

Republic of Moldova

**Third National Report
on the implementation of the
Convention on Biological Diversity**



CBD



December 2005

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A. REPORTING PARTY

| | |
|--|--|
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Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

The Third National Report on Biological Diversity Conservation in the Republic of Moldova has been elaborated by the Biodiversity Office within the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources with financial support of the United Nations Environmental Program.

At elaboration of the third National Report have been involved experts from Academy of Science of Moldova (Botanical Garden, Institute of Zoology, National Institute of Ecology, Institute of Genetics), State University of Moldova, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva", Scientific Reservations "Codru", "Padurea Domneasca", non-governmental organizations (Ecospectr, Ecological Movement of Moldova, REC-Moldova, Ecomedia, Ecotera, Biodiversity Protection, "Natura" newspaper).

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B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

The Status of the Biodiversity in the Republic of Moldova

The Republic of Moldova is situated in the South-East of Europe in the latitude of 48° and 45° N and longitude of 26° and 30° E, on the surface of 33800 square km. Moldova has direct access to the Lower Danube and Black Sea and is bordered by Romania and the Ukraine. The territory of the Republic having a hilly character from 400 to 150 m altitude. The cernozioms covers 75 percent of the total area. The main rivers are the Danube, the Nistru and the Prut. The climate is temperate – continental. The population is 4.293 mln people, out of which 45 percent is urban and 55 percent is rural. The territory of the Republic of Moldova is situated within two natural zones: forest steppe and steppe (fig. 1.). Forest steppe zone occupies the north and central parts of the republic and represents a hilly plain with an obvious alternation of plains and plateaus. Steppe zone is situated in the South and South/East of the republic. Biodiversity is vast at all levels of living matter organisation/ genotypes, populations, genomes, biocenoses and ecosystems.



Figure 1. Natural zones and landscape regions

The main natural Ecosystems are: forest, steppe, meadow, petrophyte and aquatic. Today natural and semi-natural ecosystems cover approximately 25% of Moldova. Significant proportions of these are highly degraded. Agricultural lands cover about 75% of the country. The forest ecosystem constitute 325 thousand ha (9,6 percent of the territory) and main types of the forest are: oak woods with *Quercus robur* and *Cerasus avium*; forest with *Fagus sylvatica*, *Quercus petraea* and *Quercus robur*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Tilia tomentosa*, *Fraxinus excelsior* and others. Moldova's forest flora consists of 859 species and is characterized by a high weight of species introduced from other floristic regions, thus covering 34 percent of the total afforested surface. Fauna includes 172 species of terrestrial vertebrates and about 9 thousand insects species, most of which are on the decline.

Steppe ecosystem occupy 65 thousand ha (1, 92 percent of the total area of the country) in the northern zones (Balti steppe) and in the southern ones (Bugeac steppe). Native steppe and steppe-associated wet meadows have been systematically converted to cropland and pastures. Steppe flora includes more than 600 species and an important role has *Poaceae* with a xerophytic character, *Festuca valesiaca* and *Stipa* species. Steppe fauna consists of 109 vertebrate animal species. The most widely spreads are: mammals – *Lepus europaeus*, *Cricetus cricetus*, *Crocivura suaveolens* and others; birds – *Coturnix coturnix*, *Perdix perdix*, *Alauda arvensis*.

Meadow ecosystems occupy about 101 thousand ha (3 percent of the total area of the country). The biodiversity includes: plants – 650 species; vertebrate animals – 88 species. The great part of meadow ecosystems that remained on fragmented territories are strongly degraded and are often occupied by secondary biocenoses with ruderal and halophytic plants.

Petrophyte ecosystems are unique relief forms (lime stone) and occupy 23 thousand ha in the northern part of the republic. Flora consist 252 species (mosses, lichens, steppe vegetation, forest sp.); fauna - 38 species. The cave "Emil Racovta" is considered to be an important natural monument.

Aquatic and paludous ecosystems (rivers, lakes and pond) occupy 94,6 thousand ha (2,8% of total area of the country). The hydrographic network is made up of three main rivers – Danube, Nistru and Prut, and 3260 rivulets and 3532 lakes. The majority of rivulets have been deteriorated, destroyed or sewerred. The biodiversity include 160 flora species and 125 fauna vertebrate species. The hydrofauna numbers 2135 species.

Agricultural ecosystems cover 2555 thousand ha (75, 6%). The cultivated biodiversity constitutes 94 plant species (cereals, fruit-growing, grapes, tobacco, beet etc.) which include 550 sorts, hybrids and forms. The spontaneous fauna of agricultural ecosystems constitutes 109 species.

At present the areas of natural and anthropogenically modified ecosystems constitute respectively, 18% and 82% of the territory of the republic.

The plant kingdom of the Moldova includes 5513 plant species (higher plants – 1989 species) and 1200 species of Mycophyta. The majority of the species are relict tertiary and quaternary species. Same rare species are sub-endemic: *Genista tetragona*, *Centaurea thirei*, *Centaurea anagelescui*, *Euonymus nana*.

The animal kingdom includes 14800 species of animal, including 461 species of vertebrates. About 55 species are relict for Ponto-Caspian area.

The share of endangered biota is rather high. The current status of plant and animals indicate that many species are becoming more endangered and should be protected by state. 126 species of plant, 9 species of fungi and 116 animal species are included in the "Red Book"

The invasive alien species includes 463 plant species. *Acer negundo* represent a great danger for forest ecosystem.

216 bird species are migratory in open spaces and according to East-European migration routes. The lower streams of the Nistru and Prut rivers are main rest place for aquatic and paludous birds. The forests of the Moldova belong to the first group, having only the function of environmental protection (protection of water, lands and soil; recreation and scientific). Oak grove and acacia grove are the most significant forest communities which constitute about 80% of the total afforested territory of the republic. Volume of timber mass is 38-40 mln m³. About 30% are young forests, 60% are middle-aged and pre-exploited forests and only 10% are exploited forests. Legal annual cutting were effected on a surface about 15 thousand and the volume of the collected timber mass is 500 thousand m³. The 80% of the total volume assigned as firewood for the population.

From year to year, the volume of collections and hunting resources are reduced and in 2004 established almost 30-40% from the holle collected volume of the last 10 years. The antropogenical impact on biodiversity is a result of activities undertaken in 1960 – 1970 years, which led to destroying of a lot of habitats in wetlands area, increasing of the erosion processes, habitats fragmentation and biocenoses loses.

The forest and steppe ecosystems are strongly degraded and require urgent measures for restoring of their vitality.

There is a range of laws and regulations on biodiversity conservation and this is continuously com-

pleted with new laws and normative acts. The laws regulating biodiversity are: Animal Kingdom Law (1995); Law on Zones and Strips for River and Water Basins Protection (1995); Forest Code (1997); Concept on Hunting Property Development (1997); Law on State Protected Natural Areas (1998); Law on the red book of the Republic of Moldova (2006)

Moldova adhered to the main international treaties like: Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat; Convention on the European Wildlife and Natural Habitats; Convention on Biological Diversity; Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy.

The monitoring is periodically done. The main monitoring activities are developed in scientific reserve (category I of IUCN) on endangered species. Much information is not preserved in databases and has a fragmental and non-systematic character. There are elaborated draft regulations regarding state cadastre of animal and vegetal kingdom. The monitoring activities are at revitalisation phase and the prognoses in this aspect are very optimistic for the following 5 years period. Informational management on biodiversity has been developed by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Academy of Sciences and the State Forest Agency. The elaboration of databases in the geoinformational system is in developing phase.

According to the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity, a system of natural areas protected by state was set up in the Republic of Moldova. Regulation on organizational structure and activity fields were elaborated, a classification of natural areas protected by state according to IUCN criteria was adopted and served as a basis for the "Law on State Protected Natural Areas Fund", adopted in 1998. At present the natural protected areas consist 66467 ha or 1,96% of the total territory of the country (fig.2). At the same time, the area of natural areas protected by state in the Republic of Moldova is much smaller than in other European countries.

The concept of National Ecological Network setting up was developed in 2001 and will cover 1650 square km. (fig.3) Main Components of the Network is core areas, which include 62 determined sites (72,309 ha) categorized to conform to a comparative assessment. Core areas of international importance (7 in total) include 3 Category I sites (6,032, 5,177 and 1,691 ha), 1 Category V (585 ha), 1 Category VIII (50 ha) sites and 2 unprotected areas of 6,200 and 1,503 ha. The Local Ecological Network in the Middle Prut River Catchments was developed in 2005 and include 1230 sq. km. (fig.4.)

For the moment there is no strategy for biosecurity, especially related to the use of genetically modified organisms (GMO), although there is a regulation system for GMOs starting with 2000. At this stage Moldova has the facilities to develop in cooperation with third parties GMOs with important economic value. We do not have yet the capacity needed for development and taking full advantage of the products of modern biotechnology. Important human and institutional resources for biotechnology are mostly located in research-development academia and institutes: Moldovan Academy (Institute of Microbiology, Institute of Genetics), State University, State University of Agricultural Sciences. These institutes are not supported in obtaining facilities anyway by the government. Moldova has no accredited laboratories for GMO analysis. Researches in the private sector are almost absent. The net effect of these actions has caused progress in biodiversity conservation, and, more broadly, environmental protection. However, for the most part, the complex structure of law and confusing, overlapping authorities of various Ministries has caused some confusion. Noncompliance with laws and lack of enforcement are hampering environmental progress, but Moldova is gaining some headway. The

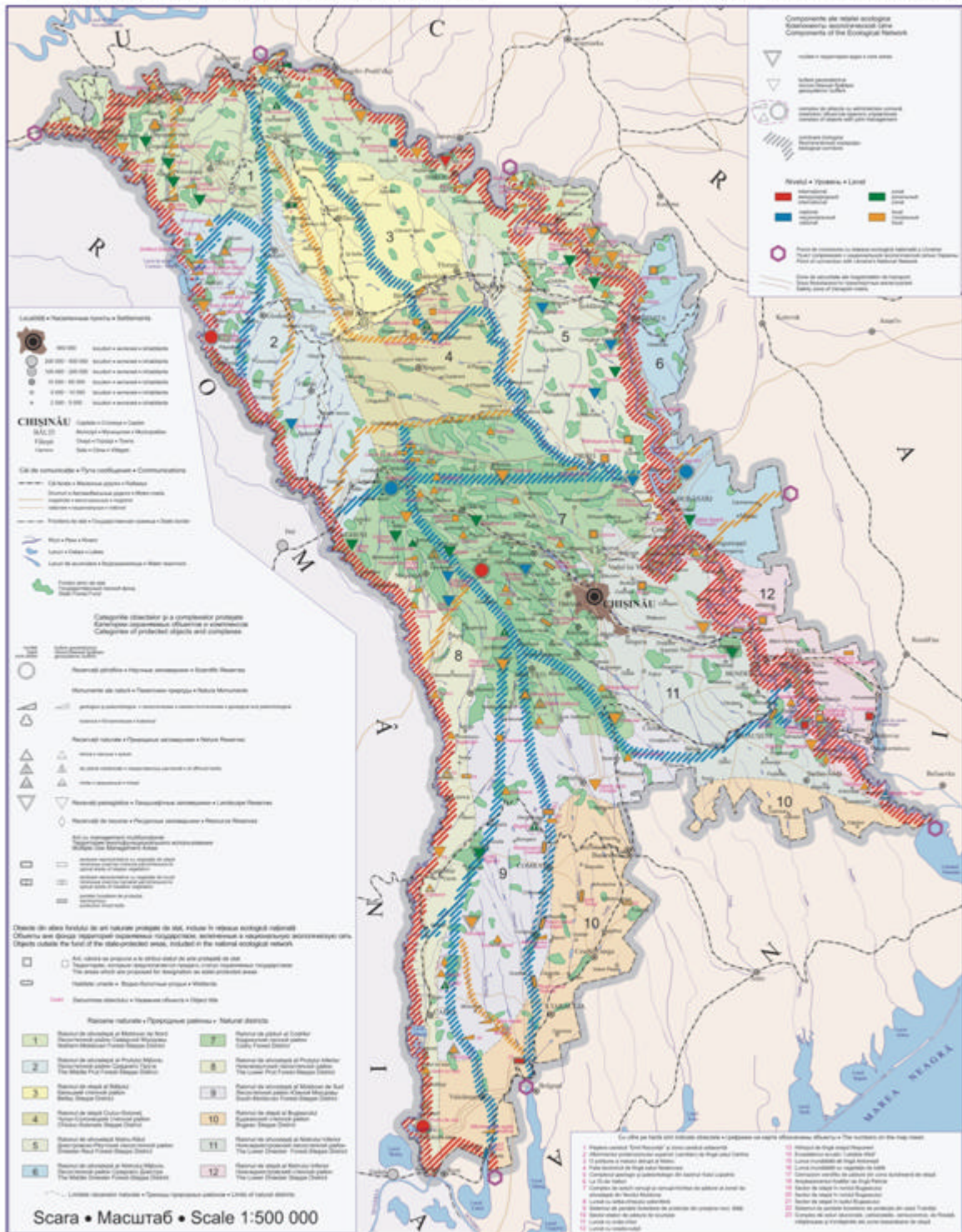
country has set aside a good deal of land in protected areas. It is making progress in controlling water and air pollution, and has begun afforestation and reforestation efforts.



Natural areas protected by state in the Republic of Moldova

REPUBLICA MOLDOVA. REȚEAUA ECOLOGICĂ
РЕСПУБЛИКА МОЛДОВА. ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ СЕТЬ
THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA. ECOLOGICAL NETWORK

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Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

| Article/Provision/Programme of Work | Level of Priority | | |
|--|-------------------|--------|-----|
| | High | Medium | Low |
| a) Article 5 – Cooperation | X | | |
| b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use | | X | |
| c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring | | X | |
| d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation | | X | |
| e) Article 8(h) - Alien species | X | | |
| f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions | | | X |
| g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation | | | X |
| h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity | X | | |
| i) Article 11 - Incentive measures | | | X |
| j) Article 12 - Research and training | X | | |
| k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness | X | | |
| l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts | | X | |
| m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources | | | X |
| n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology | | X | |
| o) Article 17 – Exchange of information | X | | |
| p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation | X | | |
| q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits | | X | |
| r) Article 20 - Financial resources | X | | |
| s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism | | X | |
| t) Agricultural biodiversity | | X | |
| u) Forest biodiversity | X | | |
| v) Inland water biodiversity | | X | |
| w) Marine and coastal biodiversity | | | |
| x) Dryland and subhumid land biodiversity | | X | |
| y) Mountain biodiversity | | | |

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

| | |
|---|--|
| 2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20) | |
| 3 = High Challenge | 1 = Low Challenge |
| 2 = Medium Challenge | 0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome |
| N/A = Not applicable | |

| Challenges | Articles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8h | 8j | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | |
| a) Lack of political will and support | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| g) Loss of traditional knowledge | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | |
| h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | |
| j) Lack of public education and awareness | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|---|-----|---|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|---|
| at all levels | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized | 3 | N/A | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| n) Lack of economic incentive measures | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| o) Lack of benefit-sharing | 2 | N/A | N/A | 3 | N/A | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 1 | 3 | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | N/A | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| r) Lack of effective partnerships | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| s) Lack of engagement of scientific community | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | N/A | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| u) Poverty | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| v) Population pressure | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| x) Lack of capacities for local communities | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| y) Lack of | 2 | N/A | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|-----|---|---|---|-----|---|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|-----|---|---|---|
| knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| z) Weak law enforcement capacity | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| aa) Natural disasters and environmental change | 2 | N/A | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| ab) Others (please specify) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

2010 Target

Box III.

| | | | |
|--|---|-----------|--|
| Goal 1 | Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes. | | |
| Target 1.1 | At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| <p>Nowadays, according to the Law on State Protected Natural Areas Fund, the surface of state protected natural areas consist of 66 467, 3 ha that is 1,96% from the total territory of the country. It is accepted, in general, that the extension of state protected areas network at the spatial scale up to 10% out of the whole territory of the country, can be assured the protection of 50% from the total of species which represent the taxonomic diversity of the biological systems' structure (biota).</p> <p>Analysis of functional structure of state protected areas indicates the fact that the core of these areas is constituted by landscape reserves (51,5%) and scientific reserves (29,4). For the state protected areas network is characteristic that 89,5% of the total surface, 59 495 ha respectively, are situated in the forest sector, that represents 18,8% of the total surface of the national forest fund. The surface of other ecosystems protected by state is very low (steppe – 0,40%, meadow – 0,40%, aquatic and paludous – 2,1% out of the total surface of ecosystems) and doesn't assure a good protection of the respective biodiversity. The main objective of the Biological Diversity Conservation National Strategy and Action Plan (BDCNSAP) is to extend the natural protected areas fund to the optimal limits (2,36% of the total territory of the country until 2015).</p> | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | BDCNSAP and the First National Report on Biological Diversity stipulate the reduction of rhythms of extension of surface of agricultural land. Increase of the agricultural ecosystems' mosaic by practicing mixed cultures, ecologically optimal alternation of annual and multiannual cul- |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| | | | tures, and creation of biocoenotic oases and protection forest bands. |
| b) Inland water | X | | BDCNSAP stipulates the protection and sustainable use of water resources, including creation of zones and bands of protection |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | Steppe ecosystems occupy about 65 thousand ha (1,92% from the country's territory). BDCNSAP stipulates the inventory of the spontaneous biodiversity of steppe ecosystems, monitoring of biological diversity and elaboration of management plans, increase of existent protected areas' capacity and taking under protection some new sectors with steppe vegetation. |
| e) Forest | X | | The surface of forests in the Republic of Moldova is 345 000 ha, out of which natural forest occupy the surface of 120 000 ha or approximately 30% of precious sectors that require to be taken under the state protection. |
| f) Mountain | | X | N/A |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | X | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| BDCNSAP provides the extension of the state protected areas network with 2,36% of the total territory of the country until 2015 that can assure a more efficient protection of the taxonomic diversity of the structure of biological systems. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| Biodiversity protection in the Republic of Moldova is regulated by the following legislative acts: Law on State Protected Natural Areas Fund (1998) Law on Animal Kingdom (1995) Law on Protection Zones and Bands of River Waters and Aquatic Basins (1995) Law on Green Spaces of Urban and Rural Settlements (1999) Law on Environmental Protection (1993) Protected areas fund extends every year, but quite hard. The observance of the protection regime of these areas in accordance with the requirements of legislation needs improvement. | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| The following indicators are used: the total surface of ecosystem; the surface of ecosystem from the respective zone; the protected surface of the respective ecosystem. In the same order is reflected the biological diversity, specifying the endangered species. | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| The protection regime of protected areas is not respected according to the international and national requirements. | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |
| The majority of landowners do not understand the importance of ecosystems conservation activities. | | | |

| Target 1.2 | Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected | | |
|--|--|----|--|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| Natural areas of regional importance for biodiversity conservation are taken under the protection of state. According to the legislation of the Republic of Moldova guarding and protection of the state protected natural areas are the responsibilities of the landowners of these areas. The protection modality is stipulated in the Law nr. 1538 – XIII of 25 February 1998 on State Protected Natural Areas Fund. Sanctions for violation of protection regime are established by the Code on administrative contraventions, which provides the responsibility of physical and judicial persons. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | X | | The water Code provides guarding and protection of aquatic ecosystems that serve as valuable habitats for biodiversity. |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | The National Action Programme on Combating the Desertification (NAPCD) stipulates the protection of the valuable areas for biodiversity. |
| e) Forest | X | | The conservation of forest ecosystems with a rich biodiversity is stipulated in the Strategy on Sustainable Development of the Forest Sector in the Republic of Moldova (SSDFS). |
| f) Mountain | | X | N/A |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| The national targets concerning development of the state protected areas fund are stipulated in BDCNSAP. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| The surface of the natural protected areas is extending, but very hard.V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| The indicators are: total surface of the area; surface of the protected area; presence of separated | | | |

administration for the protected area; attribution of the respective protection category according to IUCN requirements; presence of management plans; realization of the requirements of management plans.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Local population and public authorities, in charge with assurance of protection, often do not respect the legislative requirements in the respective area.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Some owners of protected areas don't respect the legislative requirements regarding the protection regime of these protected areas.

Box IV.

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------|---|
| Goal 2 | Promote the conservation of species diversity | | |
| Target 2.1 | Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| <p>BDCNSAP provides protection measures for plant and animal endangered species at a national and regional level.</p> <p>The list on plant and animal species of international and national importance, which require prior protection, has been elaborated. In this list are included plant and animal species protected by the Convention on protection of the wild life and natural habitats in Europe (Berna), Convention on migratory species (Bonn) and Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES, Washington). At the national level – endangered species and those included in the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova.</p> <p>The Regulation on State survey on the animal kingdom was elaborated and approved by Governmental Decision of the Republic of Moldova nr. 1005 of 13.09.2004.</p> | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | According to the Regulation on State survey on the animal kingdom, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry keeps the evidence of animal species encountered on agricultural surfaces. |
| b) Inland water | X | | It is provided to keep the evidence of species from the aquatic ecosystems – tortoise (<i>Emys orbicularis</i>), Starry sturgeon (<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>), Danube salmon (<i>Hucho hucho</i>), Eurasian spoonbill (<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>), Mute swan (<i>Cygnus olor</i>), Otter (<i>Lutra lutra</i>) etc. |
| c) Marine and coastal | X | | The actual constitution of fauna includes about 55 ponto-caspic relict species, out of which 10% are endemic to the Black Sea basin. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | <p>Steppe reserves „Bugeac”, „Dezghindja”, „Ciumai”, „Vranesti”) are destined for protection of following plant species: Aculeate hollyform (<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>), Fomin Autumn Crocus (meadow saffron) (<i>Colchicum fominii</i>), Moldavian koeleria (<i>Koeleria moldavica</i>), Autumn Crocus (meadow saffron) (<i>Colchicum ancyrense</i>), Tatarian bread (<i>Crambe tatarica</i>), Gold beard grass (<i>Chrysopogon gryllus</i>), <i>Rindera umbelata</i> (<i>Rindera umbellata</i>), <i>Studenita capitata</i> (<i>Eremogone cephalotes</i>), <i>Studenita rigida</i> (<i>Eremogone rigida</i>) etc.</p> <p>Species of animals - Polecat Steppe (<i>Mustela eversmanni</i>), Northern harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), Pallid Harrier (<i>Circus macrourus</i>), Tawny Eagle (<i>Aquila rapax</i>), Little bustard (<i>Tetrax tetrax</i>), Great bustard (<i>Otis tarda</i>), Common Barn Owl (<i>Tyto alba</i>), <u>Steppe</u> runner, lizard (<i>Eremias arguta</i>), Orsini's Viper or Meadow Viper (<i>Vipera ursini</i>), Praying Mantis (<i>Mantis religiosa</i>), The predatory bush cricket (<i>Saga pedo</i>), Bondar paradox (<i>Bombus paradoxus</i>) etc.</p> |
| e) Forest | X | <p>In the scientific reserves the protection of species is assured: Wild cat (<i>Felis silvestris</i>), forest-marten (<i>Martes martes</i>), White tooth (<i>Crociodura leucodon</i>), Lesser spatted eagle (<i>Aquila pomarina</i>), Black woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus martius</i>).</p> <p>The habitat of heron colonies - grey heron (<i>Ardea cinerea</i>), night heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>), small osprey (<i>Egretta garzetta</i>) – is protected in the „Padurea Domneasca” Scientific Reserve.</p> |
| f) Mountain | X | N/A |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | |
| a) No | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | |
| Please provide details below. | | |
| BDCNSAP provides measures for the protection of endangered plant and animal species at a national and regional level. The natural state protected areas fund assures in-situ protection for about 269 plant species and about 215 animal species. Protection of some plant and animal species is as well assured in the Botanical Garden (Institute) and Zoological Garden – ex-situ protection. | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | |
| According to the Law nr. 1538 – XIII of 25 February 1998 on State Protected Natural Areas Fund, 269 flora rare species and 116 fauna rare species, determined in conformity with the classification of International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN), were taken under the state protection. | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | |
| The following indicators are in use: binary name of species; statute according to IUCN requirements; spreading; habitat; quantitative aspect of populations; limitative factors; state and measures of protection. | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | |
| There is a low level of researches' financing in this domain. The Local Public Authorities and economic agents do not respect the management of state protected natural areas. | | |

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

The Red Book of the Republic of Moldova reflects ample information on this issue.

Box V.

| Target 2.2 | | Status of threatened species improved | |
|---|------------|--|---|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | X | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| The Second Edition of the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova stipulates the protection of about 116 animal and 126 threatened and endangered plant species. For these species there are protection measures established. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | X | | For 4 species have been established recommendations and protection measures. |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | For 31 species have been established recommendations and protection measures. |
| a) Forest | X | | For 46 species have been established recommendations and protection measures. |
| e) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | X | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| BDCNSAP, SSDFS and PNACD stipulate conservation of vulnerable species. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| <p>Flora of the Republic of Moldova includes about 5513 plant species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - superior plants - 1989 species; - inferior plants - 3524 species. <p>Flora includes a number of relict tertiary species (species from genus Quercus, Fagus, Carpinus, Acer, Cotinus, Swida, Berberis, Trapa, Nymphaea, and Nuphar) and quaternary (species from families Asteraceae, Poaceae, Lamiaceae). From the flora of the Republic the endemic plant species are missing, some of plant species are very rare and represent the under endemic element (Genista tetragona, Centaurea thirkei).</p> | | | |

Threatened and vulnerable plant species are in continuous decline and needs state protection. Out of the total number of threatened and vulnerable species 46 species are characteristic to forest ecosystems, 31 – steppe ecosystems, 18 – meadow ecosystems, 18 – petrophyte ecosystems and 4 species – aquatic ecosystems.

Fauna of the Republic of Moldova constitutes of about 14800 animal species:

- vertebrate animals - 461 species;
- invertebrate animals – 14339 species (above 12000 insect species)

Fauna of vertebrates include 70 mammal species, 281 bird species, 14 reptile species, 14 amphibian species and 82 fish species.

The actual composition of fauna includes about 55 relict ponto –caspian species, from which about 10% are endemic to Black Sea Basin. More than 116 species of threatened and vulnerable animals are known.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The following indicators are in use: binary name of species; protection statute according to IUCN requirements; spreading; habitat; quantitative aspect of populations; limitative factors; state and measures of protection.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Limited financing, weak cooperation and coordination of these activities, low integration of requirements for biodiversity conservation in sectoral programmes.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VI.

