Final Report

**Project Title:** Local Development in Taraclia District  
**Starting date:** 26 September 2015  
**End date:** 30 April 2017  
**Implementing agency:** UNDP Moldova  
**Country:** Republic of Moldova  
**Donor:** Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria to Moldova  
**Budget:** EUR 275,000
### I. PROJECT SUMMARY

**Title of the Project:** Local Development in the Taraclia District  
**Location:** Taraclia District of the Republic of Moldova  
**Programme budget:** € 275,000, provided by the Embassy of Bulgaria to Moldova

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total duration</th>
<th>26 September 2016 – 30 April 2017</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>Based on preliminary identification and preparations conducted by local public authorities in the Taraclia District, two main interventions were envisaged: Installation of water stations in different local communities serving approx. 30,000 people and the renovation of the roof for the dormitory of Taraclia University. These projects were assessed to have a significant impact for the local population responding directly to their pressing development needs. The drinking water intervention is directly aligned to the Taraclia district Programme for 2013-2015 related to the issue of access to clean water as approved by the district council from November 2013. The project envisaged the installation of 8 water stations, which represented special installations allowing access to clean filtered water. The second part of the intervention referred to the roof renovation of a dormitory of the Grigore Tsamblak University in Taraclia, a five-storied building with a flat roof covered with bitumen membranes. The dormitory has a capacity for 400 students, but accommodates only 180. The poor technical condition of the roof rendered the 4th and 5th floor practically unusable. The project was to explore the possibility, pending fund availability, to support the repairs of the respective roof.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Partner(s)</strong></td>
<td>The project was implemented in close cooperation with Taraclia district local public authorities. LPAs from all 8 communities will be directly involved in project activities. Where possible, synergies will be built with other local development interventions implemented by UNDP, especially those targeting Gagauzia/Taraclia. Target LPAs will be involved in capacity development conducted by other programmes.</td>
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| **Expected results/Direct beneficiaries** | • Around 30,000 persons from local communities in Taraclia district have access to safe and clean water;  
• Improved conditions for students of Taraclia University;  
• Improved capacity of representatives of local public administration (LPA) in local communities in Taraclia district |
| **Project results:** | • 29,987 persons, inhabitants of the two towns (Taraclia and Tvardita) and five rural communities (Valea-Perjei, Cairaclia, Albota de Sus, Cealic and Ciumai) of Taraclia district, have an improved access to safe and clean water;  
• 400 students housed in the Taraclia University dormitory have improved living conditions due to the renovation of the roof. The roof renovation also allowed for expedite renovation of 2 Dormitory floors, dramatically expanding the housing capacity and improving the housing conditions quality.  
• With the completion of this project, over 68% of the population of the Taraclia district have now direct access to a clean water. 2 more water stations in villages of Corten and Salcia of Taraclia district are in the process of construction (to be finalized by the
The enhancement of capacities of representatives of local public administration in at least 8 local communities in the Taraclia district. Relevant local public authorities (LPAs) were directly involved in project activities: selection of the most convenient location for the water stations, dissemination of information of clean water benefits, active participation in obtaining necessary permissions and authorizations at the time of project technical design development, as well as oversight and technical monitoring of construction works. Community local councils were engaged in discussing alternatives of the technical solutions, and the selection of the most appropriate reverse osmosis methods was done fully consciously, bearing in mind maintenance costs.

The project has helped representatives of LPAs get prepared to access other funding, i.e. via the EU-UNDP SARD programme, that provided further capacity and institutional support. All communities in Taraclia district have successfully developed Local development strategies for the period 2017-2022 and received further financial support for small scale infrastructural projects.

A great visibility for the Bulgarian contribution was achieved, with the participation of the Bulgarian ambassador in launching events in the beneficiary communities.

II. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Taraclia District is located in the South of the Republic of Moldova and borders with Cahul District to the West, the Territorial Administrative Unit of Gagauzia (TAUG) to the North, and Ukraine to the East and South. The district is administratively divided into two cities (Taraclia and Tvardița) and thirteen local communities incorporating eleven villages, thus consisting of an overall twenty-six administrative units. Taraclia District has a population of 44,000 inhabitants, which is equally distributed in urban and rural areas – 20,800, and 23,200 inhabitants, respectively. According to data from the 2004 census, ethnic groups residing in the district were represented by Bulgarians – 65.56%, Moldovans – 13.93%, Gagauz people – 8.31%, Ukrainians – 6.13%, Russians – 4.96%, Roma – 0.50%, and other – 0.61%.

According to the South Regional Development Strategy for 2010-2016 (SDS), Taraclia was included in the South Development Region together with seven other districts (Basarabeasca, Cahul, Cantemir, Causeni, Cimislia, Leova, and Stefan-Voda). SDS has defined the following development priorities:

- Rehabilitation of physical infrastructure;
- Economy diversification and support to private sector development;
- Improvement of the environment and attractiveness to tourists;
- Energy Efficiency (introduced following the 2012 SDS review).

Rehabilitation, modernisation, and extension of water supply and sanitation systems (WSS) has been identified in SDS as one of the main priorities for the Taraclia District where only 85% of the...
existing system is operational. The quality of water in the district is one of the lowest in the region. Also, Taraclia has the lowest coverage of waste collection services – 4.81%, compared to the regional average of 15.2%.

According to the SWOT analysis conducted by the Taraclia District Council, the most pressing needs of the district were inter alia the lack of material resources, including natural resources; dependence on imported energy resources; weak infrastructure development; obsolete equipment and technology.

As regards the composite indicator showing the development level of local communities at the lowest territorial disaggregation – the “Small Areas Deprivation Index” (SADI) as of 2012, the Taraclia District displayed a SADI of 634. SADI in the Taraclia District communities ranges from 11 (eleven) in Aluatu village, to 840 (eight hundred and forty) in Tvardita.

III. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The first phase of the Project that took place in the first 6 months of the reporting period was focused on tailoring the intervention, based on work at the community level and with local and district authorities, as well as in carrying out surveys to further define technical requirements for the construction works to be undertaken.

A local consultant was contracted on 11 November 2015, to provide support to the implementation of the eight water projects in the Taraclia district, including the preliminary evaluation of the selected infrastructural projects, preparation of detailed technical expertise, solicitation documents and provision of support in evaluation, coordination, monitoring and commissioning of the respective water supply installations. A number of meetings was held with representatives of local authorities in the 8 localities and district administration, agreements obtained for the participation of the corresponding communities in the project, as well as community needs discussed regarding the location of installation, management methods, post-project implementation, the needed water volumetric flow rate per person, etc.

Further Terms of Reference were drafted and consulted with stakeholders to conduct a hydrological, topographical, technological, hydro chemical, hydrogeological study and other sanitary analysis in order to obtain the most advantageous economic sources of drinking water for current consumption and cooking for the locations proposed in the project: Taraclia, Tvardita, Valea-Perjei, Corten, Cairaclia, Albota de Jos, Albota de Sus and Cortenul Nou/Cealic.

Based on a competition, Hidroforaj SRL was selected to conduct the respective survey, signing the contract on 5 December 2015. The respective company carried out a desk research of existing materials related to the hydrogeology of proposed locations at meetings in the communities.

Additionally, at the request of the district authorities, and based on a letter from the Cortenul Nou municipality, the village of Cealic (population 250 people) from the respective commune (dated 30 January 2016) that announced its decision to withdraw from the project, another village was added – Chirilovca from the Vinogradovca commune (population 253 people).

On 28 December 2015, the company started to take water samples from the respective communities and sending them to a certified laboratory for tests. The sampling and testing took
place for two months, due to cold weather conditions that caused delays in the works. Additionally, national legislation was studied to identify norms related to water quality, as well as required water flow rate. Taking into consideration that the respective water installations are not considered “main sources of water”, there are no national standards related to recommended drinkable water flow rate per person, so the indicative amount for calculation was 5,326 liters/person/day, based on an average of 4 l/person/day used for kindergartens and 7l/person/day used in health institutions.

