

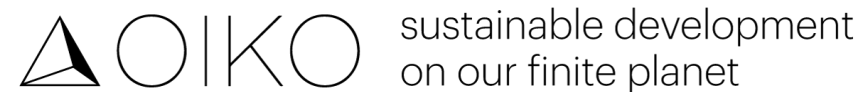
Advancing sustainable resource management through community engagement in Eastern Partnership Countries

Advancing community based NRM in Moldova: Strengthening silvo-pastoral and forest management systems

Regional Workshop – Valencia June 2026

GALUPA Alexandru

Engineer, Forest Research and Management Institute, Republic of Moldova



Contents



- Natural resources (forestry and pastoral) in the republic of moldova



- The legal framework for the sustainable management of communal natural resources (forestry and pastoral)



- The institutional framework for the sustainable management of communal forests and grasslands



- Forest and silvopastoral management plans: fundamental instruments for the sustainable management of communal forests and grasslands



- Supporting local communities in the sustainable management of communal forests and grasslands



- Ecosystem services in forest management planning



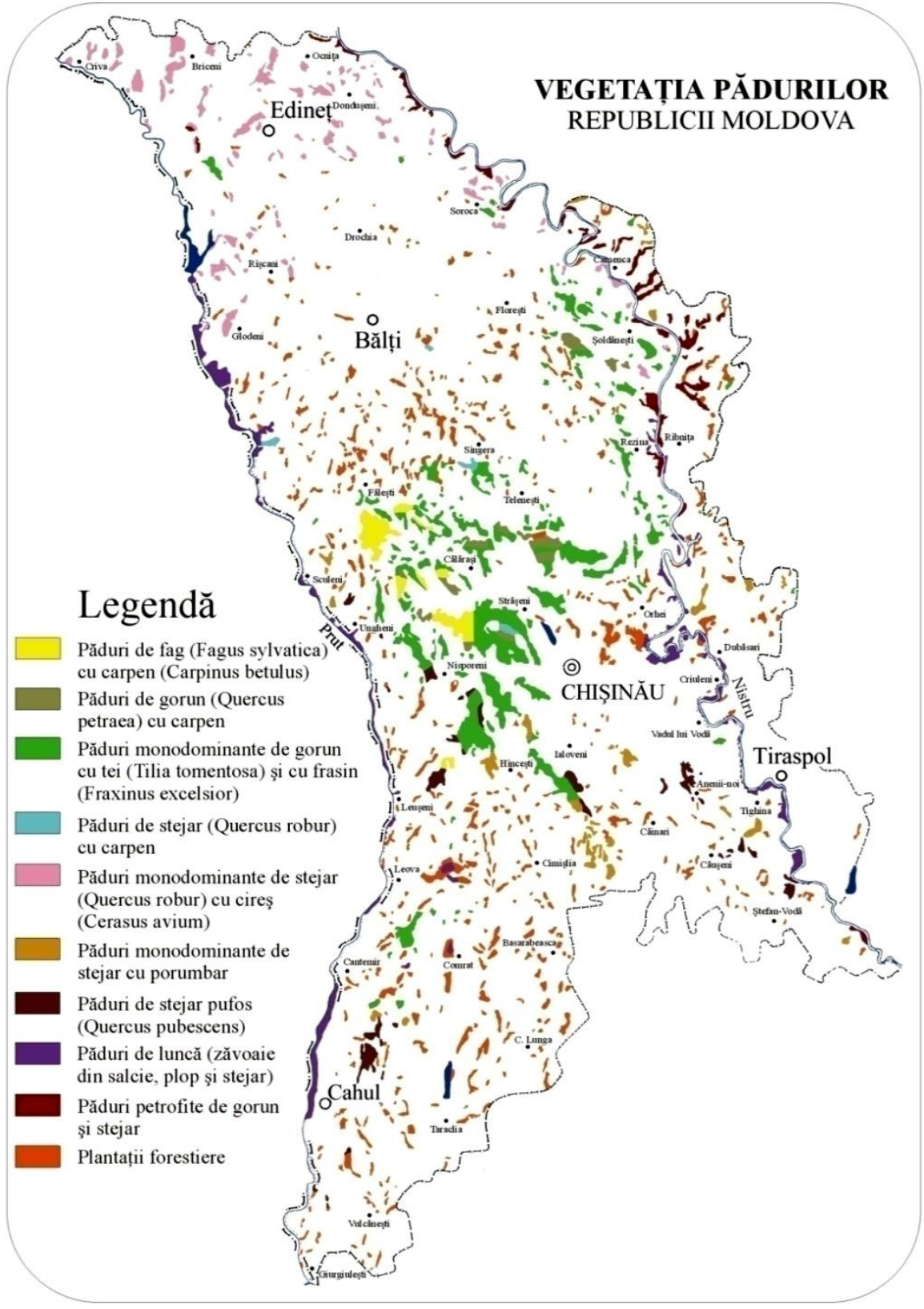
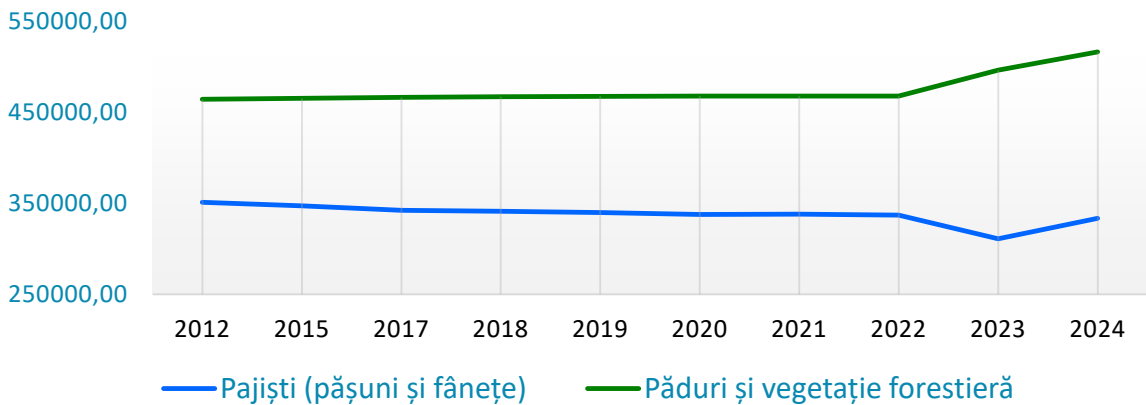
1 · NATURAL RESOURCES (FORESTRY AND PASTORAL) IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The Surface Area of Natural Resources (Forestry and Pastoral) in the Republic of Moldova (2012–2024)

Year	Grasslands (Pastures and Hayfields)		Forest Plantations				Total natural resources (forestry and pastoral)	
	Total area, ha	Share, %	Forest Lands, ha	Woody Vegetation, ha	Total area, ha	Share, %	ha	%
2012	350930,41	10,37	412241,51	51945,65	464187,16	13,71	815117,57	24,08
2015	347153,67	10,26	414098,55	51154,09	465252,64	13,75	812406,31	24,00
2017	342271,41	10,11	414752,04	51589,50	466341,54	13,78	808612,95	23,89
2018	341103,13	10,08	416316,15	50843,25	467159,40	13,80	808262,53	23,88
2019	339917,78	10,04	416644,79	50898,62	467543,41	13,81	807461,19	23,86
2020	337645,60	9,98	417045,13	50777,41	467822,54	13,82	805468,14	23,80
2021	338044,73	9,99	417113,20	50716,18	467829,33	13,82	805874,06	23,81
2022	336896,95	9,95	417169,00	50699,20	467867,80	13,82	804764,75	23,78
2023	310879,30	9,18	420618,94	75541,46	496160,40	14,66	807039,70	23,84
2024	333397,09	9,85	439723,60	76380,01	516103,61	15,25	849500,70	25,10

