





Water sector reform in the EAP countries: selected lessons learned

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Inventory of dams, Republic of Moldova Pilot project

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Implementing partners



AustrianDevelopmentAgency









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Pilot project:

The assignment consists in inventory of the dams in Isnovat River Basin, a tributary to the Bic River, Dniester River Basin in particular.

- 1. Inventory of all (legal and illegal) dams constructed in the Isnovat River Basin, including information about the owners of the dams, description of the state of the dams (and all the hydrotechnical constructions).
- 2. Elaboration of proposals, if any, based on the Methodology on the identification of lakes designed for liquidation which can be removed to restore the river flow, indicated the possible sources of finance to perform such works, with economic, social, and environmental benefits.
- 3. Presentation the results of the inventory to the Agency "Apele Moldovei" during a public meeting, including possible proposals for improving the state of dams, with representatives from Bic River Basin Commission and Dniester River Basin Committee.

Ultimate results of services

- 1. A full and up-to-date report of all relevant data gathered, including the results of the inventory,
- 2. The list of proposed dams to be removed (if any), elaborated in accordance with the Methodology on the identification of lakes designed for liquidation,
- 3. Assignment Completion Report, including the results from the public meeting.

Knowledge and expertise that will be transferred to EAP

EAP will benefit from consultants extensive expertise in the Moldovan hydrographical and hydroengineering network, as well as the governance of the Republic of Moldova (to suggest feasible recommendations) building experience.

The current situation:

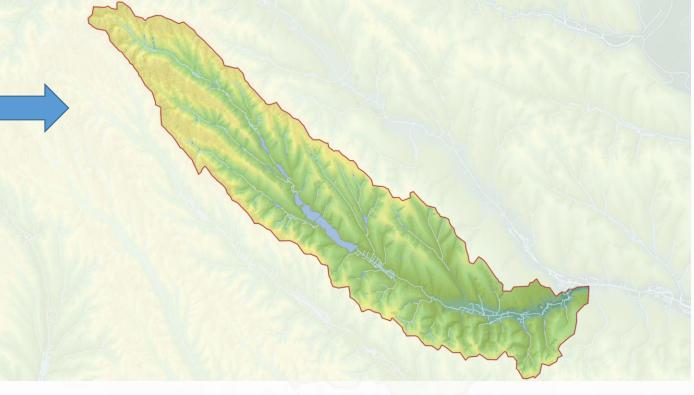
The hydrographic network of Moldova consists of more than 3 000 rivers and streams, although only 8 are longer than 100 km. The network forms three hydrographic basins that were grouped into two river basin management districts (RBMDs) in 2013. The Dniester (Nistru) RBMD in the east and north-east covers 57% of the country's territory, while the Prut-Danube-Black Sea RBMD in the west and north-west spreads over 45%.

Most of the dams on small rivers in Moldova, were built app. 40 years ago. In due time almost all the reservoirs became silted, and the dams are in poor conditions, which in case of fail may cause floods. Thus, to avoid any possible disaster, Agency "Apele Moldovei" is planning to conduct an inventory of all the dams. This will give the opportunity decide on what to do with the specific dam or reservoir.

The Isnovat River Basin:



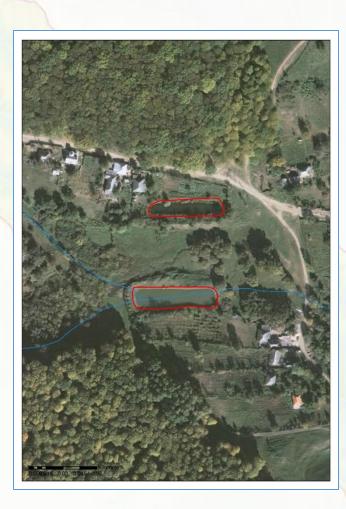
The Işnovăț River Basin is located in central part of the country. The Işnovăț River is a tributary of the Bic River, which is a tributary of the Dniester River. The Işnovăț River is a watercourse located in the central part of the Republic of Moldova, serving as a right tributary of the Bâc River. With a length of 59 km, the river traverses the central region of the country, influencing both the landscape and the economic activities in the area. The basin area of the Işnovăț River covers 371 km².



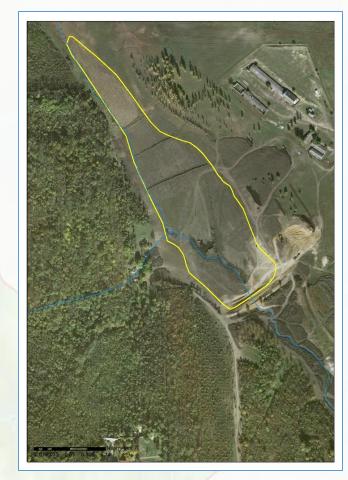
Key results: - office works



Identification of dams by intersecting reservoirs with watercourses



Reservoirs formed by excavation (copanca) without a dam.



Manually identified dam of an emptied reservoir.

Key results: - field works





Conducting topographic measurements.