The results of the water tests in the 8 communities showed that the water quality is considerably below national standards in 7 communities, needing reverse osmosis-based filtering, while only one, in Sofievca (Albota de Sus commune) had a water of high quality that required simple filtration.

The sources of water available to the moment in two localities – Valea Perjei and Chirilovca (Vinogradovca commune) have proven to have lower flow rates than according to the norm calculated, and need additional drilling works to identify sources of water of sufficient flow rate.

Taking into consideration the relatively high maintenance costs of filters based on reverse osmosis, to be borne by the communities after the project end, alternatives have also been explored. An option was the possibility of organizing a water distribution mechanism with tanker trucks from the Sofievca source, which showed to be economically unfeasible, with even higher investment (29.98$/person and maintenance (7.57$/person/year) costs. Likewise, drilling deep artesian wells that would not require filtering have also been excluded as being too expensive and risky. Minutes have been signed with representatives of all 8 local communities to ensure their ownership of the projects.

To discuss the respective options and the results of the test, two meetings have been organized with the participation of the project implementation team, contractor, consultant and a representative of the Bulgarian Embassy, Mr. Georgi Stefanov, on 12 February and 24 March 2016, during which approximate budget estimates for the water projects have been discussed based on the survey recommendations. Taking into consideration the high priority put by the donor on the repairs for the roof of the Taraclia State University dormitory, the decision was taken to explore the possibility of reducing costs were possible in implementing the water projects (having lower water flow rates, identify locations closer to the source, etc.), without compromising water quality, to make sure that the funds available are sufficient to implement both priority sub-projects (drinking water installations and dormitory roof).

The second phase started with transferring management responsibility for the implementation of the Local Development in Taraclia District project to launched in May 2016 EU-funded Support to Agricultural and Rural Development Programme in Gagauzia/Taraclia (SARD) team to ensure a synergetic approach to local development in the region.

Taraclia Dormitory Roof Renovation:

Since the roof renovation did not require the technical design works, detailed works technical specifications and bill of quantities were developed, based on what the tender for the selection of a construction company for Taraclia University dormitory roof reparation was announced on May 11, 2016. After thorough verification of the offers in regards to quality of materials and quality of works VIGI SRL was selected as a winner and the contract was signed on June 15, 2016 for a total amount of 441,521 MDL ($22,341,12). Reparation works started on June 22, 2016.

After the start of reparation works, during the removal of the old roof material, it was identified that there are hidden works to be carried out, and these couldn’t be identified during the initial evaluation of the volume of works. Briefly, the concrete roof base had a very uneven surface with big holes filled with not acceptable isolation material. The parties agreed on the necessity of additional works to be conducted and isolation material to be added. An addendum with the construction company for 49 994 MDL ($2,530.27) was signed on July 22, 2016. Thus, the total amount increased to 491 515 MDL ($24,877.39).
Roof reparation works were competed by the end of August 2016 and official acceptance of the works was signed on September 2, 2017.

**Water Stations:**

In parallel, a tender to select a Design company for the design of water stations was announced on April 18, 2016, and, as a result, 3 offers were received, out of which the winner – HIDROPROIECT SRL signed a contract for carrying out the specified works.

Design works started with verifications of the earlier identified locations for the placement, as well as water sources. During the design work one of the villages (Albota de Jos) withdrew its request for construction of Water station and was replaced by village Cealic (initially among the list of 8, requested withdrawal at the end of 2016, now back into the list).

Detailed technical investigations of the water sheds in Chirilovca, Vinogradovca commune revealed that the only potential location for the artesian well was in the watershed protected area, making it impossible to obtain authorization from national authorities. In coordination with Taraclia District authorities and LPA an alternative location was identified in the neighboring village of Ciomai of the Vinogradovca commune. This also allowed for saving funds by excluding costly drilling works.

Also, on request of the local public administration, the water station in the Albota de Sus village was replaced by reparation works for the existing water treatment reservoir. The water for Albota de Sus is sourced from a spring with the best drinking quality in the area, that does not need filtering. Therefore, the renovation of existing reservoir would bring a better effect by supplying water directly to households of over 50 % of community inhabitants. The LPA assumed responsibility to contribute with its own (or raised from other sources) funds to ensure extension of water piping to rest of the households.

