of nearby zones

Localities, buildings	
Industrial and commercial objects	
Touristic and recreational infrastructure	
Annual and multi-annual plants cultivation	
Forest plantations	
Illegal cuttings in nearby zones of PA	
Livestock and grazing	
Unauthorized dumps etc.	

9. Social importance

Local communities dependence from PA resources	
Opportunities for community development through sustainable use of natural resources	
Touristic and recreational value etc.	
Contribution to ecosystem services and benefits for community	
Importance for education and/or scientific research etc.	

Note:

1. Some of the sections for which information obtained after revalidation is not relevant or necessary (ex. 4, 5, 6) not need to be filled or should be filled in on the basis of available information. For forest, geological, paleontological and hydrological PA's relevant information should be presented in a more complex way.
2. Current data capture for can be supplemented with other relevant indicators upon necessity
3. As a addition information can be used the WWF Guide for rapid assessment of protected areas.

Annex G. sample Grievance/inquiry Form

GRIEVANCE/INQUIRY RECORD (Form A)				
<i>Instructions: This form is to be completed by staff receiving the inquiry or grievance and sent to the [GRM MANAGER] at the national office. Attach any supporting documentation/letters as relevant.</i>				
Date Grievance Received:		Name of Staff Completing Form:		
Grievance Received (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>): <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Oblast <input type="checkbox"/> Raion <input type="checkbox"/> Village				
Mode of Filing Inquiry or Grievance (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>): <input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Phone Text Message <input type="checkbox"/> Website <input type="checkbox"/> Grievance/Suggestion box <input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Public consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____				
Name of Person Raising Grievance: <i>(information is optional and always treated as confidential)</i>				
Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female				
Address or contact information for Person Raising Grievance: <i>(information is optional and confidential)</i>				
Location where grievance/problem occurred [write in]				
National:	Oblast:	Raion:	Aiyl Aimak:	Village:
Brief Description of Grievance or Inquiry: <i>(Provide as much detail and facts as possible)</i>				
	Category 1	Social Safeguards, including compensation disputes, land allocation and delays in compensation		
	Category 2	Environmental Safeguards		
	Category 3	Grievances regarding violations of policies, guidelines and procedures		
	Category 4	Grievances regarding contract violations		
	Category 5	Grievances regarding the misuse of funds/lack of transparency, or other financial management concerns		
	Category 6	Grievances regarding abuse of power/intervention by project or government officials		
	Category 7	Grievances regarding PIU staff performance		
	Category 8	Reports of force majeure		
	Category 9	Suggestions		
	Category 10	Appreciation		
Who should handle and follow up on the grievance:				
Progress in resolving the grievance (e.g answered, being resolved, settled):				
Other Comments:				

Annex H. sample Grievance Acknowledgement Form

GRIEVANCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (Form B)	
<i>Instructions: This form is to be completed by the [GRM MANAGER] and mailed or delivered to the complainant.</i>	
Date Grievance Received:	Tracking Number:
Grievance Received (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>): <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Oblast <input type="checkbox"/> Raion <input type="checkbox"/> Village	
Mode of Filing Inquiry or Grievance (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>): <input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> Phone Text Message <input type="checkbox"/> Website <input type="checkbox"/> Grievance/Suggestion box <input type="checkbox"/> Community meeting <input type="checkbox"/> Public consultation <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	
Name of Person Raising Grievance: <i>(information is optional and always treated as confidential)</i>	
Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Contact information for the Person Raising Grievance: <i>(information is optional and confidential)</i>	
Email: Phone: Address:	
Deadline for Response from DWLI (60 days from date grievance received):	

Annex I. Report on Consultation on the Draft ESMF with Interested Parties

Report on consultation on the draft ESMF with interested parties

Date: May 15, 2018 | **Venue:** Public Service Agency, Chisinau

Location/venue	Objective	Invitees	Participants	Summary, comments, conclusions
42, A. Pushkin Street, Chisinau, Public Service Agency	<p>To introduce the LRVLT Project and its components, including ESMF and safeguards procedures, and solicit feedback.</p> <p>Note: The draft ESMF document was disclosed for public early on April 26.</p>	<p>The invitation to participate in Consultation was sent to the following institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Public Service Agency, Cadastre Department – Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment – Land Relations and Cadaster Agency – Environmental Protection Inspectorate – Forest Agency “Moldsilva” – Water Agency “Apele Moldovei” – Institute of Ecology and Geography – Congress of Local Authorities of Moldova CALM (NGO) – Local public authorities (Primaria) – World Bank Chisinau Office was also invited as observer only 	<p>The total number of 42 participants represented 29 organizations, including 7 central state authorities (ministries, agencies, research institutions), 20 local public authorities (primaria) and 2 NGOs (see attached <i>List of participants</i>).</p>	<p>On the meeting, there were presented and discussed: Introduction and Opening the Consultations (<i>Vitalie Ciolac</i>, Public Service Agency Vice-director), Moldova Land Registration, Valuation and Taxation Project, its objectives, components and activities (presenter <i>Angela Matcov</i>, Cadaster Department Director), Project Environmental and Social Management Framework and safeguards procedures (presenter <i>Aureliu Overcenco</i>, environmental consultant) and Social Risks and Case Studies regarding land registration activities (presenter <i>Aliona Cristei</i>, social consultant).</p> <p>The attendees actively participated in discussions which were mainly focused on the proposed activities within project components, environmental screening/impact assessment procedures and social aspects of project implementation, and mainly were referred to: Procedures with regard to delimitation of protected areas; Involvement of specialized organizations (e.g. forest and water agencies, scientific institutions) and public associations in project implementation; Legal provisions and criteria for delimitation of green spaces and protection zones and strips along the rivers; The implementation process – this needs to be transparent and communicated very clear to all involved stakeholders from early stage; Discussions were also about capacity building and implementation process, direct beneficiaries and expected final results.</p> <p>After the meeting, on the basis of input from participants, there were made relevant corrections, updates and adjustments in the ESMF document to better meet stakeholders’ concern.</p>

List of participants







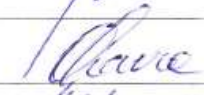
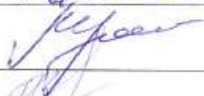

Lista de distribuire







ședința de consultări publice privind Cadrul de Management de Mediu și Social












Agencia Servicii Publice
Republica Moldova, Chișinău,
Str. Alexandr Pușkin 42
15 mai 2018, ora 14.00

Nr. d/o	Numele, prenumele	Denumirea instituției	Funcția deținută	Date de contact, e-mail	Semnătura
1.	Vitalie Ciolac	Î.P. "Agenția Servicii Publice"	Vicedirector	vitalie.ciolac@asp.gov.md (022) 26-95-40	
2.	Angela Matcov	Departament cadastru. Î.P. "Agenția Servicii Publice"	șef Departament cadastru	angela.matcov@asp.gov.md	
3.	Inga Grecu-Stavila		șef adjunct Departament cadastru, șef al direcției înregistrarea bunurilor imobile	inga.grecu-stavila@isc.cadastre.md	
4.	Vasilii Diaur		șef al direcției cadastru bunurilor imobile și sisteme geoinformaționale	vasilii.diaur@isc.cadastre.md (022) 88-10-01	
5.	Vitali Antociuc		șef direcția operațiuni	vitalie.antociuc@isc.cadastre.md (022) 88-10-04	
6.	Diana Nanu		Specialist coordonator, secția implementare a programelor de stat în domeniul cadastru	diana.nanu@asp.gov.md (022) 88-10-37	
7.	Constantin Rusu	Oficiul Băncii Mondiale	Specialist pentru sectorul public		

Nr. d/o	Numele, prenumele	Denumirea instituției	Funcția deținută	Date de contact, e-mail	Semnătura
8.	Dumitru Gorelco	Ministerul Agriculturii, Dezvoltării Regionale și Mediului	consultant superior, Direcția politici de prevenire a poluării și evaluării de mediu	079813197	
9.	Angela Panciuc		consultant superior, Direcția politici de prevenire a poluării și evaluării de mediu	(022) 20-45-29	angela.panciuc@madru.gov.md H. Panciuc
10.	Olga Buzu	Agenția Relații Funciare și Cadastru	șef serviciul evaluarea bunurilor imobile	(022) 88-12-63 dbuzu24@gmail.com	Olga Buzu
11.	Maria Ovdii		șef direcția geodezie, cartografie, geoinformatică	(022) 88-12-70	
12.	Goriță Lupu Becu Elena		șef adjunct direcția relații funciare și protecția solurilor	(022) 88-12-60 elena.becudaryc.gov.md	Becu Elena
13.	Lilian Mindov		șef direcția cadastru bunurilor imobile	(022) 22-12-52	Lilian Mindov
14.	Cristina Nicolaescu	Institutul de Proiectări pentru Organizarea Teritoriului (IPOT)	Director	info@ipot.md 067443001	
15.	Vasile Manalachi		Vicedirector	067443002	
16.	Nicolae Crăciun	INGEOCAD	Inginer coordonator, secția SIG	069562611	
17.	Veaceslav Patrașcu	Inspekția Protecția Mediului / Inspectoratul ecologic de stat	șef adjunct direcția expertiză ecologică și autorizații de mediu	veaceslav.patrascu@ies.gov.md (022) 24-24-19	

Nr. d/o	Numele, prenumele	Denumirea instituției	Funcția deținută	Date de contact, e-mail	Semnătura
18.	Dumitru Aparatu	Inspeția Protecția Mediului / Inspectoratul ecologic de stat	Inspector principal, secția inspectare sol, deșeuri și substanțe chimice	sol@ies.gov.md (022) 22-69-27	
19.	Petru Bacal	Institutul de Ecologie și Geografie	șef de laborator	(022) 72-56-98 <i>p.bacal@ig.gov.md</i>	
20.	Ghenadie Grubii	Agencia „Moldsilva”	Șef secviciul fond forestier, arii protejate și produse accesorii	(022) 27-72-88	
21.	Rodica Sirbu	Agencia “Apele Moldovei”	specialist principal, secția cadastru	rodica.martea@apele.gov.md 079550090	
22.	Alexandru Morcov	Congresului Autorităților Locale din Moldova	Expert	<i>0295897995</i> <i>alexandru.morcov@calm.md</i>	
23.	Ludmila Malai		Expert	<i>089588383</i>	
24.	Tudor Tănăsev	Primăria Holercani, r-nul Dubăsari	Primar	068211444	
25.	Zinaida Turcanu	Primăria Temeleuti, r-n Călărași	Primar	zinaida.turcanu@gmail.com <i>069162296</i>	
26.	Oleg Savca	Primăria Cîrnățeni, r-nul Căușeni	Primar	068663257 <i>olegsavca257@mail.ru</i>	
27.	Mihail Lozovoi	Primăria Sărata Galbenă, r-nul Hîncești	Primar	<i>0683370383</i>	
28.	Lilia Vlas		Inginer cadastral	069647558	
29.	Maria Papuc	Primăria Sărata Galbenă, r-nul Hîncești	perceptor fiscal		

Nr. d/o	Numele, prenumele	Denumirea instituției	Funcția deținută	Date de contact, e-mail	Semnătura
30.	A. Diacov	Consiliul raional Basarabeasca	Specialist relații funciare și cadastru	067380710 discoverny005@mail.ru	
31.	Igor Hîncu	Primăria Volintiri, r-nul Ștefan-Vodă	Secretar al consiliului sătesc Volintiri	060185185 pr.volintiri@gmail.com	
32.	Igor Cristal	Primăria mun. Chișinău	Șef direcția funciară <i>scdru</i>	directiafunciara@pmc.md (022) 22-07-19	
33.	Daniel Tonu	Primăria Zîmbreni, r-nul Ialoveni	Primar	079638001	
34.	Vasile Chiriac	Uniunea Geodezilor din Republica Moldova	Președinte	069295057 v_chiriac@hotmail.com	
35.	Ghenadie Cojocar	Institutul de Cercetare și Amenajări Silvice (ICAS)	Inginer, Șef Secția Cartografiere și Cadastru Forestier	geojocar@yandex.ru (022) 92-60-55 069459037	
36.	Dumitru Șevcenco	Agenția Națională de Dezvoltare Rurală (ACSA)	Jurist	069182742	
37.	Aliona Cristei		Consultant Proiect	cristeialiona@gmail.com	
38.	Aureliu Overcenco		Consultant Proiect	overcenco@gmail.com	
39.	Mihai Mustea		Consultant de mediu independent	mmustea@gmail.com 069111863	
40.	Grițcan Ion	Primăria Onișcani, rl. Călărași	Inginer cadastral	gritcanion1976@gmail.com 078860044	

Nr. d/o	Numele, prenumele	Denumirea instituției	Funcția deținută	Date de contact, e-mail	Semnătura
41.	Procofiu Guse	APL or. Criuleni	viceprimar	060145601	
42.	Furdui Viora	CAH M	Directr	79588567	
43.	Sudmila Chalea	CALH	jurisconsult	079588383	
44.	Ustean Ion	Primăria Hîrboasa Nouă	primar	068136763	
45.	Filimon Gheorghe	Primăria Zurecii, Străen	ing. cadastru	063428704	
46.	Comarșan Sor	consil. raional Cimișlia	ing. cadastral, funciar	igorcomarșan@gmail.com 075425204	
47.	Gutcan Ion	Primăria Onixeni, Clărești	inginer cadastral	gutcanion1976@gmail.com 078860044	
48.	Cedreanu Mariana	Agentia Apelor Moldovei	șef. adjuț de rețea	mariana.cedreanu@gmail.com aple. 90v. md 069504302	
49.	Ilascu Gheorghe	Primăria Salnă	șef. în regim. propriet. funciare	069823272	
50.	Două Mariana	Primăria mun. Cahul	specialist Cad. Fun.	078234761	
51.	Mărza Silvia	Consiliul raional Ocnița	specialist SRFC	069807978	
52.	Ionuț Daniel	Primăria Zimbru	primar	79638001	

54 Harabegiu Ion	Consiliul Raional singerei	şef Serviciu Relaţii Fiscale şi cadastru	068580883
55. Nyma Vladimir	Consiliul Raional Căuzeni	specialist principal	079991675

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