

Measures to reduce risks caused by natural disasters approved by Government



Risks caused by phenomena such as drought, floods, hail and heavy rainfall will be managed more effectively under the [National Program for Disaster Risk Reduction](#) for 2026-2030, approved by the Government.

The Program aims to improve cooperation between authorities in the fields of environment, health, agriculture, and food safety, so that the authorities can intervene more promptly and effectively, thereby reducing the losses and damages suffered by the population, local communities, agriculture, and the environment.

Among the main measures are the creation of a national spatial data system by developing data sets and risk maps to identify the most vulnerable areas, the modernization of forecasting and early warning systems, as well as the improvement of meteorological and hydrological monitoring. Monitoring equipment and infrastructure will be modernized so that hazardous phenomena can be detected more quickly and warnings can reach the population in the shortest possible time.

At the same time, another priority is the expansion of forested areas to reduce disaster risks. Measures are also planned for the restoration and protection of wetlands, soil conservation, and the promotion of agricultural practices adapted to climatic conditions and extreme phenomena, especially in areas exposed to drought. In districts with a high level of vulnerability, research, prevention, information, and public awareness activities will be carried out regarding disaster risks and protection measures.

The implementation of these measures will contribute to faster and more accurate warnings, better preparedness of authorities and communities, and the adoption of preventive measures before extreme phenomena cause major damage.

Through this Program, the Republic of Moldova is strengthening its national framework for disaster risk prevention and reduction and reinforcing its capacity to protect the population, infrastructure, economy, and the environment in the face of increasingly frequent and intense natural phenomena.