Designs for 7 Water stations and capital renovation of Water reservoir were completed by September 2016. Unique design for all water stations was proposed with water treatment equipment set up adjusted per each locality depending of the population size and level of water quality.

Preliminary, before the tender results, expert estimates showed potential lack of available funds to cover works at all 8 sites. In coordination with Taraclia district administration it was decided to launch the tendering to select construction companies, starting with locations that are most prepared.

A water station in Corten village was planned to be supplied from the village artesian well, that had to undergo capital renovation, and the Local Public Administration promised to provide its own sources. Since the LPAs had difficulties in identifying the resources, and the actual renovation of the artesian well would last beyond the end of 2016, the announcement of the tender for construction of water station in Corten was postponed till the situation with availability of funds is clear.

Two tenders were conducted during September 2016; the 6 construction sites were grouped in 2 lots (3 sites each) for the reason of optimizing the transportation costs. 2 companies were selected: Moncomteh was contracted and started its work on water stations in Valea Perjei (26 645,05 USD), Cairaclia (26 989,69USD), Tvardita (28 765,53 USD). Izodrom was contracted and started work on water stations in Cealic (31 420 USD), Ciumai (38 979 USD) and Taraclia (42 351 USD). Later an Addendum to the contract with Izodrom for reservoir renovation in Albota de Sus was signed for a total 30,740 USD.

The remaining available funds (1 449 USD) were not sufficient for Water Station in Corten that was estimated to be the most expensive – around 45 000 USD. In coordination with Taraclia District Administration, it was proposed to Corten LP, to apply for funding through on-going EU-funded Support to Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) Programme implemented by UNDP in ATU Gagauzia and Taraclia District. The programme provides up to 100 000 USD support for small scale infrastructural renovation projects, and those funds could be sufficient both for water station and capital renovation of Artesian well. Later Corten LPA has successfully applied for SARD project grant support of infrastructure project and obtained 65 000 USD; the project, including the renovation of the artesian well, water connection pipe and actual water station is under construction...
and will be finalized by the end of 2017. Besides, another village of the Taraclia district – Salcia - has also benefited of SARD support for the re-construction of a water station. Thus, the project initiative has actually resulted in establishment of 9 water stations (though 2 of them were covered by other funding sources).

The remaining funds were used for the production of professional video on project implementation process and results, thank can be viewed at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WF9X-vcBeF0.

The construction works on all 7 sites started end of September-beginning of November. UNDP engineers monitored the progress of construction works, procurement, delivery and installation of equipment, ensured communication between subcontractors, LPAs and construction and environmental authorities, provided timely backup in case of necessary adjustments of the project documentation and schemes.

Despite short timeframes and relatively unfavorable weather conditions, all water stations were constructed, equipment installed and tested, local personnel trained by the end of 2016. The water stations were ready and clean water was available for consumers starting from January 2017.

Outside finishing works – tiling – was not feasible due to winter conditions. To ensure quality of outside finishing works in appropriate weather conditions, UNDP has requested and received a 4 month no-cost extension. The works on Water stations was resumed end of March and completed by end April 2017.

The project inauguration event was conducted on May 10th, 2017 with the participation of H.E. Petar Valov, Ambassador of Bulgaria to Moldova, Dafina Gercheva, UNDP Resident Representative, Taraclia District authorities, mayors of all communities involved in project activities, students of Taraclia the university, citizens of Taraclia district – future consumers of clean water. The event started with ribbon cutting at Taraclia water station, followed by project results presentation at Taraclia university and finalized by ribbon cutting and festivities at Tvardita water station location.
IV. RESULTS:

Project Direct Beneficiaries (according to data on population size from recent Local Development strategies developed with assistance of SARD Programme):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>men</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cealic</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Tvardita</td>
<td>2 349</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>3 111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Albota de Sus</td>
<td>1 077</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1 073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Taraclia</td>
<td>6 649</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>7 282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Cairaclia</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Ciumai</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Valea Perjei</td>
<td>1 991</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2 778</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Taraclia Dormitory</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>14 040</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16 347</td>
</tr>
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</table>

➢ 29,987 persons, inhabitants of the two towns (Taraclia and Tvardita) and five rural communities (Valea-Perjei, Cairaclia, Albota de Sus, Cealic and Ciumai) of Taraclia district, benefit now from access to clean and safe water.