Source: Cadastrul funciar 2012-2024

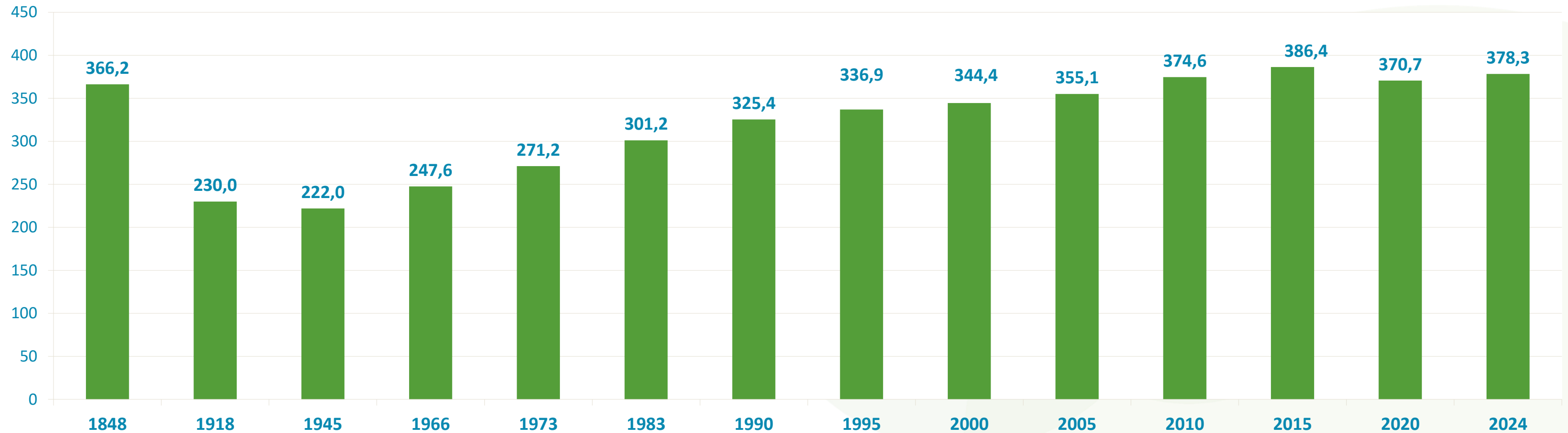
The Evolution of Grasslands and Forest Surface Area in the Republic of Moldova





1 · NATURAL RESOURCES (FORESTRY AND PASTORAL) IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The Evolution of Forest-Covered Lands in the Republic of Moldova

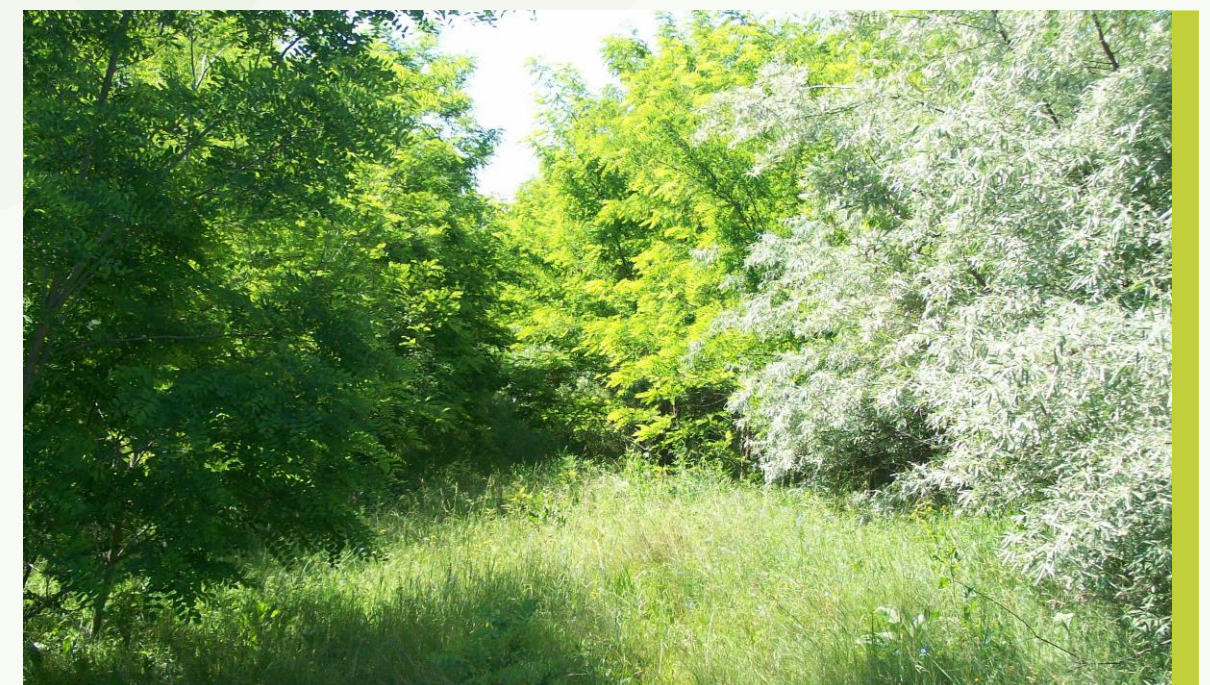




1 · NATURAL RESOURCES (FORESTRY AND PASTORAL) IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Communal forests – general characteristics

- The majority of communal forests were planted over the last 50 years on degraded land, with the exception of certain municipalities in the central region where natural forests from the former **“răzăsești”** forests still remain, which, according to historical data, accounted for approximately 30,000 hectares in 1945.
- According to current legislation, forest landholders (regardless of the type of ownership) are obliged to comply with the forest regime (a system of technical, economic, legal, and silvicultural regulations governing forest management, use, regeneration, guarding, and protection).
- Current general characteristics of communal forests:
 - small, scattered plots located outside the built-up areas of rural and urban localities;
 - are predominantly composed of black locust;
 - the forest regime is partially applied;
 - only about 30% of communal forests have forest management plans;
 - tending and thinning operations are applied unsystematically;
 - are affected by illegal grazing, illicit logging, waste pollution, etc.





1 · NATURAL RESOURCES (FORESTRY AND PASTORAL) IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Grasslands – general characteristics

- The grasslands are profoundly functionally imbalanced due to the massive predominance of pastures. Out of the total grassland area, over 99% is used exclusively for grazing, while natural Hayfields have been reduced to a critical level of approximately 2,000 hectares.
- Prolonged irrational use (overgrazing, abandonment) and the lack of stable pastoral management have degraded the floristic composition and reduced productivity. Consequently, grasslands suffer from low productivity, diminished biodiversity, and high vulnerability to climate change.
- Grasslands frequently face soil salinization, erosion, and landslides. Meadow grasslands have been historically affected by aggressive drainage and dyking works.
- Being located in a temperate-continental climate zone marked by aridization, grassland vegetation has a strong seasonal character, entering dormancy in mid-summer due to the severe soil moisture deficit.
- Even under these conditions, the grasslands still preserve a rich biodiversity of international importance, which must be maintained and protected.

The greatest difficulty in creating and improving grasslands is the lack of a seed base for forage grass species.



Grassland degraded by erosion



Grassland overgrown with shrubs



European protected steppe habitat with species included in the Bern Convention and the Habitats Directive



Colchicum arenarium



Falco cherrug



Pontechium maculatum



2 · THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL NATURAL RESOURCES (FORESTRY AND PASTORAL)

List of the most important legislative acts in the field

1	Law No. 1515/1993 on Environmental Protection	Legea privind protecția mediului înconjurător, nr. 1515 din 16.06.1993
2	The Forestry Code, No. 69 of 28.03.2024	Codul silvic, nr. 69 din 28.03.2024
3	The Land Code, No. 22 of 15.02.2024	Codul funciar, nr. 22 din 15.02.2024
4	Law on the Plant Kingdom, No. 239-XVI of 08.11.2007	Legea regnului vegetal, nr. 239-XVI din 08.11.2007
5	Law on Animal Husbandry, No. 213 of 21.07.2022	Legea zootehniei, nr. 213 din 21.07.2022
6	Regulation on the Use of Land for Pastures, Hay Meadows, and Mowing (Government Decision No. 235 of 06.05.2026)	Regulamentul cu privire la utilizarea terenurilor pentru pășuni, fânețe și cosit (Hotărârea Guvernului nr. 235 din 06.05.2026)
7	Law on the Fund of State Protected Natural Areas, No. 1538-XIII of 25.02.1998	Legea privind fondul ariilor naturale protejate de stat, nr. 1538-XIII din 25.02.98
8	Law on Riparian Zones and Water Protection Strips for Rivers and Water Basins, No. 440-XIII of 27.04.1995	Legea cu privire la zonele și fâșiile de protecție a apelor râurilor și bazinelor de apă, nr. 440-XIII din 27.04.95.
9	Government Decision No. 55/2023 on the Approval of the National Program for Forest Expansion and Rehabilitation for the 2023–2032 Period and its Implementation Action Plan for the 2023–2027 Period	HG Nr. 55/2023 cu privire la aprobarea Programului național de extindere și reabilitare a pădurilor pentru perioada 2023-2032 și a Planului de acțiuni pentru implementarea acestuia pe perioada 2023-2027



2 · THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL NATURAL RESOURCES (FORESTRY AND PASTORAL)

Legislative act	Main provisions
Law No. 1515/1993 on Environmental Protection Legea privind protecția mediului înconjurător, nr. 1515 din 16.06.1993	Local public authorities play an essential role in environmental protection at the community level, being responsible not only for control and supervision, but also for organizing public environmental services, waste management, pollution prevention, ensuring the protection and sustainable use of natural resources, and the reconstruction of degraded areas. Citizens have the right to a healthy environment, but also the obligation to comply with environmental legislation, to protect and avoid the pollution of natural resources, and to use them rationally.
The Forestry Code, No. 69 of 28.03.2024 Codul silvic, nr. 69 din 28.03.2024	The Code regulates the sustainable management of the forest fund, the guarding, protection, and regeneration of forests, as well as the use of timber and non-timber resources; it establishes the responsibilities of owners and authorities.
The Land Code, No. 22 of 15.02.2024 Codul funciar nr. 22 din 15.02.2024	The Code regulates the legal regime of the land fund and the land relations established between persons; it sets clear rules regarding land ownership, use, and protection; it defines community forests as public property of local public authorities, strictly prohibiting any change in their land-use destination, except for cases of national or local public utility.
Law on the Plant Kingdom, No. 239-XVI of 08.11.2007 Legea regnului vegetal (nr. 239-XVI din 08.11.2007)	The law establishes the legal framework for the protection, regeneration, sustainable use, and accounting of botanical objects (including spontaneous flora, forest vegetation, and plants outside the forest fund).





2 · THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL NATURAL RESOURCES (FORESTRY AND PASTORAL)

Legislative act	Main provisions
Law on Animal Husbandry, No. 213 of 21.07.2022 Legea zootehniei (nr. 213 din 21.07.2022)	The law regulates the organization, development, and management of the livestock sector and its main objective is to align national standards with European Union requirements. Local public administration authorities draft pastoral management plans and work schedules for the maintenance, improvement, and rational exploitation of public pastures. Animal owners are obliged to use public property pastures only in accordance with their designated purpose
Regulation on the Use of Land for Pastures, Hay Meadows, and Mowing (Government Decision No. 235 of 06.05.2026) Regulamentul cu privire la utilizarea terenurilor pentru pășuni, fânețe și cosit (Hotărârea Guvernului nr. 235 din 6 mai 2026)	It regulates how pastures and hayfields are maintained and managed. Local public administration authorities draft and approve annually the pastoral management plans and work schedules for the maintenance, improvement, and rational exploitation of public pastures and hayfields. Animal owners who use land for pastures and hayfields are obliged to respect the rotation of grazing sectors in accordance with the pastoral management plan and the pasture rotation scheme.





2 · THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL NATURAL RESOURCES (FORESTRY AND PASTORAL)

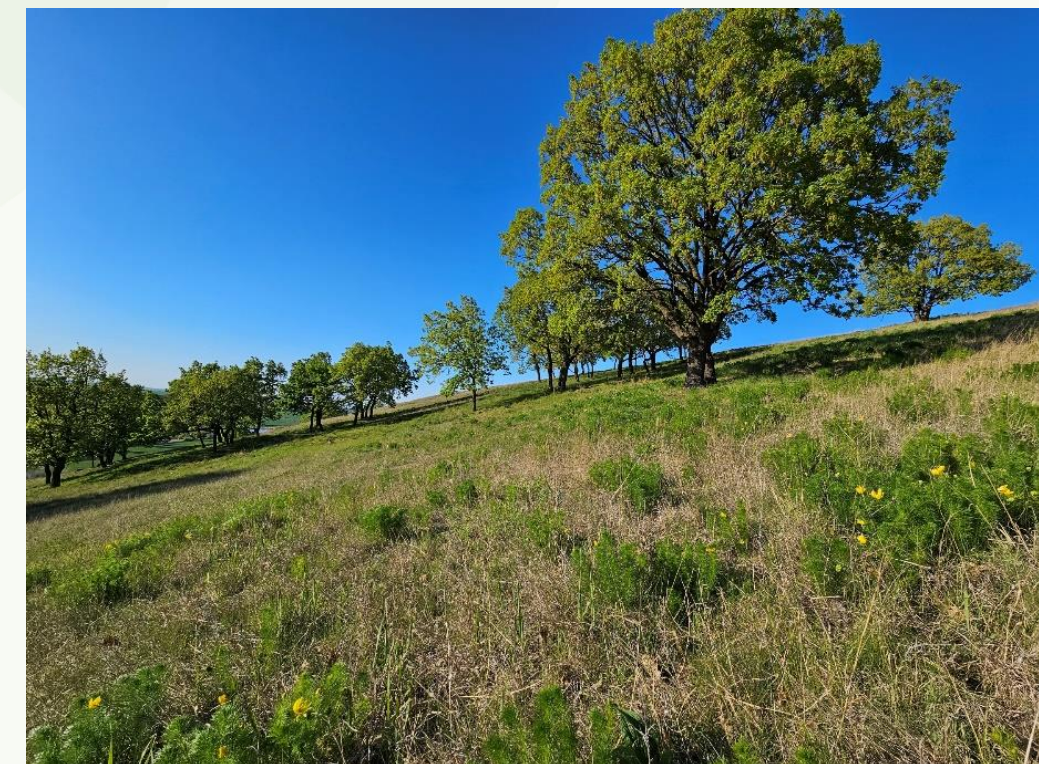
Government Decision No. 55/2023 on the Approval of the National Program for Forest Expansion and Rehabilitation for the 2023–2032 Period and its Implementation Action Plan for the 2023–2027 Period

HG Nr. 55/2023 cu privire la aprobarea Programului național de extindere și reabilitare a pădurilor pentru perioada 2023-2032

Forest expansion and rehabilitation over an area of **145,000 ha**.

Promovarea practicilor silvopastorale prin:

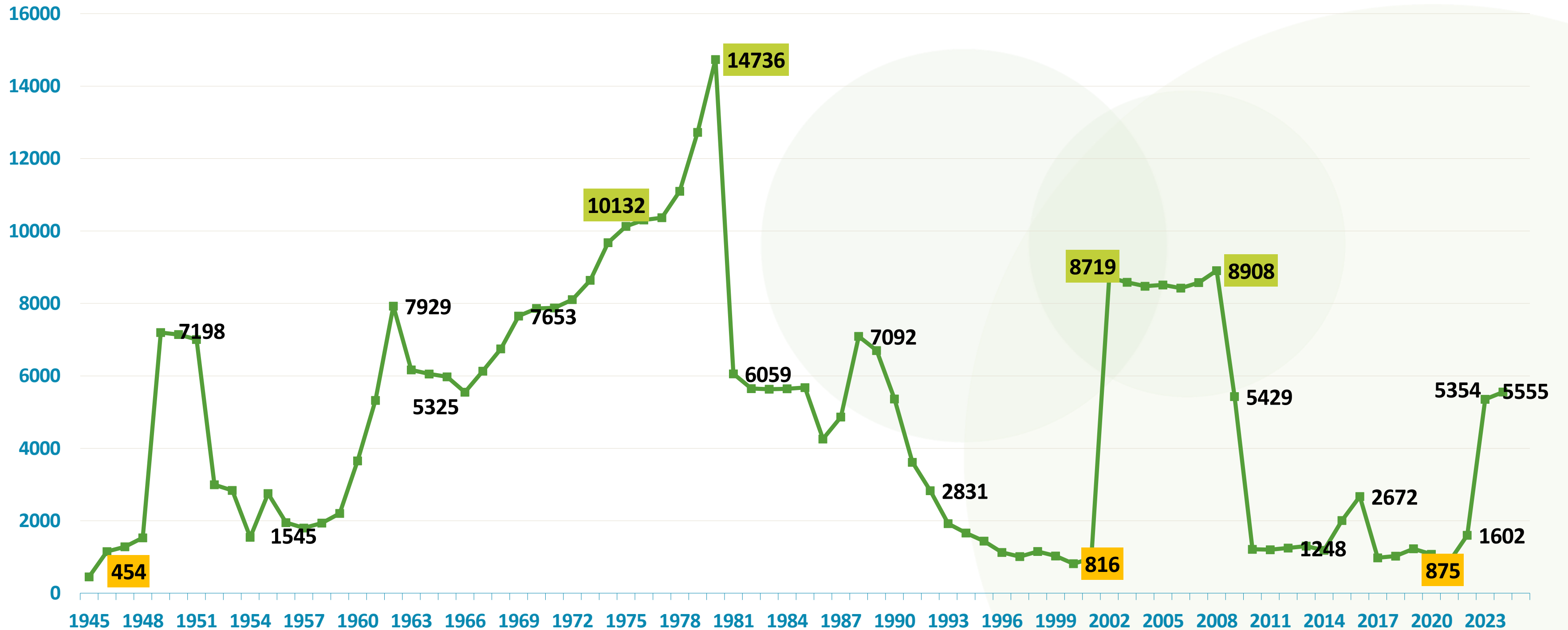
- Development of silvopastoral management plans for an area of **5,000 ha**;
- Improvement of pastures covering an area of **3,000 ha**;
- The creation and restoration of silvopastoral systems on **5,000 ha**.





1 · NATURAL RESOURCES (FORESTRY AND PASTORAL) IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The Evolution of Forest-Covered Lands in the Republic of Moldova





3 · THE INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS

Structure of the institutional framework for the sustainable management of communal grasslands and forests

1 · CENTRAL POLICY AND REGULATORY LEVEL

Ministry of the Environment: develops policies, strategies, and regulations for the sustainable management of all natural resources.

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry: develops policies for the sustainable use of agricultural land and promotes organic farming and good agricultural practices.
Parliament and the Government: enact framework laws and approve national strategies.

2 · LEVEL OF IMPLEMENTATION, CONTROL AND MONITORING

Environmental Agency: issues permits and monitors the quality of environmental factors.

Environmental Protection Inspectorate: monitors compliance with environmental laws and imposes penalties.

3 · LOCAL AND SUPPORT LEVELS

Local Public Authorities: manage natural resources of local interest and collaborate with district agricultural departments.

Local Livestock Farmers' Associations: the primary users of communal pastures; they negotiate grazing contracts with local governments and ensure the sustainable use of pastures.

The Agency for Agricultural Intervention and Payments: provides subsidies to farmers for environmentally friendly practices.

National Environmental Fund: funds environmental projects

4 · TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC SUPPORT

Forest Research and Management Institute: develops forest and silvopastoral management plans for forests and grasslands owned by municipalities.

Forestry enterprises: provide technical assistance to local governments for the protection of communal forests or the legal harvesting of timber and related products.



4 · FOREST AND SILVOPASTORAL MANAGEMENT PLANS: FUNDAMENTAL INSTRUMENTS FOR THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS

The Main Challenges in the Republic of Moldova

For communal forests:

- In the Republic of Moldova, communal forests are highly fragmented (over 90% of the national forest fund is state-owned, with the remainder being communal or private).
- Small municipalities lack the budget to hire their own foresters, which is why actual sustainable management is often carried out through externally funded projects (e.g., by the World Bank, UNDP Moldova, or European environmental programs).

For grasslands:

- The advanced degradation of most grasslands as a result of inadequate management.
- Lack of financial capacity for the development and implementation of pastoral and silvopastoral management plans.
- Weak organization of livestock breeders' associations—grassland users often refuse to cooperate in clearing pastures, setting up watering points, or financing the sowing of perennial grasses, leaving the entire responsibility on local authorities with austere budgets.
- The lack of a specific law governing grasslands.





5 · SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS

Projects under the Japanese Grants Program:

1. "Development of communal forests and grasslands" (2004-2007)
2. "Community Support Program for Sustainable and Integrated Forest Management and Carbon Sequestration through Afforestation" (2009-2014)

Participants: 69 municipalities; 2,528 hectares of degraded grasslands restored.

Improvement methods: radical measures; fertilization.

Results: Grassland productivity has increased approximately 12-fold (from 2.5 t/ha to 30 t/ha).





5 · SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS

Project Clima-East Moldova (2013-2016): 500 ha of degraded pastures in 12 municipalities have been restored

Mascauti Local Council, Criuleni District



After improvement through radical measures (2015-2017)

Puținței Local Council, Orhei District



After improvement through radical measures (2017)

Until the improvement (2014)



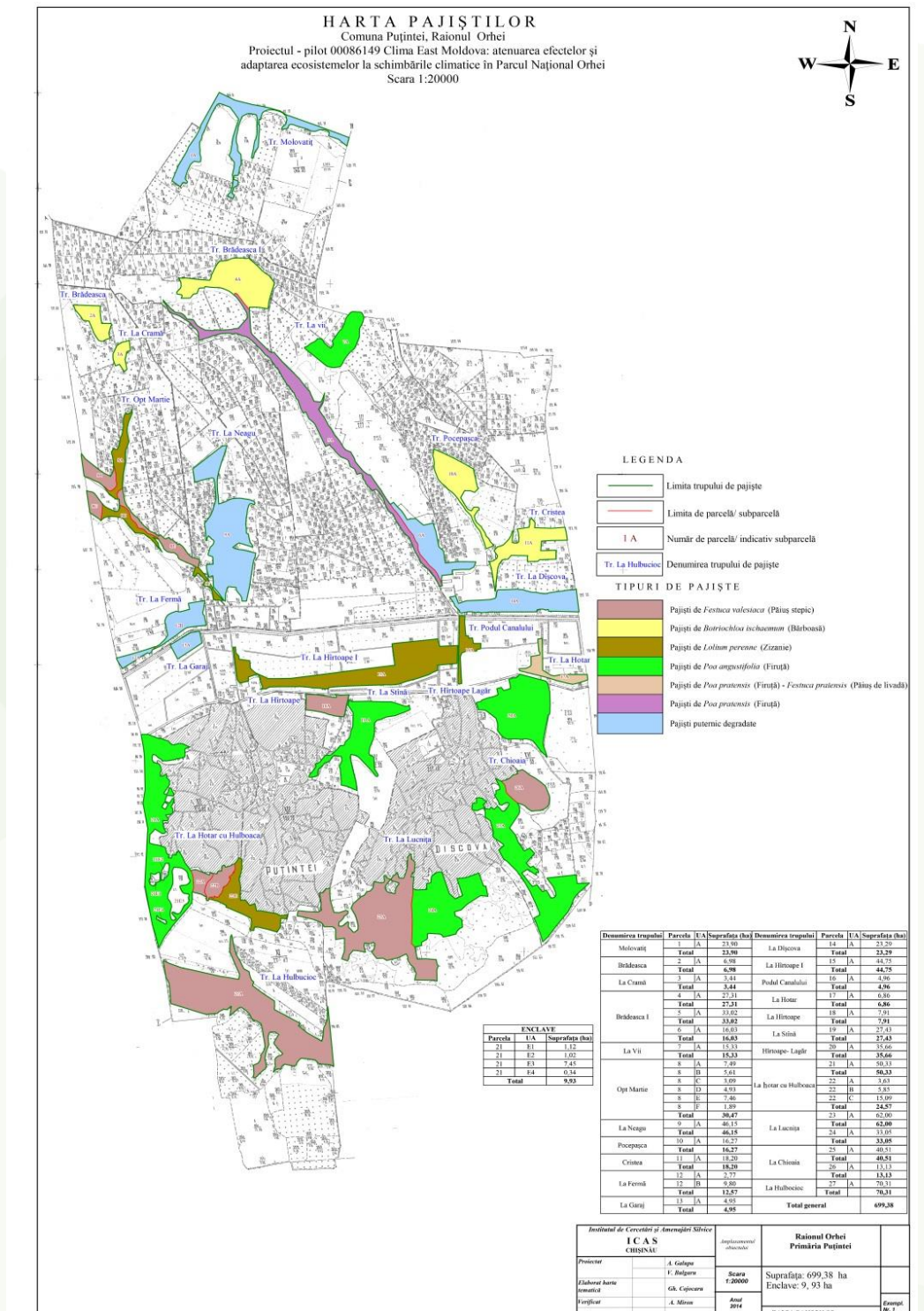
Until the improvement (2014)





