

**Statement by the Republic of Moldova  
to EUR/RC70/8(H) Progress report on implementation of the European  
Environment and Health Process**

Strengthening the health status of the population in relation with environmental factors is a major task of the Government. In this sense, in order to minimize the action of environmental risk factors at national level, developed national actions, focused on priority areas: drinking water quality and access to safely managed systems of water supply and sanitation, air quality, increasing of environmental sustainability of health system, climate change and health and air pollution and health.

The National Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova till 2030 (SND „Moldova 2030”) adopted by the Parliament in November 2018 includes national indicators to achieve SDGs for all 17 areas.

For achieving indicators and better collection of statistical data for the SDG areas No. 6 - Water and Sanitation Hygiene and 13- Climate Action in the Republic of Moldova were held several workshops and seminars that strengthened the capacities of public health and environmental specialists.

Access to safely managed water supply and sanitation systems is essential for public health and most economic activities. Water scarcity and drought have become issues of national importance, so these phenomena have a direct impact on the health of the population. In order to improve health indicators and increase access to safe drinking water in the Republic of Moldova in 2016, was approved, the National Program for the implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health for 2016-2025 which included a plan of specific measures to improve situation in this sector.

To align national legal framework to WHO Guidance’s and EU Directives was adopted the Law 182/2019 on drinking water quality of drinking water. Also, taking into consideration that in Republic of Moldova rural population is predominant, with large number of small communities, was adopted and entered into force National Sanitary Regulation for small scale drinking water supply systems by the Government Decision no. 1466/2016.

In 2019, with WHO support, by the National Agency for Public Health (NAPH), was implemented a pilot project on evaluation of water supply, sanitation and hygiene in Health care facilities (WASH in HCF) in 20 medical institutions in urban and rural locations.

NAPH has initiated the employee learning process and use of AirQ+ tool for health risk assessment of air pollution which is still in progress, but still is a challenge lack of

data on air pollution particularly on PM 2,5, PM 10 in main urban areas due to old monitoring equipment. A draft Law on air quality developed based on the EU Directive 2004/107/EC and WHO Air Quality Guidelines, 2006.

For increasing awareness and resilience among vulnerable and general population due to climate change, were developed and distributed information flyers and health promotion materials.