The intervention responded to a critical need of the local communities, which is a significant issue for the Republic of Moldova (and, in particular, all southern area) – access to quality and clean water. The local administration was trying to address the issue from November 2013, when the Programme on building a system of water stations in Taraclia district during 2013-
2015 was adopted by the District Council. Unfortunately, due to the complexity of the intervention this was not possible with local resources. Now with completion of this project, over 68% of the population have direct access to a clean water. As it was mentioned earlier 2 more water stations in villages of Corten and Salcia of Taraclia district are in the process of construction (to be finalized by the end of 2017), financed by EU SARD project. That will add another 3 652 direct beneficiaries. Moreover, several villages of neighbour ATU Gagauzia have also initiated the same type of water stations.

The project was relying on support from the local community, the population was involved in the identification of most relevant locations for the installation of these water stations in the seven communities identified. While project was mainly focused on the engineering expertise, the consultation included a gender-sensitive and human rights based approach.

➢ Improved educational conditions for 400 students of Taraclia University dormitory. The roof renovation allowed for expedite renovation of 2 Dormitory floors, dramatically expanding the housing capacity and improving the housing conditions quality.

➢ The project has contributed to enhancement of capacities of representatives of local public administration in 7 local communities in Taraclia district. Local public authorities (LPAs) from all seven communities were directly involved in project activities: selection of the most convenient location for the water stations, dissemination of information of clean water benefits, active participation in obtaining necessary permissions and authorizations at the time of project technical design development, as well as oversight and technical monitoring of construction works. Community local councils were engaged in discussing alternatives of the technical solutions, and the selection of the most appropriate reverse osmosis methods was done fully consciously, bearing in mind higher maintenance costs.

The project has helped representatives of LPAs get prepared to the starting SARD programme, that provided further capacity and institutional support. All communities have successfully developed Local development strategies for the period 2017-2022 and received further financial support for small scale infrastructural projects.

Close synergy was established with another local development interventions implemented by UNDP Moldova – EU funded Support to Agriculture and Rural Development (SARD) Programme.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

This project was financed by the Bulgarian Government, thus contributing to the affirmation of the Bulgarian Government as an emerging donor in their first cooperation with UNDP.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The project was implemented in close cooperation with Taraclia district local authorities. Given the technical engineering complexity of the project activities were implemented in line with relevant national legislation and systems, including specialized technical expertise of the proposed works (geodesic, geologic, water quality, construction, etc.)

Given the complexity of the intervention, UNDP implemented all technical design works, completed all bill of quantities for construction works, conducted tender selection and contracting of construction companies, provided technical monitoring of construction works. Local Public authorities were consulted at all stages of the project implementation, ensured local technical supervision of construction works and signed the works acceptance act. To ensure a smooth transition process and contribute to the ownership of the process, equipment suppliers were contractually obliged to provide equipment maintenance and consumables for reverse osmosis operations free of charge for one year after the project completion. LPAs assumed responsibility to cover those expenses as well as other Water stations maintenance and operation costs afterwards.
Risk Management

The potentially most significant risk faced by the project, the very complex technical aspect of the project was mitigated by detailed geodesic/geologic and water quality expertise and additional decision-making and identification of solutions conducted.

Another risk – unknown exact costs for the actual infrastructure works until after the finalization of technical documentation and tenders completion was successfully mitigated by adjustment of water purifying capacities (keeping quality on the same level) and including implementation of one of the Water station (Corten village) in parallel EU funded SARD programme.

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

A portfolio management approach was applied to improve cost effectiveness by leveraging activities and partnerships mainly with EU-funded SARD programme.

Procurement procedures were assisted/coordinated with other big infrastructure interventions of UNPD (Confidence Building and Palanca.)

