

Using the GISCUIT platform to implement Emergency Management Policies in the Republic Of Moldova

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Abstract

In recent decades, there has been an increase in extreme hydrometeorological and geomorphological events, such as floods, torrential rains with hail, heavy snowfall, heat waves, droughts, etc. These events sometimes endanger human habitats and have a significant impact on the environment, the population, and the economy, and modern tools are capable of providing rapid and effective decision-making support. Thus, the use of geographic information systems (GIS) is becoming increasingly important in the process of managing exceptional situations and risks in the Republic of Moldova.

For 30 years, all emergency situations have been documented and included in the statistical database of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (GIES) of the Republic of Moldova. Since 2013, this information has been processed using the GISCUIT platform, a digital solution for collecting, analyzing, visualizing, mapping, and managing the statistical data required by the competent authorities for planning and adopting public policies, as well as for managing exceptional situations.

The functionality of the digital platform highlights the role of GIS technologies in preventing emergencies, mitigating the effects of disasters, and increasing society's resilience to current and future threats by contributing to the modernization of strategic and operational planning in the field of civil protection.

Keywords: database, emergency situations, digital platform, maps, statistical records.

Introduction

Reducing the impact and effectively managing exceptional situations is a strategic priority in both the economic and social fields of the Republic of Moldova. In the context of the intensification of exceptional situations of a natural and man-made nature, such as

fires, floods, droughts, frosts, torrential rainfall accompanied by wind or hail or heat waves, modern tools are required for collecting, analyzing and usage of this data.

As a result of the increase in the volume of data, the use of geospatial technologies becomes essential for ensuring an integrated management of various risks, as well as for implementing policies in the management of exceptional and risk situations and for substantiating operational and strategic decisions for managing various exceptional or risk situations. A major role in this process is played by the statistical database of exceptional situations, developed on the GISCUIT platform and managed by the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova. This constitutes a complex information system, which allows the collection, storage, processing and visualization of data related to exceptional events at the national level, integrating statistical and geospatial components. The platform facilitates the analysis of the territorial distribution of exceptional situations, the identification of trends and the assessment of their impact on the population and social infrastructure.

The importance of such a database derives not only from its operational role, but also from its contribution to the development of public policies in the field of civil protection. Systematized and accessible data allow public authorities to identify preventive measures, optimize interventions and improve the response capacity in exceptional situations of various kinds. At the same time, the use of the GISCUIT platform offers the possibility of collecting statistical information with cartographic representation, which increases the level of understanding and interpretation in time and space of the analyzed phenomena.

The database of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs is a GIS web platform, a software designed to accumulate, visualize, manage, analyze and publish spatial/geospatial data through a web browser (Nistor-Lopatenco L. et al., 2020 ; <http://mapserver.org>).

The GISCUIT digital platform provides a systematic and comparable record of exceptional situations occurring on the territory of the country, over annual and multi-annual periods, which includes detailed information on the number, typology and geographical distribution of extreme phenomena in the localities where they occur, as well as their consequences, expressed in terms of loss of human life, affected or rescued persons, and estimated material damage in lei (MD). This database is flexible and compatible with geospatial standards, it is used to build geoportals and interactive mapping applications, but at the same time it needs a major update in the context of new legislative amendments and adjustments according to EU standards and legislation.

This article aims to analyze the structure, functionality and role of the GISCUIT statistical database in the accumulation and centralization of data on exceptional situations recorded in the Republic of Moldova. At the same time, it highlights its role and functionality, as well as the existing limitations in the current context of the development of geographic information systems. The information obtained is used to develop and promote management policies and the mitigation of exceptional situations of natural and man-made nature, to save people and material goods.

Materials and methods

The materials studied and reflected in the research project included information on official statistical data from the database of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of the Republic of Moldova starting with 2013 and up to the present, as well as the normative acts regulating the activity and use of the GISCUIT digital platform.