5 · SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS

Project Clima-East Moldova (2013-2016) · Silvopastoral arrangements developed for 18 local communities (5000 ha)





5 · SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS

The project "Integrating biodiversity conservation priorities into territorial planning policies and land use practices in Moldova", 2015-2016 – 100 ha of degraded grasslands from 4 local communities improved



Badiceni Local Council, Soroca District
Until the improvement(2015)



After improvement through radical measures (2016-2017)





5 · SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS

The active involvement of local authorities and the population in grassland improvement and management activities, as well as in decision-making

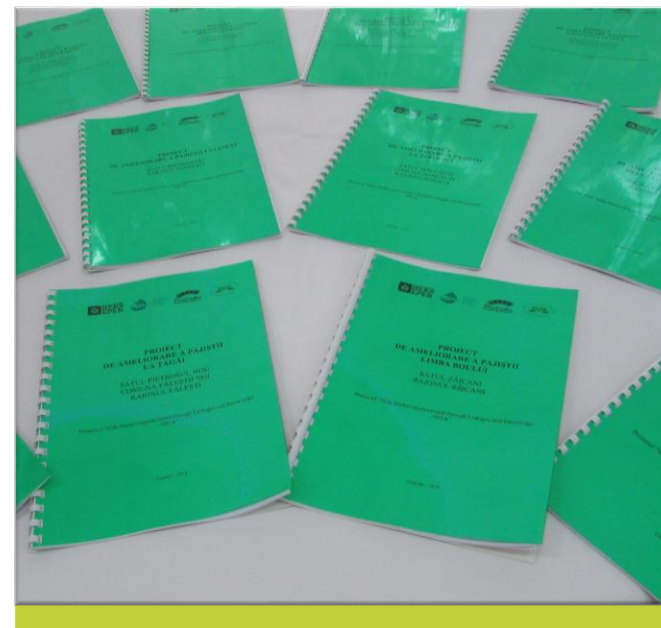




5 · SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS

"Milk Market Improvement through Linkages and Knowledge - MILK"

Project - development of degraded grassland improvement projects for 9 local public authorities

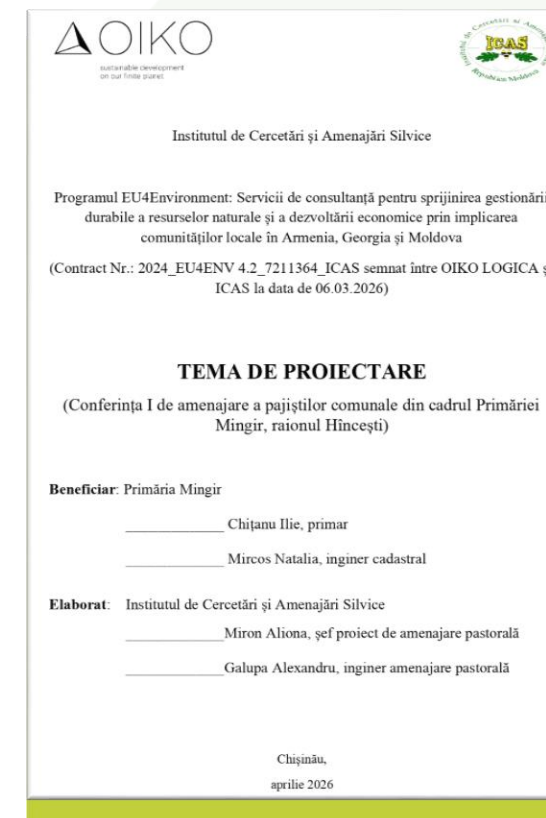
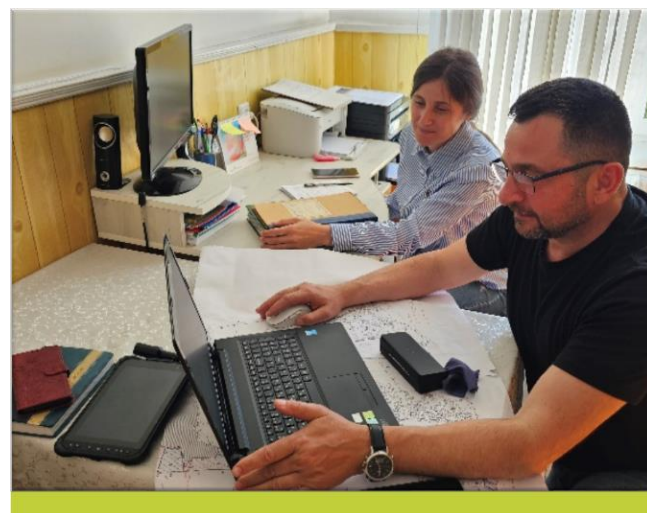
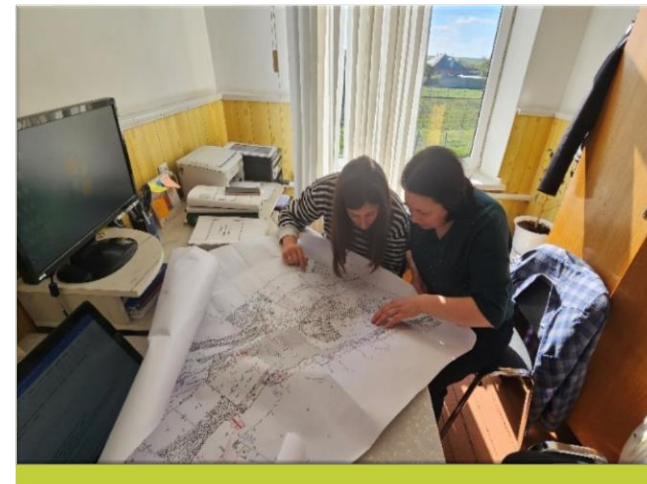
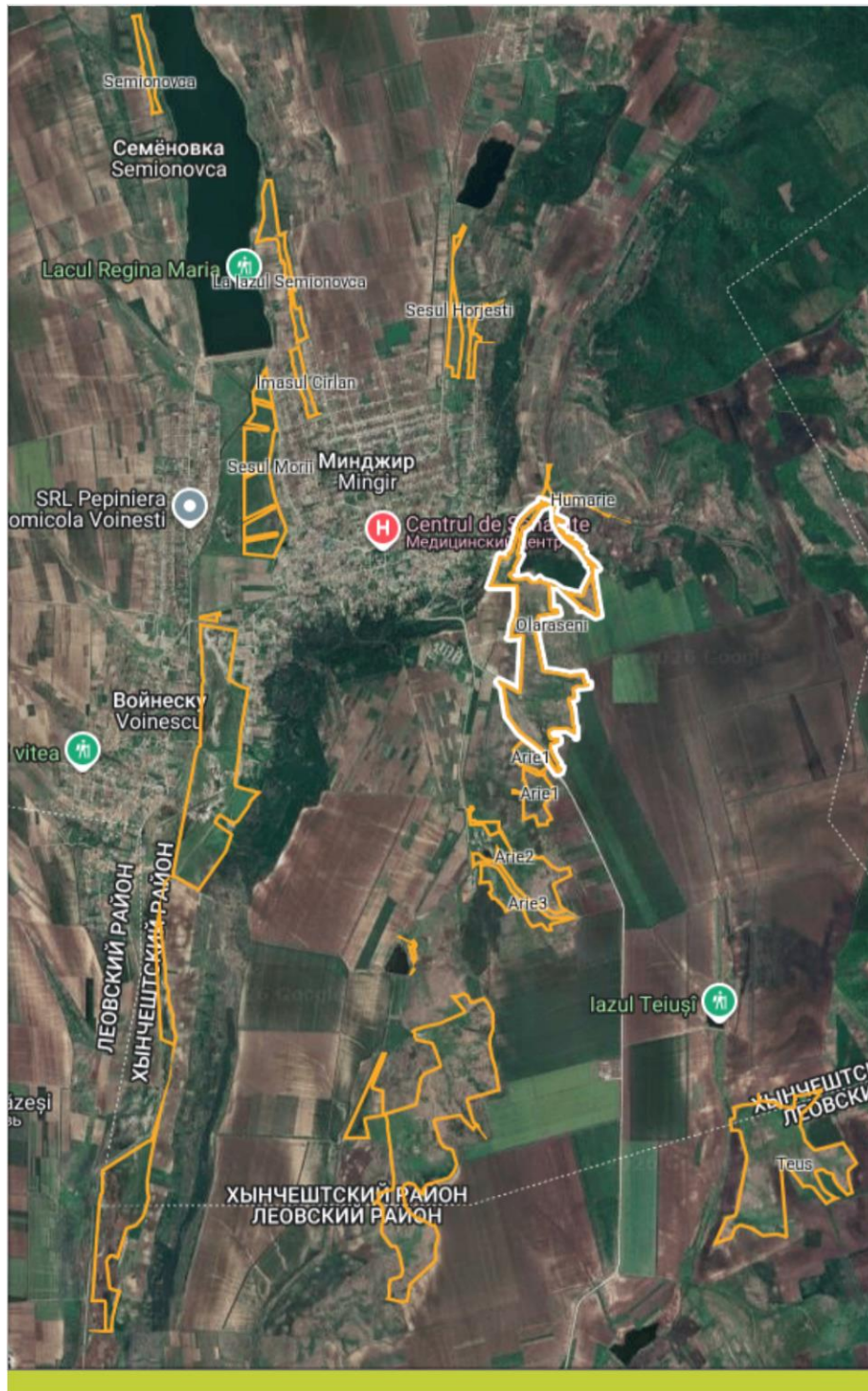