Project Management

The project was implemented from Chisinau - at initial stages by the Confidence Building team and later by EU SARD Programme. Specialized technical expertise was contracted. SARD highly professional Engineers Team provided the technical expertise and oversight of all project activities.

Attachments:

1. Project Uncertified Financial Report
Sub-project 1. Taraclia town (population 13,500).

The proposed technical solution involves using the water from the pipes of the Taraclia water system and bringing it to drinkable quality through an installation to purify water via reverse osmosis. The placement of the water station changed twice to return to initially selected. The works included a 70-80 m connecting pipe, a draining system to be connected to the town sewerage system, construction of the building housing the filtering system, the filter per se.
Sub-project 2. Tvardita town (population 6,082).

The proposed technical solution involves using the water from the pipes of the Tvardita water system and bringing it to drinkable quality through an installation to purify water via reverse osmosis. Two options of water station placement were considered. Finally, a location on an edge of a town park was selected that requires a longer connecting pipe, a draining system with a cesspool, construction of the building housing the filtering system, the filter per se.
Sub-project 3. Valea Perjei village (population 4,982).

Initially the plan was to drill the artesian well. Several water sources and water station locations were changed (that took time), but finally the local public administration found a possibility to get connected to the existing supply pipe. The water station was equipped with treatment and purification via a reverse osmosis filter, a draining system with a cesspool, construction of the building housing the filtering system, the filter per se.
Sub-project 4. Corten village (population 3,314)

The proposed technical solution involves using the water from an existing artesian well and bringing it to drinkable quality through an installation to purify water via reverse osmosis. The works would include capital repair of existing artesian well, an 1147 m connecting pipe, electricity connection rehabilitation, a draining system with a cesspool, construction of the building housing the filtering system, the filter per se. Total costs turned out to be unacceptable to be borne by project. Nevertheless, the technical design was successfully utilized for funding under EU funded SARD programme. The construction of water station is ongoing and will be launched into operation end of 2017. (pictures of completed station could be supplied at a later stage)
Sub-project 5. Cairaclia village (population 2,005)

The proposed technical solution involves using the water from the pipes of existing water pipe system and bringing it to drinkable quality through an installation to purify water via reverse osmosis. The works included technical design, a 30 m connecting pipe, a draining system with a cesspool, construction of the building housing the filtering system, the filter per se.
Sub-project 6. Cealic village (population 947)

Initial proposal was to use the water from an existing well. The location was changed and the water source was changed – it comes from existing water supply pipe. The works included construction of the building to house the equipment, draining system with a cesspool, filtering system.
Sub-project 7. Albota de Sus commune, Sofievca village – (population 912)

In this village the initially proposed solution with water station supplied from existing spring was totally changed. Since the quality of the water in this locality is the best, and most of inhabitants have water pipes network supply to their houses, the decision was made to renovate the existing water collection reservoir (located on 3 km distance from the village), equip it with chlorine purification system (no reverse osmosis needed), while Beneficiary is responsible for repairs and expansion of the pipe network to houses that are not connected to date.
Sub-project 8. Vinogradovca commune, Ciumai village – (population 944)

Since there was no possibility to execute drilling in Chirillowca village, the water station was placed in neighbor Ciumai village. The proposed technical solution utilizes the water from the pipes of the Ciumai water system and brings it to drinkable quality through an installation to purify water via reverse osmosis. The works included construction of the building to house the equipment, draining system with a cesspool, filtering system.
Sub-project 9 – Roof Renovation at Grigore Tsamblak University in Taraclia

The dormitory of the Grigore Tsamblak University is a five-storied building put into commission in 1983. The roof is a flat one and is covered with bitumen membranes. The dormitory has a capacity to accommodate 400 students. Before the reparation it accommodated only 180 students due to the poor technical condition of the roof, that made 4th and 5th floor practically unusable. The building has all the plumbing and wiring needed for a student dormitory, located in the central part of Taraclia town and is intercalated into a fairly developed economic-social infrastructure.

Works included complete removal of old roofing material and isolation layer, concrete levelling of the whole roof surface, replacement of isolation material, strengthening of roof edges, repairs of 2 exits to the roof and covering with polymer membrane roofing material.

As of 29.07.16: