



AEWA REPORT

OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLODVA

AGREEMENT ON THE CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN-
EURASIAN MIGRATORY WATERBIRDS (The Hague, 1995)

Implementation during the period ...1.01.2006..... -1.01.2008

Contracting Party: Republic of Moldova

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Table of Contents

1. Overview of Action Plan implementation	5
2. Species conservation	6
Legal measures	6
Single Species Action Plans	8
Emergency measures	9
Re-establishments	9
Introductions	9
3. Habitat conservation	10
Habitat inventories	10
Conservation of areas	14
Rehabilitation and restoration	12
4. Management of human activities	12
Hunting	12
Eco-tourism	13
Other human activities	13
5. Research and monitoring	15
Status of research and monitoring programmes for species	15
6. Education and information	15
Training and development programmes	15
Raising public awareness	16
7. Final comments	17
8. Progress to implement Resolutions and Recommendations of the Meeting of the Parties	18
List of abbreviations and acronyms used in the report	19
References	20
Appendices	21
Appendix 1: Status of Single Species Action Plans	21
Appendix 2: List of sites of international importance	22
Appendix 3: Status of management plans for sites of international importance	22
Appendix 4: List of research and monitoring programmes and projects	22
Appendix 5: List of national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation	23

Appendix 6:	List of relevant World Wide Web addresses for national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation	23
Appendix 7:	List of relevant migratory waterbird and habitat conservation projects initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years	24

1. Overview of Action Plan implementation

Summary of progress to date

This report for the fourth Meeting of the Parties (MoP) covers the implementation period since 1 January 2006 till 1 January 2008. It provides information about Moldova initiatives and best practice in relation to the conservation of migratory waterbirds and their wetland habitats, in the context of the AEWA Action Plan.

The report is based on information drawn from a wide range of organizations including: governmental agencies and scientific organizations.

The main directions of the work during last two years were associated with identification of legal and conservation status of the AEWA species in Moldova, elaboration and implementation of monitoring, conservation and research programmes and projects in biodiversity conservation focused partially or entirely on migratory waterbirds.

1.2 Outline of planned actions for national implementation over the next three years

- Elaboration (in 2008) and implementation of the Programme on National Ecological Network Development (according the Law on Ecological Network)
- Development and endorsement of the species action plans;
- Elaboration and Preparation of 3th edition of the Red Data Book of Republic of Moldova in 2011 (according the Law on Red Book of the Republic of Moldova)
- Extension of existing and creation of new protected areas,
- Monitoring of the birds, especially waterbirds;

1.3 Outline of priorities for international co-operation over the next three years

The Republic of Moldova adhered to the AEWA Agreement and other international agreements regarding the nature protection. It is important to develop and carrying out of bi- and multilateral projects and programmes for waterbird species and habitat conservation

Trans-borders collaborating countries are: Romania, Ukraina.

2. Species conservation

Legal measures

2.1 Has a national policy/strategy or legislation to protect and conserve species covered by the Agreement (Table 1: column A; column B) and their supporting important areas been developed? If so:

a. What are the main features of the policy/legislation?

The Republic of Moldova has a wide range of strategies, policies and actions plans in biodiversity conservation and protection, has comprehensive legislative framework which affords statutory protection to all wild animals, especially birds.

These are used to deliver conservation objectives for species and habitats. Biodiversity conservation is achieved through partnerships between Government, NGOs and public participation.

