

The role of civil society in promoting the implementation of the Association Agreement signed between EU and Moldova

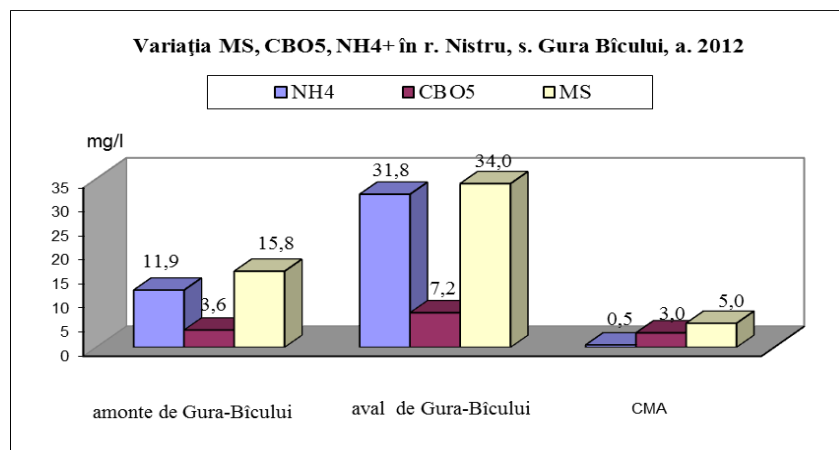


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Sources of environmental pollution

- Untreated sewage waters coming from non-operational waste water treatment plants.
- Waste as a source of pollution for waters and soils.
- Massive deforestation of the country causing intensification of climate change and high soil erosion
- Air is polluted by agro-industrial letter and also will
Poluarea aerului atmosferic cu poluanți produși în sectorul agro-industrial, termoenergetic, transport.

Heavy pollution of surface waters





Environmental and climate change - 25 EU Directives

Parties develop and strengthen cooperation in the issues related to environment, contributing thus to sustainable development and greening of economy on a long-term basis. It is envisaged that environmental protection will bring benefits to the citizens of EU and Moldova, including by improving public health, by conserving natural resources, by increasing economic efficiency, by integrating environmental concerns in other sectors of public policy, as well as by using cleaner modern technologies, which would contribute to a more sustainable production. Cooperation will be based in mutual benefits as well as interdependence in the field of environment and basing on multilateral agreements in this field.



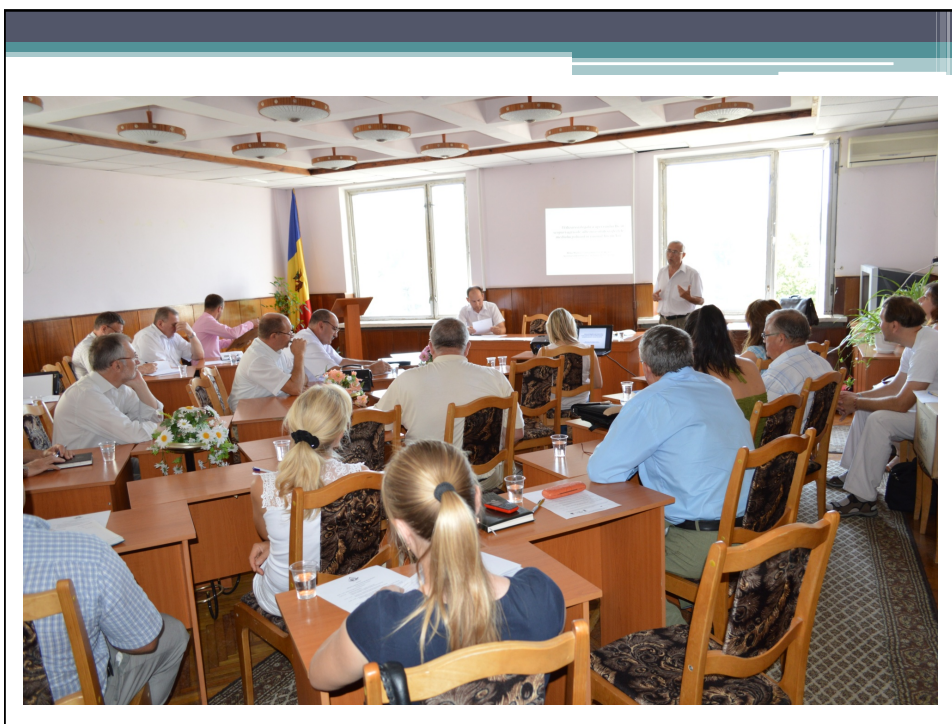


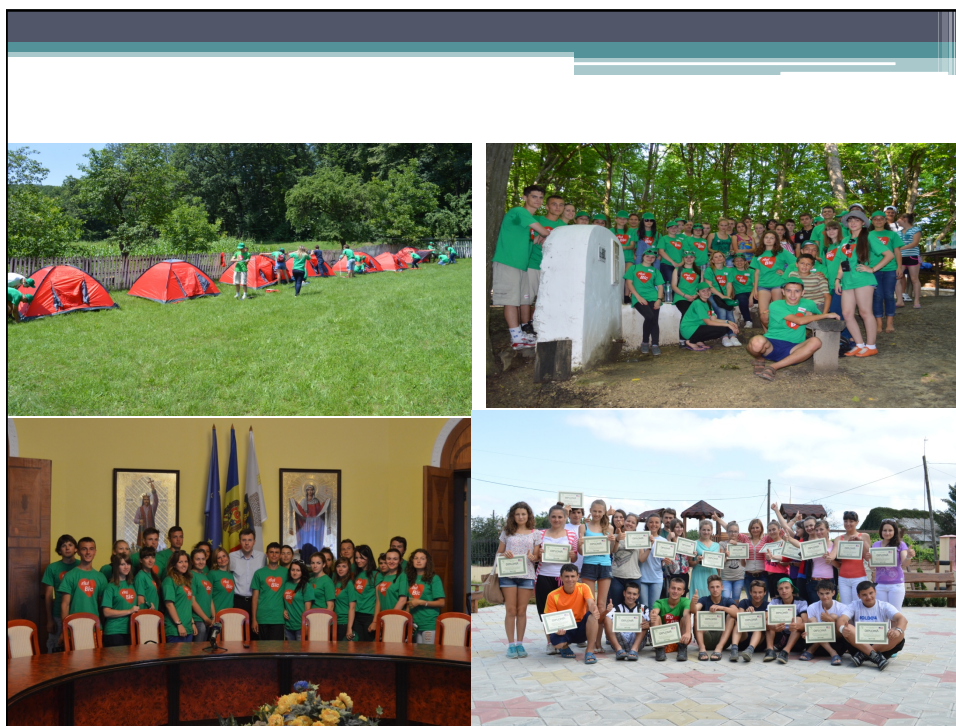
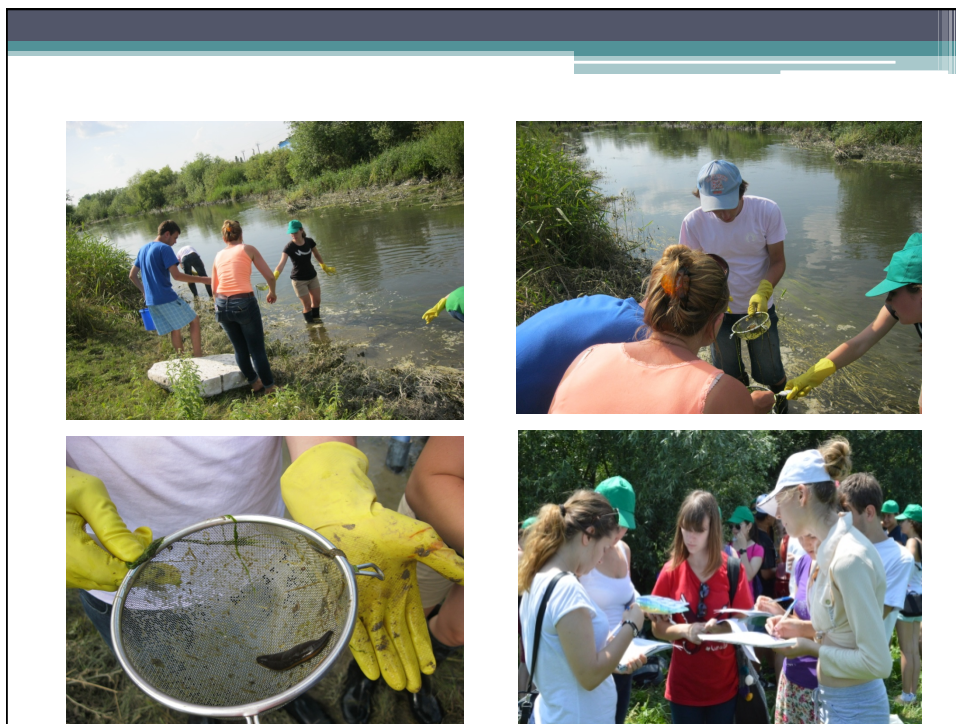
Priorities for Moldova included in the Association Agreement

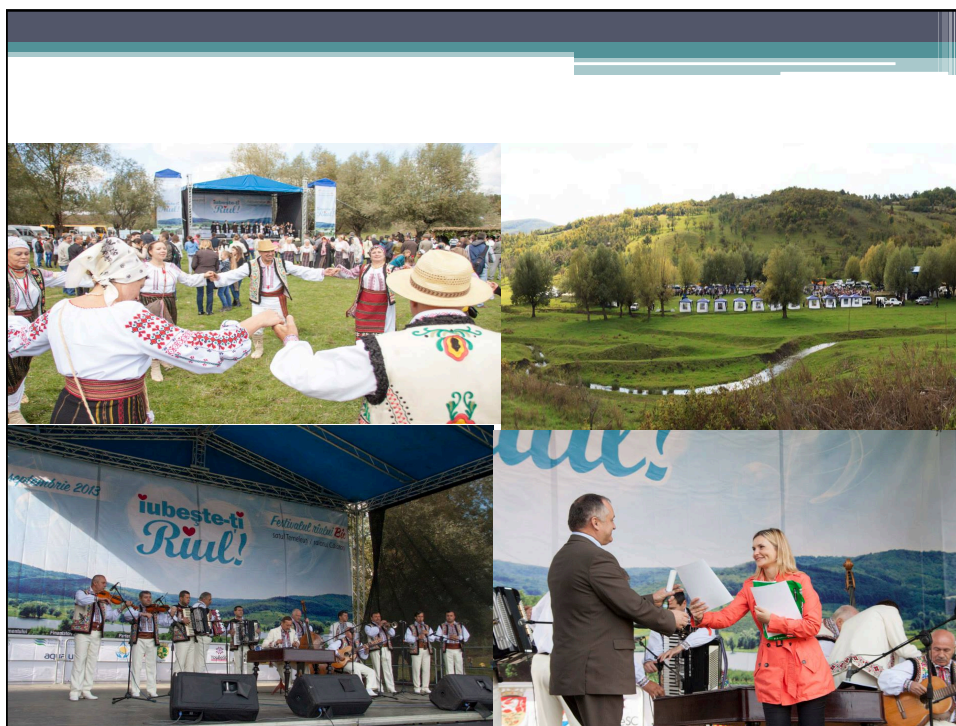
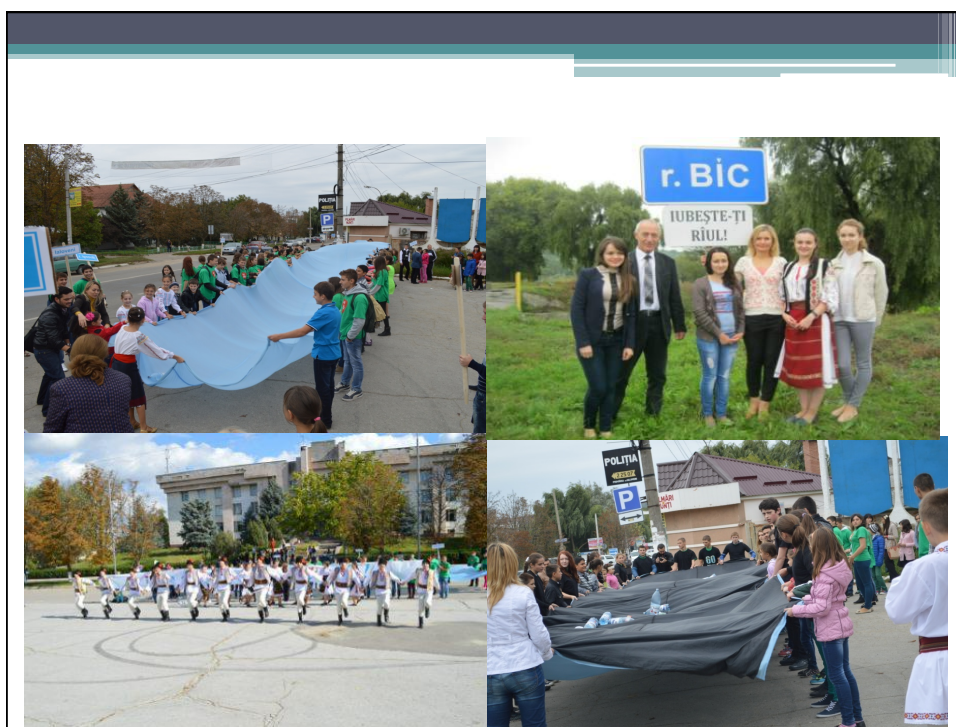
- Adjusting legal framework in the field of environment to the provisions of EU legislation
- Reorganising institutional framework in the field of environment
- Strengthening institutional capacities to fulfill the new legislation by training the personnel, purchasing equipment etc.)

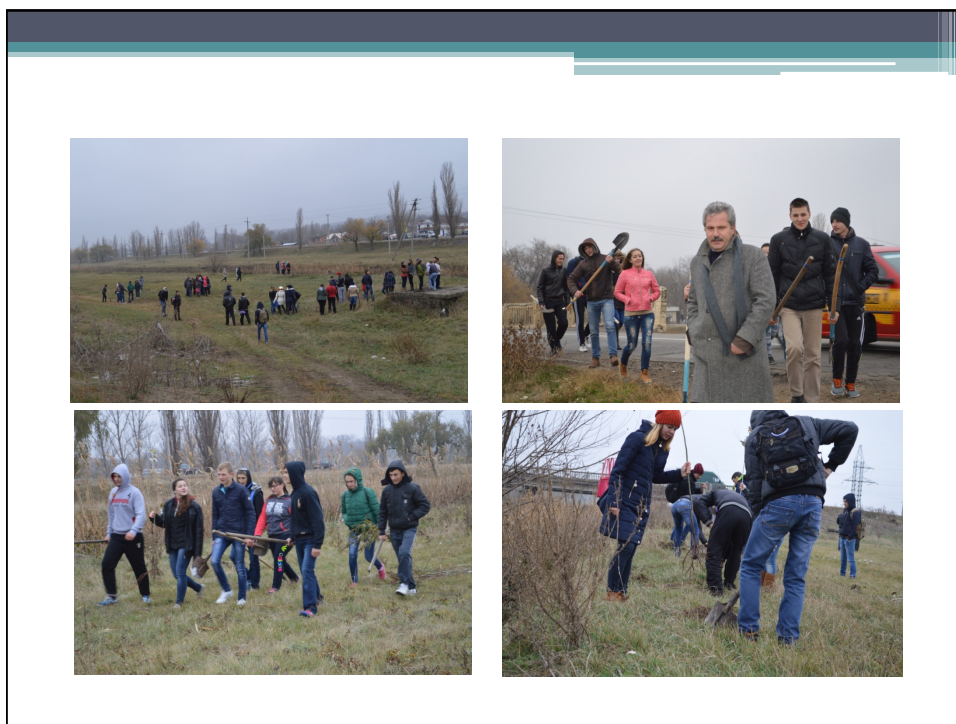
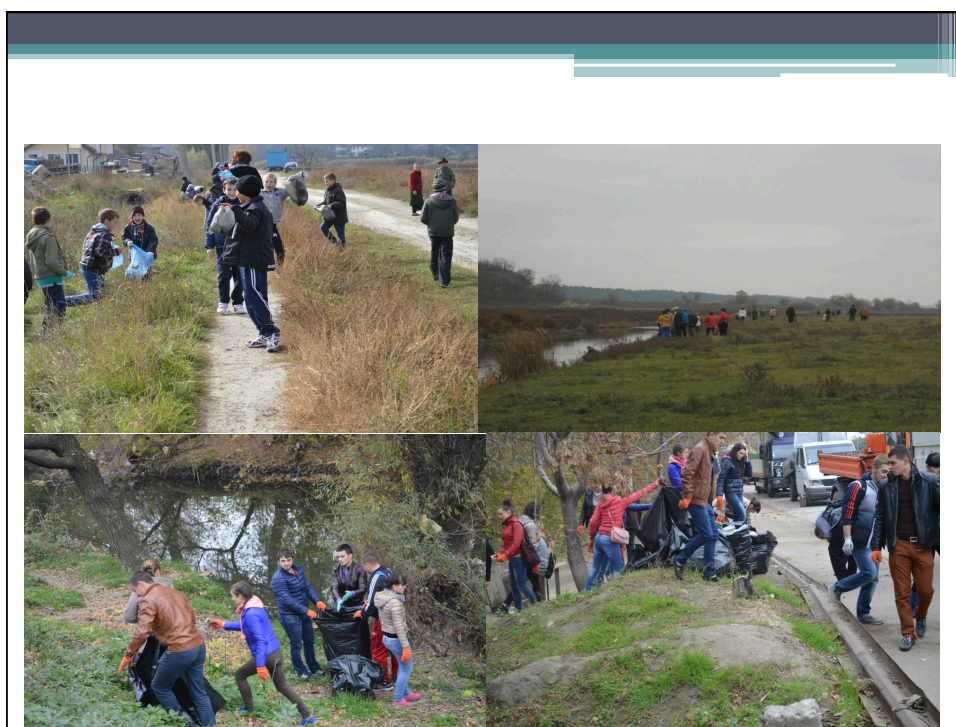
How civil society helps to promote the implementation of the Association Agreement

- Projects to monitor the implementation of AA and issue alternative reports for the Government
- Organise public actions to improve the environment (cleaning and planting campaigns)
- Organise info-days to inform the population the real environmental situation in the country and necessity to have real tariffs on water supply and sanitation and waste elimination
- Organise voluntary groups of students to monitor the sources of pollution of environment
- Set up Councils at the local level to oversee the environmental state of waters









Regranting project MD-GE-UA on solid municipal waste management improvement



Conclusions

- EU regranting scheme of EaP CSF gives a possibility to interact with other EaP countries and share ideas on best practices in getting closer to EU standards and values
- Though small funds of this programme do not allow partners to visit each other, which could be achieved through co-financing
- Cooperation with EU partners gives the possibility to transfer experience on EU integration which is very valuable for EaP countries
- Propaganda in EaP countries does not allow the population to know the reality about the implementation of European reforms

Conclusions (II)

- Undeveloped civil society sector in the regions of EaP countries does not allow for a successful dissemination of best practices related to EU reforms (NGOs outside the capital of EaP countries)
- Donors should encourage projects which fight propaganda and strengthen civil society in the regions of EaP countries
- NGOs with proven integrity should be eligible for EU funding
- More financing should be offered to NGOs in the field of environment and climate change