5 · SUPPORTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNAL FORESTS AND GRASSLANDS

EU4Environment Programme: Advisory services to support sustainable natural resource management and economic development through the involvement of local communities in Armenia, Georgia and Moldova (2025-2026)

Development of the silvopastoral management plan for the grasslands in Mingir Local Council, Hincești District



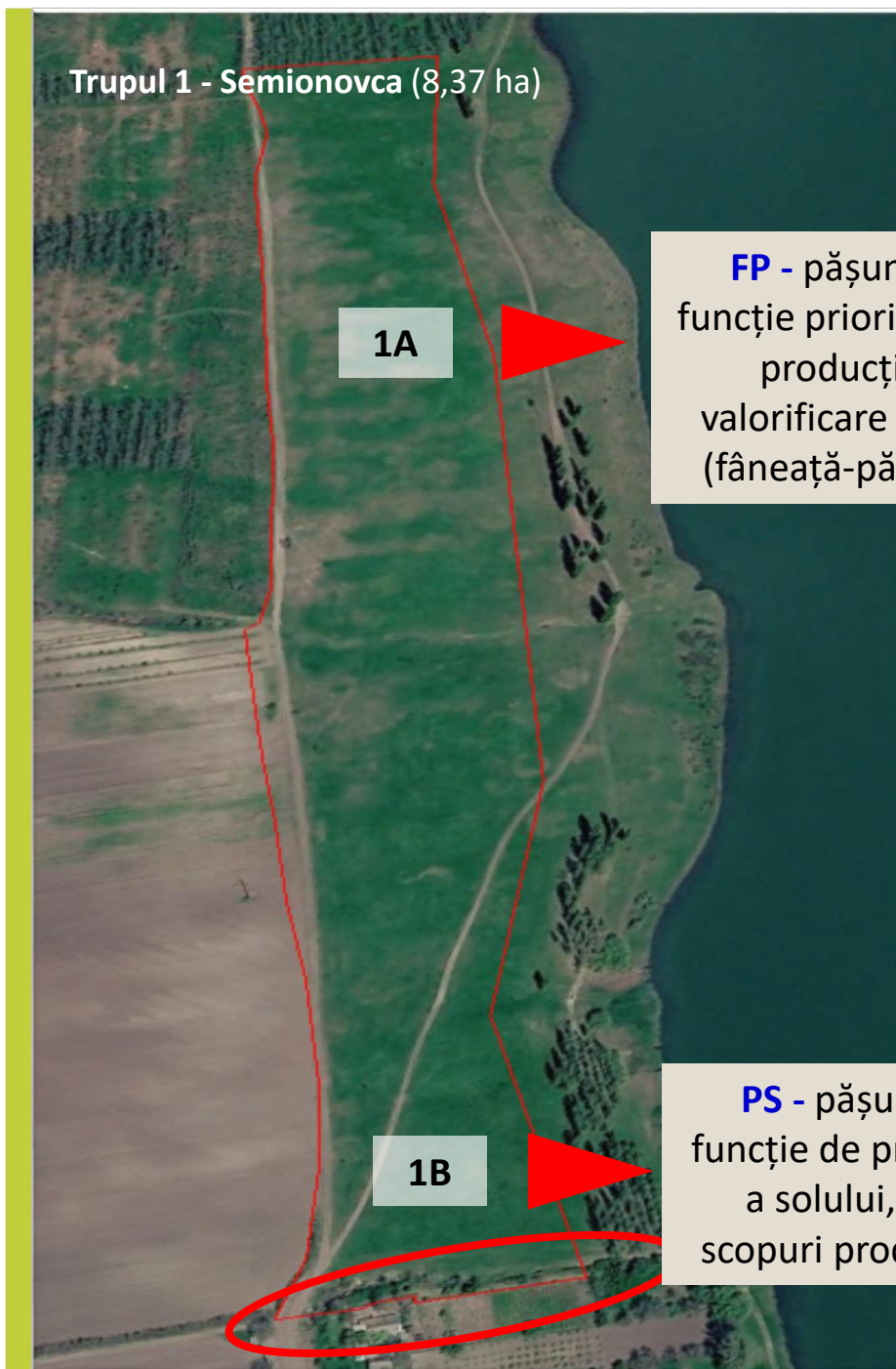
Nr. d/o	Denumirea trupului de pajiște	Contururi cadastrale componente	Suprafața, ha
1	Semionovca	104126	8,37
2	La Iazul Semionovca	108212; 110115	16,36
3	Imașul Cîrlan	202599	6,67
4	Șesul Horjești	205694	11,84
5	La Albini	205697	6,30
6	Șesul Morii	202597	42,12
7	Șes la Voinescu	202616	1,35
8	Șesul Catranăcului	201001; 201136; 415115; 419147	150,54
9	Humărie	309441; 309442	4,42
10	Olărașeni	314260; 315499	73,38
11	Arie 1	403297	17,73
12	Arie 2	403297	26,52
13	Arie 3		14,17
14	Iazul Iarmaluia	405494	1,72
15	Iarmaluia	409163; 411370	133,45
16	Teiuș	319132; 320139	81,62
Total			596,56



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Trupul 1 - Semionovca (8,37 ha)

1A

FP - pășuni cu funcție prioritară de producție, valorificare mixtă (fânează-pășune)

1B

PS - pășuni cu funcție de protecție a solului, fără scopuri productive



Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*) grassland / Pajiște de firuță (*Poa pratensis*)

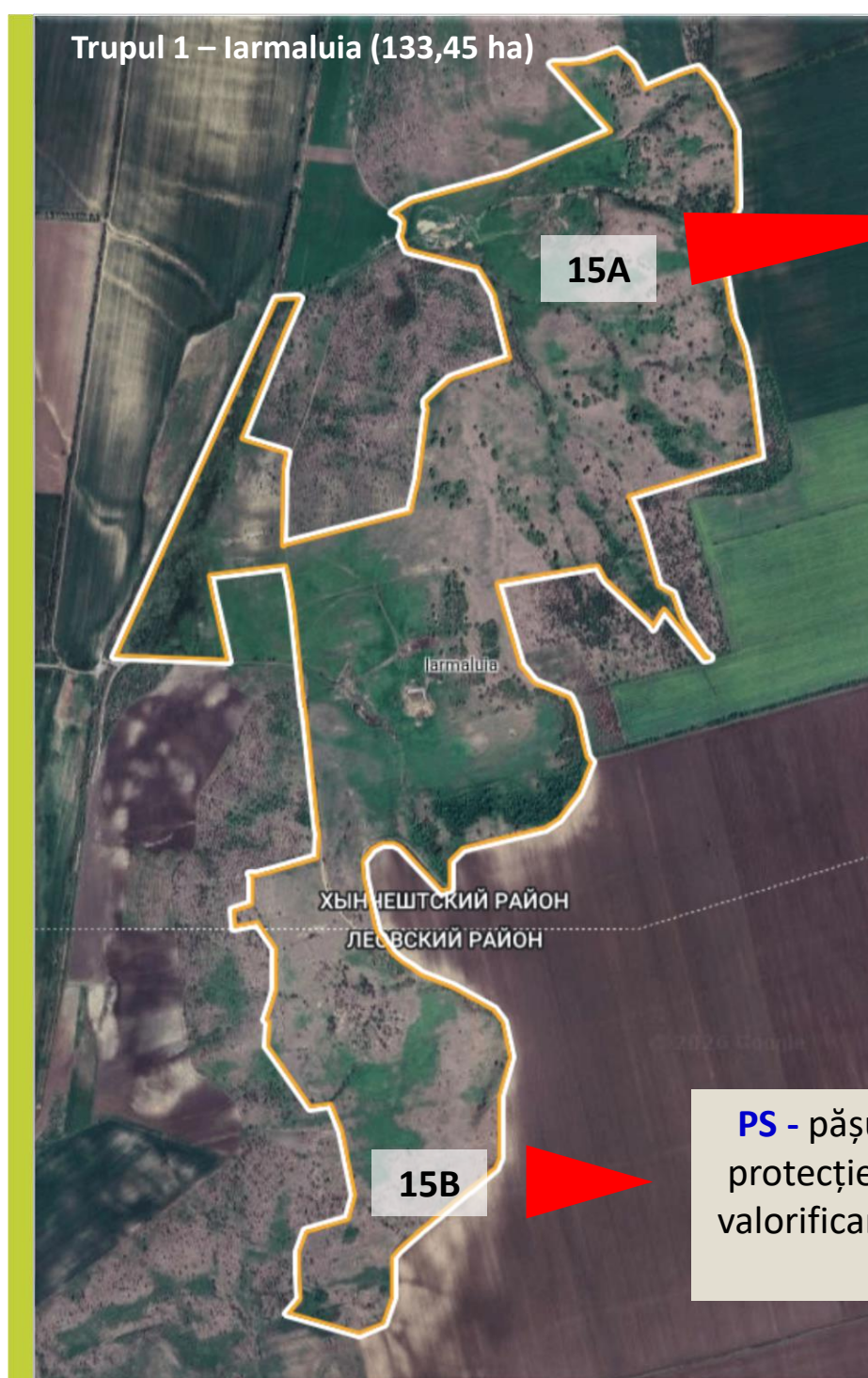




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FP - pășuni cu funcție prioritară de producție, valorificare mixtă (fânează-pășune)

PS - pășuni cu funcție de protecție a biodiversității, valorificare mixtă (fânează-pășune)



Steppe habitat with rare plant species that are protected at the national level





6 · ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (ES) IN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING LANDS

The value of ES in Moldova



Forest ownership category	Area, ha	Total ES value, thousand USD
State forest land	305,335	1,696,238,978
Communal forest land	48,300	468,906.1
Private forest land	2,600	25,241.32
Total	356,235	1,696,733,125

ES value of grasslands (308,481.8 ha) (adgusted to 2025 according to AO Biotica)			
No.	ES	Unit	Value per ha
1	Carbon sequestration	USD/ha	14.35
2	Provisioning	USD/ha	254.95
3	Biodiversity	USD/ha	46.06
4	Air pollutant removal	USD/ha	75.77
5	Water regulation	USD/ha	75.77
	Total	USD/ha	466.9
	Grand total		144,030,152



6 · ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (ES) IN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING LANDS

The concept of ES (MEA, 2005)

Ecosystem services

Provisioning

- Food
- Drinking water
- Timber and fiber
- Fuel
- ...

Support

- Nutrient cycling
- Soil formation
- Primary production
- ...

Regulation

- Climate regulation
- Flood regulation
- Pollution prevention
- Water purification
- ...

Cultural

- Aesthetic
- Spiritual
- Educational
- Recreational
- ...

Correlations between functional zoning and ES classification

Functional group	Functional subgroup	Main ES Category (MEA)	
I – Forests with special protection functions	1.1. Forests with water protection role	Water quality and watershed protection	Regulating services
	1.2. Field and soil protection forests	Erosion prevention and soil protection	
	1.3. Forests with protective functions against harmful climatic and industrial factors	Fresh air regulation, Moderation of extreme events	
	1.4. Forests with recreational functions	Recreation and nature tourism	Cultural services
	1.5. Forests with scientific importance for the protection of forest gene pool and ecological diversity	Maintaining habitat for species	Support services
II – Forests with protection and production functions		Timber provision	Provisioning services



6 · ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (ES) IN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING LANDS

The concept of ES (MEA, 2005)

Ecosystem services

Provisioning

- Food
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- Water purification
- ...

Cultural

- Aesthetic
- Spiritual
- Educational
- Recreational
- ...

Constituent of human well-being

Security

- Security
- Personal security
- Secure access to resources
- Security against disasters

Basic material for a good life regulation

- Adequate living conditions
- Sufficient livelihoods
- Shelter
- Access to goods

Health

- Strength
- Sense of well-being
- Access to clean water and air

Good social relations

- Social cohesion
- Mutual respect
- Ability to help others

Freedom of choice and action

- The ability to achieve what an individual values and desires to be or do



6 · ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (ES) IN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING LANDS

From implicit to explicit ES integration

Strengthening communal FMPs and SPMPs through a dedicated ES chapter

- The new chapter will:
- Identify key ecosystem services;
- Assess their importance;
- Link ES to management measures;
- Improve visibility of community benefits;
- Support decision-making beyond traditional production and protection functions.

Integrating community perspectives into planning

- Questionnaire used to identify:
- ES provided by communal forests and grasslands;
- ES important for local communities;
- Beneficiaries of ES;
- Priority ES for future management.

For each identified ES, its significance is assessed using a qualitative scale, as follows:

“***” – service of high importance to the community

“**” – service currently provided / existing

“–” – service not relevant

“?” – uncertainty regarding the provision or use of the service

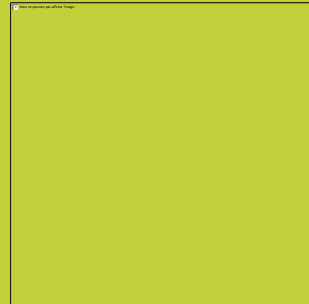
Constituent of human well-being

Type of ES	Service	Benefit / Outcome	Significance
Provisioning services	Wood	Firewood; material for local construction (timber, traditional elements); commercially processed wood products	
	Water	Provision of water for domestic consumption, as well as for industrial and agricultural use	
	Non-timber forest products	Wild berries (rosehip, blackthorn, hawthorn, cornelian cherry, etc.), edible mushrooms, medicinal and aromatic plants, melliferous resources (acacia, linden) for beekeeping, berry-based products	
	Game production	Game meat	
	Fish production	Freshwater fish	
	Grazing	Grazing; provision of fodder for livestock from households and local farms	
Regulation services	Regulation of greenhouse gases	Carbon sequestration and storage	
	Microclimate and air quality regulation	Regulation of microclimate (temperature, humidity), improvement air quality, and reduction of atmospheric pollution	
	Water regulation (storage and retention)	Reduction of flood and landslide risks; maintenance of streamflow during dry periods	
	Soil erosion control	Prevention of soil erosion and maintenance of soil stability	
	Nutrient retention	Natural filtration and improvement of water quality	
Cultural services	Spiritual, religious and cultural heritage	Local traditions, churches and monasteries, use of the natural environment in literature, painting and folklore, national symbols, traditional architecture	
	Education	Use of the forest as a space for learning and understanding natural processes	
	Recreation and ecotourism	Recreational fishing and hunting, hiking, relaxation areas, outdoor activities	
	Landscape value	Aesthetic quality of the forest landscape	
	Existence and natural heritage value	Preservation of biodiversity and natural values for future generations	



6 · ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (ES) IN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING LANDS

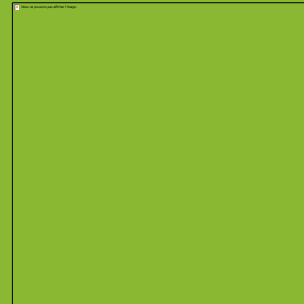
Proposed framework for explicit ES integration



ES identification

What services are provided by forests and silvopastoral lands?

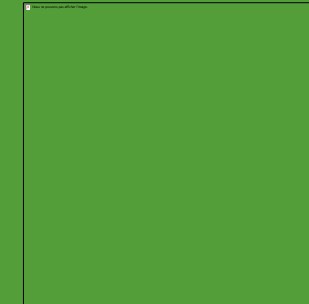
- Provisioning services
- Regulating services
- Cultural services
- Community importance assessment



Beneficiaries and socio-economic linkages

Who benefits from ES?

- Local households
- Agriculture and livestock farming
- Forestry sector
- Tourism and recreation
- Public institutions
- Local businesses



ES management measures

How can ES be maintained and enhanced?

- Existing management measures
- Additional conservation measures
- Restoration actions
- Monitoring activities
- Risk reduction measures

The proposed framework supports the transition from implicit to explicit ES integration by identifying ES, analysing beneficiaries and socio-economic interactions, and linking them to management measures within communal forest and silvopastoral management plans.



6 · ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (ES) IN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING LANDS

Enhancing communal FMPs through existing FMP components

Current situation

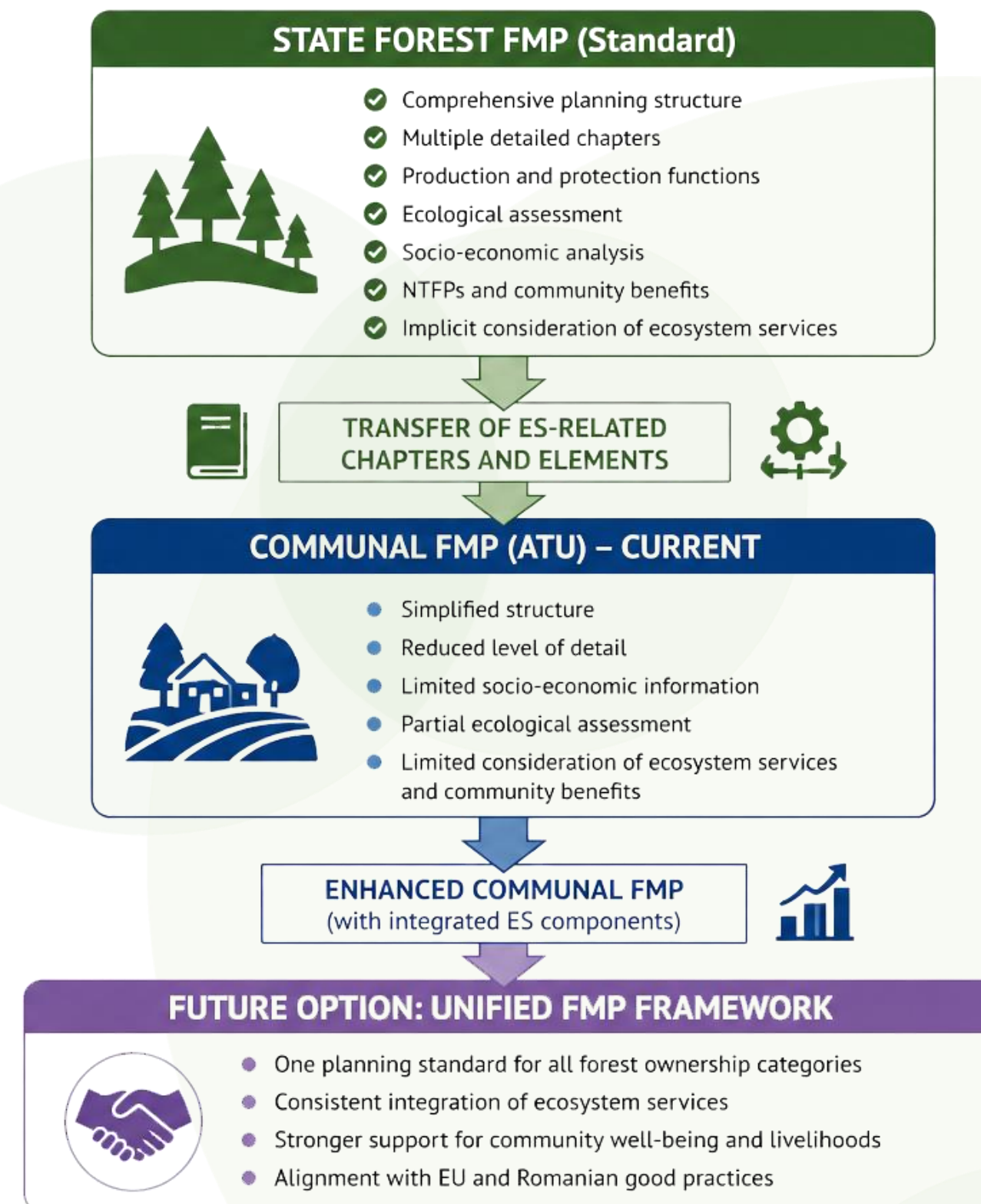
- State forest FMPs contain a more detailed planning structure and implicitly address ES through multiple chapters.
- Communal FMPs are simplified instruments designed for smaller forest areas and limited management capacities.
- This simplification reduces the level of detail regarding ES and community benefits.

Proposed enhancement

- Transfer selected ES-related components from state forest FMPs into communal FMPs.
- Strengthen socio-economic, ecological and community-oriented aspects.
- Improve the explicit consideration of ES.

Long-term option

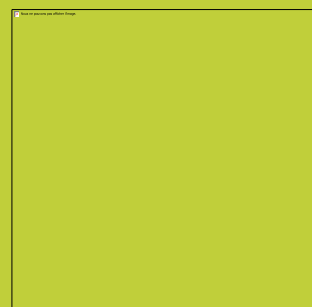
- Explore the feasibility of a unified forest management planning framework for all ownership categories, similar to the Romanian approach.
- Maintain flexibility while reducing structural differences between planning instruments.





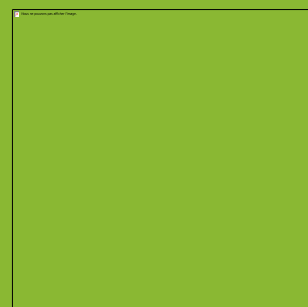
6 · ECOSYSTEM SERVICES (ES) IN FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING LANDS

Conclusions on ES-based planning



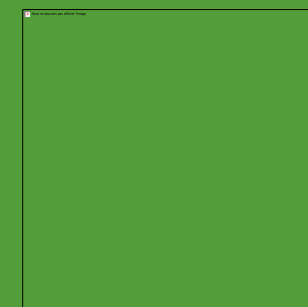
Current situation

- ✓ ES are already reflected within the Moldovan planning system through functional zoning and existing forest management planning instruments.
- ✓ State forest FMPs already contain multiple components related to ES, although these are mainly integrated implicitly.



Main challenge

- ✓ ES are not systematically operationalized within communal forest and silvopastoral management plans.
- ✓ Community priorities and socio-economic benefits are only partially considered in planning processes.



Proposed approach

- ✓ Make ES more explicit through dedicated ES assessment.
- ✓ Integrate stakeholder perspectives and local priorities.
- ✓ Strengthen communal planning instruments by incorporating relevant components from standard FMPs.



Expected outcome

- ✓ Better alignment between ecosystem management, community needs and sustainable development objectives.
- ✓ Improved visibility of the environmental, social and economic benefits provided by forests and grasslands.



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