Republic of Moldova has a comprehensive legal framework that provides for the conservation of species and habitats, especially:

1. Law on Animal Kingdom (1995)
2. Law on Zone and Strips for Rivers and Water Basins Protection (1995)
3. Forest Code (1997)
4. Concept on Hunting Property Development (1997)
5. Law on State Protected Fund of Natural Areas (1998)
6. Regulations for the foundation, register, completion, keeping, export and import of wild flora and fauna collection of plants and animals. Governmental Order (2003)

“Horizontal” laws which refer to various environmental aspects, including fauna species

7. Environmental Protection Law (1993)
8. Natural Resources Law (1997)

In the last two years was elaborated the following laws:

1. Law on Red Book of Moldova no.325 (25.12.2005)
2. Law for the completion and modified the Law on Animal Kingdom no.439 (2006)
3. Law on Ecological Network no.94 din (2007)
4. Law on Vegetal Kingdom no.239 (2007)
5. Regulation for the wetlands (Government Act No.665 from 14.06. 2007)

b. Which organizations are responsible for implementation?

Government is responsible for the implementation of wildlife legislation. Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources is responsible for the implementation of AEWA in close cooperation with State Forest Agency “MOLDSILVA”, and other state responsible organization, Science Academy of Moldova and NGOs.

c. How does it relate to other national initiatives (e.g. national Biodiversity Action Plans)?

As a response to the CBD, Republic of Moldova is implementing Biological Strategy and Action Plan (approved by Parliament Decision no.112 from 2001). The Republic of Moldova is responsible for the conservation of species living on its territory. The list of the species requiring priority protection has been identified according to the requirements of international organization for environmental issues.

Criteria for selecting species requiring priority protection:

- Species included in the *Red Book of the Republic of Moldova*;

- Species having a considerable share of global and European population dislocated on the territory of the Republic of Moldova;
- Species from the Republic of Moldova whose number is diminishing at global and European scale;
- Endemic and relict species and sub-species.

The other National programmes also contributes to the conservation of global biodiversity through appropriate mechanisms.

2.2 What legal measures or practices has your country developed to prohibit or regulate for the following (refer also to section 4 on hunting):

a. Taking of, and trade in birds listed in Column A and B of Table 1 (where utilization or trade contravenes the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.1 (a) and 2.1.2 of the Action Plan)?

Taking of, and trade prohibitions implemented in accordance with *Law on Animal Kingdom no. 439, 2003* and *Procedure on authorizing the export and import of plants and animals of wild flora and fauna, their body parts and derivatives, as well as the import/export or re-export of the flora and fauna species regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) (Degree of the Ministry no. 14, from 2002.*

b. Methods of taking?

The taking of strictly protected species is prohibited by *Law on Animal Kingdom*. Exceptions from this prohibition can be granted in exceptional cases only in accordance with EU Birds Directive requirement. Taking methods of game species is regulated by Hunting Law and Hunting Regulations.

Legal restrictions on the modes of taking are aimed primarily at avoiding indiscriminate and non-selective kills. The use of traps, nets, bird lime, baits, gas, electricity, poisons and other stupefying substances, mechanically-propelled vehicles for immediate pursuit, motor boats, artificial light, bows and crossbows, night-vision devices are prohibited. Hunting with shotgun is only legal hunting method in Moldova. Shooting of flying birds is allowed only.

According the laws:

- Import and export of the animals is permitted only through the act issued by the central authority in charge of managing natural resources and protecting the environment.

- Import/export, re-export and transit of the wild fauna animals, regulated by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), is permitted only through the permit/certificate CITES, issued by the central authority in charge of managing natural resources and protecting environment (the body for CITES management) with the approval of the scientific authorities of CITES of Moldova.”

- The special utilization of objects from the Red Book of Republic Moldova is permitted only for the scientific or selection purposes, including reproduction, spreading, cultivation/growth, acclimatization of each representative apart, for the cultural goals (circus, zoological

exhibitions, aquarium etc.) as well as in case of epizooty, on the basis of the special authorization, issued by MENR.

c. Setting of taking limits and monitoring these limits?

The yearly limits to the number of waterbirds that may be killed is established by recommendations of the Science Academy of Moldova (Institute of Zoology), according to the date of monitoring of the hunting species and is approved by MENR. Each hunter after hunting season should submit information on game bag to the State Forest Agency "Moldsilva".

d. Sustainable hunting of species listed in Categories 2 and 3 (and marked by an asterisk) in Column A only?

Grus grus, Anas platyrhynchos, Anser anser - included in the list of game species. Hunting season: 15 August -31 December. Traditional small scale hunting with short hunting season and small game bag.

e. Exemptions to the provisions set out in paragraphs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3?

Exemptions to the prohibitions laid down in paragraphs 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 are granted through specific authorizations (single use permits) by the State Forest Agency "Moldsilva" (hunting species) and MENR (other birds species). Export authorizing – by Environmental Permit for Export, deliberated by MENR (according to the notification of SAM)

Single Species Action Plans

2.3 Of the species covered by the Agreement (species listed in Table 1: column A), which spend part or all of their life history in your country, which have formal international (Category 1, species marked with an asterisk) or national (column A) Single Species Action Plans:

a. Proposed?

Not proposed yet.

b. In preparation?

No action plans in preparation stage for moment.

c. Being implemented?

Please append a list of species and their action plan status. (For international plans indicate which other countries are involved in plan development/implementation.)

Emergency measures

2.4 Describe any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action that your country has undertaken to develop and implement emergency measures to conserve species in response to unfavourable or

endangering conditions occurring in the Agreement area.

Such co-operative actions have not been developed yet.

Re-establishments

2.5 Has a policy on species re-establishments been developed in your country? If yes, please outline the main features of the policy and give details of any re-establishment programmes for species covered by the Agreement.

No

Introductions

2.6 Has your country developed and implemented legal measures to prohibit the introduction of nonnative species? Please provide details, particularly describing measures to control the release or introduction of non-native species (please indicate which species and their status).

According to the *Law on Animal Kingdom* introductions of the animals is permitted only through the act issued by the central authority in charge of managing natural resources and protecting the environment (MENR).

- Transfer of animals in new habitats, the acclimatization of some species, new for the state fauna, as well as crossing of animals are permitted through the decision of central authority in charge of managing natural resources and protecting environment (MENR).”

3. Habitat conservation

Habitat inventories

3.1 Has your country developed and published inventories of important habitats for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, please provide details, including any provisions to maintain or update these inventories.

A comprehensive inventory of specially protected and potentially protected territories (including also territories with wetlands) in Moldova recognised by RAMSAR a new wetland territory "Unguri-Holosnita". This is a site of international concern for protection of waterfowls and many rare species of mammals and plants. Unguri-Holosnita Ramsar Site No. 1500 occupy 15553 ha mainly within Soroca district and partly Ocnita district. This includes areas and water bodies between Soroca-Otaci road and state border along the Dniester River, and is situated from the North-West of Calarasovca village till the border of Holosnita village at the South-East. According to the Section 2 of the Law No. 1538-XIII, the areas of wetlands of international concern remain at the owner disposal, their

management being done according to the management plans and Frame Regulations of wetlands of international concern.

3.2 Has your country undertaken a strategic review of sites to develop a national network of important sites or areas for species covered by the Agreement? Please append a list of identified sites of international importance.

In accordance with national legislation the protected areas are classified according following categories: scientific reserves, nature parks, nature reserves, resources reserves, national parks, biosphere reserves, landscape reserves, nature monuments, landscape architecture monuments, wetland zones of international importance and areas with multifunctional management.

Altogether in Moldova there are: 5 scientific reserves, 63 nature reserves, 13 resources reserves, 41 landscape reserves, 130 natural monuments, 20 landscape architecture monuments, 3 wetland zones of international importance and 32 areas with multifunctional management.

The list of natural monuments (rare fauna and flora species) included the following AEWA species is attached (Appendix 1).

Conservation of areas

3.3 Describe the legal frameworks and other measures through which sites (including transfrontier sites) including of international importance gain practical protection. (Please append a list of internationally important protected sites.)

At present time the Ramsar Sheet for designation of 4rd Ramsar Site in Moldova. “Lord’s Forest” site is on the initial stage of preparation. The proposed Ramsar Site is situated in the Middle Prut River Zone.

The progress was made in inventory of 12 Black Sea wetlands situated in Moldova. This Inventory was carried out by Biotica Ecological Society and published in the Directory of Azov-Black Sea Coastal Wetlands. Wetlands International. Directory of Azov-Black Sea Coastal Wetlands. Kyiv: Wetlands Int., 2003. P. 76-93.

3.4 Has your country developed a management planning process for protected sites? If yes, please outline the types of management plans and organisations responsible for development and implementation.

The Nature protection plan (Analele Naturii) for specially protected territories (nature reserves) are developed annually and they are approved by the MENR and coordinated with SFA, according the Rule on nature reserves (approved by Parliament) .

The objective of the Nature protection plan is to coordinate the interests of nature protection, use of natural resources, regional development and other, at the same time ensuring the maintaining of the value of the region.

The objective of the Nature Protection Board is to organize the development process of the nature protection plans and their implementation in the protected areas without their own administration bodies.

Management plans for wetland was developed by the BIOTICA ES, brief public-adopted descriptions of Ramsar Sites and the Convention wise use policy are in websites (

www.biotica-moldova.org, www.rec.md, www.eco-tiras.org) and brochure and CD published as the result of project implementation supported by the Ramsar Small Grant Program;

3.5 How many protected sites have formal management plans (please append a list of sites and their management planning status):

a. Proposed?

b. In preparation?

Nature protection plans for “Unghuri-Holosnita” RAMSAR site and plans for nature reserve “Prutul de Jos” is in preparatory stage.

c. Being implemented?

Nature protection plans for 5th nature reserves approve annually.
Was elaborated the 4th nature protection plans for RAMSAR cities

3.6 What measures does your country have in place to ensure the wise use of wetland habitats and to prevent habitat degradation e.g. pollution control and managing water resources? Please provide examples of best practice initiatives particularly involving cross-sectoral co-operation or public participation.

There is a special decree of the Parliament of Republic of Moldova on a special status of wetlands of international importance. Management and wise use of water resources is regulated by Water Code of Moldova.

The most important measures is that provisions for Ramsar Sites had been included in the national Law on the Fund of Natural Areas protected by the State; the Law and Model Regulations stipulate management planning for Ramsar Sites, based on zoning Eco-TIRAS, Biotica, together with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, organized a roundtable dedicated to WWD, inviting mass media. The current status of wetlands role, conservation and restoration was discussed as well as consequences of destruction of 80% of wetlands during last 50 years. The roundtable discussion was widely reflected by TV and radio."

Within the project "Management Scenario Development for the Unguri – Holosnita New Ramsar Site and Awareness Raising on the Ramsar Convention Wise Use Policy" preliminary studies and conclusion about probable cross-boundary extension of RS 1500.

Rehabilitation and restoration

3.7 Does your country have a policy for the identification, rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands important for species covered by the Agreement? Please provide examples of rehabilitation and restoration projects and initiatives undertaken.

The identification, rehabilitation and restoration of wetlands important for species covered activities are regulated by national legislation: Law on red Book of the Moldova and Regulation for the wetlands and Regulation of the animal kingdom cadastre. Legislation provide

reglementation for protection and prevent decline of the population of following rare species: *Ciconia nigra*, *Haliaeetus albicilla*, *Aquila chrysaetos*, *Circaetus gallicus*, *Pandion haliaetus*, *Chlidonias niger*, *Gallinago media*, *Aquila clanga*, *Aquila pomarina*, *Crex crex*.

4. Management of human activities

Hunting

4.1 Outline the main features of legislation or legal measures in your country to control hunting of the species covered by the Agreement (e.g. use of lead shot and poisoned baits, and to eliminate illegal taking).

All wild birds in republic of Moldova are protected by state. Annual Government approve the modification of the hunting period for all species, with is established by Law on animal kingdom.