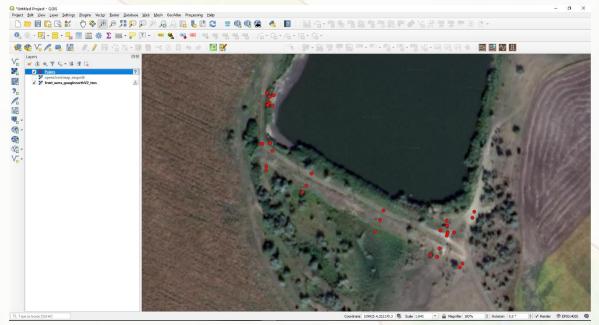
BARAJ

Denumire	Caracteristici	DESCRIERE										
material_constructie	Materialele de construcție a barajului	panant										
tip_baza	Tipul bazei	-1-										
consolidare_amonte	Consolidarea taluzurilor amonte	Place de beton armat										
consolidare_aval	Consolidarea taluzurilor aval	Injendent ou conaci										
lungime_creasta	Lungimea crestei											
latime_creasta	Lățimea crestei	6,0										
cota_creasta	Cota crestei	77.11										
inaltime_max	Înălţimea maximă											
carosabil	Caracteristica carosabilului	Astallat										
NNR	Nivelul normal de retenție (NNR)	73.52										
NFR	Nivel forțat de retenție (NFR)											
NVM	Nivelul volumului mort (NVM)											
adancime	Adâncimea maximă la baraj (NNR)	Apro 72,59 found aval 71,72										
panta_taluz_amonte	Panta taluzurilor amonte	n1-1:6										
panta_taluz_aval	Panta taluzurilor aval	m=14										
scurgere_medie	Scurgerea medie multianuala în secțiunea barajului											
suprafata_lac_NNR	Suprafața lacului de acumulare la NNR											

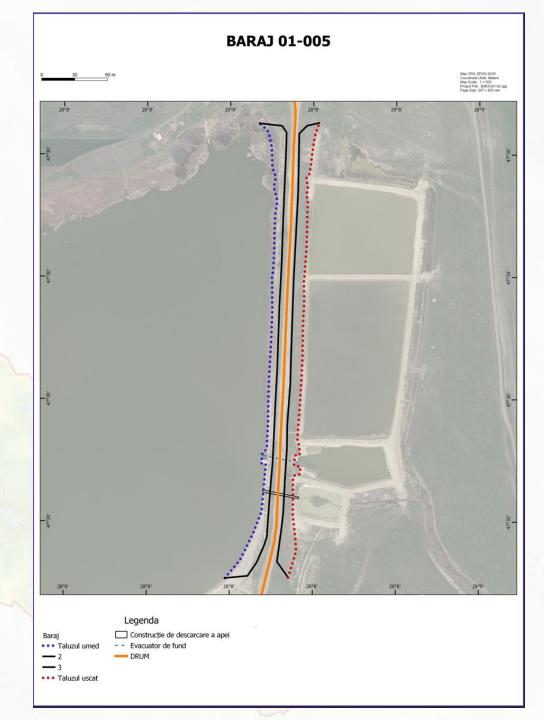
Construcția de golire și descărcare a apei

Denumire	Descriere		Caracteristici
IDCH	Identificator unic	Vezi specificatii tehnice RCH. Structura identificator IDCH	
tip	Tip	Descărcare și golire/Descărcare	Automat deselvis en Berburdour
dimensiuni	Dimensiuni	Lungime/lăţime/Înălţi me/Diametru/altele	L= 2 × 6 m H= 5 m, Seton v2 mont
cadere	Cădere, m		
dimensiuni_ conducta	Dimensiuni conductă, m	Lungime/lăţime/Înălţi me/Diametru/altele	Deschizaturi, Hoipator cu
numar_cond ucte	Număr de linii, buc		Dava Doua
material	Material		Beton armost
debit	Debit maxim de calcul (P%)		

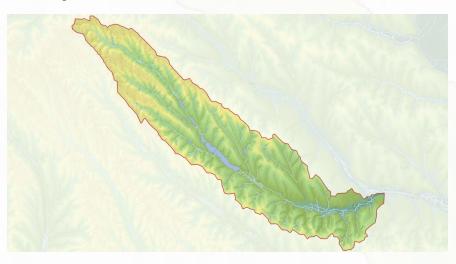
Key results: - data management



pid . Id	idch	mat_constr	tip_baza	cons_amont	cons_aval	lung_creas	lat_creast	cota_creas	inalt_max	carosabil	nnr	nfr	nvm	adancime	p_taluz_am	p_taluz_av	scurge_med	su_lac_nnr	vo_lac_tot	v_lac_util	starea_ch	starea_b
	01- 001	pamant	argila	befon armat	pamant	99.58	4.56	220.34	4.29	Tip : Drum de tara. Material : Pamant Latimea = 2,854 m	218.92					0.16					buna	cu apa
	01- 054	pamant	argia	pamant, arbusti	pamant	116.39	5.47	192.42	43	Epoeste	191.04					0.48					satisfacatoare	cu apa
	01- 056	pamant	argita	pamant	pamant	180.2	9	178.25	5.91	Tip : Drum de tara. Material : Pamant. Latimea = 4,703 m	175.54					0.19					buna	cu apa
	01- 057	pamant	argita	pamant	pamant	121.27	3.19	185.96	5.6	Tip : Drum de tara Material : Pamant Latimea = 2,326 m	184.3					0.45					buna	cu apa
	01- 058	pamant	argita	pamant	pamant	107.05	22	187.93	2.7	Tip : Drum de tara. Material : Pamant. Latimea = 1,895 m	187.43					0.37					buna	cu apa
6	01- 060	pamant	argla	pamant	pamant	116.7	5	195.32	4.5	Tip : Drum de tara. Material : Pamant. Latimea = 2,883 m	193.83					0.45					buna	cu apa
	01- 059	pamant	argita	pamant	pamant	138.23	6.45	194.4	8.01	Epseste	188.2				0.26	0.33					distrus partial	cu apa
	01- 061	pamant	argia	pamant	pamant	115	14.87	200.88	5.29	Tip : Drum de tara. Material : Pamant. Latimea = 2.116 m	196.29				0.73	0.49					buna	cu apa
,	01- 062	pamant	argita	pament	pamant	126.55	3.7	203.48	424	Tip : Drum de tara. Material : Pamant. Latimea = 2,472 m	202.13					0.46					buna	cu apa
10	01- 063	pamant	argia	pamant	pamant	65.8	0.57	213.28	3.04	Ipseste	212.79				0.02	0.54					satisfacatoare	cu apa
11	01- 064	pamant	argita	pamant	pamant	156.8	3.5	198.18	4.63	Tip : Drum de tara. Material : Parmant. Latimea = 2,073 m	197.02				0.47	0.47					buna	cu apa



Key results:



Total identified dams:

70

Existing at present:

49

Destroyed/liquidated:

21

Ponds without water at the time of the inventory:

40%

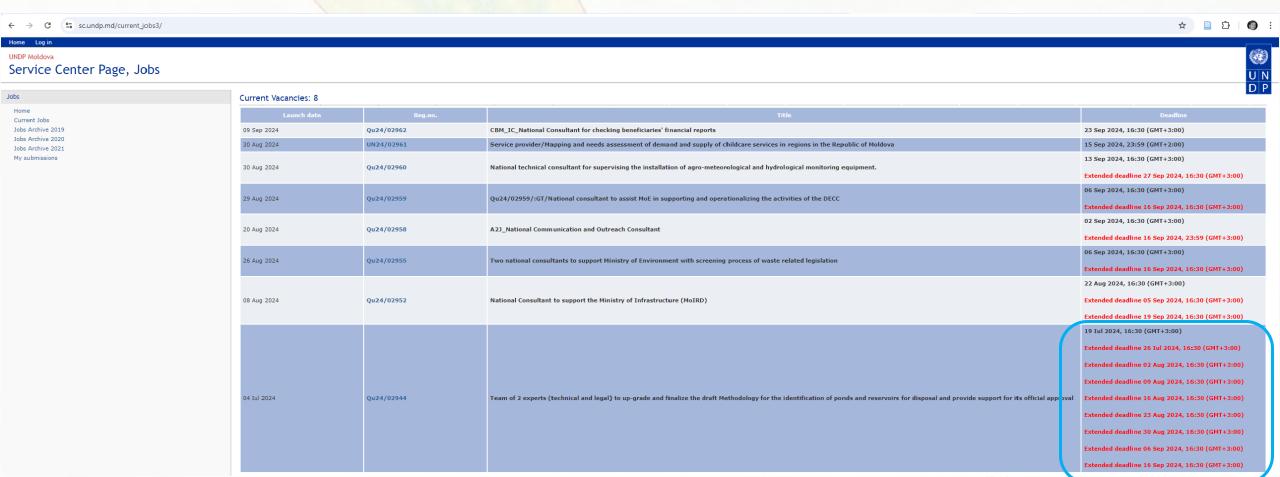
Dams ownership:

- privately owned dams;
- owned by the state or state agencies;
- dams owned by local public administrations;
- unregistered dams.

Challenges:

Methodology for the identification of ponds and reservoirs for disposal – not approved till now

Draft Methodology for the identification of ponds and reservoirs for disposal has been developed under the SDC/ADA project. However, this methodology requires substantial refinement and adjustment to the relevant legislation, including the Water Law No 272/2011 and urban planning regulations, and once finalized the methodology is to be promoted for approval by Government decision.



Recommendations:

- Implement a regular maintenance program for dams, including periodic inspections, vegetation removal, and monitoring of structural condition to prevent further deterioration;
- Conduct a detailed study to assess the impact of dams on local ecosystems, including flora and fauna;
- Clarify the legal status of unregistered dams and include them in official records to facilitate their management and maintenance;
- Enhance cooperation among dam owners (private, state, and local public administration) to ensure effective management of dams and water resources;
- Liquidation dams that do not meet technical standards as determined by technical assessments.







THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!!!



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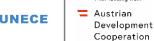
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