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| Goal 3 | Promote the conservation of genetic diversity | | |
| Target 3.1 | Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| BDCNSAP and SSDFS reflect the requirements concerning the conservation of genetic diversity. The genetic collections of agricultural plants are maintained in the institutions of the Academy of Science of Moldova and scientific research institutions (species and varieties of grapes, fruit trees, cereals, technical cultures etc.) | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | National target foresees the conservation of species and autochthon varieties and the ameliorated ones used in agriculture. |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|--|
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | X | | A series of documents related to forest management describes the goals for genetic diversity conservation; in particular concerning the trees selected as genetic sources. |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| The global target has been described in a number of documents related to agriculture and forest household. Concomitantly, targets for genetic diversity conservation were included in BDCNSAP, in chapters related to in-situ and ex-situ protection of species. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| Conservation of genetic diversity of spontaneous species and wild animals is assured in the scientific reserves („Codru”, „Plaiul Fagului”, „Padurea Domneasca”, „Prutul de Jos”), zoological and botanical gardens. | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| For spontaneous species: name of specie; studied population; the abundance of population; the structure of population (genus, age). For genetic collections of agricultural cultures: specie; population carrying a gene; description of gene; place of location of this specie. | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| For spontaneous species; name of specie; studied population; the abundance of population; the structure of population (genus, age). For genetic collections of agricultural cultures: specie; population carrying a gene; description of gene; place of location of this specie. | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |

Box VII.

| | |
|--|---|
| Goal 4 | Promote sustainable use and consumption. |
| Target 4.1 | Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | |
| | X |
| Please provide details below. | |

National target is established in conformity with global target for forest, steppe, meadow, aquatic and paludous ecosystems and petrophyte ecosystems (BDCNSAP, SSDFS)

For spontaneous species; name of specie; studied population; the abundance of population; the structure of population (genus, age).

For genetic collections of agricultural cultures: specie; population carrying a gene; description of gene; place of location of this specie.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
|--------------------------|-----|----|---|
| a) Agricultural | X | | In BDCNSAP the requirements for sustainable use of agricultural ecosystems biodiversity are stipulated. (chapter III.8) |
| b) Inland water | X | | In BDCNSAP the requirements for sustainable use of aquatic and paludous ecosystems biodiversity are stipulated. (chapter III.7) |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | In BDCNSAP the requirements for sustainable use of steppe ecosystems biodiversity are stipulated (chapter III.4). |
| e) Forest | X | | In BDCNSAP the requirements for sustainable use of forest ecosystems biodiversity are stipulated (chapter III.3). |
| f) Mountain | | X | N/A |

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | X |

Please provide details below.

BDCNSAP and SSDFS foresee the sustainable use of biodiversity from respective ecosystems, application of best practices in agriculture.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

The Law nr.755 of 21.12.2001 on biological security and the Governmental Decision of the Republic of Moldova on approval of the National Programme for assurance of the ecological security are approved. The import/export, as well as the use in agriculture of genetically modified organisms are regulated (Governmental Decision nr.1153 of 25.09.2003)

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

The list of criteria and indicators for sustainable use of forests is as follows:

Criteria 1. Maintaining, conservation and amelioration of biological diversity from forests.

Indicators:

- 1.1. Changes in: surface of natural forests and exploited seeded areas and over-seeded areas (each 5 years); surface of forests included in the National Catalogue as genetic forestry resources by categories (every 5 years); surface of forests included state protected natural areas fund by categories (every 5 years).
- 1.2. Evolution of number and report of forest dependant species included in the Red Book or threatened in report with forest species (using IUCN, EC, EU lists)
- 1.3. Modifications encountered in the surface and report of arbours from indigenous and alien species (every 5 years)
- 1.4. Modifications encountered in the surface and report of mixed and pure arbours (every 5

- years)
- 1.5. Report of annual surfaces of natural seeded regeneration to the total regenerated and afforested surface
 - 1.6. Report of the surfaces occupied by forests, which don't correspond to stationary conditions (every 5 years)

Criteria 2. Maintenance of forests' health and vitality indicators:

- 2.1. The total quantity of depositions of atmospheric pollutants and changes showed in the last 5 years, reported to one unit of forested surface.
- 2.2. surface of affected forests and modification from last 5 years appreciated after the methodology and classification of ECE/UN and EU: serious damages caused by biotic and abiotic agents; annual surface of forests and other areas with forest vegetation affected by fires; report of the surfaces affected by illegal grazing to the total surface of forests and separately of those with regeneration and forest cultures (annually); volume and report of surfaces affected by illegal logging to the total surface of forests (annually).
- 2.3. Varieties of nutritive balance and of acidity in the last 10 years.

Criteria 3. Maintenance and intensification of the functions of protection of forests Indicators:

- 3.1. forest surface included in the functional category of land areas and soils protection.
- 3.2. forest surface included in the functional category for water protection.

Criteria 4. Maintenance and consolidation of productive capacity of forest resources, their contribution to world carbon cycles. Indicators.

- 4.1. Surface and forest and other areas with forest vegetation and changes encountered every 5 years: structure of forest formed species; structure according to age classes; structure and types of forests; structure according to forest regimes; structure according to forms of propriety.
- 4.2. Every 5 years changes in total volume of harvested timber; medium volume of timber related to species and age classes.
- 4.3. total carbon stockade and its evolution in diverse forest arboreta (every 5 years).

Criteria 5. Maintenance and stimulation of forest production functions. (timber products and nontimber products)

Indicators:

- 5.1. Equilibrium between medium increase and harvested volume during 10 and 5 years (including by species).
- 5.2. Report of the exploited forest surface to the total forest surface (every 5 years)
- 5.3. Report of harvesting possibility to the harvested volume, including by species.
- 5.4. Modifications in forest surfaces (every 5 years) related to the general surface of the country (afforestation index).
- 5.5. Total possible and harvested quantity of nontimber products, value and quantitative evolution (annual).

Criteria 6. Maintenance of other functions and socio-economic conditions

Indicators:

- 6.1. Contribution of forest sector the country's GDP (every 5 years).
- 6.2. Report of cultivated timber mass volume to the total harvested volume (annually)
- 6.3. Volume of investments in forestry, including : afforestation, regenerations, forest protection ; forest guard.
- 6.4. Contribution of forest surface included in the economic circuit under diverse usages reported to the total surface of forest fund (every 5 years)
- 6.5. Correlation between expenditures for researches, planning, including forest planning, training of staff from forestry sector and the total volume of financing the forest sector (annually)
- 6.6. Modifications encountered in the structure of hired staff from forestry, including in rural areas (forestry personnel, timber exploitation, other usages and forestry activities).

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Unsatisfied cooperation and coordination of activities in the field of sustainable use of biological re-

sources.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box VIII.

| Target 4.2 | | Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced | |
|---|-----|---|--|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | X | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| According to the Law on Animal Kingdom nr. 439-XIII of 27.04.95, hunting and fishing is regulated, as well as the periods of authorisation of these activities. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | X | | The quantity of fishing is regulated. The prohibition period for fishing of fish resources in the natural water bodies is established. |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | Grazing and mowing of grass in the steppe ecosystems is regulated. |
| c) Forest | X | | The quantity of hunted products in the hunted periods is regulated. |
| e) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | X | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| Antropic or manmade ecosystems constitute about 85% from the territory of the country, including agricultural ecosystems – about 75,6% out of the total territory. | | | |

Here predominate crops agrofitocenoses (wheat, barley, maize), fruit growing (apple tree, plum tree, sweet cherry tree, cherry tree, apricot tree, nut), wine-growing (different sorts of grapes), vegetables (tomato, cucumbers, cabbage, onions), technical cultures (tobacco, sugar-beet), fodder (Lucerne, cocks head) etc. Extension and overexploitation of agricultural areas caused the acceleration of hydric erosion processes and dehumification of soil.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box IX.

| Target 4.3 | | No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade | | |
|---|------------|--|----------------|--|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | | |
| a) No | | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | X | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | | |
| BDCNSAP stipulates the requirements for protection of species. By the Law nr.1246-XIV of 28 September 2000 the Convention on the prevention of illegal trade in endangered species of plants and animals. | | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details | |
| a) Agricultural | | X | | |
| b) Inland water | X | | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | | |
| e) Forest | X | | | |
| f) Mountain | | X | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | | |
| a) No | | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | X | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | X | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | | |

The Ministry of Ecology, Constructions and Territorial Development approved on 25.01.2002 the Regulation on authorization of export and import activities of plants and animals from wild flora and fauna, their parts and derivatives, as well as the import/export and re-export of flora and fauna species regulated by CITES Convention.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Activities for export or import of plants and animals from the wild terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna, of some of their parts and products alive, fresh or semi-fabricated, can be organized and carried out by physical or judicial persons on a base of the respective environmental license, issued according to the provisions of the Procedure (regulation) on authorization of export and import activities of plant and animals from wild flora and fauna, of their parts and derivatives, as well as of import/export and re-export of flora and fauna species and according to the procedures and norms for customs, veterinary and fitosanitary control.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box X.

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------|---|
| Goal 5 | Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced. | | |
| Target 5.1 | Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| BDCNSAP provides actions for stopping of degradation of existent natural ecosystems and initiation of processes for ecological restoration of habitats, most important for biodiversity. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | BDCNSAP provides actions for stopping of agricultural ecosystems extinction, and increasing of their mosaic. |
| b) Inland water | X | | BDCNSAP stipulates actions for conservation of the existent aquatic ecosystems, rehabilitation of degraded ones, pollution reduction, extension of aquatic state protected areas. |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | BDCNSAP provides actions for conservation of existent steppe ecosystems and reduction of negative impact on these ecosystems, restoration of degraded ones, as well as extension of steppe areas protected by state. |
| e) Forest | X | | BDCNSAP and SSDFS stipulates extension of surfaces of areas covered by forests up to 15% from the country's territory, conservation of natural forests and creation of forest carcass. |
| f) Mountain | | X | N/A |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| BDCNSAP provides actions for stopping the extension of agricultural land, increasing of the mosaic of agricultural ecosystems by practicing mixed cultures, the optimal ecological combination of annual and multi-annual cultures, creation of biocenotic oasis and protection bands. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |
| | | | |

Box XI.

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|---|---|
| Goal 6 | Control threats from invasive alien species. |
| Target 6.1 | Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | X |
| Please provide details below. | |
| BDCNSAP and SSDFS include measures for watching the ways of penetrating of alien and invasive species. | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | |

| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
|---|-----|----|--|
| a) Agricultural | X | | BDCNSAP gives the description of invasive and alien species of agricultural ecosystems, measures of combating of aggressive ones. |
| b) Inland water | | X | BDCNSAP provides measures for appearance prevention of invasive species on the territory on the Republic of Moldova. |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | N/A |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | BDCNSAP provides the description of invasive and alien species of steppe ecosystems, measures for combating of the aggressive ones. |
| e) Forest | X | | BDCNSAP provides description of invasive and alien species of forest ecosystems, measures for combating of the aggressive ones. A considerable treat for forest ecosystems presents the American Maple (<i>Acer negundo</i>). There has been elaborated a project to combat the invasive species and ecological reconstruction of meadow forests from the scientific reserve „Padurea Domneasca”. |
| f) Mountain | | X | N/A |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | X |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| The global target is reflected in the Biological Diversity Conservation National Strategy and Action Plan. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| <p>The presence of invasive species in the natural ecosystems shows the tendency of sinantropisation of the flora of the Republic of Moldova.</p> <p>The intensive human activity caused the invasion of sinantrope species in the agricultural ecosystems and those naturally degraded, thus slowing down the processes of normal development and restoration of natural biocenoses.</p> <p>Sinantrope flora is consisted by 3 main groups: ruderal, segetal and adventive. The specific diversity of these groups counts about 463 species. Weeds – plants with an aggressive character – constitute 114 species. The group of quarantine species (11 species) affects, especially, the natural terrestrial ecosystems, pastures, and degraded and agricultural ecosystems. A considerable treat for forest ecosystems presents the American Maple (<i>Acer negundo</i>).</p> | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| The basic indicators are: the surface of natural ecosystems affected by invasive alien species, the surfaces of restored ecological ecosystems. | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| Lack of some efficient measures for prevention of penetration of invasive species and how to combat them. | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |
| | | | |

| Target 6.2 | Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species | | |
|---|--|-----------|--|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | X | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| In the Republic of Moldova is evaluated the eventual risk for the natural ecosystems, habitats and native species in report with invasive alien species. Was elaborated the programme for combating of Acer negundo specie in forest ecosystems. Exist annual plans for American Maple extraction from the natural forest ecosystems. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | There is a National Programme for combating of quarantine alien species from the natural and agricultural ecosystems. |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | X | | |
| e) Forest | X | | Extraction of American Maple and ecological restoration of meadow forest on a surface of 1200 ha (the protection zone of scientific reserve „Padurea Domneasca”) |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | X | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| BDCNSAP and SSDFS reflects all these requirements | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| American Maple is extending in meadow forests. Pastures are strongly attacked by weeds having an aggressive character. | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| Total number of invasive species; surface affected by these species. | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| Biological particularities of these species are not much studied and combating measures have law | | | |

efficiency.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XII.

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| Goal 7 | Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution. | | |
| Target 7.1 | Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | | X | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIII.

| Target 7.2 | | Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity | |
|--|-----|---|---------|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | X | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| <p>In this context the Republic of Moldova ratified: The Convention on persistent organic pollutants (<i>Stockholm, 2001</i>) The Montreal Protocol on substances destroying ozone layer (<i>Montreal, 1987</i>) The Convention on long-range transboundary air pollution (<i>Geneva, 1979</i>) The Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal (<i>Basel, 1989</i>) The United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change (<i>Rio de Janeiro, 1992</i>) and Kyoto protocol.</p> | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | | |
| b) Inland water | | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | | |
| e) Forest | | | |
| f) Mountain | | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | X | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| The provisions of international treaties ratified by the Republic of Moldova are reflected in the national environmental legislation. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |

| |
|--|
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. |

Box XIV.

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| Goal 8 | Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods. | | |
| Target 8.1 | Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| Is assured on a basis of state forestry institutions. Strategy of sustainable development of the forest sector in the Republic of Moldova specifies obtaining of products of vegetal origin. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | | X | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| Subordinated institutions of the Central authority for forestry have a total capacity for timber proc- | | | |

essing of about 100 thousand cubic meters per year (a little bit less than the third part from the total timber mass ingathered), in fact being processed only 25 thousand cubic meters per year, or 7% out of the total timber mass ingathered in forests of the Republic of Moldova.

Taking into account that the processing industry doesn't have necessary equipment and advanced technologies, the variety of timber products are limited to parquet, technologic matchwood, plank-ing, charcoal, barrels, pliers and other similar objects that can not bring essential profit for the branch and national economy in general.

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Annually, the forest sector brings to the national economy an income of 34-35 millions is about 0,3-0,4 % of (Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Non-timber forest products are insufficiently used. The annual potential of forests of the Republic of Moldova regarding accessory products, as fruit and forest berries, nuts, mushrooms, medicinal plants etc., are estimated at about 4 thousand tones, in fact annually being collected only approxi-mately 3 thousand tones of such products.

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XV.

| Target 8.2 | | Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained | | |
|---|------------|---|----------------|--|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | | |
| a) No | | X | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details | |
| a) Agricultural | | X | | |
| b) Inland water | | X | | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | | |
| e) Forest | | X | | |
| f) Mountain | | X | | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and | | | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| strategies? | |
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | |
| Please provide details below. | |
| | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | |
| | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | |
| | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | |
| | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | |
| | |

Box XVI.

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| Goal 9 | Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities. | | |
| Target 9.1 | Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| Protection of traditional knowledge and practices are assured in the Republic of Moldova in traditional agriculture. The Nut Law was elaborated; the Programme of viticulture restoration for the years 2002 – 2020 is implemented. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | X | | Protection of local producers is assured at the national level. According to the Programme of viticulture restoration for the years 2002 – 2020, until present 10432 ha of land for agricultural use was planted with grapes. |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | | X | |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| f) Mountain | | X |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | |
| a) No | | |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | X |
| Please provide details below. | | |
| The global target is reflected in the Biological Diversity Conservation National Strategy and Action Plan, as well as in other sectoral strategies for agricultural development. | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | |
| The Programme of viticulture for the years 2002 – 2020 is under implementation. The Nut Law provides the implementation of a national programme for foundation of nuts plantations. | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | |
| | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | |
| | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | |
| During the last 4 years in the Republic of Moldova were restored the following surfaces with agricultural destination: 2002 – 530 ha, 2003 – 1853 ha, 2004 – 3751 ha and 2005 – 4478 ha. | | |

Box XVII.

| Target 9.2 | Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing | | |
|---|--|----|---------|
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| The ecological legislation doesn't provide preferential rights for use of natural resources by local people. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| e) Forest | | X | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |
| | | | |

Box XVIII.

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| Goal 10 | Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources. | | |
| Target 10.1 | All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | | X | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |

Box XIX.

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| Target 10.2 | Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| e) Forest | | X | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |
| | | | |

Box XX.

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| Goal 11 | Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention. | | |
| Target 11.1 | New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20 | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | | X | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |

Box XXI.

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------|----------------|
| Target 11.2 | Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4 | | |
| I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, the same as the global target | | | |
| c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es). | | | |
| Programme of work | Yes | No | Details |
| a) Agricultural | | X | |
| b) Inland water | | X | |
| c) Marine and coastal | | X | |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| d) Dry and subhumid land | | X | |
| e) Forest | | X | |
| f) Mountain | | X | |
| III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | | | |
| a) No | | | X |
| b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan | | | |
| c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes | | | |
| Please provide details below. | | | |
| | | | |
| IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target. | | | |
| | | | |
| VII) Please provide any other relevant information. | | | |
| | | | |

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

Box XXII.

| | |
|--|---|
| Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| National Strategy and Action Plan in the field of biological diversity conservation stipulates the protection measures for vegetal world. The data base http://bsapm@dnt.md reflects the total list of plant and animal species from the territory of the Republic of Moldova. | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |

| | |
|--|---|
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| Scientific programs of the Botanical Institute and Academy of Science of Moldova stipulate such activities. | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| In 2005 the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources in common with the Academy of Science of the Republic of Moldova and "Stiinta" Publishing House, published two volumes from the series "Vegetable World of Moldova"; first volume "Mushrooms. Plants without flowers" and second "Plants with flowers –I". | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| The Law nr. 1538 – XIII of 25 February 1998 on State Protected Natural Areas Fund provides protection for 269 rare floristic species in accordance with IUCN classification. | |
| The draft of the Law on vegetal kingdom was elaborated.. | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| No indicators were determined for monitoring of this target. | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXIII.

| | |
|--|---|
| Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| Scientific institutions of the Academy of Science of Moldova are conducting researches in scientific and natural reserves towards the conservation of plant species. | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| | |

BDCNSAP stipulate measures for protection of plants known at national and regional level.

The list of plant and animal species of national and international importance, which need prioritized protection, has been elaborated.

In this list there are plant and animal species included protected also by the Convention on the conservation of wild flora and fauna and their habitats (Bern, 1979), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979) and Convention on the prevention of illegal trade in endangered species of plants and animals (CITES, Washington, 1973). As for the national level – the threatened species and those included in the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova..

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

The Red Book of the Republic of Moldova (second edition from 2001) includes 117 plant species, 9 mushroom species. From the total number of threatened species, 48 species are characteristic for forest ecosystems, 32 – for steppe ecosystems, 19 – for petrophyte ecosystems, 18 – for meadow ecosystems and 4 for aquatic and paludous ecosystems. Some of plant species, leaving on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, are included in the European Red List: Maidenchock (*Cypripedium calceolus* L.), Water chesnut (*Trapa natans*).

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

According to the Law nr. 1538 – XIII of 25 February 1998 on State Protected Natural Areas Fund, about 269 rare floristic species, delimited according to the IUCN classification, have been taken under protection.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

No indicators were determined for monitoring of this target.

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXIV.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

b) No

X

Please specify

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

According to the Law nr. 1538 – XIII of 25 February 1998 on State Protected Natural Areas Fund, about 269 rare floristic species, delimited according to the IUCN classification, have been taken under protection.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXV.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

BDCNSAP stipulate the extension of network of natural areas protected by state up to 2,36% out of the total territory of the country (80 thousand ha) that can assure the protection of 50% from the total of species reflecting the taxonomic diversity of the structure of biological systems.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

According to the Law nr. 1538 – XIII of 25 February 1998 on State Protected Natural Areas Fund, the fund of natural areas protected by state, delimited according to the IUCN classification, includes 5 scientific reserves with a surface of 19378 ha, 130 monuments of nature with a surface of 2906,8 ha, 63 natural reserves with a surface of 8009 ha, 41 landscape reserves with a surface of 34200 ha, 13 resource reserves with a surface of 523 ha, 32 areas with multifunctional management with a surface of 1030,4 ha.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

| |
|--|
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target |
| |
| VII) Any other relevant information |
| |

Box XXVII

| | |
|---|---|
| Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| <p>The total surface of forests in the Republic of Moldova is 345 000 ha, from which natural forests occupy a surface of 120 000 ha or almost 30% of precious sectors, which need to be taken under the state protection.</p> <p>Characteristic for the national network of protected areas is the fact that 89,5% from its total surface, respectively 59495 ha, are situated in the forest sector, representing 18,8% from the total surface of the national forest fund.</p> | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| <p>BDCNSAP and the First National Report on Biological Diversity stipulate an increase of the forest surfaces from 9,6% to 15%, of steppe ecosystems - from 1,92% to 2,5%, of meadow ecosystems - from 3,0% to 3,52%, of aquatic and paludous ecosystems - from 2,8% to 3,3%.</p> | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| There are measures undertaken for extension of natural areas protected by state in steppe and meadow ecosystems. | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

| Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity. | |
|--|---|
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| In the Republic of Moldova there are measures undertaken for implementation of biological agriculture methods and integrated technologies, withdrawing of degraded fields from the agricultural circuit and their amelioration. It is being practiced the alternation of annual and multi-annual crops, of weeding and non-weeding crops, of grained crops with beans etc. | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| BDCNSAP and the First National Report on Biological Diversity stipulate actions for stopping of agricultural fields extension, increase of the mosaic of agricultural ecosystems by practicing mixed crops, application of optimal ecologic alternation of annual and multi-annual crops, creation of biocoenotic oases and forest bands for protection. | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| By practicing crop rotation introduction of some untraditional agricultural crops created live conditions for diverse taxonomic groups of wild animals – about 109 species. In agrocoenoses prevail rodents, which have adapted well, have enough food and their effective is increasing. Lots of birds are nestling in open fields. | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXVI.

| Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>. | |
|--|---|
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| | |

In-situ conservation of plant species is stipulated in BDCNSAP. The vegetal world of the Republic of Moldova includes 5513 plant species. The problems of stopping the species diversity reduction are of global importance. State of vulnerable and threatened plant populations is in continuous decline. In the first edition of The Red Book of the Republic of Moldova (1978) there were 26 plant species included, but in the second edition (2002) – 117 plant species and 9 mushrooms species.

From the total number of threatened species, 48 species are characteristic for forest ecosystems, 32 – for steppe ecosystems, 19 – for petrophyte ecosystems, 18 – for meadow ecosystems and 4 for aquatic and paludous ecosystems. Some of plant species leaving on the territory of the Republic of Moldova are included in the European Red List: Maidenchock (*Cypripedium calceolus* L.), Water chesnut (*Trapa natans*).

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

BDCNSAP stipulate in-situ conservation of plants.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

The state of vulnerable and threatened plant populations is in continuous decline. Lots of plant species growing on the territory of the Republic of Moldova become more and more threatened and need state protection. Also, there are irreversible phenomena of degradation of genetic variety at the level of specie and population that conducts to total disappearance of some taxonomic forms from habitats.

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

BDCNSAP contains a list of species of international and national importance that need prioritised protection. (Annex. Table 3). In-situ conservation of biodiversity is a prioritised objective for biodiversity conservation.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

VII) Any other relevant information

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible *Ex-situ* collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

Presently the ex-situ evaluation and conservation of plant and animal species is made in the academic and sectoral institutions.

| | |
|--|---|
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| BDCNSAP stipulates ex-situ conservation of biodiversity outside of their natural habitats, including museum collections. | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| Plant collections contain about 14 thousand species (70 thousand sorts, hybrids, lines and local forms). The National Collection of microorganisms consists of 500 taxons - bacteria, mushrooms and algae. | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| <p>Prioritised actions are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - registering and evaluation of cultivated plants, domestic animals and microorganisms, their certification and providing with necessary funds; - optimisation of institutional capacities of cultivated plants banks of genes; <p>conservation of species in botanical and zoological gardens, assurance of their survival and reproduction in natural ecosystems, especially, of rare and threatened species.</p> | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |

Box XXVII.

| | |
|--|---|
| Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| BDCNSAP stipulates conservation of genetic fund. Collections of corn, wheat, barley, pea, sunflower, grapes, fruit trees, are rich and maintained at the necessary level. | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| Conservation of genetic variety is made possible through two ways: in-situ and ex-situ. Conservation of genetic resources of cultivable plants and domestic animals is the objective of the respective sectoral institutions (species collections, sorts, forms, races etc.). Population in individual agricultural farms realizes conservation of local genetic resources. Preferable are local forms of beans, corn, sunflower, grapes and fruit trees resistant to negative biotic and abiotic factors. Normally, this process is passive and some forms get lost. Application of biotechnologies and genetic engineering in the Republic of Moldova is at the very beginning. Some biotechnological procedures are applied in the frame of agriculture, medicine and environmental protection (production of food and fodder protein, vitamins, active biological substances, reproduction of rare species etc.) | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| Conducted investigations show the possibility for evaluation of species from spontaneous flora: about 150 aromatic plant species, 200 medicinal plant species, and 80 fodder plant species. There was established that 43 species represent close relatives of plants cultivated in the country. | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXVIII.

| Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems. | |
|--|---|
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| BDCNSAP describes alien invasive species. | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| <p>Presence of invasive species in the natural ecosystems indicates the tendency on synantropisation of the flora of the Republic of Moldova. Intense human activity provoked the invasion of synantropic species in agricultural ecosystems and in degraded natural ecosystems, which slows down the processes of natural development and restoration of natural biocenoses. Synantropic flora is consisted by 3 main groups: ruderal, segetal and adventive. The specific diversity of these groups counts about 463 species. Weeds – plants with an aggressive character – constitute 114 species. The group of quarantine species (11 species) affects, especially, the natural terrestrial ecosystems, pastures, and degraded and agricultural ecosystems. A considerable threat for forest ecosystems presents the American Maple (<i>Acer negundo</i>).</p> | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| <p>In the Republic of Moldova there is no national policy concerning alien invasive species and the eventual risk for natural ecosystems, habitats and native species has not been estimated.</p> | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXIX.

| Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade. | |
|---|---|
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, Washington, 1973) was ratified by Law nr.1246-XIV of 28 September 2000. | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| The Ministry of Ecology, Constructions and Territorial Development approved the Procedure (regulation) on authorization of export and import activities of plant and animals from wild flora and fauna, of their parts and derivatives, as well as of import/export and re-export of flora and fauna species regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| Activities for export or import of plants and animals from the wild terrestrial and aquatic flora and fauna, of some of their parts and products alive, fresh or semi-fabricated, can be organized and carried out by physical or judicial persons on a base of the respective environmental license, issued according to the provisions of the Procedure (regulation) on authorization of export and import activities of plant and animals from wild flora and fauna, of their parts and derivatives, as well as of import/export and re-export of flora and fauna species and according to the procedures and norms for customs, veterinary and phytosanitary control. | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, Washington, 1973) was ratified by Law nr.1246-XIV of 28 September 2000. The Procedure (regulation) on authorization of export and import activities of plants and animals from wild flora and fauna, their parts and derivatives, as well as the import/export and re-export of flora and fauna species regulated by CITES Convention was approved on 25.01.2002. | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |
| | |

Box XXX.

| Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed. | |
|---|---|
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| The Strategy on Sustainable Development of the Forest Sector in the Republic of Moldova (SSDFS) provides the obtaining of products of vegetal origin. | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| <p>Subordinated institutions of the Central authority for forestry have a total capacity for timber processing of about 100 thousand cubic meters per year (a little bit less than the third part from the total timber mass ingathered), in fact being processed only 25 thousand cubic meters per year, or 7% out of the total timber mass ingathered in forests of the Republic of Moldova.</p> <p>Taking into account that the processing industry doesn't have necessary equipment and advanced technologies, the variety of timber products are limited to parquet, technologic matchwood, planking, charcoal, barrels, pliers and other similar objects that can not bring essential profit for the branch and national economy in general.</p> <p>Non-timber forest products are insufficiently used. The annual potential of forests of the Republic of Moldova regarding accessory products, as fruit and forest berries, nuts, mushrooms, medicinal plants etc., are estimated at about 4 thousand tones, in fact annually being collected only approximately 3 thousand tones of such products.</p> <p>Annually, the forest sector brings to national economy an income of 34-35 millions is about 0,3-0,4 % of (Gross Domestic Product (GDP)).</p> | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |

| |
|--|
| <p>Circumstances causing a low contribution of the forest sector in solving the social-economical problems are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) insufficient level of forestation of country's territory, and thus the less possibilities for ingathering and processing of timber mass and accessory forest products; 2) insufficient use of the stationed potential, that leads to a low productivity of forests; 3) insufficient use of timber mass reserves (current growing), which could be gotten in without damaging the state of forests; 4) low level of assurance of forest sector with modern equipment for efficient processing of timber mass, what negatively reflects on variety, quality and competitiveness of final product made of it, as well as on ingathering of accessory forest products; <p>insufficient development of some auxiliary activities, as nurseries, growing of snails and pheasants to be commercialised, hunting tourism, ecotourism etc., that could bring profit to be used for supplementary financing of basic activities.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5) insufficient development of some auxiliary activities, as nurseries, growing of snails and pheasants to be commercialised, hunting tourism, ecotourism etc., that could bring profit to be used for supplementary financing of basic activities. |
| VII) Any other relevant information |

Box XXXI.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b) No | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |

VII) Any other relevant information

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.

I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

The diversity of plants has been described in the "Analysis (determinator) of superior plants from the Republic of Moldova" (1986), "Vegetal World the Republic of Moldova" in 5 volumes (1986-1989), "Botanical researches" in 9 volumes (1981-1990) and "Vegetation of the Republic of Moldova" (1995).

II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) Yes

X

b) No

Please specify

BDCNSAP and SSDFS of the Republic of Moldova include educational activities and activities for public awareness.

III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

The Law nr.982-XIV of 11.05.2000 on access to information constitutes the general normative framework of the access to official information.

There have been approved: the Regulation on public involvement in the process of elaboration and approval of environmental decisions and the Regulation on consulting the population in the process of elaboration and approval of documentation for territory planning and urbanism.

Mass-media published sets of laws in Romanian, English and Russian languages. The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in the Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998), ratified by Parliament Decision nr. 346-XIV of 7.04.99 is applied.

V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

The access to the information is not completely assured, because of the lack of complete database concerning the environmental information.

VII) Any other relevant information

Box XXXII.

| | |
|--|---|
| Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | X |
| b) No | |
| Please specify | |
| <p>BDCNSAP and SSDFS of the Republic of Moldova stipulate modernization of the system for professional training and increasing of qualifications of personnel.</p> <p>Linked to the Moldova State University, there has been created a National Centre for instructing the personnel from the environmental field. There are programmes elaborated according to the respective curricula.</p> | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| <p>Training of personnel in the field is possible in the institutions for superior education: the Moldova State University, the Tiraspol State University located in Chisinau, the Agrarian State University of Moldova, the State Medical and Pharmaceutical University of Moldova „Nicolae Testemiteanu” and the Technical University of Moldova.</p> <p>Every year there are specialists instructed in the following fields: biology-134; pedology-17; geografya-117; ecology-30; water protection- 14; environmental law-13; forestry-15; pisciculture-12.</p> <p>The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources in cooperation with the international institutions (World Bank, TACIS Programme) organises trainings for specialists from different environmental protection and biodiversity areas. The realization of different projects for implementation of international conventions, to which the Republic of Moldova is part, also includes seminars and trainings.</p> | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| <p>Professional formation of personnel from forest sector according to the level of modern requirements needs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustaining the national educational system in the forest area, formed several years ago, to provide to the educational institutions space, modern equipment, experimental surfaces, manuals and other didactic materials; - improving the procedure of admitting to the three levels of studying by applying modern methods for testing the level of knowledge and aptitudes, according to personal prescriptions; - adjusting the study programmes to the requirements of national forestry; - making the study process more efficient by application of modern teaching methods and testing the level of knowledge and aptitudes; - elaborating and editing of books, manuals and supplementary didactic materials, reflecting the specific of forestry in the Republic of Moldova; | |

| |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ameliorating the selection process of didactical personnel; - encouraging students' scientific researches; - diversifying the contacts between forest educational institutions within the country and those from abroad by inviting professors, exchange students etc. - creating and implementing a system for continuous instructing of personnel of all levels; <p>creating of a centre for improvement of personnel of all levels, which could serve, on contractual basis, other forest beneficiaries as well.</p> |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target |
| VII) Any other relevant information |

Box XXXIII.

| | |
|---|---|
| Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels. | |
| I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies? | |
| a) Yes | |
| b) No | X |
| Please specify | |
| III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target) | |
| IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target) | |
| V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target) | |
| VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target | |
| VII) Any other relevant information | |

Box XXXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

In the Republic of Moldova the objectives of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation are realized through the objectives of BDCNSAP and SSDFS.

Ecosystem Approach

3. ?¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but application is under consideration | |
| c) Yes, some aspects are being applied | X |
| d) Yes, substantially implemented | |

4. ? Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but development is under consideration | X |
| c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach | |
| d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach | |

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, within the country | X |
| c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties | |

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with ? have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

| | |
|--|---|
| 6. ? Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders. | |
| <p>The regional cooperation on ecosystem approach is limited, but takes place in the Lower Prut regions, Middle Prut, Lower Nistru.</p> <p>On 5th of June 2000 the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection of Romania, the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine signed the Agreement on cooperation in the zone formed by protected natural areas of the Danube Delta and Lower Prut between.</p> <p>Measures for cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach, are undertaken especially for meadow ecosystems in the Lower Prut, Middle Prut and Lower Nistru.</p> <p>The Declaration on cooperation regarding creation of the Lower Danube Green Corridor was signed in 2000 between the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Waters of Bulgaria, Ministry of Environment and Territorial Development of the Republic of Moldova, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine and Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection of Romania. This Agreement shows ways of cooperation and coordination of activities for cooperation between Bulgaria, Moldova, Ukraine and Romania.</p> <p>The Republic of Moldova will implement the provisions of the Johannesburg Summit concerning stimulation of activities related to management and development of ecosystems. Nowadays the realisation of this international acts is at the beginning stage.</p> | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach. | |
| <p>In the years 1990 – 1998 was created a comprehensive legislative framework axed on forestry reports and their interconnection with environmental protection, economic, social and cultural interests of the country.</p> <p>The forestry units maintain close cooperation relations and exchange of experience with state and non-governmental organizations in the field and with environmental specialists from abroad.</p> <p>All this can serve as a good fundament for sustainable use of the forestry sector, creation of an adequate institutional framework, a solid scientific support, a modern system for education and professional training of staff, a good educational system of eco - forester conscience of population.</p> <p>There has been elaborated and published a set of informational materials (booklets, informative bulletins) about the actual state, protection and restoration of ecosystems</p> <p>A number of seminars on public awareness and information of local public authorities in the field of protection of biodiversity, meadow, steppe and agricultural ecosystems (especially at the stage of implementation of the "Project on Biological Diversity Conservation in the lower Nistru Ecosystem").</p> | |

The draft of the Management Plan on steppe ecosystem management is elaborated.

| | |
|---|---|
| 8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach. | |
| Presently, no programs are elaborated to stimulate the implementation of activities for ecosystem approach. | |
| These activities are stimulated from case to case from the Local Ecological Funds and National Ecological Funds. | |

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

| | |
|--|---|
| 9. ? Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below) | X |
| c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below) | X |
| d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below) | |
| e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below) | |
| Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. | |
| <p>9.b) Bilateral cooperation is supported by basic Agreements, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement between the Ministry of Ecology, Constructions and Territorial Development of the Republic of Moldova and the State Committee for Environment Protection of Russian Federation on cooperation in the field of environment; • Protocol of cooperation between the Ministry of Ecology, Constructions and Territorial Development of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine; • Agreement between the Department of Environment Protection of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Water, Forests and Environmental Protection of Romania on cooperation in the field of environment and sustainable use of natural resources /Bucuresti, 18 March 1997/; • Declaration of Ministers of Environment from Bulgaria, Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine on cooperation regarding creation of the Green Corridor of Lower Danube /Bucureti, 05 June 2000/; • Agreement between the Ministry of Ecology, Constructions and Territorial Development of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Italy on cooperation in the field of environment and use of natural resources /Chisinau, 27 June 2002/; • Agreement between the Ministry of Ecology, Constructions and Territorial Development of the | |

Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Poland on cooperation in the field of environment and use of natural resources /Chisinau, 22 October 2003/;

- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of Romania on cooperation in the field of protection of fish resources and regulation of fishing in Prut river and Costesti-Stanca reservoir, signed in Costesti-Stanca on 1st of August 2003;

9. c) the Republic of Moldova adhered to following International treaties:

- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially, as Waterfowl habitat (Ramsar, 1971);
- Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992);
- Convention on cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River (Sofia, 1994);
- Convention on Protection of migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979);
- Agreement on the Conservation of African-Euroasian Migratory Species (Hague, 1995);
- Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berna, 1979);

European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000).

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but consultations are under way | |
| c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.

The Agreement between the Ministry of Environment and Territorial Planning of the Republic of Moldova, the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environmental Protection of Romania and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine on cooperation in the zone formed by protected natural areas of Danube Delta and Lower Prut was signed at 5 June 2000 in Bucuresti, having as scope the conservation of biological diversity in the lower part of Prut river and Danube river.

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but steps are under consideration | X |
| c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below) | |

Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.

The most advanced is the cooperation between the Republic of Moldova, Romania and Ukraine. This is realised in the frame of "Lower Danube" and "Lower Prut" Euro-regions. The respective Programmes of activity stipulate the environment protection, including biodiversity conservation. According to the tripartite Agreement (Bucuresti, 5 June 2000) the zone for transboundary cooperation, which includes protected natural areas of the Danube Delta and the Lower Prut. It was agreed to elaborate a new tourist route named "Three countries – in for days". Similar capacities were also promoted in "Upper Prut Euroregion", created in 2000. In the bordering zone exist valuable natural

complexes protected by state, such as the Monument of Nature – Carstic Cave “Emil Racovita” (with a surface of 80 ha), Landscape Reserve “One hundred of hillocks” (1072 ha), Scientific Reserve “Padurea Domneasca” (6032 ha) etc.

Box XXXV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

According to Article 6 of the Convention and article 3.1 of Strategic Plan (Decision VI/26) a set of strategies, programmes, legislative and normative acts were elaborated.

- The organisational framework of actions contains a number of national programmes and strategies:
- The National Strategic Programme in the field of environment protection for the years 1995 – 2010 – 2020 (1995);
- National Action Plan in the field of environment protection for the period of 1996 – 1998 (1996);
- Study of Performances in the field of environment protection. Republic of Moldova (1998);
- The First National Report on biological diversity (2000);
- National Strategy and Action Plan in the field of biological diversity conservation (2001)
- Strategy of Sustainable Development of the Forest Sector in the Republic of Moldova (2001)
- Concept of environmental policy of the Republic of Moldova (2001)
- Concept of development of national hunting sector (1997)
- National Action Plan for health in relation with environment (2001)

Presently, the environmental legislation of the Republic of Moldova includes about 20 laws and more than one hundred of regulations, instructions, Governmental and Parliament Decisions, the most im-

portant being:

1. Land Code nr. 828-XII of 25.12.91
2. Water Code nr. 1532-XII of 22.06.93
3. Forest Code nr. 87 of 21.06.96
4. Law nr. 1515-XII of 16. 06. 93 of environmental protection
5. Law nr. 439-XII of 27.04.95 of animal kingdom
6. Law nr. 851 of 29.05.96 on ecological expertise and environmental impact assessment
7. Law nr. 1538-XIII of 25.02.98 on state protected natural areas fund
8. Law nr. 1102-XIII of 6.02.97 on natural resources
9. Law nr.1540-XIII of 25.02.98 on payment for Environmental Pollution
10. Law nr. 440-XIII of 27.04.95 on Protection Zones and Bands of River Waters and Aquatic Basins
11. Law nr. 591 -XIV of 23.09.99 on Green Spaces of Urban and Rural Settlements

The Republic of Moldova is actively participating in the process of international cooperation, being part to the following international conventions:

1. Convention on Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Berna, 1979) ratified by Parliament Decision Nr. 1546-XII of 23 June 1993;
2. Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a transboundary Context (Espoo, 1991), ratified by Parliament Decision Nr. 1546-XII of 23 June 1993;
3. Convention on Biological Diversity (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), ratified by Parliament Decision Nr. 457-XIII of 16 March 1995 and Cartagena Protocol on biological security, ratified by Law nr. 1381 – XV of 11 October 2002;
4. Convention to Combat Desertification ratified by Law nr. 1381 – XV din 11 October 2002;
5. Convention on cooperation for the Protection and Sustainable Use of the Danube River (Sofia, 1994) ratified by Parliament Decision Nr. 323-XIV of 17 March 1999;
6. Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in the Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus, 1998), ratified by Parliament Decision Nr. 346-XIV of 7 April 1999;
7. Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially, as Waterfowl habitat (Ramsar, 1971) ratified by Parliament Decision Nr. 504-XIV of 14 July 1999;
8. Convention on Protection of migratory Species of Wild Animals (Bonn, 1979) Agreement on the Conservation of African-Euroasian Migratory Species (Hague, 1995) and Agreement on European Bats ratified by Law nr. 1244 -XIV of 28 September 2000;
9. Convention on the prevention of illegal trade in endangered species of plants and animals (CITES, Washington, 1973) ratified by Law nr. 1246 -XIV of 28 September 2000;
10. European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000), ratified by Law nr. 536-XV of 12 October 2001;
11. Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy (Sofia, 1995)

After approving the Biological Diversity Conservation National Strategy and Action Plan (2001) the following legislative and normative acts were approved:

- Law nr. 755-XV of 21.12.2002 on biological security;
- Law nr. 398-XV of 2.12.2004 on approval of Strategy on Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction (2004 – 2006);
- Parliament Decision nr. 415-XV of 24 October 2003 concerning approval of National Action Plan in the field of human rights for 2004-2008;
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Moldova nr. 1105-III of 2003 on initiation of negotiations between the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Poland and Ukraine on adoption of the Convention on landscape and biological diversity conservation and rational use of natural resources of the Nistru river basin;
- Governmental Decision NR. 447 of 17.04.03 on approval of the national programme for assurance of the ecological security;
- Governmental Decision NR. 1432 of 21.12.2001 on constitution of Interministerial Coordinating Council for promotion of the Biological Diversity Conservation National Strategy and Action

Plan;

- Governmental Decision NR. 581 of 8 May 2002 on creation of the National "RAMSAR" Committee;
- Governmental Decision NR. 803 of 19 June 2002 on approval of the Regulation regarding the procedure of establishment of protected natural area regime;
- Governmental Decision NR. 737 of 17.06.2003 on approval of the State Programme for regeneration and forestation of land plots from the forest fund for 2003-2020;
- Governmental Decision NR.737 of 17.06.2003 on implementation of Strategy for Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector;
- Governmental Decision NR.991 of 12.06.2003 concerning Complex Actions Plan for an efficient use of natural resources, including aquatic resources;
- Governmental Decision NR. 1065 of 2 September 2003 on approval of the Strategy for sustainable development of tourism in the Republic of Moldova in 2003-2015;
- Governmental Decision NR. 1107 of 11 September 2003 on approval of Regulation on institution, registering, completion, keeping, export and import of collections of animals and plants from wild flora and fauna;
- Governmental Decision NR. 1161 of 29.09.2003 on approval of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of Romania on cooperation in the field of fish resources protection and regulation of fishing in the Prut river and Costesti-Stanca reservoir, signed in Costesti-Stinca on 1 August 2003;
- Governmental Decision NR. 1378 of 18.11.2003 on approval of Action Plan for the years of 2004-2008 regarding restoration of landscape architecture monument "Park from Mindic village" (museum complex "Vila with park Mindic");
- Governmental Decision NR. 27 of 19.01.2004 on approval of Regulation on authorization of woodcutting in the forest fund and forest vegetation outside the forest fund;
- Governmental Decision NR. 1005 of 13.09.2004 on approval of the Regulation on State Survey of animal kingdom;
- Governmental Decision NR. 355 of 22.04.2005 for approval of the "Republic of Moldova – European Union" Action Plan;
- Regulation on authorization of export and import activities of plants and animals from wild flora and fauna, as well as import/export or re-export of flora and fauna species regulated by the Convention on the prevention of illegal trade in endangered species of plants and animals (CITES, Washington, 1973).

13. ? Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development | |
| c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development | |
| d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

Basic indicators for monitoring of efficiency of realisation of the Convention on Biological Diversity are reflected in chapter VIII of the First National Report on biological diversity of the Republic of Moldova (2000), the most important being: extension of natural areas protected by state from 66 467 ha to 80 000 ha; of forests – from 325 thousand ha to 550 thousand ha; of steppe ecosystems – from 65

thousand ha to 85 thousand ha; of meadow ecosystems – from 101 thousand ha to 118 thousand ha. There are also planned extensions for other ecosystems surfaces, indicators for control of floristic and fauna diversity, volume of vegetal, hunting and fish resources collection etc

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but priority actions are being identified | |
| c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

BDCNSAP (approved by Parliament Decision NR. 112-XV of 27.04.2001) stipulate complex actions concerning improvement of politics, legislation and institutional framework for territory planning, biodiversity conservation, research and monitoring, information, instruction and training of population. The Action Plan stipulate the implementation terms, potential sources for financing and responsible for implementation. In the Plan there are prioritised actions marked by asterisk. At the same time Chapter IV.1. – Financing of Action Plan - indicates the sources for financing of prioritised actions and economic mechanisms and instruments assuring the implementation of the Action Plan.

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below) | |

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

The National Strategy and Action Plan in the field of biological diversity conservation provide the integration of local potential and promotion of politics in the field of biodiversity (position I.1.3. Integration of requirements of biodiversity conservation in sectoral politics).

Local Action Plans in the field of environmental protection are elaborated in every district (rayon) of the Republic of Moldova. In the major part this documents contain chapters on biodiversity conservation. But these plans are less implemented because of lack of financial sources. The best activities for implementation of these plans are realised in the districts: Stefan Voda, Ungheni, Cahul, Orhei and Balti municipality.

Other documents having as subject the consolidation of local potential are the following:

The Strategy for Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction (2004 – 2006) (2004);

National Action Plan in the field of human rights for 2004-2008 (2003);

Strategy for sustainable development of tourism in the Republic of Moldova in period of 2003 -2015 (2003);

Program of activity of the Government for the years 2001 -2005 "Renaissance of economy – renaissance of the country " (2001);

Program of activity of the Government for the years 2005 -2009 "Modernisation of the country – welfare of nation" (2005);

Strategy for socio-economic development of the Republic of Moldova for medium term (until 2005) (2001);

National Program for assurance of ecological security (2003)

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)

| | |
|--------|---|
| a) Yes | X |
|--------|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| b) No | |
| I) If YES , please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses | |
| (a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species | BDCNSAP doesn't include a separate chapter for the migratory species, but the measures for their conservation are included in Chapter 10 "Action Plan in the field of species protection" from the section III. |
| a. Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas | The objectives of BDCNSAP stipulate in the Chapter 10, Section III: B.1. Inclusion of threatened plant and animal habitats in the natural areas protected by state; B.2. Elaboration of recommendations for protection of plant and animal species and their habitats from the territory of the Republic of Moldova, the conservation of which needs international protection. |
| b. Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration | BDCNSAP stipulate activities for reduction of barriers on the migration ways (pct. 10. B.2.) |
| c. Research and monitoring for migratory species | Letter C from the Chapter III.10 of BDCNSAP reflects activities of research and monitoring of threatened and vulnerable species, ways of migration of which cross the territory of the Republic of Moldova. |
| (b) Transboundary movement | National Ecological Network Concept stipulate maintenance of corridors of international importance for the assurance of migration for animals and birds. |
| II) If NO , please briefly indicate below | |
| (a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level | |
| (b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000 | |

Biodiversity and Climate Change

| | |
|--|---|
| 17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some projects or programs are under development | |
| c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. | |
| The Republic of Moldova elaborated in 1999 the First National Communication of the Republic of Moldova in the frame of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Communication provides actions for biodiversity conservation, such as: | |

Subchapter 3.4. Prognoses for CO₂ absorption by forests

Chapter 5. Evaluation of vulnerability and adaptation measures (include references to natural and artificial ecosystems).

Subchapter 6.1.4. Analysis of cost-benefit of measures for attenuation of emissions of greenhouse gases by modifying the use of land plots and extension of forest surfaces.

The Republic of Moldova planted 14 thousand ha of forests according to the requirements of Carbon Fund.

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development | |
| c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.

Taking into account the engagements of the Republic of Moldova in the context of evaluation process of necessities for consolidation of capacities for implementation of Conventions from Rio de Janeiro, in the frame of UNDP-GEF project "Evaluation at the national level of necessities for capacities' consolidation" the Report on national capacities evaluation/Environmental Management (2005) has been elaborated. The Report provides synergetic opportunities for consolidation of capacities regarding implementation of Conventions on biological diversity, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

Box XXXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Actions showed in Article 6 concerning politics, strategies, legislative and normative are implemented at the national level.

There are premises created for stimulating the population to take measures for protection and conservation of natural resources, including the biological ones.

BDCNSAP is hardly implemented, encountering obstacles concerning the realisation of requirements of Convention on Biological Diversity in the agriculture and transport sector. The realisation of programmes for scientific research is at a low level..

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ? On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?

| | |
|-------|--|
| a) No | |
|-------|--|

| | |
|--|---|
| b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below) | |
| Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level. | |
| <p>Scientific institutions of the Academy of Science of Moldova (Institute of Zoology, Institute of Botany, Institute of Genetics, Institute of Plants Physiology etc.), institutions of higher education (Moldova State University, Tiraspol State University, State Agricultural University of Moldova etc.), as well as scientific research institutions in the field of ecology, forestry, agriculture, fishery (National Institute of Ecology, Institute for Researches and Forest Arrangements, Station for Scientific Researches in the field of fishery etc.) implement scientific programmes in the field of biodiversity, referring to some species and ecosystems (populations of aquatic species from Prut river wetlands, threatened plant species from the zone of Central Codrii). Scientific programmes are realised at the state command and are financed from intern or external sources (grants).</p> | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 20. ? On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes? | |
| a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered) | X |
| b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group) | X |
| c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes) | X |
| Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level. | |
| <p>According to art. 15 of the Law on Environmental Protection and the Regulation on Integrated Ecological Monitoring System, the central authority for environment is responsible for keeping and publication of data on ecological monitoring. The functioning of Integrated Ecological Monitoring System is assured by the State Ecological Inspectorate and the State Hydrometeorological Service (subordinated institutions of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources) and by the suppliers of respective information.</p> <p>As suppliers of information are state institutions, scientific institutions, economic agents, local public authorities and other managers of natural resources or those having activities with impact on environment or population health.</p> <p>In territorial plan, the Integrated Ecological Monitoring System is constituted of three levels: local, regional and national.</p> <p>In organisational plan, the general network of the Integrated Ecological Monitoring System includes posts, stations and supervision polygons, laboratories, profile or specialised centres.</p> <p>Anyway, the Integrated Ecological Monitoring System functions quite weak yet, due to absence of automatic systems and necessary techniques, as well as unwillingness of suppliers of information to provide the information to environmental organisations.</p> <p>Letter a). Monitored surface of natural ecosystems in report with the total area of ecosystems constitutes: forest – 18.8%; steppe and meadow – 0,40%; petrophyte – 19,6%; aquatic and paludous – 2,1%; urban green spaces – 4,16%.</p> <p>The Monitoring of forest ecosystems is being made during the last 15 years. The forest monitoring centre is within the Institute of Researches and Forest Arrangements.</p> <p>The Forestry Monitoring is based on data of state forest survey, in correlation with data of soil survey and water survey.</p> <p>The central forest authority in accordance with forests planning system, once in 10 years, keeps the database on evidence of the forest fund. At the moment all surface of the state forest fund is under forest planning, according to the European System for forest planning.</p> <p>The evidence of urban ecosystems, which include green spaces of these localities, is made annually, in conformity with provisions of the Law on Green Spaces of Urban and Rural Settlements and Regulation on Keeping the Evidence of Green Spaces of Urban and Rural Settlements. The owners of</p> | |

green spaces present data to the responsible units at district level, and then at the national level – Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. The Register of green spaces is published annually.

Letter b). The monitoring at the level of animals and plants is carried out for vulnerable and threatened species, included in the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova (2002), which includes 126 plant species and 116 animal species, and for those species, regulated by the international treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is part. From those 269 rare floristic species, the monitoring is made only for 126 species (47%); from 215 rare fauna species – for 157 species (73%).

According to the Regulation on Survey of objects and complexes from state protected natural areas fund, the monitoring of natural areas protected by state presents data about the general state of forest ecosystems and vulnerable and threatened species, proposes measures for protection and conservation.

Letter c). Monitoring at genetic level is not carried out or is at a very low scale. Some genetic-population researches may serve as monitoring at the “zero” level.

21. ? On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below) | X |
| e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below) | X |
| f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

b) The Institute of Botany and the Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Science of Moldova, the Department of Ecology, Botany and Forestry of the Moldova State University provide partial monitoring of alien invasive species and have elaborated the list of invasive species, which affect natural ecosystems and agro-landscapes. The total list of invasive species is reflected on the web-site: <http://bsapm.dnt.md>

c) The State Ecological Inspectorate and the State Hydrometeorological Service are in charge for the systematic monitoring of human factors, which have impact on biodiversity, monitoring of emissions in the atmosphere of carbon oxides, hydrocarbons, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, soot, lead, benzopirene; of transboundary pollution with heavy metals; of sources and level of pollution of natural waters with organic pollutants, oil products, NH_4^+ and carbolic in surface waters.

d) The Institute for Researches in Pedology and Agrochemistry “Niicolae Dimo” in responsible for the partial monitoring of changes in land use, land degradation (by erosion, land-falls), soil pollution with DDT, mobile copper, salinity etc.

The impact of these factors on biodiversity is not studied enough.

e) The Institute of Botany of the Academy of Science of Moldova and the Institute of Researches and Forest Arrangements of the Forest Agency „Moldsilva” are doing the partial monitoring of the impact of sylvotechnical works on biodiversity from forest ecosystems.

22. ? On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established | |
| d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management. | |
| <p>Scientific institutions of the Academy of Science of Moldova (Institute of Zoology, Institute of Botany, Institute of Genetics, Institute of Geography, Institute of Microbiology, Institute of Plants Physiology etc.), Institute of Researches and Forest Arrangements, State Ecological Inspectorate and State Hydrometeorological Service (subordinated institutions of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources) have databases on respective biological diversity. The Academy of Science of Moldova coordinates the activities of collection and management of information at a national scale.</p> | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 23. ? Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe) | |
| c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented) | X |
| d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented) | |
| Further comments on the indicators identified and in use. | |
| <p>The Academy of Science of Moldova, scientific reserves, the Forestry Agency "Moldsilva" carry out the periodical monitoring of species populations abundance (242 units), included in the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova. Basic indicators are the abundance of populations, the surface of habitat, the state of vitality of individuals, limitative factors etc. The Research Institute for Pedology and Agrochemistry "Nicolae Dimo" is in charge for the monitoring of soil and has elaborated a database, in which basic indicators for characterisation of pedogenesis and soil cover factors are utilised.</p> <p>The Institute for Research and Forest Arrangements applied a set of indicators, for the characterisation of the state of rammel (density, age, height, thickness of trunk, colour of leaves etc.). The Database is available on the web-site: http://bsapm.dnt.md</p> | |

Box XXXVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Actions mentioned in Article 7 are better implemented at legislative level, because all legislative acts in the field of environmental protection contain, as usual, special compartments of monitoring.

More advanced is the forestry monitoring, but there are quite a number of obstacles in carrying the monitoring of quality of environment, monitoring of natural areas protected by state and management of natural resources.

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. ? Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but a plan is under development | |
| c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below) | |

Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.

BDCNSAP include prioritised activities concerning ecosystem approach in activities for conservation of biodiversity, measures to combat invasive species (see web -site: <http://bsapm.dnt.md>). Problems of taxonomy are reflected in BDCNSAP (point 1.C. Taxonomic composition of biota; 1.D. Valuable communities and habitats).

25. ? Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | |

Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.

There are no long term investments, but academic institutions realise research programmes, financed from the state budget, which include creation and maintenance of taxonomic collections (vegetal life collections, micro-organisms, herbariums, samples etc.), some grants are destined for this goal.

There is no national institutional unit in this field. Governmental Decision NR. 1107 of 11 September 2003 for approval of Regulation on foundation, registering, completion, keeping, export and import of collections of animals and plants from wild flora and fauna, stipulate registration of collections and issuing of certificates for all collections of animals and plants.

BDCNSAP reflect this problem in point 1.2. Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity. Museum collections.

| | |
|---|---|
| 26. ? Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research. | |
| The academic institutions realise programmes for training of specialists in the field of taxonomy according to the current needs in the respective fields (botany, zoology, microbiology, virology). Within the Academy of Science of Moldova activates the Department for training of scientific personnel. The National Nomenclature for training of personnel of superior qualification includes mentioned specialisation. | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 27. ? Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but steps are being considered | X |
| c) Yes, for some institutions | |
| d) Yes, for all major institutions | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 28. * 2 Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification) | |
| Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification. | |
| There are several projects destined for taxonomic researches. Examples: The Institute of Botany of the Academy of Science of Moldova together with partners from other European countries (Bulgaria, Austria) carried out researches regarding the genetic resources of deciduous trees (leafy) forests from the South-East of Europe. The Scientific Reserve "Codrii", based on the Agreement of cooperation with the department of biology of the University „Al. Ioan Cuza" from Iasi (Romania), made taxonomic researches of mycophytes (bazidiomicete). In the frame of "Save our rivers" Programme, spe- | |

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

cialists from the Institute of Zoology together with scientists from Bulgaria, studied and edited an determinant of insects and a guide for monitoring of aquatic macroinvertebrata.

| 29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8) | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified) | |
| c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified) | |
| Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities. | |
| | |

| 30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8) | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties. | |
| | |

| 31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8) | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below) | |
| e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below) | |
| f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below) | |
| g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below) | |
| h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below) | |
| i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.

32.* Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below) | |
| e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below) | |
| f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below) | |
| g) Yes, for others (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation [excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ? On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are being identified | |
| c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

We have elaborated the National Strategy and the National Action Plan in field of biodiversity. These documents foresee actions for environmental protection for all bodies responsible for protection and conservation of biodiversity.

The national and international plans, programmers contains the measures for biological diversity conservation (Action Plan Republic of Moldova – European Union, Government Action Plan „Country Modernization – People Welfare”, Strategy for Economical Growth and Poverty Reduction, others). We have adopted the Strategy for sustainable development of the Forestry sector in the Republic of Moldova, as well as the framework – regulation for all objects and complexes included in found of natural areas under state protection (regulations establish the types of activities compatible and no compatible with the regime of objects protection - important factor in biodiversity conservation). In the period of 2004-2005 in Briceni and Ocnita regions was done the reevaluation of the state protected natural areas. The purpose of this reevaluation was to identify the number of species of plants and animals that have disappeared or are under the trite of disappearance in the period of 1998-2005.

| | |
|---|---|
| 34. ? On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but legislation is being developed | |
| c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations. | |
| <p>Protection of jeopardized species is done in accordance with existed legislative and normative acts or with those that are under elaboration and approval.</p> <p>In accordance with CITES Convention provisions there have been created a laws database that contains the following normative acts:</p> <p>Governmental Decision nr, 1107 from 11.09.2003 on approval of the Regulation regarding establishment, registering, completion, maintenance, export, import of plants and animals collections of wild flora and fauna. Also, have been elaborated the following projects of legislative acts: Law on the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova.</p> <p>Law regarding the fishery found, fishing and conservation of aquatic biological resources</p> <p>Law on flora kingdom Law on protection of animals used in scientifically purposes or experiments Law on wetlands</p> <p>The authorization of the procedure for import, export activities of plants and animals of wild flora and fauna, birds and their derivatives, as well as import/export or re-export of flora and fauna species regulated by CITES Convention.</p> | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 35. ? On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified | |
| c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity. | |
| <p>In order to maintain the ecological balance, genetical found and the biodiversity, the complex economical activities potentially dangerous for the environment, are exposed to environmental expertise according to law nr. 851 – XIII from 29.05.1996 regarding the ecological expertise and environmental impact assessment evaluation. The b) liter of the point 9.3.3., of the Regulation on environmental impact assessment, that is an annex to the mentioned law, foresees the environmental impact assessment for ecosystems, their components and functioning. Especially, it refers on the objects under the state protection, flora and fauna, inhibition and disappearance of plants and animals, biotopes degradation. The chapter X of the Regulation establishes the list of objects and activities for which the documents regarding the environmental impact assessment is obliged.</p> | |

Box XXXVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

The purpose of the National Strategy and the National Action Plan in field of biodiversity conservation is to save the ecosystems and the main important species.

Maintenance of the biological resources at the favorable level requires the additional efforts for increasing the afforested surfaces, steep sectors, meadows and swamps and of quote of protected areas till 10%.

In order to stop the degradation of the natural state protected areas is necessary to intensify the control of their management. For the purpose of implementation of the Strategic Action Plan of the convention was elaborated the standards and legislative framework regarding biodiversity conservation, (the laws and standards are mentioned above). Annually we are preparing proposals regarding the extension of the surfaces of the state protected area. With the financial support of the World Bank (GEF) and the National ecological found, there have been implemented projects related to biodiversity conservation. The objects of the NSNAPCBD are integrated in intersectorial, national and local strategies, plans and programs. The Action Plan in field of biodiversity conservation is implemented partial. The impediments are the lack of internal financial resources and of the foreign investments. Lately, became more evident the forest clearing, economical activities undertaken in the objects and complexes of natural state (extraction of gypsum in cave „Emil Racovita” and oil in the scientifically reservation „Prutul de Jos”, activities that lead to biodiversity degradation in these areas. Actions for biodiversity conservation that have been undertaken are insufficient for maintenance of the biodiversity at the satisfactory level.

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

| | |
|---|---|
| 36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28) | |
| a) No (please specify reasons) | |
| b) No, but relevant work is under way | |
| c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas. | |
| <p>In the regulation approved by the Governmental Decision nr. 803 from 19.06.1002, is established the procedure of establishment of the system (conditions) of the state protected area. The main principles that are on the base of assignment of the statute of protected areas are – number of rare species of plants and animals included in the Red Book, very representative landscape and relief form the ecological and aesthetic point of view, presence of the unique elements on their territory. For some protected objects are elaborated programs and plans for rehabilitation and conservation, approved by the Governmental Decisions. Such plans have been approved for scientifically reservations „Codrii”, „Padurea Domneasca”, „Plaiul Fagului”, „Prutul de Jos”, Parcul din s. Mindic, Parcul din s. Taul, landscape reservations „Tipova” si „Saharna”. Those plans foresee reestablishment of boyar mansions, restoration of lakes on their territories, dendrological evaluation of forest vegetation and elaboration of measures for forest rehabilitation according to initial situation. These plans include terms of measures implementation, responsible institutions and financial sources needed for their implementation.</p> | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas. | |
| <p>In order to extend the surfaces of protected areas there have been undertaken the following activities – effectuated researches on establishment of the national park „Nistru de Jos” on a surface of 50 thousand ha, are undertaken scientifically researches related to taking under state protection of 4 forest sectors with total surface of 400 ha. Was attributed the statute of landscape and architectural monument to „Valea Morilor” park – the place of culture and agreement with a surface of 113,9 ha situated in Chisinau district, have been taken under state protection and included in founts of natural protected areas the Cave of Surprises from Criuleni town. At the moment, in the Parliament for examination is the project of law to include a part of the Nistru River (from the Dubasari rayon till Oxentea village, surface of 1800 ha) in the natural state protected areas, giving to this area the statute of multifunctional management. After inventorying and scientific evaluation of the existing state protected objects, have been made researches and organized meetings with population from the neighbor area of Straseni town regarding the establishment of this sector the statute of wetland of local importance. Because of the disagreement of the local people the process of promoting of this idea in the Government and Parliament was stopped.</p> | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Not applicable | |
| c) No, but relevant actions are being considered | |
| d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below) | |
| e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas. | |
| <p>There are undertaken some action to solve the problems of non representation of the internal waters in the national system of the protected areas. Here are some new zones proposed to be taken under the state protection.</p> | |

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|---|---|
| 39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below) | X |

| | |
|---|--|
| d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures. | |
| There is done the inventorying and scientificall reevaluation of the protected objects which contribute to including in the protected areas of the new representative and scientifically valuable territories. Here is done the control regarding correct management of the territories adjacent to protected areas. We are at the stage of approval of the project regarding the establishment of the ecological network in the Middle Prut River. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development | |
| c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas. | |
| Evaluation of the environmental impact assessment on biodiversity is obligatory for all physical and juridical persons, which intends to develop on the territory of the Republic of Moldova, complex activities potentially dangerous for the environment. The regulation regarding the environmental impact assessment foresees the way of elaboration, co-ordination and adoption of the documents, includes the list of activities and objects for which the EEA is done in obligatory way at the incipient phase of the project. Projected already enterprises without having the positive EEA and which holds data that demonstrate the increased level of danger of the enterprise impact on environment and population health would be exposed at ecological audit, according to the Regulation on ecological audit of enterprises. There is foreseen the effectuation of the procedure of ecological express-audit at ecological enterprises dangerous for environment, or in case of owners change (according to the Regulation of impact assessment of private enterprises on the environment, approved by Governmental Decision nr. 394 from 8.04. 1998). Goal of this Regulation is evaluation and compensation of the harm caused to environment through former activities of enterprise, elaboration of investment plans and implementation of activities that could avoid the negative impact on the environment in the future. It is also important to mention that in all these document is elaborated an special chapter which establish obligatory the evaluation of the impact on the protected areas and biodiversity conservation. | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant work is under way | |
| c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)) | X |
| d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas. | |
| There is not respected the protection regime of objects and complexes of the state fund of natural protected areas (grazing, extraction of mineral resources, illicit cuttings, haymaking and poaching), | |

because of the following reasons: irresponsibility of the local public authorities and land owners in view of correct management of the protected areas, low level of public awareness, unemployment of people from the region near to the protected areas, contradictions in the environmental legislation, low level of penalties for the effectuated infringements in this field, land privatization in the protected areas, insufficient financial support of the activities in the protected areas, population disagreement regarding extension of the surface of the protected areas, absence of territories for grassing extension, absence of monitoring regarding scientific value of objects of the natural protected areas fund.

| 42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28) | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but assessments are under way | X |
| c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes. | |
| In the Republic of Moldova are evaluated the necessities of potential for the natural protected areas, but there are not elaborated programmes for establishment of the potential. | |

| 43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28) | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant plan is under development | |
| c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas. | |
| <p>In our country is not elaborated a concrete plan for financial assistance. According to existing national legislation financing of objects of the protected areas (scientific reservations, national parks, biosphere reservations), is effectuated from the State budget, extra budgetary sources, ecological funds, from donations of physical or juridical persons, including foreign persons, other financial sources. Other categories of protected areas are financed from the local budget, National Ecological Fund, sources of the public property owners, donations of physical and juridical persons, other financial sources unbend by legislation. Annual programs for scientific research of scientific reservations, national parks, biosphere reservations, as well as other categories of protected areas are financed by the state orders from special budgets managed by General Scientific Council of the fund of natural state protected areas.</p> <p>We would like to mention that from the state budget have been allocated financial sources only for scientific researches. In general, protection, scientific reevaluation, inventory of protected areas, as well as reestablishment of the situation in one of them, financially has been supported only by National ecological Fund.</p> | |

| 44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision |
|---|
|---|

| VII/28) | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development | |
| c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance. | |
| <p>One of ecological instruments for management, used in the Republic of Moldova, are the standards of ISO 14 000, which directly and indirectly foresee the implementation of management of the protected areas and of biodiversity in general. There are other instruments for evaluation of the efficiency of management of the protected areas. Firstly, effectuation of the state control, regarding implementation of the protection regime in protected areas. This control is done by State ecological Inspection together with local public administration bodies, law bodies and of internal affairs. In case there are found out minor offence, are established penalties for the concrete person. There is introduced the principle "polluter pays". At the same time there is needed to do some researches in field of environmental impact assessment on the biodiversity, methods of management of the protected areas including elaboration of recommendations regarding reestablishment of degraded natural areas taking into consideration their value and possibility to involve local people in these activities, as well as some modifications in national legislation. One important role in evaluation of the efficiency of protected areas management lays on ecological monitoring.</p> | |

Box XXXIX.

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| <p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. |
| <p>According to National Action Plan and National Strategy concerning Biodiversity Conservation the surface of the protected areas should be increased essentially. For the moment there have been proposed or included in Law on fund of natural the following objects: cultural and agreement park Valea Morilor, situated in Chisinau, Cave of Surprises from Criuleni and a part of the accumulation lake from Dubasari. Now, under the stage of scientific evaluations regarding attribution of the statute of protected area are four forest sectors. A big part of National Strategy and Action Plan of CBD have been implemented by Biodiversity Office, created within the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. There have been elaborated project of law regarding wetlands, law on national ecological network, law on flora kingdom, Law on zoological garden, others. Have been elaborated and send for financial support the project on „Ecological Network Development in Mid-Prut River Catchment”. In order to confirm the scientificall value of the protected areas there have been done the scientific reevaluation of protected areas from Briceni and ocnita raions. Have been established passports for each protected object that have to be printed.</p> <p>With the financial support from the National Ecological Fund have been financed projects on rehabilitation of parks from Tsaul and Mindic villages, as well as scientific evaluation of the new territories proposed to be taken under state protection.</p> <p>The barriers in strategy implementation are lack of financial resources, irresponsibility of local public authorities and land owners regarding conservation of the protected areas, stopping by the local public authorities and population of the procedure on establishment of new protected areas, low level of pen-</p> |

alties for the damage caused by activities incompatible with the protection regime of the natural state protected areas, insufficiency of researches in field of impact assessment of protected areas and biodiversity, insufficient level of public awareness regarding biodiversity and natural protected areas conservation.

Article 8(h) - Alien species

| 45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species? | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established | |
| c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place | X |
| d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place | |

| 46. ? Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species? | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

On the territory of our country have been identified 150 species of invasive species of animals, among which 100 -120 species affects crops, 15 species of them cause damages to forests as well. The alohtone invasive species of animals are more aggressive and cause considerable economical damages. Usage of unselected methods for liquidation of species that cause damage to crops and forests and make impossible conservation of diversity of local fauna. At the same time a wide presence of invasive species stops the reproduction process of many useful species of insects.

Development of international contracts consist the principal factor for multiplication of relationship invasive species. Many of invasive species have been naturalized in Moldova entering in composition of artificial and semi natural fitocenoses and are spread in continuance (for example *Grindelia squarrosa*, *Ambrosia artimisiifolia*, *Xanthium albinum*, *Abutilon theophrasti*, *Mirabilis nyctaginea*). Almost all adventive species has an American origin. Many species of allogeneous animals have been introduced in a deliberative manner, though not every time scientifically motivated. For example, in the second part of XX Century, on the territory of the RM have been acclimatized raccoon dog, ondatra, stained deer and pheasant. During the years have been observed that the raccoon dog and ondatra have become invasive species but stained deer turned to be dangerous for conservation of aboriginal specie common deer. In the RM this problem remains actual if speaking about flora and fauna levels because of the fact that last two centuries have been noticed an expansion of some species - *Acer negundo*, *Carpinus betulus*, *Robinia pseudoaccacia*, *Hyphantria cunea*, *Nyctereutes procyonoides*, others.

| 47. ? Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species? | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under consideration | |

| | |
|--|---|
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species. | |
| <p>Moldova territories are crossed by the borders of some species of plants and animals, fact that determines their vulnerability in front to anthropic pressure. In our country researches regarding evaluation of risk assessment on ecosystems, autochthon biodiversity, are only at incipient phase. The invasive species of plants should be studied and taken under control, because many of them represent a potential danger for the environment, human health and agriculture. There are required measures that will not allow their entering and spreading on the territory of our country. The law on fund of state natural protected areas (art. 26 and 98) foresees that introduction in natural protected areas of foreign plant and animal species strange to this zone, which pollutes the autochthon genetic fund, is considered a contravention. It is necessary to forbidden growing and use of in the forestry sector of aggressive species introduction - Acer negundo, Amorfa fruticosa, Acer dosicarpum and their total or partial extraction during ordinary (cleaning) cuttings when are cut firstly all species mentioned before, but in forests of cvercinee are extracted the examples of Robinia pseudoacacia. At the same time, the existing potential frameworks at national level, as well as political instruments in this field are not perfect. In this context Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources organized in October 2003 with Council of Europe a seminar regional scientifically seminar regarding invasive species. There was mentioned that the European Strategy on invasive species can be a guide for elaboration of the national policy in this field.</p> <p>Improvement of legal and administrative framework would foresee firstly appointment of national authority in order to lead and monitor the efforts of many institutions in this field, elaboration and implementation of a national strategy on invasive species, elaboration and promotion of efficient financial mechanisms. One of the first steps should be monitoring of these species, development of the complex list of invasive species, elaboration of a informational network and training of specialists in this field. Based on these actions, should be taken measures for prevention and liquidation (elaboration of a plan for national specialized institutions to prevent introduction of invasive species and of some methods of quick response to detected introductions). Also, there should be undertaken measures for information and public awareness in relation to this problem, including of this information in educational and informative programs. There are undertaken some measures for liquidation of the American Acer in "Padurea Domneasca" reservation. There have been tasted several methods for exclusion of this species of Acer.</p> | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 48. ? In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, bilateral cooperation | |
| c) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation | X |
| d) Yes, multilateral cooperation | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 49. ? Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and biogeographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species. | |

In the Republic of Moldova is applied the ecosystem approach. Precautionary measures are undertaken, but the problem should be raised at national level. In forestry ecosystems the precautionary measures are undertaken by fitosanitar services. The custom services are not paying enough attention to control of import of invasive species. Implementation of the projects..., foresees eradication measures for American Acer - *Acer negundo* from the territory of scientific reservation "Padurea Domneasca". This will serve as case study for solving the problem of invasive species from natural ecosystems.

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified | |
| c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified) | X |

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

In Strategy and National Action Plan on biodiversity conservation are mentioned the national priorities on this matter.

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

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| a) No | |
| b) No, but mechanisms are under development | |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.

In Moldova is organized the quarantine control system.

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)

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| a) No | |
| b) No, but review under way | |
| c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing | |
| e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.

The quarantine system is improved according to existing requirements.

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve pre-

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| vention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration | |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on cooperation between various sectors. | |
| Spreading of adventing species depends on the activity of quarantine authorities. These services are empowered to undertake actions for prevention and neutralization of such kind of species. Lately, there have been undertaken some measures related to such species as <i>Euphorbia dentata</i> , <i>Cenchrus poldiflorus</i> , <i>Acer negundo</i> . There is established a collaboration with the Academy of Science of Moldova, Custom Service and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. | |

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| 54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose) | |
| Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries. | |
| Republic of Moldova have a good collaboration with its neighbor countries in liquidation of the danger that is introduced by foreign species. Such collaboration should be developed in the future as well, firstly with Romania and Ukraine in frame of the international conventions (Bern convention, CBD), as well as in frame of regional initiatives on cooperation in transboundary context, coordination of activities with international organizations experienced in this field, complex researches of the migration routes and of penetration of invasive species in local flora and fauna communities. In this field the accent will be pointed on stimulation of a activities related to public awareness in this field. | |

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| 55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development | X |
| c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species. | |
| There are evaluated the risks related to introduction in the environment of invasive species, but not enough. There are effectuated scientifically researches in base of which, could be elaborated methods of liquidation of invasive species. The wider researches are done having the subject the migration routes, import control of these species by economical agents. Annually, there are done the inventory of invasive species, are examined the methods of multiplication, migration routes, progress or regress of area's state. Once new species appears they are included in a special list with indication of the time of penetration, place of growing and the disappeared species are excluded from the list. The National Strategy and National Action Plan on biodiversity conservation foresee forbiddance of substitution of autochthon forests by strangers and exotic species. | |

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| 56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development | |
| c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species. | |
| In the Republic of Moldova is elaborated a national policy regarding invasive species, but there is not evaluated the potential risk for natural ecosystems, habitats and autochthons species in the process of introduction of strange species. Also, there is not evaluated the impact that could be brought to autochthons species and in general to ecosystems after the intervention of these species. There are not adequate instruments for stimulation of activities related to reduction of treats from the invasive species. Activities related to scientifically researches in this field are financed from the state budget. | |

Box XL.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The Action plan in field of species conservation (compartment III.10 of the Action Plan on biodiversity conservation), foresees the extension for years of 2002 -2004, of the researches on adverting and invasive species of plants and animals and of their ecological importance. These researches had to be implemented by the Academy of Science of Moldova with the financial support from the state budget, international sources and ecological funds. Because of the lock of sufficient financial sources wasn't possible to implement totally these provisions.

Through financial assistance provided by international donors for implementation of the project "Ecological Network Development in Mid-Prut River Catchment", would be possible to implement some measures on prevention and liquidation of invasive species. It is good to mention that the liquidation of invasive species is more favorable in forestry sector. Elaboration of programs and projects for these activities could be financially supported by sources gained from commercialization of wood products and other individual sources as well as from technical assistance provided by international organization.

The principal obstacles in implementation of the National Strategy and National Action Plan in field of biodiversity are the following: lack of financial sources and action plans regarding invasive species, lack of scientific information regarding risk assessment of invasive species on ecosystems, autochthones species and biodiversity conservation in general as well as methods for liquidation of these species.

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

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| 57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs. | |
| <p>By the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources decision nr. 19 from 10.02.2004 was adopted the Regulation on information and public participation at decisions making process regarding genetically modified organisms. In annex 1 of the Regulation are indicated the interested public groups, consumers, doctors, farmers, importers of seeds and food products, NGOs, teachers, youth, scientific community and mass-media. In the annex 2 are included activities with public participation regarding utilization of genetically modified organisms that are involved in production. The national framework in field of biodiversity conservation foresees elaboration of the Plan for development of information, education and public participation mechanisms that will include activities of public information and consultation, education and training of specialists. During implementation of the project "Development of the national framework on biological security in the Republic of Moldova" have been organized seminars at local, national and international level on problems on public awareness and participation at the decision making process regarding settlement of the activities that will refer to genetically modified organisms.</p> | |

Status and Trends

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| 58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16) | |
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered | |
| c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken) | |
| Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified. | |
| <p>There are not effectuated researches to appreciate the danger facts in accordance with knowledge and practices of indigene communities. Researches would be effectuated after procurement of the necessary techniques and its accreditation for the Biological Safety Center.</p> | |

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

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| 59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures? | |
| a) No | X |

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| b) No, but review is under way | |
| c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review) | |
| Further information on the review. | |
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| 60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16) | |
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way | |
| c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied. | |
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Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

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| 61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes being developed | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities. | |
| <p>Republic of Moldova have ratified the Aarhus Convention on access to information, justice and public participation at the decision making process in field of the environment at 7 April 1999. At the same time the existing normative and legislative acts as well as Law on ecological expertise and environmental impact assessment, Law on environmental protection and regulation on public involvement in elaboration and adoption of decisions at local and national level. Last time there are reanimated traditions on usage of non timbered resources from woods like medicinal plants, berries, nuts cultivation, that provide some possibilities to apply the traditional knowledge and their utilization in conservation and sustainable development of woods biodiversity. From National and Local ecological Funds are financed projects on rehabilitation of ecosystems as habitats for migratory birds, rehabilitation of old parks, others. The citizens are encouraged to make proposals regarding taking under the state protection of natural objectives and complexes.</p> | |

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| 62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16) | |
| a) No | |

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| b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development | X |
| c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed. | |
| <p>According to the Regulation of public participation at elaboration and decisions taking on environmental field, public participation at the process for elaboration of decisions on economical activities, projects on construction and reconstruction that have an environmental impact, public participation is ensured by environmental and local public authorities. The expenditures related to population consultation procedure would be supported by physical and juridical persons, which will finance elaboration of this document. Public involvement in the process of elaboration of law drafts, regulations, programs and other normative acts will be done through its information on launching of these activities by the central environmental authority which would cover all expenditures. All these expenditures related to public participation at decision making process on elaboration of laws, regulations and programs would be covered from Environmental Ecological Fund sources. The responsibility for public involvement in elaboration of socio-economical projects and programs which foresee the use of natural resources is carried out by the central environmental authority, but the financial expenditures are covered by the beneficiary.</p> | |

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| 63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed | |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work. | |
| <p>The Regulation on public participation in elaboration and adoption of environmental decisions, approved by Governmental Decision nr. 72 from 25.01.2000, foresee the involvement mechanism. In the Republic of Moldova when involve the civil society in environmental protection issues, there are participating firstly NGOs, especially the environmental ones, universities, colleges, schools, gymnasiums, lyceums, land owners, the ethnic and religious groups, syndicates and other worker organizations, society members, including women, mass-media. The efficiency of civil society involvement is shown by different forms of sectorial and intersectorial collaboration. In Chisinau municipality during many years exists a group of about 15 organizations, which are cooperation on a permanent base in realization of ecological projects dedicated to Earth Day, International Day on biodiversity conservation, international Environmental Day, other activities related to environmental protection. Afforestation activities are implemented through launching of environmental bimonthly on entire territory of our country. The radio, mass-media and television are a considerable informational support for civil society. At public access are the publications "Natura", "Ave Natura", "Vreau sa stiu", scientifically information and environmental education magazine "Mediul ambiant", "Alternative", REC informational bulletins, radio programs "Ecoterra". For pupils there monthly is printed the magazine "Cultura". The women are the most interested category of citizens and are involved directly in the environmental decision making process.</p> | |

Support to implementation

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| 64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees? | |
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant work is under way | |

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| c) Yes | |
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65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?

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| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings) | X |

Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.

Such conferences are organized through NGOs and are supported financially by local and national Ecological Funds, as well as grants gained for project implementation in this field.

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the support provided.

The financial support is not allocated to communities for elaboration of plans for development of the communities. The financial support is provided in limits of possibilities for extension of natural protected areas surfaces, green spaces, rehabilitation of old parks, taking under state protection of secular trees, new territories with high value.

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

In the National strategy and Action Plan are mentioned provisions related to elaboration of a complex program for ecological education and active participation of the indigene and local communities at elaboration of development programs and participation at environmental decision making process. The environmental legislation foresees public involvement at all levels of decision making process. There have been organized some seminars with participation of local communities from low Nistru regarding establishment of the National Park "Nistrul de Jos" and of ecological network in middle Prut river.

In Chisinau municipality during many years exists a group of about 15 organizations, which are cooperation on a permanent base in realization of ecological projects dedicated to Earth Day, International Day on biodiversity conservation, international Environmental Day, other activities related to environmental protection. Aforestation activities are implemented through launching of environmental b-monthly on entire territory of our country. The radio, mass-media and television are a considerable informational support for civil society. At public access are the publications "Natura", „Ave Natura", „Vreau sa stiu", scientifically information and environmental education magazine „Mediul ambiant", "Alternative", REC informational bulletins, radio programs „Ecoterra". For pupils there monthly is printed the magazine "Cultura".

Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

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| 67. ? On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the measures adopted for the <i>ex-situ</i> conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country. | |
| <p>The <i>ex-situ</i> biodiversity of the Republic of Moldova comprises, first of all, taxons of autochthonous tamed plants and animals but also different species, varieties and forms introduced and largely utilized in the branches of national economy (medicine, food industry, technical industry etc.), including activities for improving the state of the environment. The weight of the autochthonous biotical genetic fund, maintained and utilized in <i>ex-situ</i> conditions, is much larger than the one of autochthonous origin and constitutes about 14 000 species. National Strategy and Action Plan concerning Biological Diversity Conservation (NSAPBDC) stipulates the action plan in the domain of <i>ex-situ</i> biodiversity protection. According to this plan Law nr. 755-XV from 21.12.2001 regarding biological security was elaborated and approved. The implementation of activities related to <i>ex-situ</i> biodiversity protection requires 374 000 USA dollars.</p> | |

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| 68. ? On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions. | |
| <p>The <i>in-situ</i> conservation of flora species is stipulated in the national NSAPBDC and First National Report with regard to biological diversity. Vegetal Kingdom of the Republic of Moldova embraces 5513 plant species. The loss of species diversity is a global issue. The populations' state of vulnerable and jeopardized plant species continually declines. In the first edition of the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova (1978) 26 species of plants were included, but in the second edition (2001) - 117 species of plants and 9 species of fungi. From the total amount of endangered and vulnerable plants, 46 species are characteristic for forest ecosystems, 31 – steppe ecosystems, 18 – meadow ecosystems, 18 – lithophytes ecosystems and 4 species – aquatic ecosystems. <i>Trapa natans</i> and <i>Cypripedium calceolus</i> L are included in the European Red Book.</p> <p>In order to insure species protection it is necessary to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a new systemic inventory and monitoring of engendered species and elaborate methodologies for their protection; <p>Prepare action programmes on national and international level for endangered species</p> | |

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| 69. ? On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in-situ</i> populations of species? |
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| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex-situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in-situ</i> populations of species. | |
| In the conservation activities of biological diversity a special attention is given to the development and protection of the genetic fund outside the <i>ex-situ</i> natural habitats through species conservation in botanical and zoological gardens, through survival and reproduction insurance in the natural ecosystems, especially of the rare and jeopardized species. | |

Box XLII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

b) The basic indicators for monitoring the implementation efficiency of the Convention on biological diversity were established. The levels and components of the assessment and conservation of biodiversity were also established and the future objectives were foreseen. The main indicators will be used in the elaboration of National Reports on the implementation of the Convention on biological diversity stipulations; will assure the informational basis with regard to political decision-making, activities of institutional basic structures in the respective field and public information. The monitoring of biodiversity components is realized, especially of those that require urgent conservation measures and which can be sustainably used. Factors that have a strong negative impact on biodiversity conservation are also highlighted and monitored.

d) The Register of flora and fauna species of international and national importance that require prioritizing protection was elaborated. This Register includes flora and fauna species protected within the Convention on Conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats (Bern, 1979), the Convention on Conservation of Migratory species of wild fauna (Bonn, 1979) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES, Washington, 1973), and at the national level – the endangered species and those from the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova. The long-term objectives for optimizing the size of natural and anthropogenic ecosystems areas were outlined.

In NSAPBDC and the First National Report on biological diversity a series of measures for the restoration and conservation of biodiversity at all levels: genetic, specific and ecosystemic were established for implementation.

In the protection of *ex-situ* species a special attention is given to the development and protection of the genetic fund. Among the prioritizing actions in this field are:

- registration and assessment of cultivated plants, tamed animals, collections of microorganisms and plants, certification and their assurance with necessary funds;
- optimization of institutional capacities of cultivated plants gene banks (funds?);
- conservation of species in botanical and zoological gardens, assurance of their survival, reproduction and reintroduction in the natural ecosystems, especially of the rare and endangered ones.

Among the main obstacles met in the implementation process of NSAPBDC may be mentioned:

- incapacity of state and local budget to sufficiently finance the required measures for the conservation and restoration of biological diversity;

imperfection of economic-financial mechanism, which does not stimulate the conformation of economic entities to the environmental requirements.

Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

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| 70. ? On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but steps are being taken | X |
| c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making. | |
| Programmes, strategies, conceptions, legislative and normative acts in the domain of sustainable development of biological resources and in the environmental field comprise chapters and considerations on the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources (see NSAPBDC chapter II Biodiversity Conservation Strategy, point 1 Strategy Goal). | |

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| 71. ? On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity. | |
| <p>In the Republic of Moldova a legal system for the supervision of natural resources use exists. Obtaining, extraction and collection of natural resources (animals, plants, mineral resources, aquatic biological resources, wood products etc.) and their import/export are subject to authorization. In this order the following documents are released: authorization for collecting/obtaining animals and plants; authorization for fishing; authorization for cutting forest vegetation; environmental agreement for import/export of animals/plants; certificates for the registration of animal/plant collections; CITES license/certificate.</p> <p>The departmental control over the use of natural resources is held by the state organs that administer them (for example, in the state forest fund this control is performed by the central forest authority) but the state control in the field belongs to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and is performed by the Ecological State Inspectorate.</p> <p>The legislative and normative basis in this direction is complete.</p> <p>For three years in agriculture is being implemented a project that aims to stimulate farmers and local public authorities to implement principles of a sustainable agriculture that would contribute to the minimization of negative effects on the environment, including on biodiversity.</p> | |

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| 72. ? On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |

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| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements. | |
| This type of provisions is included in NSAPBDC in chapter III.1.A.1.3. Integration of biodiversity conservation requirements in the sectoral policies. | |

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| 73. ? On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced. | |
| In the Republic of Moldova there are many terrains which are under process of soil and biota degradation. In 2000 Law nr. 1041 – XV on amelioration of degraded terrains through afforestation was adopted. | |
| Government of Japan provides assistance to the Republic of Moldova in afforestation of degraded terrains and creation of pastures on these territories. | |

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| 74. ? Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way | |
| c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below) | X |
| Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. | |
| National Ecological Fund and local ecological funds have launched special programmes to finance grants for the afforestation of degraded terrains, creation of forests on private territories and creation of green spaces in the rural and local localities. | |
| At the same time, special economical measures for the preservation of biodiversity in agricultural landscapes are included in NSAPBDC at chapter III. Action Plan on conservation of biological diversity. Point 8. Protection of agricultural ecosystems biodiversity. | |
| Law nr.1041 – XV from 15.06.2000 on the amelioration of degraded terrains through afforestation stipulates exemption from taxes for a period of 25 years for territories that were ameliorated through afforestation. | |
| A Programme for development of walnut culture (<i>Juglans regia</i>) exists in the country. | |

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| 75. ? Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24) |
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| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review | |
| c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies. | |
| <p>In the Republic of Moldova is being implemented the Economical Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2004 – 2006), approved through Law nr. 398-XV from 2.12.2004, which stipulates special activities at the compartment “Environmental protection and sustainable use of natural resources” and in the Annexe nr. 6. Prioritizing Action Plan. At national level it stipulates: elaboration of a legislative and institutional framework for implementation of international environmental conventions that the Republic of Moldova adopted. At local level it stipulates: rehabilitation, amelioration and improvement of the communal pastures management; creation of the ecological network in the middle course of the Prut River etc.</p> | |

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| 76. ? Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but mechanisms are under development | X |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below) | |
| Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity. | |
| <p>The state policy reflected in some documents (conceptions, strategies, action plans) stipulates this kind of measures. For example, in NSAPBDC at the compartment III.1.A.1.3. Integration of biodiversity conservation requirements in sectoral policies, letter c) the agro-industrial complex stipulates: encouraging the farmers to conserve the biodiversity components (rare species habitats, reproduction sites, migration routes etc.) by offering respective incentives. Some legislative acts in the field of silviculture offer stimulation for private forests creation, but economical mechanisms for stimulating the population to this kind of activities are not yet elaborated.</p> | |

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| 77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review | |
| c) Yes, a process is being planned | X |
| d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information) | |
| Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. | |
| <p>The Addis Ababa Principles with concern to sustainable usage of biodiversity are currently studied within the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources – Convention on biodiversity protection Focal Point. Some principles, as legislation harmonization, are applied in the management of biological resources.</p> | |

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| 78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and |
|--|

| Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12) | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity. | |
| | |

Biodiversity and Tourism

| 79. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity? | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but mechanisms are under development | |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below) | X |
| d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review | |
| Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity. | |
| NSAPBDC and Tourism Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova stipulate the impact assessment of tourism on biodiversity. | |

| 80. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25) | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below) | |
| Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators. | |
| Tourism Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova for the years 2003-2015, approved through Government Decision nr. 1065 from 02.09.2003, stipulates in Chapter 1.3 principles for information, education, stimulation and attraction of local population in the process of tourism development. | |

| 81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14) | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered | |

| | |
|---|---|
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management. | |
| Within the Ministry of Culture and Tourism projects that stipulate creation of potential and financial resources for the local communities from the Republic of Moldova are being implemented. | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14) | |
| a) No, but the guidelines are under review | |
| b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies | |
| c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector) | X |
| d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector) | |
| Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated. | |
| <p>In the Tourism Sustainable Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova for 2003-2015 (GDRM Nr. 1065 from 02.09.2003), Chapter 1.3 „Sustainable tourism principles and objectives” comprises the requirements for conservation and sustainable usage of biodiversity. The sustainable development of tourism relies on ecological sustainability, which guarantees an adequate development in circumstances of biological resources and biodiversity conservation. At subchapter 5.7.3 from chapter 5.7 “Ecological tourism”, as strategic directions are foreseen the harmonization of ecological legislation according to international standards and expansion of state protected areas fund at local and national level.</p> <p>NSAPBDC (chap. 1.3.3, b) – economical activities) stipulates capacity preservation and expansion of natural potential for the satisfaction of recreational requests.</p> <p>SCERS (chapters 6.11 and 6.12) comprise requirements for biodiversity conservation and tourism development in the Republic of Moldova.</p> | |

Box XLIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

The foreseen actions by Article 10 are settled at strategic level but are weakly implemented. As a result of tourism activities, important premises are created in order to stimulate public participation in the implementation of natural and biological resources protection and conservation measures. In the Republic of Moldova the activities in the tourism development field are at initial stage. This also refers to training of persons that activate in this domain for knowing the main instruments of environment and natural resources protection.

Article 11 - Incentive measures

| | |
|--|---|
| 83. ? Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. | |
| <p>In the Republic of Moldova only a few elements of the economical mechanism that belong to his domain are applied, as the ones from:</p> <p>A. <u>Annexe nr. 1 to Animal Kingdom Law:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> point 60 which stipulates that persons who traced out offenders of hunting regulations and terms beside receiving money and remuneration in nature – up till 100% from birds and hare meat that was confiscated, also have priority at buying the meat of illicitly captured hoofed animals; point 87 stipulates that persons who traced out directly offenders are offered rewards, and the person that traced out an offence in which the judicial and investigation organs discovered criminal actions, is offered a reward the size of 10 minimal wages; point 88, letter c) stipulates that the remained resources at the special account after remuneration are used to remunerate the persons that actively participate at the cinegetic development; <p>B. <u>Annexe nr. 2 to Animal Kingdom Law:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point 26, 2) stipulates that the remained amounts at the Piscatorial Service account may be used till 50% to stimulate the workers of Piscatorial Service and public inspectors; <p>C. <u>Law on environment protection:</u></p> <p>Article 85, letter h) stipulates the use of ecological fund resources (national, local) for staff remuneration – regardless of departmental provenience – that brought a real contribution to environment protection. The amounts for remuneration will not exceed 1% from National Ecological Fund, and 5% from Local Ecological Funds.</p> | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 84. ? Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development | X |
| c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

85. ? Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place | X |
| d) Yes, many programmes are in place | |

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

In the legislation of the Republic of Moldova the aspects for stimulating the economic agents and landowners with regard to biodiversity protection and conservation are weakly developed. In the future it is necessary to design special programmes in this domain. It is also necessary to design and approve the mechanisms and ways of promoting national programmes for stimulating the economic agents, instruction and improvement of personnel. Elaboration of sectoral programmes as indispensable parts of state policy in the respective domain is also important.

87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way | |
| c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or mitigated (please provide details below) | |

Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.

In order to remove practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources informed the economic agents whose activity may have a negative impact on biodiversity in a series of normative acts.

These cases are not frequent but persist in some natural state protected areas as:

- Scientific Reserve „Prutul de Jos” – on its territory “Redeco” Company extracts petroleum;
- Botanical Garden (Institute) – on its territory an illegal economic activity is carried out by „Elat-Rentservice” firm;
- Nature Monument “Karst cave “Emil Racovita” – in its immediate vicinity the gypsum quarry “Criva-Knauf” of the Moldo-German Joint Venture “CMC-Knauf” activates

In these cases, when environment legislation provisions are seriously violated, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources promptly interferes against these actions that lead to ecosystems and biodiversity degradation.

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

In the Republic of Moldova there are no fiscal facilities for biodiversity preserving measures, special fees for production processes that affect biodiversity, compulsory ecological insurance of technologies with negative effect on environment, preferential crediting etc.

Article 12 - Research and training

88. ? On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Training of specialists from this field is done in following universities from our country: The State University of Moldova, The State University of Tiraspol with the premises in Chisinau, The State Agricultural University of Moldova and The State Technical University of Moldova. Every year there are prepared specialists in the following domains: biology – 134, pedology – 17, geography – 117, ecology – 30, water protection – 24, environmental law – 13, forestry – 15, pisciculture – 12. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources in common with international institutions (the World Bank, TACIS Program) organizes training courses for specialists in different domains of the environmental protection and biodiversity.

89. ? On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |

Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Yearly in the frame of Academy of Science of Moldova and National Institute of Ecology are financed scientifically researches which are contributing to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

| | |
|---|---|
| 90. ? On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. | |
| The results of the scientific researches in this field can serve as a preliminary scientific base for further effective activities of the genetic diversity conservation, species and ecosystems. Academic institutions, universities and other branch organizations, do not tackle seriously the main issues regarding protection and restoration of natural patrimony, because of financial deficiency. | |

Box XLV.

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| Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. |
| |

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

| | |
|--|---|
| 91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan) | |
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development | |
| c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention. | |
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| | |
|--|---|
| 92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19) | |
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |

| | |
|---|--|
| c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA. | |
| | |

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|---|---|
| 93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level. | |
| <p>The Republic of Moldova ratified the Aarhus Convention on April 7, 1999. As a result, in the frame of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources has been organized the Environmental Information Center (with the support of Danish Government), which permanently provides environmental information.</p> <p>The great contribution to the public awareness process is brought by the special programs of national TV ("Ave Natura") and radio ("Ecoterra"), seminars and expeditions organized by the Ecological Movement of Moldova. Now, the main publications regarding environmental protection are newspapers "Natura", "Gutta" and the magazine "Mediul Ambient", in which the biodiversity conservation issues are reflected as well. Beginning with Mai 2005 the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources publishes monthly the "Buletinul Ecologic". This publication is the new step to the implementation of Aarhus Convention provisions on the access to the information, justice and public participation in adoption of environmental decisions.</p> <p>The Environmental Information Center and the REC Moldova library are the most popular and useful places for public information on environmental protection issues, in general, and biodiversity issues, in particular. The biodiversity conservation issues are also reflected on the some NGO webpages, amongst that is the Ecological Movement of Moldova, "Ecospectr", "Bios", REC Moldova, Office "Biodiversity", Ecological Society "BIOTICA", "Ecoterra", etc.</p> | |

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|---|---|
| 94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level. | |
| <p>The law nr. 982-XIV from May 5, 2000 on the access to information describes the rights and modalities of accessing the official information and creates real premises for effective public involvement in elaboration and adoption of the environmental decisions.</p> <p>The activities of the biodiversity conservation and sustainable use at local level are done with the participation of the local public authorities, NGOs, universities, schools, gymnasiums and lyceums. Lately, the non-government sector has played an important role in the promotion of the sustainable development principles. Thus, NGOs representing small groups of local population are the most active in the process of identification and solving of the environmental problems on the local and na-</p> | |

tional level.

The Program of Cooperation with the NGOs and Local Partners (Program of Grants) is one of the first successful projects implemented by the REC Moldova in our country. The goal of this project is the support of the non-governmental community's independence and viability, which is activating in the environmental protection field in the Republic of Moldova, and to strengthen the cooperation between NGOs and local partners (the local public authorities, business representatives and other groups of interest) for touching the objectives of the sustainable development and prevent the environmental degradation.

In the frame of REC Moldova Grants` Program with the European Commission, USEPA, DANCEE, UNDP/GEF financial support have been implemented about 300 projects in the field of environmental protection having involved more than 140 NGOs not only from Moldova, but from Romania and Ukraine ads well.

In the year of 2004 the REC Moldova with the European Commission financial support financed 20 small transboundary projects on the cooperation in the field of ecological education, ecotourism development, biodiversity and natural protected areas conservation.

With a view to conditions improvement for the biodiversity conservation and agroecology situation, the ecological restoration and creation of conditions for sustainable use of the biodiversity resources, the Biodiversity Office within the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources has implemented the Small Grants Program. This is in the frame of the "Activities regarding to the development of the national capacity building in the field of biodiversity conservation in the Republic of Moldova" with support of the World Bank – Global Environmental Found. NGO "Ecospectr" has supported in Riscani, Glodeni and Falesti districts a number of activities in this regard. The subject of those activities was dedicated to biodiversity conservation and the establishment of the ecological network in the Middle Prut River Catchmant area.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below) | X |

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

The goal of the existing education system in the Republic of Moldova is to provide to different institutions and organizations in this field with specialists for activities in biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of the biological resources. Firstly, this is referred to training of specialists in field of botany, zoology, microbiology, genetic, ecology, forestry, agronomy and other fields which have a link with the biological resources. Ecological College from Chisinau, Agricultural College, Forestry College from Balti, the State University of Moldova, the State University from Tiraspol and the State Agricultural University of Moldova - are the main centers for professionals' education.

The Educational programs regarding environmental protection issues are applied in the universities as lectures and practical activities, school's and lyceum's normative courses, Olympiads in the domain of ecology, biology and chemistry (implemented in the frame of secondary schools as well as in the extra school sections), in the summer schools for secondary schools pupils (seminars and classes out of doors).

On the basis of the cooperation agreements between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and other states Governments, young people from Moldova are offered the special scholarships for university studies in Romania, Ukraine, Russia, Turkey and other countries.

The postgraduated ecological education is provided by the profile institutions from our country and outside ones. In the Republic of Moldova there are the following institutions: the Academy of Science of Moldova with the profile institutions (the Institute of Botany, the Institute of Zoology, the Institute of Microbiology, the Institute of Geography, the Institute of Chemistry), the National Institute of Ecology, as well as the above-mentioned state universities.

In the frame of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and its subdivisions (the National In-

stitute of Ecology, the State Ecological Inspection and the State Hydrometeorological Service) in cooperation with the international institutions (TACIS, the World Bank, Soros Foundation, USAID, UNDP) the instruction and training courses in the different environmental protection fields were organized.

A lot of governmental and non-governmental institutions take active part in the elaboration of the informational materials, organisation of lessons and campaign on public awareness in the biodiversity conservation issues.

The International Exhibition Center "Moldexpo" and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources yearly organizes the special exhibitions with the international participation, which demonstrated the obvious interest from the participants as well as the public in environmental issues.

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and its subdivisions yearly publishes editions regarding the different environmental problems, including annual reports, gatherings of the materials on the scientific and practical conferences, informational bulletines, other materials with the analytic and synthesis character.

The most important materials regarding environmental issues are accumulated in the Ministerial Environmental Information Center's library and almost all this information is on the web-page: www.cim.moldova.md, as well as in the library of the National Institute of Ecology. The Environmental Information Center has the main importance in the environmental education. It is open for large public and proposes an important set of materials in this domain, offers the access to the Internet, manages the web-page and spreads the electronic informational bulletines.

The conferences, seminars and meetings, which are organised at the national and regional level on the environmental issues, play the important role in the ecological awareness. For example, the First Regional Session of the Global Biodiversity Forum for Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia countries (EECAC).

The state and private organisations publishes important editions on the environmental education issue, but the volume of this information is insufficient comparing with existent one in other domain. The most well-known editions are: monthly magazine "Natura" (appears since 1989) and monthly ecological magazine for children "Gutta" (founded in 1996), magazines "Noi", "Alunelul", "Florile Dalbe", "A mic", etc. The National Ecological Fund and REC Moldova supports these editions. Also, there are a number of publications on environmental protection issues at the regional level, majority of them are financed by REC Moldova. The NGO "Ecospectr" has published a number of materials regarding the population training and ecological education like: Genetically modified plants (benefits and risks), Genetically modified organisms (present and future), etc.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

The existent information and training system doesn't ensure at adequate level the requirements in the biodiversity field. However, there are some education programs regarding biological diversity protection. The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Republic of Moldova, Municipal Educational Departments, Regional Education Directions and education institutions are responsible for gymnasium, lyceum and pre-university education. Pupils' education in the environmental protection field is done at the different levels, depending of pupils' age, and has as legal support the Conception of education development in the Republic of Moldova (Parliament Decision nr. 337-XII from 15.12.1994) as well as the Objects of Curriculum. About 70 NGOs activate in the public awareness field, but institutional and professional capacity building level of these NGOs are wick.

| | |
|---|---|
| 97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels. | |
| <p>The Republic of Moldova is promoting the collaboration and exchange of programs activities aiming to educate and raise the public awareness in the biodiversity conservation and rational use of natural resources through national and international institutions. Thus, the Government commitment in this domain is implemented by following institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. In the frame of this institution the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Division promotes the implementation of biodiversity conservation activities. The State Ecological Inspection with the Poaching Control Division, the National Institute of Ecology and the State Hydrometeorological Service activates under Ministry umbrella. - with the purpose of implementation of the Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy and National Action Plan, the Biodiversity Office activates in the frame of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources since 2002. - The Academy of Science of Moldova with its subdivisions: Botanical Garden (Institute), the Institute of Zoology, the Institute of Genetics, the Institute of Microbiology, the Institute of Geography and the Genetic Vegetal Resources Center from Moldova. - The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport with its basic subdivisions: the State University of Moldova, Pedagogical State University "Ion Creanga", the State University from Tiraspol. - The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, - The State Forestry Agency "Moldsilva" <p>With the purpose to promote the cooperation on environmental protection issues at global and regional level, the Republic of Moldova has joined and ratified 18 international environmental conventions and is the partner of the "Environment for Europe" process. The main objectives in this field are: legislation approximation, elaboration and promotion of strategies and programs in accordance with the international needs, promotion of implementing mechanisms for environmental conventions and agreements as well as promotion of bilateral cooperation with the neighbor countries.</p> | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention? | |
| a) No (please specify reasons below) | |
| b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention. | |
| The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources undertakes the public awareness activities regarding ecosystem approach in the biodiversity conservation field , biodiversity sustainable use, invasive spe- | |

cies, and the role of the protected areas in biodiversity conservation, economic activities impact estimation on the biodiversity. There are following objects included in these activities: forestry biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, boarder (internal) water, steppe ecosystem.

99. ? Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

Setting up the economy revitalisation process and European integration concept, the Government of the Republic of Moldova foresees in its activity the approaching of some goals regarding environmental protection issues, for example:

- ensuring of the optimal conditions for the regenerable resources production in ecological and anthropogenic modified systems;
- ecological reconstruction of the natural degraded ecosystems, the biological diversity conservation and improvement;
- passing to the biological resources use according to their capacities for the regeneration;
- maintaining and extension of natural potential capacities for the recreation and agreement activities;
- integration of ecological needs in development strategies of the national economic sectors.

The priorities formulated in the environmental protection field make up a component part of the social-economic development strategies as well as of some national environmental documents:

- Conception of the Environmental Policy of the Republic of Moldova (2001);
- National Strategic Action Program in environmental protection field for the period of 1995-2010-2020 (1995);
- National Action Plan in the Environmental Protection field for the period of 1996 – 1998 (1996);
- Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy and National Action Plan (2001);
- Strategy for Sustainable Development of Forestry Sector in the Republic of Moldova (2001);
- Strategy of the Economy Growth and Poverty Reduction (2004-2006) (2004)

In connection with the transition to the market economy and promotion of deep reforms in all social-economic fields, a primordial role has integration in the economic reform conception and the sectoral politics of the environmental protection requirements. Co-ordination of activities in the different sectors of the national economy and elaboration of branch's programs that will take into consideration the biological resources restoration is the priority important prerogative.

Actually, elaboration of territorial development plans is done in accordance with the Law on Principles of Urbanites and Territorial Development (1997) and the Law on Fund of State Protected Natural Areas (1998).

Lately, there have been elaborated such normative acts as "The instruction on territorial organization plans" which stipulates organization of antierosional activities through expertise of projects regarding interfarm territorial organisation and schemes of the protection zones and bands of river waters and aquatic basins.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry is responsible for realisation of the "Sustainable development through competitiveness" program. The main actions regarding environmental protection are stipulated in this program and foresees environmental protection activities, including biodiversity

conservation issues.

The Agriculture Pollution Control Project activities is the additional proof of above-mentioned actions. This project is financed by the World Bank (GEF) and supported by the Republic of Moldova Government. The Good Agricultural Practices Code elaborated within the project is another proof of actions related to this program realisation. These represent the actual generalisation that takes into consideration the achievements of advanced practices and at the same time allow us to prevent and foresee the agricultural impact prevention and limitation on the environment.

In the forestry domain the Strategy of the Forestry Sector Sustainable Development in the Republic of Moldova has been elaborated which foresees the biodiversity conservation activities.

The activity of industrial units from the energetic and public transport complexes have an essential negative impact on the environment. In this context, the main ecological object of the Energy Strategy of the Republic of Moldova (1997) is the gradual framing in the environmental pollution, admitted by European standards.

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

The ecological association "BIOTICA" has joined to the initiative "2010: Reverse Numbering", that aims to stop the biodiversity losses till 2010 year. It was done taking into consideration that the biological diversity directly influences the life quality through the physical, education, social and aesthetic values which increase the wealth, meaning and content of the human life as well as biodiversity irreversible losses and this all refers to all European citizens.

The project "Towards stopping the biodiversity losses till 2010", was implemented by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova with the support of the Switzerland Agency for Environment, Forests and Landscapes and Montenegro UNDP Office. The implementing of this project was realised in common with the Working Group for Central and Eastern Europe for biodiversity increasing. In the frame of the above-mentioned project, has been organised a roundtable dedicated to the debates on the Kiev Resolution stipulations adopted at the 5th Ministerial Conference "Environment for Europe" from May 2003. The Members of Parliament, representatives of President, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, scientific institutes, non-government organisations and mass media took part at the roundtable works.

Box XLVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The existent educational and training system doesn't ensure at the adequate level the activities in the biological diversity conservation field. Firstly, there are not enough developed such activities as public awareness in the biodiversity and landscape conservation issues, informational databases elaboration, intensification of the information exchange and the extension of the access to it. In spite of the fact that the Republic of Moldova has signed the Aarhus Convention, the objectives of this document are implemented unsatisfactory, especially the public access to the environment information issue.

There are the following national priorities in this domain:

- launching of the new opinions and ideas regarding complexity of environment issues and their result on the life health and quality;
- establishment of informational and ecological education centers and databases on environment quality and natural resources situation;
- public awareness on necessity of ecosystems restoration and protection, biological diversity conservation at the local and national levels;
- improving of the educational programs on biological diversity conservation and biological resources reasonable use;
- public access to justice in the environment and biological security issues.

The population sensitizing on the biological diversity conservation is a concern of the different state institutions and about 47 environmental NGOs. It means that the information materials elaboration and spreading, organization of conferences, seminars round tables, etc., are implemented by them but, the most part of the activities are incoherent diffused and realized in the frame of different projects, programs, etc. And the information in these cases is offered only sporadically.

With all these, the public information regarding biodiversity importance is unsatisfactory and it doesn't correspond to the needs stipulated in the international environment conventions and agreements. The strategy on ecological education doesn't exist till now. About 40 NGOs undertake the sporadic activities on the ecological awareness and education of population.

For example, have been elaborated two instructions regarding public participation at decision-making process that is dedicated to officials and civil society. This work was done in frame of the "Aarhus Convention implementing activities in the Republic of Moldova" TACIS Project. Earlier, in the frame of Aarhus Project implemented by the NIRAS Company (Denmark) such guides as "Decision-making on the local business buildings and activities" and "Society and access ensuring to the environmental information" have been elaborated.

Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. **?** On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No

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| b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development | X |
| c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development | |
| d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity. | |
| <p>The following laws consist the legislation frame of the state ecological expertise procedure in the Republic of Moldova, as the Law on Environmental Protection (1993), the Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assisment (1997), the Law on Industrial Security (2001), Land Code (1991), Water Code (1993), Subsoil Code (1993), the Regulation on ecological audit of the industries (1998), the Regulation on the Impact Assisment of the Privatable Industries on enironment (1998), the Regulation on public participation un environmental desision – making (2000), the Instructuon on the mode of the state ecological expertise organisation and effectuation (2002).</p> <p>According the 4th article of the Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assisment, coreves practicaly all drafts of laws, programs, conceptions and plans of economic objects building, reconstruction, ecological restauration, etc.</p> | |

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| 102. ? On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development | X |
| c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development | |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity. | |
| <p>The biodiversity in the Republic of Moldova isn't integrally managed. The Academy of Science of Moldova and high education institutes make some researches in field of spontaneous vegetation and fauna, but these investigations are sporadic and limited because of absence of the adequate financial support. However, it was managed to publish two books "Animal World of the Republic of Moldova" series (the second book "Fishes. Amphibians. Reptiles", 2003 and the fourth book "Mammals", 2004). Two other books of "Vegetal World of the Republic of Moldova" (the first book "Mushrooms. Gymnosperms. " and the second book "Angiosperms") have appeared in 2005.</p> <p>The State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva" effectuates forest monitoring only partial. The specialists of the scientific reservation in collaboration with scientifically institutes also develop specific biodiversity monitoring activities, but these don't correspond to needs of the integrated and efficient monitoring.</p> | |

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| 103. ? On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multi-lateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but assessment of options is in progress | |
| c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction. | |

The Republic of Moldova takes part in the realisation of some regional bilateral agreements, which activities can have a considerable impact on biological diversity. Here could be numbered: Agreement between the Ministry of Ecology, Constructions and Territorial Development of the Republic of Moldova, the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environment Protection of Romania and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Ukraine on Cooperation in the Region of Protected Natural Areas of the Danube Delta and the Lower Prut River, (Bucharest, Romania, June 5, 2000); Agreement between the Department of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Waters, Forests and Environment Protection of Romania on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources (Bucharest, Romania, March 18, 1997); Protocol between the Department of the Environmental Protection of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Environmental Protection of Ukraine on Environmental Protection (Kiev, Ukraine, November 19, 1993); Agreement between the Department of the Environmental Protection of the Republic of Moldova and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Belarus on Environmental Protection (Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, December 25, 1994)

104. ? On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development | |
| c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development | |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge | |

105. ? On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

| | |
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| a) No | X |
| b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development | |
| c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development | |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)

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| a) No | |
| b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration | X |
| c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below) | |
| d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below) | |

Further comments on application of the guidelines.

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| 107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please specify the measures) | X |
| Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity. | |
| <p>Improvement of legal base the Republic of Moldova regarding biodiversity conservation is done through elaboration and adoption of laws on organisation and effectuation of environmental protection measures, protection and reasonable use of vegetal and animal Kingdoms, elaboration and adoption for the executive bodies of legal normative acts concerning implementation of the environmental legislation, elaboration of the branch normative acts on the development of the state authorities activities in environmental protection field, protection of the alive natural patrimony and biodiversity conservation measures, biological conservation needs integration in sectorial practices.</p> <p>The existent legislation ensures the environmental protection issues solution, but implementation of legal stipulations comes across with some difficulties, including the unsatisfactory legislation implementation, the confused content of some law paragraphs, the absence of concordance between legislation stipulations and an ineffective application of penalties.</p> <p>Code on the Administrative Contraventions contains a number of articles that foresees the administrative measures application in the following cases: infringement of the rules regarding obtaining, testing, producing, utilisation, trading and import/export of the genetic modified organisms and/or their processing products; infringement of the rules on the animal and vegetal kingdoms use and protection; infringement of the rules on export, import, <u>reexport</u> and illegal transit of some animals or plants and their collections; infringement of the legislative and normative acts on the fishing, protection of the fishing resources and other water species of the Animal Kingdom; infringement of the legislative and normative acts on <u>cyngetical</u> found use and protection, seizing and annihilating of the animals and collection of plants included in the Red Book and annexes of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wilde Fauna and Flora (CITES); infringement of the regime of objects and complexes from state natural protected areas found; legislation infringement on green spaces. The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources has elaborated the Draft Law on modifying and filling in the Code of the Administrative Contraventions, which has a purpose to bring the Code of the Administrative Contraventions in a concordance with legislation in force of the Republic of Moldova and to harden the counteract's penalization of cases in which physical and juridical persons violates the environmental protection and natural resources legislation. At present time, this Draft Law is presented to the Government for examination.</p> <p>The legislative and normative frame partly ensures the realisation of strategies and plans in the biodiversity conservation field. There is needed an improvement oriented to approximation to the international acts. As a examples can be brought the reparation procedure for physical and juridical persons – environmental protection victims, the increasing of responsibilities and stimulation mechanisms for the biological diversity conservation, the improvement of normative regulations regarding the sustainable use of biological resources and the application of the adopted legislation.</p> | |

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| 108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures are being developed | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity. | |
| In the Republic of Moldova the process of institutionalisation of the biodiversity conservation has begun in 1990, at the same time with the Environmental Protection and Natural Resources State De- | |

partment setting up. At present, this domain is managed by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, in the frame of which the Natural Resources and Biodiversity Division is activating.

The activity of the Biodiversity Office within the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources started in 2000. It was established with the purpose to organize the activities concerning the implementation of the Biological Diversity Conservation Action Plan.

The Poaching Control Division and the Piscicultural Service is activating in the frame of State Ecological Inspection.

Besides the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, the State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva" is also responsible for biological diversity conservation. The agency manages the state forestry found which include 325,4 thousand ha. The forestry found is constituted of 800 types of forests which area varies from 5 to 1500 ha. Four scientific reservations: "Codru", "Plaiul Fagului", "Padurea Domneasca" and "Prutul de Jos" are in the directly management of the State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva", and retain a considerable number of plant and animal species. In the RED Book the second edition (2001), have been included 242 species of plant and animal (117 species of plant, 9 – mushrooms and 116 - animals). Some species of vascular plants and lichens, mammals, birds, reptiles and fishes included in the Red Book are critically endangered.

It is very important to mention that the number of plant and animal species protected by state has increased considerably, having approached in 2002 the number of 485 species. The most endangered number of species is from forestry ecosystems, especially Steppe ecosystems – 32 species, Petrophyte ecosystems – 19, Meadow ecosystems – 18, Water and paludous ecosystems – 5.

The beech and oak forests represent the areas with the most concentration of animal and plant endangered species. A high concentration of vulnerable and endangered species was praised in forests and glades from Dniester's steep slopes (for example, Naslavcea – Dubasari sector) and Prut's ones (Tetcani sector). Some endangered steppe plant species are conserved in the representative sectors with steppe vegetation "Ciumai" and "Bugeac" from the south part of the Republic of Moldova. Cahul and Manta Lakes, Scientific Reservation "Lower Prut", Lower Nister River and Cuciurgan Lake meadows serve as habitats for many endangered water and paludous species.

There has been elaborated the list of vegetal associations and praised 77 rare associations in the basis of edification or co-edification of rare species. Many of these are spread on the territory of natural reservations.

The Biological Diversity Conservation Strategy and the National Action Plan was published in 2002 and approved by the Government and the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova. The implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan is realised with following purposes:

1. Protection of species included in the Red Book (the second edition, 2001);
2. Ensuring of the protection regime of natural areas protected by state;
3. National Ecological Network development.

There have been realised some measures to establishment of the National Ecological Network, which will essentially contribute to the biodiversity restoration and conservation. The National Ecological Network will include:

- representative natural areas for ecosphere's structure (nucleuses);
- ecological migratory and connection corridors, including corridors with the international importance (for the National Ecological Network connection to corridors of neighbour countries with their including in the Pan – European Ecological Network);
- ecological restoration zones;
- buffer zones.

Taking into consideration the specific geomorphologic character of the territory of the Republic of Moldova, the ecological network will cover about 11 113 km² or 33% the republic territory. The forests area proposed for National Ecological Network will consist 207 thousand ha, including forest steppe zone – 176 thousand ha, steppe zone – 31-thousand ha. A special role will have the meadow zones of international importance "Lower Prut Lakes" and „Lower Dniester”.

Generally at national level, the base components of the National Ecological Network are: meadows of the Raut, Bac, Botna Rivers and other tributaries of the Dniester and Prut Rivers, natural reservations, representative geographic landscapes, water large reservoirs, protection forests bands of waters and agricultural fields, etc. National Ecological Network Conception corresponds to biological conservation international principles. The Biodiversity Office within the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources has already finished the "Establishment of the Ecological Network in the Middle Prut River Catchment" Project Proposal.

In 2002 was launched the Project "Biodiversity Conservation in the Lower Dniester Ecosystem". The main goal of the Project was creation of the First National Park "Lower Dniester", and also ecosystem

conservation as habitats for many species of migratory birds to the south-north and east-west directions. The Project wasn't implemented because of different reasons. The territory foreseen for national park was declared as the Meadow Zone of International Importance "Lower Dniester" thanks to efforts of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and Ecological Association "Biotica".

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| 109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but cooperation is under consideration | |
| c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development | |
| d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below) | X |
| e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity. | |
| The Republic of Moldova collaborates with Romania and the Ukraine in the frame of bilateral agreements signed with these countries. The different international organisations (Soros Foundation, PNUD, the World Bank, GEF, TACIS, Euroasia, USIS, NATO etc.) and countries like (USA, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland and others) offer donations for researchers, engineers, students, NGOs etc. Their main goal is environmental study and elaboration of action plans at the local and national level for improving the environmental situation. | |

Box XLVII.

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| <p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. |
| <p>The biodiversity in the Republic of Moldova is affected at all levels by series of natural and anthropogenic facts. It is established the increasing of air temperature in different zones of the Republic of Moldova. At the same time, there exists a natural tendency to habitats humidity diminution, which is aggravating thanks to anthropic impact as well (meadow zones draining and destruction of small rivers meadows). All of above -mentioned are leading to degradation of plant and animal populations specific to these habitats. A critical situation for the Republic of Moldova is excessive decrease of natural green cover through massive extension of the agricultural fields' areas. The results of these phenomenons are the xerophitisation and impoverishment of the vegetal cover, its inclination towards to south aspect (becoming the steppe). These and other facts caused, during the last decades, not only biodiversity diminution, but also the intensification of the secondary successions in ecosystems, extension of areas occupied by sinantropie aggressive species and secondary phytocenoses with a specific reduced composition. Processes of intensive soil erodation on slopes, soil salinization in rivers meadows, diminution of the phreatic water level and draining of many small rivers during summer. In the south districts of the republic droughts have a frequency of 2-3 years and extreme injurious results at regional scale on the functioning of natural ecosystems as well as on the zone social-economic situation.</p> <p>Water ecosystems pollution with pesticide washed from neighbour agricultural ecosystems, indus-</p> |

trial wastes, animal complexes dejection and evacuation resulted from the raw materials processing, house waste waters caused not only distraction of species of inferior and superior plant groups, of microorganism bacteriophage, vertebrate and invertebrate animals, but also intensification of surface water eutrophication processes, degradation of functionality and of ecological balance. Though the pollution intensity has reduced during last years, this problem remains to be rather acute.

The intensive and unregulated grassing in natural ecosystems brought about their degradation through affecting the biocenotic and trophodynamic structure and biotopes distraction, leading to intensification of diminution of taxon effectiveness of biodiversity - floristic as well as faunistic. Genetical resources of many autochthonous plants were lost definitely.

Biodiversity was affected as well, in result of mineral resources exploitation (sand, gravel, clay, diabomite extraction). The surface of territories occupied by carriers and mines consists about 3024 ha, from that, about 1288 ha are explored, but 875 ha are already used up and needs recultivation.

As a result of anthropic impact, forestry, steppe, meadow, water and paludous ecosystems were fragmented and mostly destroyed, leading to a population, specific and biocenotic decreased diversity and reduced stability.

In last years some biodiversity conservation measures were undertaken. The Biological Diversity Strategy and National Action Plan adoption strengthened activity of making-decision facts with the purpose to implement mechanisms and activities of biodiversity conservation in sectorial plan.

With a view to implement the Strategy and the National Action Plan priority goals have been undertaken a number of measures which would lead to the impact decreasing on biodiversity.

In this context, the Draft Law on the Red Book of the Republic of Moldova was elaborated and approved by the Government and adopted by the Parliament at the first reading. Drafts of Law on Modification and Completion of the Law nr. 1041-XIV from 15.06.2000 on Amelioration and Afforestation of Degradated Territories, Law on modification and completion of the Code on the Administrative Conventions, the Soil Code, Law on the Meadow Zones, Law on modification and completion of the Law on Animal Kingdom, Law on Landscapes, Law on the National Ecological Network are at different steps of elaboration, notification and examination.

The regulation on grassing and haymaking has been approved through the Disposition of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.

It is relevant the fact that the chapter "Environment" is included in the Republic of Moldova – European Union Action Plan. It foresees:

Straightening the administrative structure capacity building as well as ensuring procedures of the strategic planification in the environmental protection field, including the strategies of financing and coordination of activities among sectorial institutions;

Procedures establishment on the access to environmental information and public participation at adoption of the environmental decisions, including the Aarhus Convention implementation, especially through the structures and procedures elaboration on the ensuring of a acceptable level of services offering to large public;

Annual rapport elaboration concerning environmental situation;

Consolidation of structures and procedures necessary for evaluation of impact on environment, including the transboundary aspects of this problem;

Elaboration and improving of adequate legislation;

Farther improving of the communication strategies on environmental politics benefits and ecological education, civil society and local authority support.

A separated point of this Plan stipulates undertaking of activities on environmental degradation prevention, population health protection and rational use of natural resources, continuance of legislation adoption for main environmental sectors (water quality, waste management, air quality, industrial pollution). These activities include adoption of legislative frame on flora and ecological networks as well as intensification of collaboration in the environmental protection field through the straightening of the administrative capacities for the regional and international agreements implementation.

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

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| 110. ? Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms. | |
| Among the most important documents which foresee rational use and genetic resources conservation are: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Agreement on Vegetal Genetic Resources for food production and agricultural management; - "International Code of Conducat for Plant Germlasm Collecting and Transfer", FAO 1994 - Natural Conservation Act | |
| In the Republic of Moldova collection, import and export of different plant and animal species needs special authorisation (environmental agreement or, depending on case, CITES authorisation (certificate)). | |

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| 111. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | X |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties. | |
| The Republic of Moldova, ratifying the International Agreement on Vegetal Genetic Resources for Food Production and agricultural management, assumes the responsibility to develop a co-operation system which would allow us to effectuate the scientific researches based on the genetic resources offered by other contracted parties, with their whole participation and in limit of possibilities, on their territories. | |

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| 112. ? Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | X |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below) | |

| | |
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| f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on the type of measures taken. | |
| Ratifying the International Agreement on Vegetal Genetic Resources for Food Production and agricultural management, the Republic of Moldova assumes responsibility to divided fair and just the results of researches and benefits obtained from trade utilisation of these resources with the contracted party which is supplying the genetical resources. | |

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| 113. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. | |
| The Republic of Moldova ratified the International Agreement on Vegetal Genetic Resources for Food Production and agricultural management. This agreement contains of 35 articles and 2 annexes. The first annex includes nomination of crops available from the functional frame of the multilateral system. There are numbered 35 species of crops and 29 species of fodder plants. This agreement foresees access to the vegetal genetic resources for food production, but excludes their utilisation in the pharmaceutical and non-food purposes. | |

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| 114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A) | |
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes (please provide details below) | |
| Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines. | |
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| 115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below) | X |
| c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below) | |


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| d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below) | |
| e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below) | |
| Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements. | |
| The national system of intellectual protection property is applied only to plant variety and animal breed created by artificial selection methods. This system isn't applied to traditional knowledge, animal and plant species, local forms and breeds. | |

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| 116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing? | |
| a) Yes (please provide details below) | |
| b) No | X |
| Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F. | |
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Box XLVIII.

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| Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on: | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. | |
| For the Republic of Moldova, the problem of access to genetic resources represents a new notion and it is acknowledged by sectorial bodies and decision-makers, because, this problem foresees biodiversity conservation issues as well as natural resources rational utilisation. But, financial support allocated for development of this issue is limited. | |

Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

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| 117.  On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment? | |
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

Innovation technologies and transfer of technology represent the priority issues in the Republic of Moldova. Recently our Government approved the setting up of the Agency of Innovation and Transfer of Technology through the Decision of the General Assembly of the Academy of Science of Moldova nr. 8 from October 8, 2004. The structure of AITT administration includes Development, Evaluation and Monitoring of Innovation Activities Division and Transfer of Technology Division.

AITT has the following prerogatives:

- promotion of state policy in the innovation and transfer of technology area;
 - monitoring of innovation and transfer of technology activities;
 - elaboration of proposals of the perfection of the legislative-normative framework in the innovation and transfer of technology area;
 - establishment of strategic directions of the innovation and transfer of technology activity reflected in projects and programs at all levels;
 - elaboration, evaluation and monitoring of programs and projects on innovation and transfer of technology;
 - announce and organisation of competitions for innovation and transfer of technology projects;
 - organisation of the fusibility expertise of the thematic and results of technical-scientific investigations;
 - participation at partnership collaboration between scientifically and innovation organizations, educational institutions and industrial sector;
 - innovation stimulation and transfer of technologies, collection/generalization and spreading the results of researching/development activities in socio-economical field;
 - organisation of expositions regarding realisations in field of innovation and transfer of technology;
 - ensuring of harmonisation of innovation and transfer of technology activities to the European Union Standards;
 - creation of the database on the activity in the innovation and transfer of technology area;
- representation of the Republic of Moldova in the international organisations in field of innovation and transfer of technology.

118. ? On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place | |
| e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place | |
| f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place | |
| g) Not applicable | |

119. ? On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Not applicable | |
| Further information on the measures taken. | |
| | |

Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

In 1998 the Centre of Genetic Resources of the Republic of Moldova has been created within the Institute of Genetics of the Academy of Science of Moldova. This institution assumed the obligation to create the Gene Bank of the Republic of Moldova with the purpose of the conservation of crops and their ancestors genetic resources. There are three divisions activating in the frame of the centre: Seeds Studying and Conservation Division, Genetics and Cytology Division and Evaluation Division.

At present genetic resources of crops are kept in eleven scientific and educational institutions (collections, seeds` samples in the banks of genes).

The basic genetic resources of cereals (wheat, barley), vegetables (kidney bean, soy, pea), technical cultures (sunflower, sugar beet), fodder cultures (beet, vetch, alfalfa) are kept in the Institute for Crops Researches where are making very important selection activities. Reach genetic resources of maize and sorghum are kept in the Institute of Researchers for Maize and Sorghum, that at the moment is enlarging its activities through creation of collection of other crops – potatoes, cabbage, cucumber, tomatoes, onion, carrot, radish, pepper, etc.

The important genetic resources of grape-vine are kept in the National Institute of Vine, and the Institute of Researchers, Selections and Technologies for Fruit Growing keeps the reach collection of fruit-growing cultures – apple, pear, quince, peach, plum, cherry, apricot, nut, etc. The important collection of vegetable cultures exists in the Institute of Researchers in Agriculture. The valuable and reach genofund of arboreal, flower, medicine, aromatic, fodder, ornamental, fruit and National Herbaria are kept in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Science of Moldova. Genetic resources of aromatic plants are kept in the Station of Researchers of Aromatic Plants and Essential Oils. The Agricultural State University from Moldova keeps some collection of cereals and vegetables and the Institute of Researchers for Tobacco and Tobacco Products – genetic resources of *Nicotina* gen. The Institute of Microbiology of the Academy of Science of Moldova keeps the National Collection of Microorganisms.

Genetic collection of crops and spontaneous flora include about 14 thousand of species (70 thousand of varieties, hybrids, lines and forms).

The Institute of Physiology and Sanocreatology of the Academy of Science of Moldova is doing the evaluation and conservation ex-situ of household animals (crioconservation of male gametes of bovines, swine, household birds and fishers) and National Institute for Zoology and Veterinary Medicine (selection and conservation of new animals races for the zoo technical sector).

It is necessary to mention that there isn't the National Centre of Genetic Resources and the Unified Informational Bank of Database on Genetic Resources at present in the Republic of Moldova

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

| | |
|--|---|
| 120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology co-operation? (decision VII/29) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation. | |
| <p>Along with recently discoveries in biology, a big attention is paid to the problem of education of further specialists in molecular biology domain. They will be gifted with all special technical and practical equipment in order to investigate this large scientific field.</p> <p>This domain has been approved by Parliament through Parliament Decision nr. 142-XVI from July 07, 2005 and included in the Nomenclature of Specialists (03.00.03), and at the State University of Moldova in 2005 there been opened a new specialisation (Molecular biology and biotechnology). For this specialisation there been offered 20 budget scholarships. All these impose transformations in the process of education and researchers.</p> <p>The state policy for the innovation and transfer of technology field foresees the capitalisation of intellectual resources and the organisation of the respective activity in accordance with priority directions.</p> <p>The state is supporting the technological development of state organisations through quota part and with attraction of own sources of the respective organisation.</p> <p>The state is supporting the innovation and transfer of technology activity of industries with private capital and the mix ones through the base of quota part in conditions of repayable financing.</p> <p>Thus the Academy of Science of Moldova announced a project competition related to transfer of technology. For this task there been allotted 10 mln. lei, with the contribution of sponsors (8 mln. lei), especially of the private sector.</p> <p>Also the Moldavian Researcher and Development Association (MRDA) announced the project competition related to transfer of technology.</p> <p>All these programs foresee the participation of local structures, not international ones and facilitate the application of knowledge in practice – the objective that is placed in the most important.</p> | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures being considered | X |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation. | |
| <p>At the present time in the Republic of Moldova there have been undertaken some measures that should facilitate the elaboration of multilateral scientific programs (MRDA/CRDF, INTAS, NATO, UNESCO, AIA, IUCN etc.) which have a character more related to scientific researchers and less re-</p> | |

lated to technologies transfer and technology cooperation.

| | |
|---|---|
| 122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29) | |
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but assessments are under way | |
| c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building. | |
| In the Republic of Moldova the principal accent should be pointed to those activities which will be favourable for economy of our country as well as for environment. There is necessary to support and promote the implementation of new environmental friendly technologies. These technologies lead to the decreasing of expenses because of reduction of energy and raw materials, at the same time contribute to the improving of the implementing company's competencies and reduction of pollutant emission. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29) | |
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but assessments are under way | |
| c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies. | |
| | |

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| 124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some programmes are under development | X |
| c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation. | |
| Our state supports the enlarged collaboration with foreign partners in the field of innovation and transfer of technology in accordance with valid legislation. Also it creates optimal conditions for our | |

integration in the international technical-scientific community.

The state is supporting the international collaboration in the innovation and transfer of technology area and this is realised in base of international agreements signed by the Republic of Moldova.

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but a few measures being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below) | X |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below) | |

Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.

In the Republic of Moldova there been elaborated some documents that foresee the international cooperation and access to transfer of technology.

There is a set of acts: the Cartagena Protocol on Biological Security in the frame of the Convention on Biological Diversity; the Law on Biological Security nr. 755-XV from December 21, 2001; Government Decision nr. 197 from February 25, 2003 on designation of the contact national responsible authority with the Secretary of the Cartagena Protocol on Biological Security in the frame of the Convention on Biological Diversity; Government Decision nr. 603 from May 20, 2003 on the National Commission for Biological Security; Government Decision nr. 1153 from September 25, 2003 on approval of the Regulation on authorisation of activities related to obtain, taste, utilisation and commercialisation of genetic modified organisms. All these documents settle up the transfer of technology and state security.

Law on Biological Security and the Regulation on authorisation of activities related to obtaining, testing, utilisation and commercialisation of genetic modified organisms settle up the activities related to obtaining, testing, production, utilisation and commercialisation of genetic modified organisms through biotechnological modern techniques.

The special regime of settlement, authorisation and management of above-mentioned activities has the mission to ensure their unfolding in conditions of the biological security. In these conditions can be forestalled, eliminated or reduced risks related to the production of some negative effects generated by genetic modified organisms on human health, biological diversity, ecological equilibration and environmental quality.

Box L.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

The Academy of Science of Moldova is responsible structure for co-ordination and stimulation of scientific researchers in new technologies filed, including biotechnologies. At the same time this institution is responsible for international co-operation in this area. At present the Republic of Moldova hasn't got the scientific staff and specialised technical equipment that will encourage the application of new tech-

nologies.

The main factor that hinders the implementation of above-mentioned technologies is the lack of financial sources.

Researchers from the Republic of Moldova can participate at conferences, symposiums, local and international seminars. Attending these events they can change the information, establish new personal contacts and in the result there appear new ideas for research projects. All the more as results of researchers and database are presented on web pages for public access.

The technical, scientific and research institutions are responsible for the implementation of new technologies. The co-operation with international scientific institutions is not realised entirely.

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126. ? On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | X |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place | |

The following question (128) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. ? On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on | |
| c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17 (2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on | |

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

In the respective domain there been established the legislative base through the Government Decision nr. 155 from March 06, 1995 on the Development of the Managerial Informational System in the Republic of Moldova and Government Decision nr. 155 from March 06, 1995 on the approval of the Guiding Project of Society Information in the Republic of Moldova and mechanisms

of its realisation. The principal holders and managers of information regarding biological diversity are: the Academy of Science of Moldova, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, profile departments of the State University from Moldova and Pedagogical State University from Tiraspol with headquarter in Chisinau. Informational exchange among institutions from the domain in the country as well as the collaboration with international ones is still weak.

The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources has valuable information on ecological situation in our country (<http://bsapm.dnt.md>). In the frame of the Ministry there is the Environmental Information Centre (CIM) (<http://www.cim.moldova.md>) with the respective library. But the regional, district and local branches are not established. They will be able to ensure the collecting and access to the environmental information. The Biodiversity Office within the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources has created the informational system in field of biological diversity (<http://bsapm.dnt.md>), but the lack of financial sources hinders the process of collecting of the information.

National priorities in the realisation of the objectives of the Convention of Biological Diversity related to the informational management and database consist of the modification of legislative-normative framework regarding to settlement of ecological informational system with a view to its harmonisation to adequate monitoring systems for the implementation of Convention. Another priority is regarding the inventorying of rare species of flora and fauna with the purpose to database creation for the elaboration of the Survey of Animal Kingdom and the Survey of Vegetal Kingdom, financial supporting of programs on development of informational systems and databases.

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128. **?** On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

In the Republic of Moldova the idea about the considerable importance of the international cooperation in science and technologies related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources is very well developed. Varied forms of cooperation are propagated and supported by Government, scientific associations, NGOs, etc.

The main forms of cooperation include:

- organisation of specialised international scientific conferences dedicated to technique-scientific events;
- agreements on interuniversity cooperation, among industrial scientific institutes, NGOs and also with researchers of the private sectors;
- common participation in different international scientific programs;
- training and summer schools;

Expenses related to these activities are covered from different sources: state budget, international funds, NGOs, sponsors, etc.

The above-mentioned activities have the important contribution to the international technique-scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

129. **?** On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional

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| technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant methods are under development | X |
| d) Yes, methods are in place | |

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| 130. ? On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide some examples below) | X |
| Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention. | |
| At present time in the Republic of Moldova are undertaken some measures which will facilitate the elaboration of interstate scientific investigations (MRDA/CRDF, INTAS, UNESCO, AIAS, IUCN, etc.). They have an aspect more scientific and less related to the technologies transfer and technologic co-operation. | |

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| 131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way | |
| c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions | X |

The following question (133) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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|--|--|
| 132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, by using funding opportunities | |
| c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology | |
| d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities | |
| e) Yes, by using repatriation of information | |
| f) Yes, by using training opportunities | |
| g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector | |
| h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below) | |
| Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation. | |
| | |

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| 133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration | |
| c) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on development of relevant initiatives. | |
| The Informational System ensures experts and scientists with the necessary information (web-pages: http://bsapm.dnt.md ; etc.) | |

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| 134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please specify services and tools below) | X |
| Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions. | |
| The Republic of Moldova ensures, in limit of possibilities, the common utilisation of the Informational System in the field of biological diversity conservation. | |

Box LII.

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| <p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. |
| <p>The necessity in international co-operation on science and technologies in field of biological diversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources constitutes the priority problem for scientists, researchers and responsible persons in field ministries of the Republic of Moldova.</p> <p>There are the following directions of co-operation in the field of biological diversity conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - application of studying and evaluation methods (defining, description), conditions and elements of the individual biological diversity; - selection of indexes for the identification and monitoring of biological diversity; - implementation of new technologic solutions (measurement equipment, methods of distant access) in the biodiversity investigations; - organizing the information collecting, processing and diffusion on conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; - methods of maximisation of effects obtained in result of specific researche programs and projects implementation; - methods of evaluation of biological diversity needed to be applied by municipalities, regions and local managers. |

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

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| <p>135. ? On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?</p> | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | X |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place | |
| e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place | |
| f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place | |

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| <p>136. ? On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?</p> | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | X |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place | |

Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

In accordance with the legislative acts of European Union, when a organisation is examining a candidate in the patenting procedure will be obligated to inform about utilised genetic resources and addition information about them.

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LIV.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

| | |
|---|--|
| a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries | |
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| | |
|---|--|
| b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies) | |
| c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies) | |
| d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies) | |
| e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies) | |
| f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies) | |
| g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity | |

Box LV.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.

In the Republic of Moldova some projects have been implemented:

1. "Biodiversity Conservation in the Republic of Moldova. GEF-PPG TF 027883"

The objective of the project was to define specific priorities of the country and to evaluate the necessity of capacity building in the biological diversity field, identification of mechanisms necessary for the national biodiversity protection in accordance with the National Strategy and Action Plan and with the GEF guidance, the Conference of parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Total cost: 300 000 USD

Implementation period: March 2001 – June 2003.

With the purpose of implementation of project objectives there are involved experts of ministries, departments and scientific institutes.

In the project implementation there participated scientists of the Institute of Botany, the Institute of Zoology and the Institute of Genetics of the Academy of Science of Moldova, the State University of Moldova, the Agricultural State University of Moldova, experts from the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva", scientific reservations and NGOs.

There are the following results of undertaken activities:

- The National Report II has been elaborated: Biodiversity Conservation in the Republic of Moldova;
- There have been elaborated and implemented the Informational System and Database in the field of biodiversity conservation in the Republic of Moldova (according to the Convention on Biological Diversity) placed on the web-page: <http://bsapm.dnt.md>
- There have been elaborated some measures for increasing of the legislative and institutional capacity building related to requirements of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation. For example: Draft Laws on Biological Security, National Ecological Network, Vegetal Kingdom, Red Book of the Republic of Moldova, Cinegetic Fund and hunting protection, Fishing Fund, Fishing and the protection of the aquatic biological resources, zoological gardens and public aquariums, protection of animals used in the experiments, etc.
- There have been elaborated stimulation mechanisms and means related to the sustainable use of regenerable natural resources in economical and social conditions characteristic of transition the period of the Republic of Moldova (together with the Institute of Forest Sciences and Planning).

There have been elaborated regulations : Regulation on the Procedure of Setting Up the Regime of Natural Protected Area ; Regulation of the General Scientific Council of the Natural Protected Areas; Regulation on Grazing and Hay-Making; Regulation on the Landscape Architecture Monument "Parcul de la Mandac"; Regulation on Fishing in the Waters of the Prut River and Stanca-Costesti Dam Lake

There have been organized:

The First International Symposium "Conservation of the plant diversity in in-situ and ex-situ. The role of Botanical Gardens, Chisinau, October 9-11, 2003;

National Conference on the implementation of the Biological Diversity Conservation National Strategy and Action Plan (including 5 seminars in districts of the Republic of Moldova);

Twelve seminars, 30 radio and TV programs regarding public awareness on the biological diversity conservation issues;

Expenses for the period of March 01, 2001 – June 30, 2003 constituted 300 000 USD.

II. « *Biological Conservation in ecosystems of the Lower Dniester* »

Objectives: Improving the conservation in-situ in the Lower Dniester zone through: (i) establishment of the National Park in the Dniester River Catchment and the local capacity building improvement for the sustainable management; (ii) establishment of ecological corridors; (iii) promotion of sustainable management of natural resources and national/local capacity building improvement for the sustainable management; (iv) improving public awareness and training regarding project provisions and its results; (v) setting up and maintaining a good collaboration relationship with the Ukraine in the field of transboundary meadow zones from Lower Dniester Delta.

Project terms – three years, beginning on April 2002 to April 2005. Project implementing unit – Ecological Association BIOTICA. The total project cost is estimated to \$ 2.022.500 USD, the sum of \$ 975.000 USD has been allotted by Global Environmental Fund.

The project included the following four compartments:

- A. Establishment of National Park "The Lower Dniester". This component had to contribute to the improvement of the biodiversity conservation in the Lower Dniester zone through the enlargement of protected areas and creation of protected areas and tampon zones.
- B. Activities related to the protection of the biodiversity in tampon zone. This component addresses to two project requirements: (i) reduction of the negative impact of unsustainable use of lands and resources in the tampon zone on biodiversity inside and outside of the National Park; (ii) implication of local communities in the project implementation and dividing of the National Park benefits with them.
- C. International Co-operation in the Lower Dniester River Catchment and the Black Sea littoral zone.
- D. Project management, monitoring and information.

Activities implemented in the project framework: there been elaborated scientific argumentation, motivation from legislative point of view, draft regulation on the National Park, the zoning system of the National Park. Project documentation received the positive approval from the Academy of Science of Moldova. There have been compiled administrative maps (1:10000) and elaborated the National Park map (1:50000). In the collaboration with the Ministry of Ecology, Construction and Territorial Development, the State Chancellery there have been elaborated the Draft Governmental Decision on the plan of National Park establishment and Draft Law for the completion of the Law on Protected Natural Areas Fund. There have been prepared the file on the assignment of territories to the National Park. An expert of the World Bank has studied the prepared materials regarding the park establishment and zoning. In collaboration with him there have been prepared the program of work on the elaboration of the National Park management plan. Was elaborated the draft program on the National Park financial stabilisation. Was co-ordinated with the local public authorities the base scheme of the principal corridors and forest bands emplacement. In collaboration with the RISP Project there have been made the analyses of conditions related to credits implementation. In the same context there have been prepared the system of differentiation of the conditional subvention approval by the World Bank. There been organised the public audience with participation of scientists, represents of authorities, NGOs.

Project title : III. «Development of the Biological Security National Framework in the Republic of Moldova »

Terms : 18 months, November 2002 – April 2004

Financing agency : UNEP (United National Environmental Programs) and GEF (Global Environmental

Fund)

UNEP-GEF financed sum : \$156,050 USD

The goal and objectives of the project :

The main goal of the project was to develop the national biological security framework in accordance with the provisions of Cartagena Protocol on biological security.

The main objectives were as follows:

1. Evaluation of existent technologic capacity building for the management of issues related to biological security as well as their implication in the implementation of the national framework regarding biosecurity.
2. Reinforcement of the national capacity building for the evaluation of the national framework of the regulation regarding the biosecurity.
3. Reinforcement of the national capacity building for the competent decision-making process over notifications and requirements related to genetic modified organisms, including the establish of some administrative control systems and decision-making mechanisms.
4. Development of regional and sub-regional co-operation, including the harmonisation of national systems for settlement;
5. Public awareness in improving of informational flux regarding biosecurity issues.

| | |
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| 137. ? On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below) | |
| c) Yes, financial support only | |
| d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on financial support and incentives provided. | |
| In accordance with the Regulation on the National Ecological Fund, yearly there are foreseen financial sources for the stimulation process (1% of accumulated sum) and for financing of different projects regarding the scientific investigations in the field of the Biodiversity conservation, including the projects on forest vegetation planting for the periods: 2003 – 1 mln. lei (\$ 830 thousand USD), 2004 – 1 mln. lei (\$ 830 thousand USD), 2005 – 4 mln. lei (\$ 3 333 thousand USD). | |

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

| | |
|--|--|
| 138. ? On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided) | |
| Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided. | |
| | |

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

| | |
|---|---|
| 139. ? On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes | X |

| | |
|--|---|
| 140. ? Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but procedures being established | |
| c) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector. | |
| | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 141. ? Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations. | |
| In the Republic of Moldova there are missing the facilitation of taxation for the biodiversity conservation activities, special taxation for the production processes affecting biodiversity, obligatory ecological assistance for technologies of high danger for ecology, preferential credits, etc. | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but review is under way | |
| c) Yes (please provide results of review below) | X |
| Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance. | |
| In accordance with the Biological Diversity Conservation National Strategy and Action Plan, the total cost of stipulated activities is estimated at approximately \$ 18,7 mln., including about 68-70% which will be ensured from the state budget, National Ecological Fund, sources of the State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva", local sources and about 30 – 32% - from the fond of different international organisations. | |
| The cost of activities for restoration and protection of different ecosystems considerably var- | |

ies from \$ 0,6 mln. – for urban ecosystems (3% of the total cost) up to \$ 25,9 mln., the most part being belonged to forest ecosystems (about 30% of the total cost). Activities in the different domain, which will be made to implement the Action Plan, need different expenses: for the territorial planning, programs on biodiversity restoration and conservation – 61%, research and monitoring – 22%, informational and educational activities – 12%, policy, legislation and institutional framework improvement – 5%.

The implementation of the Action Plan requires the increasing of the current financial resources in this area by approximately 1,4 times, increasing the rate up to 0,47% of GDO. The financial aspects for the Action Plan realisation are presented lower:

| Actions | Cost of actions (thousand USD) |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| General actions | 1074 |
| Establishment of the National Ecological Network | 1183 |
| Forest ecosystem protection | 5592 |
| Steppe ecosystem protection | 3861 |
| Meadow ecosystem protection | 1100 |
| Petrophyte ecosystem protection | 763 |
| Aquatic ecosystem protection | 1214 |
| Biodiversity protection of the agricultural ecosystem | 2303 |
| Biodiversity protection of the urban ecosystem | 593 |
| Species protection | 647 |
| Ex situ conservation of biodiversity | 374 |
| Total | 18 704 USD |

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)

a) No

b) No, but review is under way

c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)

d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral de-

| velopment and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21) | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes | |
| | |

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

| 145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary. | |
|--|------------------|
| Areas | Support provided |
| a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8) | |
| b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16) | |
| c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10) | |
| d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26) | |
| e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9) | |
| f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24) | |
| g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5) | |
| h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17) | |
| i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27) | |
| j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2) | |
| k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9) | |
| l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19) | |
| m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biologi- | |

| | |
|---|--|
| cal diversity (decision VII/27) | |
| n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28) | |
| o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30) | |
| p) Others (please specify) | |
| Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. | |
| | |

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

| <p>146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.</p> | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------|-------|
| Areas | Applied for funds from | | |
| | GEF | Bilateral | Other |
| a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans | | | |
| b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27) | | | |
| c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9) | | | |
| d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16) | | | |
| e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23) | | | |
| f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26) | | | |
| g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19) | | | |
| h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25) | | | |
| i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4) | | | |
| j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5) | | | |
| k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26) | | | |
| l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative | | | |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity | | | |
| n) Others (please specify) | | | |
| Further information on application for financial support. | | | |
| | | | |

Box LVI.

| |
|--|
| <p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. |
| |

D. THEMATIC AREAS

| | |
|---|--|
| 147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity). | |
| 3 = High Challenge | 1 = Low Challenge |
| 2 = Medium Challenge | 0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome |
| N/A = Not applicable | |

| Challenges | Programme of Work | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------|
| | Agricultural | Forest | Marine and coastal | Inland water ecosystem | Dry and subhumid lands | Mountain |
| Lack of political will and support | 2 | 1 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A |
| Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement | 3 | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of main-streaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors | 2 | 2 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of precautionary and proactive measures | 3 | 2 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness | 2 | 1 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A |

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Lack of transfer of technology and expertise | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Loss of traditional knowledge | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of accessible knowledge and information | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of public education and awareness at all levels | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of financial, human, technical resources | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of economic incentive measures | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of benefit-sharing | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of synergies at national and international levels | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of effective partnerships | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of engagement of scientific community | 2 | 2 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of appropriate policies and laws | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A |
| Poverty | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Population pressure | 3 | 3 | N/A | 3 | N/A | N/A |
| Unsustainable consumption and production patterns | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of capacities for local communities | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A |
| Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A |
| Weak law enforcement capacity | 2 | 2 | N/A | 2 | N/A | N/A |
| Natural disasters and environmental change | 1 | 1 | N/A | 1 | N/A | N/A |
| Others (please specify) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |

Inland water ecosystems

| 148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4) | | | | |
|--|----|--|---------------------------------------|-----|
| Strategies, policies, plans and activities | No | Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented | Yes, fully integrated and implemented | N/A |
| a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans | | X | | |
| b) Wetland policies and strategies | | X | | |
| c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development | | X | | |
| d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity | | X | | |
| Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work | | | | |
| | | | | |

| 149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4) | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed | |
| c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed | |
| Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed). | |
| <p>Biological Diversity Conservation National Strategy and Action Plan foresee priority activities in this field at the Chapter III.7 Action Plan on the protection of the aquatic and paludous ecosystems.</p> <p>There are the following main activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation of the existing biological diversity at species and ecosystem levels 2. Sustainable use of aquatic resources 3. Improvement of adjacent territories to aquatic ecosystems 4. Diminution of the negative economic impact on aquatic biodiversity <p>The Action Plan establishes tasks in this field in accordance with activities which are grouped in four sections, the priority being the following:</p> | |

Modification of the Law on Protection Zones and Bands of River Waters and Aquatic Basins

- Elaboration and implementation of one complex scheme for the aquatic basin use and protection of the Dnister and Prut Rivers
- Studying of representative aquatic and paludous ecosystems, evaluation of habitats` situation and their biota in accordance with Ramsar Convention requirement and elaboration of some recommendations for their protection

Elaboration of instructive-educational programs on aquatic biocoenoses protection.

There are indicated the terms, responsible for implementation and financial sources in above-mention plan.

At the same time, priorities regarding water resources protection is included in the Strategy of Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction and Action Plan the Republic of Moldova – European Union, December 2004.

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention) | |
| b) No | |
| c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation | |
| d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below) | X |
| e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below) | |

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

Such activities are included in the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation in the first section of the Chapter III.7 of Action plan on the protection of aquatic and paludous ecosystems:

- Studying of representative aquatic and paludous ecosystems, evaluation of habitats` situation and their biota in accordance with Ramsar Convention requirement and elaboration of some recommendations for their protection

There have been implemented some projects in Scientific Reservation “The Lower Prut” and other objects in meadow zones of international importance “Lower Prut Lakes” as well as the Beleu, Manta, Cahul etc.

In the frame of the Agricultural Pollution Control Project (GEF BM) one of goals represents the wetlands protection and extension, restoration of destroyed ones including the way of their restoration through creation of protection zones and bands of river waters and aquatic basins.

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)

| Issues | Yes | No | No, but development is under way |
|--|-----|----|----------------------------------|
| a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems? | X | | |
| b) The uses and related socioeconomic vari- | X | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|--|
| ables of such goods and services? | | | |
| c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function? | X | | |
| d) Species and all taxonomic levels? | X | | |
| e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected? | X | | |

Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.

In the Republic of Moldova is elaborated the Program on water supply and sewerage of localities until the year of 2006 which include some activities destined to protect the water resources. In 2003 started implementation of the mechanism of payments collection for polluting discharge in natural waters. The Program on water supply and sewerage of localities has got the support of the National Ecological Fund and international organisations from Denmark, Holland and Switzerland.

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed | |
| b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate | |
| c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending | X |
| d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied | |

Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.

Operative methods of information collection/drawing are a part of the Ecological Integrated Monitoring, dates of which are held / spread by the State Hydrometeorological Service and State Ecological Inspectorate, but some data are held by Academy of Science of Moldova, Republican Concern for Water Management "Apele Moldovei", "Piscicola" Association, Fishing Service, local public authority, etc. All these data are included in the Annual Reports "State of the Environment in the Republic of Moldova", State Survey of Waters and other databases and forecasts.

Operative dates' spreading of information from the holders to beneficiaries is not developed in a satisfactory manner.

Box LVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

In the Republic of Moldova is created a satisfactory legislative base on aquatic ecosystems protection, but stipulations of legislative acts are weak implemented.

The main accent which should be put on realisation of activities included in Biological Diversity Conservation National Strategy and Action Plan and others strategies, conceptions, etc., is based on prom-

tion of the following objects:

- implementation of legislative acts in the field of aquatic biodiversity;
- completion and modification of the existent legislative base with some stipulations regarding conservation of aquatic biodiversity;
- organisation of operative carrying out of ecological database monitoring regarding aquatic issues;
- supporting of NGOs and public in activities regarding biodiversity conservation in aquatic ecosystems.

Marine and coastal biological diversity

General

| 153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15) | |
|--|---|
| a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas | |
| b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas | |
| c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below) | |
| d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment | |
| e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas | |
| f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment | |
| g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices | |
| h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below) | |
| i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below) | |
| j) Others (please specify below) | |
| k) Not applicable | X |
| Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity. | |
| | |

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

| 154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems? | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) Early stages of development | |

| | |
|--|---|
| c) Advanced stages of development | |
| d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Not applicable | X |
| Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management. | |
| | |

| | |
|--|---|
| 155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Early stages of development | |
| c) Advanced stages of development | |
| d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Not applicable | X |
| Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources. | |
| | |

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

| | |
|---|---|
| 156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below) | |
| c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress | |
| d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below) | |
| e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below) | |
| f) Not applicable | X |
| Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them | |
| | |

| 157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Activities | Not implemented nor a priority | Not implemented but a priority | Currently implemented | Not applicable |
| a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs | | | | X |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders | | | | X |
| c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments | | | | X |
| d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services | | | | X |
| e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns | | | | X |
| f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists | | | | X |
| g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching | | | | X |
| h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality | | | | X |
| i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats | | | | X |
| j) Others (please specify below) | | | | X |
| Please elaborate on ongoing activities. | | | | |

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

| | |
|--|--|
| 158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. | |
| a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many) | |
| b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders | |
| c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place | |
| d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development | |
| e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place | |

| | |
|---|---|
| f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities | |
| g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses | |
| h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment. | |
| i) Other (please describe below) | |
| j) Not applicable | X |
| Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas. | |
| | |

Mariculture

| | |
|---|---|
| 159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply. | |
| a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments | |
| b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management | |
| c) Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control | |
| d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level | |
| e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature. | |
| f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch | |
| g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture | |
| h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids. | |
| i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity | |
| j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques | |
| k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch | |
| l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques | |
| m) Not applicable | X |
| Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity. | |

Alien Species and Genotypes

| | |
|---|---|
| 160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below. | |
| a) No | |
| b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below) | |
| c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below) | |
| e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below) | |
| f) Not applicable | X |
| Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities. | |
| | |

Box LVIII.

| |
|---|
| Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on: |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. |
| N/A |

Agricultural biological diversity

| | |
|--|--|
| 161. ? Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development | |

| | |
|--|---|
| c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on agrobiodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans. | |
| <p>The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation foresee realization of some measures on agro biodiversity compounds sustainable use in the Chapter III.8.</p> <p>According to NSAPBDC requirements the Strategy on Sustainable Development of the National Forest Sector has been elaborated (approved through the Parliament Decision nr.350-XV from July, 12, 2001). The SSDNFS foresees elaboration of agro forestry conception in accordance with the letter B "Agriculture and Forestry" and point 5 of the Chapter VIII.</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry has elaborated the Law on Ecological Agro food Production nr. 115-XVI from June 09, 2001. With the purpose to implement stipulations of this law recently it has been elaborated a set of draft normative acts (National Program on ecological agro food production, State Program of agricultural land consolidation, Regulations on methods and principles of ecological agro food production, Regulations on inspection and certification of ecological agro food production). All these documents stipulate agro biodiversity sustainable use.</p> | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 162. ? Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential measures are under review | |
| c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below) | |
| Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity. | |
| <p>For settlement of the activities related to obtaining of genetic modified organisms, their test, their setting free in the environment, import, export and their transport, has been elaborated the following legislative acts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Law on Biological Safety nr. 755-XV from 21.12.2001 ▪ Government Decision on National Committee for Biological Safety. <p>The Centre for Biological Safety is created.</p> <p>The genetic modified organisms testing aren't made in our country because of absence of some competent laboratories and necessary techniques.</p> | |

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

| Programme element 1 – Assessment | |
|--|---|
| 163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below) | X |
| c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below) | |

Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.

The Vegetal and animal genetic resources had been evaluated in the frame of the activities related to implementation of National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation. Pollinators inventory is made in the frame of scientifically investigations of the Institute of Zoology, Academy of Science of Moldova.

Activities on agricultural pests' control are stipulated in the Law on Plant Protection nr. 612 -XIV from October, 01, 1999. Activities regarding the nutritive substance circulation are stipulated in the Law on Ecological Agrofood Production nr. 115-XVI from June 06, 2005.

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, assessments are under way | X |
| c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).

These provisions are included in the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation in the Chapter III.8, the Action Plan in the field of agricultural ecosystems biodiversity protection, including letter C2, Elaboration of some methods related to ecological complex evaluation of agricultural ecosystems and C3. Analyse of the agricultural ecosystems state and the elaboration of the recommendations regarding the increasing of the stabiliser potential of the environment.

In the Republic of Moldova Pollution Control in Agricultural Project is implementing now, the project "Pollution control in agriculture", which was launched in 2003 by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources with the support of the World Bank. The main goals of the project are:

- Promotion of the environmental friendly agricultural practices;
- Promotion of agroforestry;
- Fauna and Flora conservation of hills and rivers meadows

Plantation of trees and protection forestry bands of agricultural lands.

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?

| | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, assessment is under way | X |
| c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below) | |

Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.

The Code of good agricultural practices has been elaborated with the support of Pollution Control in Agriculture Project. Also some agricultural practices have been implemented in pilot zones (Negrea village, Hincesti, Carpineni, Pascani, etc.), at the same time with:

- Farmers training in good agricultural practices
- Utilisation of integrated systems of the plant protection with the prevalent application of biological measures for pests' control and reduction of pesticides pollution;

- Crops rotation on the agricultural lands
- Nutrients management through the rotation of grassland sectors, etc.

| | |
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| 166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, no change found (status quo) | |
| c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on observations. | |
| <p>We consider that we can give an intermediary answer on this question through letters a) to c). Because for some components of degradation, as are land degradation and protection forestry bands of agricultural lands, the monitoring is making, but others elements that cause the biodiversity degradation, especially in the steppe ecosystems aren't submissive under permanent monitoring.</p> <p>At the same time, such activities are included in the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation in the Chapter III.8, Action Plan in the field of agricultural ecosystems protection, including the letter C4 – Monitoring of the valorous biocoenosis oasis of agrocoenosis and the Law on the Ecological Agrofood Production nr. 115-XVI from June 09, 2005.</p> <p>Respective drafts of normative acts are elaborated too.</p> | |

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| Programme element 2 - Adaptive management | |
| 167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified | |
| c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below) | X |
| d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies. | |
| <p>With the support of Pollution Control in Agriculture project, some activities have been initiated in the pilot zone of this project which is situated in the Lapusna River catchment. Nine localities from Hincesti district and two from Leova district take part in pilot zone.</p> <p>The State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva" with the support of the World Bank is implementing the Soil Conservation Project. This project foresees implementation of the Kyoto Protocol provisions through the afforestation of the degraded and unfit land for agriculture. Also this organisation is implementing the Development of forests and common pastures project with the support of Japanese Government.</p> | |

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| Programme element 3 - Capacity-building | |
| 168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity? | |

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity) | X |
| Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders. | |
| The State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva" in common with the Biodiversity Office within the Ministry Of Ecology and Natural Resources, experts of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural resources and REC Moldova organised seminar for forestry, agricultural and ecological experts at local levels: 3 seminars in 2002, 15 – in 2003 and 4 – in 2005. At local level NGOs are stimulated for co-operation with farmers and some of them (Criuleni, Stefan-Voda and others districts) placed special pages in their ecological newspapers and flying folders for farmers training regarding the sustainable management of agrobiodiversity. | |

| | |
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| 169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified | |
| c) No, but mechanisms are under development | X |
| d) Yes, mechanisms are in place | |

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| 170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified | |
| c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development | X |
| d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below) | |
| Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment. | |
| National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation (Parliament Decision nr. 112-XV), the Strategy on Sustainable Development of the National Forest Sector (Parliament Decision nr. 350-XV), laws and regulations recently adopted, created a favorable political climate for sustainable management of agrobiodiversity. | |

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| Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming | |
| 171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but review is under way | |
| c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified | |
| d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details) | X |

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| below) | |
| e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes. | |
| Programs, strategies, legislative and normative acts in the field of forestry, agriculture, agrotourism include stipulations regarding the biodiversity sustainable management, including agrobiodiversity. | |

| | |
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| 172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments | X |
| c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines | X |
| d) Yes, by developing training material | X |
| e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels | X |
| f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes. | X |
| Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms. | |
| The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources collaborates with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, local public authorities, farmers in promotion of some programs, strategies and local plans regarding co-ordination of activities related to agrobiodiversity and ecological agriculture. | |

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| 173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, <i>In-situ</i> , and <i>Ex-situ</i> , of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives? | |
| a) No | X |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin. | |
| In the Republic of Moldova centres on genetic origin of wild ancestors of agricultural crops are not established. | |

Box LIX.

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| Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators. |
| The Institute of Zoology of the Academy of Science of Moldova made the inventory of pollination species from agroecosystems and elaborated recommendations of their conservation. Requirements of pollination species protection have been included in the National Conception of ecological agriculture, production and commercialisation of ecological and genetic modified food production. |

Box LX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation foresees the priority activities in the field of agrobiodiversity conservation. Also agrobiodiversity conservation requirements were reflected in the following documents:

- Strategy of Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction (2004 -2006), 2004
- National Program of Ensuring on Biological Safety, 2003;
- State Program on the regeneration and afforestation of the forestry found for period 2003-2020, 2003;
- Strategy on Sustainable Development of the National Forestry Sector, 2001;
- Action Plan the Republic of Moldova – European Union.

Forest Biological Diversity

General

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| 174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes? | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, please describe the process used | X |
| c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process | X |
| d) Yes, please describe lessons learned | |
| e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work | |
| Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes | |
| <p>Forest Code nr. 887-XIII from June 21, 1996, Chapter XIII, article 76. Forest Monitoring</p> <p>- Parliament Decision nr. 112 -XV from April, 27, 2001 on the approval of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation– compartment I.1.B. – Forest ecosystems; compartment III.3. Action Plan in the field of forest ecosystems protection</p> <p>- Parliament Decision nr. 350 -XV from June 12, 2001 on the approval of the Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector, Chapter II. Biological diversity conservation; chapter IV. Forest science. All these foresee the activities of the biodiversity conservation of the forest ecosystems;</p> <p>- Government Decision nr. 737 from June 17, 2003 on the approval the State Program on the regeneration and afforestation of the forest found for 2003 – 2020.</p> | |

Box LXI.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of

work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

The main documents elaborated in this field are:

- Concept of the environmental policy (Parliament Decision nr. 605-XV from November 02, 2001);
- National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation (Parliament Decision nr. 350-XV from June 12, 2001);
- Governmental Decision on the implementation of the Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector nr. 739 from June 17, 2003.

A set of political documents has been elaborated recently. The documents stipulate biodiversity conservation, including forest biodiversity conservation and namely:

- Concept of environmental policy of the Republic of Moldova (2002);
- Concept of National Cinegetic Administration Development (1997);
- National Action Plan for health in the relation with the environment (2001);
- Law on State Protected Natural Areas Found nr. 1538-XIII from February 25, 1998;
- Law on Natural Resources nr. 1102-XIII from February 02, 1997;
- Law on protected Zones and Bands of River Waters and Basins nr. 440-XIII from April 27, 1995
- Law on Green Spaces of Urban and Rural Settlements nr. 591-XIV from September 23, 1999;
- Law on Biological Security nr. 755-XV from December 21, 2002;
- Law on the approval of the Strategy of Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction (2004-2006) nr. 398-XV from December 02, 2004;
- The Decree of the President of the Republic of Moldova nr. 1105-III from February 06, 2003 for initiation of negotiations related to sign the Agreement between the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Poland and Ukraine on the biological and landscape diversity conservation and rational use of natural resources in the Dnister River Catchment;
- Governmental Decision on the approval of the National Program on regeneration and afforestation of forest found lands 2003-2020 nr. 737 from June 17, 2003;
- Governmental Decision on the implementation of the Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector nr. 739 from June 17, 2003;
- Governmental Decision on the approval of the Tourism Sustainable Development National Strategy in the period of 2003-2015, nr. 1065 from September 02, 2003;
- Governmental Decision on the approval of Establishment, Registration, Completion, Maintenance, Export and Import of the Animal and Plant Collection of Wild Flora and Fauna, nr. 1107 from September 11, 2003;
- Governmental Decision on the approval of the Regulation on Cutting Authorisation in the Forest Found and Vegetation outside of Forest Found nr. 27 from January 19, 2004;
- Governmental Decision on the approval of the Regulation on the State Survey of Animal Kingdom nr. 1005 from September 13, 2004;
- Governmental Decision on the approval of the action Plan Republic of Moldova – European Union nr. 355 from April 22, 2005;
- Regulation on Ecological Integrated Monitoring System approved through the Order of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources nr. 20 from November 10, 1998;
- Law on Natural State Protected Areas Found nr. 1538-XII from February 25, 1998.

Box LXII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

With the support of the "Soil Conservation" and "Common Forest and Grassland Development" Projects, yearly in the Republic of Moldova 750 ha of forests are planted on the degraded lands.

With this purpose seminars have been organised at the local level, the NGOs are stimulated for cooperation with farmers (Criuleni, Stefan-Voda districtys), NGOs placed the special pages in their ecological newspapers and flying files for farmers support in the environmental protection process.

Box LXIII.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

Seminars, trainings, publications in newspapers, including "Natuta" and "Mediul ambiant", ecological lessons are permanent organised in our country. National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation and Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector foresee the activities of public education and awareness regarding the conservation of forest biodiversity.

Box LXIV.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

We have an active collaboration with all state authorities at the different levels: Government, NGOs and local public authorities.

The Republic of Moldova participate very active in the process of international co-operation, joining and ratifying the following international convention: Convention for Protection of European Wild Life and Natural Habitats – entered in force since 2001; Convention on International Trade with Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) – entered in force since 2001; Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals – entered in force since 2000; Convention on the Wetlands of International Importance, particularly as a habitats for aquatic birds – entered in force since 1999; Convention on European Landscape – entered in force since 2002.

Agreements on environmental protection have been signed with Romania, the Ukraine, Poland and others countries. The biodiversity conservation is stipulated in each of these agreements.

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

| Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing | |
|--|---|
| 175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests? | |
| a) No (please provide reasons below) | |
| b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below) | |
| c) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets). | |
| <p>The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation (2001) includes the priority objectives on biodiversity conservation at geosystems, ecosystems, species and genetic levels. The goal of activities at ecosystems level, aim to stop forest ecosystem degradation by using them rationally, improving and preserving an optimal structure of forests in accordance with their stationary conditions, afforesting the territories damaged by landslide and soil erosion, providing the forestry fund integrity and the elaboration of forest frame.</p> <p>The Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector (2001), chapter VII. Point 2. Strategy objectives, letter A. Improving of the eco productive and bio productive potential of the natural forests have a goal related to prevent forest ecosystems degradation by their sustainable using and by application of ecosystem approach in the forest management.</p> | |

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its im-

| pacts on forest biodiversity? | | |
|---|---|---|
| Options | X | Details |
| | | Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions |
| | | <p>Forest Code foresees the activities of the prevention of forest pollution. The annex number 13 to the law establishes the tariff related to the amount of compensation for the damage caused, through pollution of forest fund with construction wastes and residues, house wastes and with the wastes of another origin. The persons, which are to be blame in the forest pollution with the construction wastes and residues, house wastes and with the wastes of another origin are obligated to liquidate the pollution effects.</p> <p>Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector in the Chapter VII, point 1 spotlights as a main strategic direction the forest potential restoration, anticipated effect is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the attenuation of the destructive effect of the suddenly temperature changes, of dryness and other negative climatic factors; - diminution of soil degradation by erosion; - stop and reduction of landslide; |
| a) Yes | X | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - qualitative amelioration of water resources, forest vegetation contributing to the efficient alimentation of the phreatic network, reduction of the solid debit and pollutants concentration; - reduction of atmosphere pollution, because of forest vegetation captures of the carbon dioxide and others different noxas that jeopardise the human health and vitality of biologic ecosystems. <p>In the point 2 letter B are foreseen measures for dangers reduction which threaten the biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the ban of the substitution of autochthonous forests through the introducers and exotic species without profound preliminary testing; - control of the strange invasive species at the initial phases of introduction; - ecological reconstruction of forest ecosystems affected by strange invasive species; - successive renunciation to the chemical control of the forest caps and the cautions application of the biological control methods, which can decrease the biological diversity and destroy the forest natural equilibrium; - ban unjustified cutting of the forests and forestry vegetation outside of the forestry fund; - stoping of fragmentation or destruction of the forest habitats, the phenomena that lead to reduction of the number of survivors individuals, challenges the negative results of the inbreeding, genetic drift and lost of genetic diversity; - maintaining of the species diversity through the realisation of the special programs on the rare and dangers species conservation by creation of normative frame for their efficient protection; - ensurance of conservation of international important species; |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |
| Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets). | | |

The same measures are indicated in:

- National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation (approved through the Parliament Decision nr. 112-XV from April 27, 2001);
- General Action Plan on the implementation of the Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector (approved through the Government Decision nr. 739 from June 17, 2003);
- Law on Natural State Protected Areas Fund nr. 1538-XIII from February 25, 1998;
- Law on Natural Resources nr. 1102-XIII from February 06, 1997;
- Law on Protected Zones and Bands of River Waters and Aquatic Basins nr. 440-XIII from April 27, 1995,

Law on Amelioration of degraded lands through the Afforestation nr. 1041-XIV from June 15, 2000.

| 177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity? | | |
|---|---|---|
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | X | <p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>In accordance with the forest planning yearly are made the works of the forests ecological reconstruction on the area of about 300 ha. About 30% from the total forest surface (61 thousand ha) are taken under state protection. In the forest ecosystems 859 species of plant have been traced out, including 269 danger species which are protected by state. Also the secular trees are taken under the state protection (158 units).</p> <p>According to the Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector and the State Program on the regeneration and afforestation of forest fund lands for the period of 2003-2010 yearly 8500 ha are planted, including: in the state forest fund – 1000 ha and 750 ha for the extension of the territories covered by forest vegetation outside of the forest fund.</p> |
| b) No | | <p>Please provide reasons below</p> |
| <p>Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>The State Program on the regeneration and afforestation of the forest fund lands for the period of 2003-2020 (Government Decision nr. 737 from June 17, 2003) foresees the afforestation of the territories about 130 000 ha. It means the increasing of the territories covered by forests till the 15% from national territory.</p> <p>The measures of the forest protection are included in the national legislation, programs and strategies in the forest fund development and biodiversity conservation field.</p> | | |

| 178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity? | | |
|--|---|---|
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | | <p>Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | | <p>The sustainable using of the forest biodiversity is ensured through the settlement of the utilisation and obtaining of the forest wooden and unwooden production. These stipulations are shown in the Chapter VI of the Forest Code. Also the following normative acts contribute to the implementation of the code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulation on the authorisation of the cutting in the forest fund in forest vegetation outside of forest fund (approved by Government Decision nr. 27 from January 19, 2004); - Government Decision on the approval of the Setting up, Registration, Completion, Keeping, Export and Import of the Animal and Plant Collection from Wild Flora and Fauna, nr. 1107 from September 11, 2003; <p>The Regulation on the forest genetic resources protection and the Regulation on the ecological reconstruction of the forests have been elaborated and approved by the State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva".</p> <p>The volume of the illegal cutting has been considerably reduced thanks to the measures undertaken for the forest guard.</p> <p>The local population, who participates in the silvotechnical works, benefits for the less prices of the forest production allocated by the State Forest Authorities.</p> <p>The informational system in the forest biodiversity conservation is undeveloped. The seminars and trainings are organised periodically. The specialisation division is absent in this domain, although the Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector foresees its creation.</p> |
| b) No | | <p>Please provide reasons below</p> |
| <p>Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>Although the requirements of the forest biodiversity sustainable using are stipulated in the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation and in the Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector, their implementation are rather complicated due to the low living conditions of the rural population.</p> | | |

| 179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources? | | |
|--|---|---|
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | | <p>Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken</p> |
| b) No | X | <p>Please provide reasons below</p> |

| | | |
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| | | <p>The objects of the respective goal aren't implemented in the Republic of Moldova. The main reasons are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the reduced genetic forest resources; - the absence of the performed technologies of the genetic forest resources utilisation and inefficient application of the equitable benefits distribution; - low capacities of the rural population to negotiate the plans related to the equitable benefits distribution (for example: the collection and export of the nuts and medicine plants); - unsatisfactory information of the rural population regarding the positive experience of the implementation of the respective mechanisms. |
| <p>Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)</p> | | |

| Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment | | |
|--|---|--|
| 180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing? | | |
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | X | <p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>The Law on Amelioration of the Degraded Lands through the Afforestation foresees the exemption from taxes on the period of 25 years of the degraded territory beneficiaries, which plant the forests on these territories.</p> <p>The State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva" is elaborating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Law on Forest Taxes; <p>Regulation on the cinegetic tourism.</p> |
| b) No | | <p>Please provide reasons below</p> |
| <p>Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> | | |

| 181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity? | | |
|--|---|--|
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | X | <p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> |

| | | |
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| | | The Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector stipulates the setting up of a forest production fund. |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |
| Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets). | | |

| 182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity? | | |
|--|---|--|
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | X | <p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biological Diversity Conservation National Strategy and Action Plan stipulates the publishing of a informative materials set (films, booklets, ...) about the forest from the Republic of Moldova, where will be reflected the respective problems; - Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector and the respective Plan of implementation stipulate the creation of the unique sectorial network for population awareness and information. |
| b) No | | Please provide reasons below |
| Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets). | | |
| <p>The Republic of Moldova has ratified the Aarhus Convention. REC Moldova, Biodiversity Office and about 70 NGOs activate in the field of environmental protection in the Republic of Moldova. They are stimulated to enterprise the different measures of public participation and awareness in the field of biodiversity conservation, including the forest biodiversity.</p> <p>The National Strategy and Action Plan Biological Diversity Conservation and Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector contains the respective chapters on the public awareness.</p> <p>With this purpose the seminar at the local level have been organised: 3 seminars in 2002, 15 – in 2003 and 4 – in 2005. At local level NGOs are stimulated for co-operation with farmers and some of them (Criuleni, Stefan-Voda and others districts) placed the special pages in their ecological newspapers and flying folders for farmers training regarding the sustainable management of agrobiodiversity.</p> <p>The population can access the web-page of the Biodiversity Office (http://bsapm.dnt.md) and obtain the information in the field of forest biodiversity.</p> | | |

| Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring |
|--|
| 183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biologi- |

| cal diversity? | | |
|--|---|---|
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | X | <p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>The General Plan on the implementation of the Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector stipulates the elaboration of the national forest ecosystems typology, the map-drawing of the units of the ecosystem types and the elaboration of the ecosystems inventory.</p> |
| b) No | | <p>Please provide reasons below</p> |
| <p>Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>The forests in the Republic of Moldova are very fragmented that creates difficulties for their description at the ecosystem level.</p> <p>The forest monitoring of the Republic of Moldova doesn't evaluate the forest resources situation at ecosystem level.</p> | | |

| 184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity? | | |
|--|---|---|
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | X | <p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Criteria and indicators for the sustainable forest management in the Republic of Moldova are elaborated by the State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva" with the participation of the Academy of Science of Moldova, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, experts and persons who are jointly interest in this domain. Three seminars have been organized in the North, Center and South part of the Republic of Moldova.</p> <p>The Academy of Science of Moldova, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources and the State Agency for Forestry "Moldsilva" undertake different measures (lessons, seminars, training, etc.) for the capacity building of the staff in the field of forestry and environmental protection, including the forest biodiversity protection.</p> |
| b) No | | <p>Please provide reasons below</p> |
| <p>Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> | | |

| 185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning? | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |

| Options | X | Details |
|--|---|--|
| a) Yes | X | <p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>The National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation and Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector stipulate the activities of extension of the state protected forest areas, which will reflect more objectively the genetic, species and ecosystem varieties of the national forest fund. The programs for jeopardised taxon conservation, the ensuring of the species conservation and the avoidance of the migration ways destruction and the biota disappearance will be implemented.</p> <p>There are elaborated the requirements on ecological reconstruction of natural meadow forests in the Middle Prut River zone, on the control of the invasive species and increasing of the forest biodiversity of the degraded forest bodies in the result of the inadequate management. Some measures for the endangered species conservation are proposed at the regional and global levels (the scientific reservation "Padurea Domneasca", the habitat "Tsara Batrinilor"). The courses of staff training are organised for experts in the field of forestry and environment protection, where to the forest conservation issues are paid a big attention.</p> |
| b) No | | <p>Please provide reasons below</p> |
| <p>Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> | | |

| 186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity? | | |
|--|---|---|
| Options | X | Details |
| a) Yes | X | <p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>The national Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity Conservation and Strategy on Sustainable Development of National Forest Sector have been approved. These acts stipulate the measures of capacity building at the national level for the ensuring of a forest biodiversity efficient monitoring (setting up of the training national centre for experts in this field, endowment with the performance equipment, database elaboration, development of the scientific investigations in the frame of International Program "ICP Forest" in the base of the National and European Network of the Forest Monitoring, etc.).</p> |
| b) No | | <p>Please provide reasons below</p> |
| <p>Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> | | |
| <p>There exists a system of the forest planing and in this base the forest survey and monitoring func-</p> | | |

tions. This system has more than 15 years and it haven't been performed during this period.

Box LXV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The forest biodiversity conservation is the essential operational element of the sustainable forest management and one of the objectives of the forest policy in the Republic of Moldova.

The Program on forest biodiversity conservation will include a series of activities at the primordial importance, including;

- a) extension of the bushes natural regeneration through the application of the treatment which allow the creation and conservation the different types of bushes with the optimal horizontal and vertical structures;
- b) adjusting of the state protected areas to the requirements of the whole spectrum representation of the forest ecosystems, establishment of the ecological forest network with a better protection and the forests at the distinct interest for conservation and rehabilitation of the forest representative ecosystems;
- c) application of the methods and techniques on the bushes solicitude on the adequate ecological base, recorded to the objectives of the forest biodiversity conservation and amelioration, protection of the endangered and vulnerable forest ecosystems (forests of beeches, oaks, common oaks, petrophits, puff oaks);
- d) consolidation and conservation of the relief forms through the afforestation, in the stational-typologic bases, of the territories damaged by landslide and rain soil erosion;
- e) biodiversity amelioration of the degraded forests from the silvobiologic point of view through the application of the technologies based on the ecological reconstruction of forests;
- f) integration of the forest biodiversity conservation problems in the concept and practice of the forest planning;
- g) completion of the criterions of the forest functional zoning with the elements related to the biological diversity conservation, including the conservation of the forest genetic resources.

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

| | |
|---|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD. | |
| | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions. | |
| | |

| Programme Part A: Assessment | |
|---|---|
| 190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but assessment is ongoing | |
| c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices. | |
| | |

| Programme Part B: Targeted Actions | |
|---|---|
| 191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | |
| b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | X |
| c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.

Box LXVI.

Box LXVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- constraints encountered in implementation.

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) No | X |
| b) No, but relevant measures are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity

N/A

| | |
|--|--|
| 194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity | |
| N/A | |

| | |
|---|--|
| 195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems | |
| N/A | |

| | |
|---|--|
| 196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some measures are being considered | |
| c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources | |
| N/A | |

| | |
|---|--|
| Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing | |
| 197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work? | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed | |
| c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable | |

use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.

N/A

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

| | |
|---|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered | |
| c) Yes (please provide details below) | |

Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

N/A

Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing

199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

| | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

N/A

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

| | |
|--|--|
| a) No | |
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |

Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

N/A

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?

| | |
|-------|--|
| a) No | |
|-------|--|

| | |
|--|--|
| b) No, but relevant programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems | |
| N/A | |

Box LXVIII.

| |
|--|
| <p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. |
| N/A |

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

| | |
|---|---|
| 202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved. | |
| The Republic of Moldova participates at the main part of the regional and subregional meetings in the field of CBD implementations and presents the necessary materials for their organization. | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes. | |
| <p>We are collaborating with other International Conventions and pay distinct attentions to the international collaboration, especially with the neighbor countries. The most recent agreements being approved by:</p> <p>Government Decision on the approval of the Action Plan "Republic of Moldova – European Union" nr. 355 from April 22, 2005.</p> <p>Decree of the President of the Republic of Moldova nr. 1105-III from February 06, 2003 for initiation of negotiations related to sign the Agreement between the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Poland and Ukraine on the biological and landscape diversity conservation and rational use of natural resources in the Dniester River Catchment;</p> | |

Government Decision nr. 1161 from September 29, 2003 on the approval of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of Romania on the cooperation in the field of the fish resources protection and the fishing settlement in the Prut River and the Costesti-Stinca reservoir, signed in Costesti-Stinca on August 01, 2003;

Government Decision on the approval of the Conception on the transboundary cooperation of the Republic of Moldova for the period 2004-2006 nr. 1069 from September 29, 2004;

Government Decision on the approval of the Common Program of the European Commission and European Council for the supporting of reforms in the Republic of Moldova for the period 2004-2006.

The following question (205) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

| | |
|--|--|
| 204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B) | |
| a) No | |
| b) No, but programmes are under development | |
| c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below) | |
| d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below) | |
| Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes. | |
| N/A | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes | X |

| | |
|--|---|
| 206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B) | |
| a) No | |
| b) Yes (please provide details below) | X |
| Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms. | |
| <p>The Republic of Moldova assumes all obligations regarding the collaboration at all levels in the execution of the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.</p> <p>We are paying a particular attention to the international and regional collaboration, particularly with neighbour countries.</p> <p>The most recently accords are the following:</p> <p>Government Decision nr. 355 from April 22, 2005 for the approval of the Action Plan "Republic of Moldova – European Union";</p> <p>President Decree nr. 1105-III from February 06, 2003 for the initiation of negotiations with the Republic of Moldova, the Republic of Poland and the Ukraine on the biological and landscape diversity conservation and rational use of natural resources in the Dniester River Catchment;</p> <p>Government Decision nr. 1161 from September 29, 2003 on the approval of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Moldova and the Government of Romania on the cooperation in the field of the fish resources protection and the fishing settlement in the Prut River and the Costesti-Stinca reservoir, signed in Costesti-Stinca on August 01, 2003;</p> <p>Government Decision on the approval of the Conception on the transboundary cooperation of the Re-</p> | |

public of Moldova for the period 2004-2006 nr. 1069 from September 29, 2004;

Government Decision on the approval of the Common Program of the European Commission and European Council for the supporting of reforms in the Republic of Moldova for the period 2004-2006.

Box LXIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The Republic of Moldova assumes all obligations regarding the collaboration at all levels in the execution of the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

At the same time, the Republic of Moldova active participates in the process of the international cooperation, joining and signing the following international convention:

Convention for Protection of European Wild Life and Natural Habitats – entered in force since 2001;

Convention on International Trade with Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) – entered in force since 2001;

Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals – entered in force since 2000;

Convention on the Wetlands of International Importance, particularly as a habitats for aquatic birds – entered in force since 1999;

Convention on European Landscape – entered in force since 2002.

Though, some Convention provisions are very difficult to implement at the moment, because of the fact that the Republic of Moldova is in period of transition to the market economy.

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXX.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

This Report format, in which commentaries are attached individual questions seems to be more appropriate than the one applied for the Second National Report. However, it must still be considered whether the range of certain questions and responses do not overlap thus increasing the volume of the document. Some doubts are also raised by certain responses in the "boxes", which contain similar topics as questions preceding them.