Article 33 of law: Hunting periods for birds species:

Gooses, ducks other wetlands birds: from 15 August till 31 December
(only on Saturday and Sunday)

Here is ban to use lead ammunition for waterbirds hunting in nature reserves and other protected nature areas, introduced by specific nature area individual use and management rules adopted by Cabinet of Ministers after negotiations with local municipalities and stakeholder groups.

4.2 Does your country monitor hunting levels? If so, how is this information collated and reported?

Regulation of the animal kingdom cadastr provide the evidence of the species. Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources accept report information on the number of water birds presented annually for hunting period by Science Academy of Moldova and State Forest Agency.

4.3 Describe action undertaken by hunting clubs and organisations to manage hunting activity e.g. cooperative action, issuing of licences and proficiency testing of individual members

Hunters' examination procedure is establish in the Annex nr.1 of the Law on animal kingdom. State Forest Agency and Society of hunteris and ficheris, *issuing of authorisations for hunting and permits for hunting activity (member of hunting society)*

Training course teaching hunters about shotguns, cartridges, shooting safety the law, behaviour in the field, quarry identification, different types of shotgun shooting and the role for gun dogs.

Eco-tourism

4.4 What is the status of eco-tourism programmers or initiatives in your country? Please provide examples of projects with an indication of the significant outcomes.

Articles about eco-tourism programmers are including in the Strategy of Durable Development of the Tourism in the Republic of Moldova for period 2003-2015. (Degree of Government Nr. 1065 din 02.09.2003)

4.5 What social and economic benefits accrue to the local communities from the conservation of important waterbird sites?

The infrastructure for Eco- tourism in Moldova unfortunately, is not developed. The use of these infrastructure for tourist purposes will require the solution of such issues as protection of territories, destined to eco-tourism, from the expansion of economic activities and the impact of unorganized tourism.

Other human activities

4.6 Does your country carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of activities potentially affecting protected sites or areas important for species covered by the Agreement? If yes, briefly describe the main features of your EIA policy and procedures.

Environmental impact assessment is carried out in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the *Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assessment*' (1997).

In the accordance with Law on nature territories and ecosystems are intended activity or planning document.

4.7 Please describe the main features of your planning policy and provide examples of practical implementation (e.g. activities to minimising disturbance of species populations or limit the impact of species populations on crops or fisheries). Please summarize any land-use conflicts especially emphasising successful solutions to problems encountered in promoting the wise-use of waterbirds and their habitats.

Environmental impact assessment is carried out in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the *Law on Ecological Expertise and Environmental Impact Assessment*' (1997). The Law incorporates legal provisions and general requirement that any human activity such as constructing of new large objects, roads, plants, factories, adoption of new legislation which potentially has a negative impact on the environment prior to their realization should pass the Ecological Expertise. .

The Law on State Protected Nature Aries protected natural areas against such economical activities by negatively ecological affect for functions of areas and for integrity of the protected nature territory.

5. Research and monitoring

Status of research and monitoring programmes for species

5.1 How are priorities for research identified in your country? Please briefly describe your country's research programmes, including any bilateral or multilateral co-operative action, for wetland

habitats and for species covered by the Agreement (e.g. studies into species population, ecology and migratory patterns). Please append a list of research activities initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years.

The Sciences Academy of Moldova provides the scientific researches according to its Action Plans. These Action Plans are coordinated with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Moldova. The priorities for research are identified according to the National Programs and National Strategies provisions.

The researches on nature conservation are identified according to the National Strategy on Biodiversity Conservation.

5.2 What monitoring activities does your country undertake, including any bilateral or multilateral cooperative action, of wetland areas and species covered by the Agreement (e.g. national monitoring schemes, International Waterfowl Census)? Please append a list of monitoring activities or programmes initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years

The monitoring system on migratory species is not developed.

It is necessary to offer truthful and accessible information regarding the current status of biodiversity with the view to sustainable use of natural resources. Thus, the data collected by different institutions should be compatible and have unique interpretation. It is of use to create a complex system of monitoring, to select indicators etc.

A biodiversity information department should be created within the frame of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, which would coordinate research, monitoring and information storage.

6. Education and information

Training and development programmes

6.1 Describe the status of training and development programmes which support waterbird conservation and implement the AEWA Action Plan.

The existing system of personnel training seeks to provide various institutions and organizations with specialists in the field of biological diversity conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.

Under the auspices of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, National Ecological Institute and Biodiversity Office periodically were organized the trainings, round tables, seminars, conferences at the local, national and regional levels for large public.

On 16-17 November 2005 in Chisinau, Biodiversity Issue Group of European ECO-Forum, having BIOTICA ES as a host organization and UNEP organized a workshop in the frame of the "Identification of High Nature Value (HNV) farmland: support to non-EU accession countries" *project Supported by Norway Government.*

6.2 What bilateral or multilateral co-operative action is your country undertaking to develop training programmes and share examples of good practice?

In the field of AEWA Action Plan no multilateral activities were undertaken.

Raising public awareness

6.3 Describe activities to raise public awareness of the objectives of the AEWA Action Plan. Please outline any particular successes generating public interest in, and securing support for, waterbird and wetland conservation (e.g. campaigns, information notes or other initiatives)?

International Day for Wetlands is celebrated annually!

A number of state institutions and non-governmental organizations are actively involved in informative materials, conducting seminars and educational campaigns to raise the public awareness regarding the biological diversity conservation.

The most important state organizations in the field of education are as following: the Institute of Botany Garden of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova, the Zoological Garden from Chisinau, the National Museum of Ethnography and Natural History, Moldova State University, the Scientific Reserves “Codru”, “Lower Prut”, “King Forest”.

There are no educational state programmes concerning the ecological education and nature protection for schools. There is no strategy on ecological education of the society for the time being. This issue is becoming more and more important, in particular due to land reforms conducted in the republic when individuals receive land plots into ownership. Most of them have already begun using natural resources without processing adequate knowledge of the methods of sustainable use of agricultural land or wetland and the importance of biodiversity conservation.

The TV programme “Ave Natura”, the radio broadcast “Ecoterra” etc., play an important role in public awareness.

At present, the main periodicals “Natura” (published since 1989) and magazine “Mediul ambiant” cover issues on nature protection and biological diversity conservation.

The Ministry of Ecology and natural Resources support publishing the monographers: “Animal Kingdom (Lumea animală), series 1,2,3,4, Stiinta, Chisinau, 2005-2007”.

7. Final comments

7.1 General comments on the implementation of the AEWA Action Plan

7.2 Observations concerning the functions and services of the various AEWA bodies

a. The Agreement Secretariat

The secretariat’s active development of the Agreement over the first years since its entry into force has been impressive. It will be important to maintain a high awareness of AEWA activities not only within government agencies but also much more widely within the region. The further development and renewal of the Agreement’s web-site will facilitate the exchange of information and good practice within AEWA and at the same time developing greater awareness of activities being undertaken under the aegis of the Agreement.

b. International organisations

It is important in the implementation of AEWA to develop close linkages and synergies with aspects of other biodiversity conservation Conventions, particularly, but not restricted to, the

Ramsar Convention, the CBD, the CMS, Bern Convention, CITES and the Directives of the European Union.

c. AEWA NGO partners

7.3 How might the Action Plan be further developed as a practical aid for national and international conservation of migratory waterbirds?

A number of species based international meetings, trainings and workshops on the topics relevant to practical implementation of AEWA Action Plan may be organized on a regional level as a tool promoting regional waterbird conservation and building of international network of bird specialists.

There is generally scope for much closer co-operation between the treaties indicated. Thus, the Ornis Committee of the Birds Directive has developed action plans for a number of quarry species of waterbirds with unfavourable conservation status in the EU. Although these have yet to be implemented, there is significant potential for collaboration in their development for the whole of the relevant biogeographical populations.

8. Progress to implement Resolutions and Recommendations of the Meeting of the Parties

Please summarize progress to implement decisions of previous Meetings of the Parties.

List of abbreviations and acronyms used in the report

MENR - Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
SAM - Science Academy of Moldova
IZ - Institute of Zoology
SFA - State Forest Agency “Moldsilva”

References

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20. National Report on forest fund status in the Republic of Moldova, Chisinau, 1997.
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26. Team of authors, Rare and endangered birds in Moldova, Chisinau, 1989.
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28. The Red Book of the Republic of Moldova (second edition, 2001)

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Status of Single Species Action Plans

The national list of natural monuments (rare fauna and flora species) included the following AEWA species (according to Red Book of the Republic of Moldova and Law on State Protected Fund of Natural Areas (1998):

<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	Purple Heron
<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	Squacco Heron
<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	Great Bittern
<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	Black Stork
<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	White Stork
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Mute Swan
<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan
<i>Crex crex</i>	Corncrake
<i>Grus grus</i>	Common Crane
<i>Larus minutus</i>	Little Gull
<i>Mergus merganser</i>	Goosander
<i>Oxyura leucocephala</i>	White-headed Duck
<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	Great White Pelican
<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	Dalmatian Pelican
<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	Glossy Ibis
<i>Platalea leucorodia</i>	Eurasian Spoonbill
<i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i>	Pygmy Cormorant
<i>Sterna albifrons</i>	Little Tern
<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	Little Grebe
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Ruddy Shelduck
<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	Common Shelduck

Appendix 2: List of sites of international importance

1	Laces “Prutul de Jos” (site no.1029 in Ramsar List)	19 152,5 ha
2	Nistrul de Jos (site no.1316 in Ramsar List)	60 000 ha
3	Unguri-Holoșnița (site no.1500 in Ramsar List)	15 553 ha

Appendix 3: Status of management plans for sites of international importance

Appendix 4: List of research and monitoring programmes and projects

Appendix 5: List of national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

1. Institute of Zoology of Science Academy of Moldova
2. National Institute of Ecology and Geography of Science Academy of Moldova
3. NGO Association of Zoologists from Moldova
4. NGO “BIOTICA”

Appendix 6: List of relevant World Wide Web addresses for national institutions involved in migratory waterbird conservation

Web address of the Biodiversity Office of the MENR Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Moldova:

<http://bsapm.moldnet.md/>

Web address of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Moldova:

<http://www.mediu.gov.md/>

Web address of the Ecological Society “BIOTICA”:

<http://www.biotica-moldova.org>

Appendix 7: List of relevant migratory waterbird and habitat conservation projects initiated, ongoing or completed in the last three years

1. PROJECT : “Management Scenario Development for the Unguri – Holosnita New Ramsar Site and Awareness Rising on the Ramsar Convention Wise Use Policy”

The project is supported by the Ramsar Convention and is implemented by BIOTICA ES in cooperation with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources .

The main objectives of the project are:

- To assess biodiversity and heritage values of the site, propose zoning and measures for conservation, restoration and sustainable use.
- To explain for local stakeholders benefits from knowledge on heritages, conservation and ecological tourism and reveal their opinion on institutional perspectives for the Site.
- To raise awareness of public and officials at national level, about wetland values, sustainable use, protection and management.

2. On 16-17 November 2005 in Chisinau, Biodiversity Issue Group of European ECO-

Forum, having BIOTICA ES as a host organization and UNEP organized a workshop in the frame of the "Identification of High Nature Value (HNV) farmland: support to non-EU accession countries" *project supported by Norway Government*.

Initiated Projects:

1. Project 4016: Improving coverage and management effectiveness of the Protected Area System in Moldova/ *project Supported by GEF*

2. Project: 2010 Biodiversity Targets National Assessment in Republic of Moldova / *project Supported by GEF*