Official statistical data are essential in forming an objective picture of the economic and social situation at the local, regional and national levels. They allow for the comparative analysis of a certain area both within a country and with similar areas in other countries, being the key to the efficient development of public management policies as well as in identifying objects and territories located in high-risk areas in terms of the impact of dangerous exceptional situations on them.

In the Republic of Moldova, the definition of an **exceptional situation** represents *a situation on a certain territory, as a result of a breakdown, dangerous natural phenomenon, catastrophe, natural calamity or other nature, which may cause or have caused human casualties, harm to human health or the environment, considerable material losses or have affected the conditions of people's vital activity*. The requirements in relation to this definition are highlighted in Government Decision No. 1076 of 2010, which regulates the classification of exceptional situations and the manner of accumulation and presentation of information in the domain of population and territory protection in case of exceptional situations, where the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs keeps statistical records of exceptional situations occurring on the territory of the Republic of Moldova (https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=144084&lang=ro).

After the occurrence of exceptional situations, they are recorded and accumulated in the statistical database of exceptional situations, for which digital support is offered by the GISCUIT platform, which was created and implemented within the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations by SRL "VEC" in 2012, with the support of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) based on the GISCUIT platform, implemented and transferred to the management of GIES in 2013 (<https://statistica.igsu.gov.md/ro>, Instructions for the Practical Use of the Inspectorate's Statistical Database).

Historical data regarding the occurrence of exceptional situations on the territory of the country, such as floods, fires, extreme weather phenomena, man-made accidents and other events with an impact on the population and infrastructure, were also used in the research process. This information allowed the identification of spatial and temporal trends of risks, as well as the need to implement public policies based on the analysis of data that can be identified on the official website of the institution in the **statistical data** section, where historical data recorded on exceptional situations are also published (<https://igsu.gov.md/ro/date-statistice>, <http://www.giscuit.com>).

From a methodological point of view, the research was based on the methods of documentation and analysis, both in the process of studying the specialized literature, the statistical database held by GIES as well as the national strategies and the legislative and regulatory framework of the Republic of Moldova. The methodological and legal tools

facilitated the determination of the institutional and legal context in which the GISCUIT platform can be put to advantage.

The comparative method was applied to evaluate the functionalities of the analyzed platform in relation to other solutions offered by GIS and used internationally in the field of emergency management. Criteria such as data accessibility, information integration capacity, decision-making support and cartographic representation possibilities were followed.

A determining role was played by the method of spatial analysis through GIS, through which areas vulnerable to emergency situations were identified. Also, the cartographic method was applied in the process of developing and interpreting thematic maps regarding the distribution of emergency situations, the location of available resources and the degree of territorial coverage with intervention services.

Using the case study method, by analyzing some emergency situations previously produced on the territory of the Republic of Moldova and simulating how the GISCUIT platform is important for optimizing the decision-making process and can determine the reduction of the reaction time of the competent authorities.

By cumulatively capitalizing on research materials and methods, the results provide a relevant scientific basis for assessing the efficiency of using GIS technologies in developing modern emergency management policies, in strengthening institutional resilience, which constitutes an essential tool for monitoring, analyzing and managing emergency situations and potential risks with a major impact on the safety of the population, the economy and national infrastructure (Castraveț, T. et al., 2013; Coteț P. et al., 1976 p. 202; Puțuntică A., et al., 2021).

Results and Discussions

The GISCUIT database is a cost-effective web mapping platform, built on *open-source* and powerful state-of-the-art geospatial components (2013). Being systematically exploited, this digital platform represents an efficient information tool for managing data related to exceptional situations in the Republic of Moldova. The system was built on open-source geospatial technologies and was designed as a cost-effective, modern and secure solution for the period of its implementation, offering the Inspectorate the possibility to centralize vector and raster data. The platform allows for the visualization, editing, sharing and analysis of spatial information, contributing to the efficiency of institutional activity. An important result is the diversity of available functionalities. The system offers data import, thematic layer styling, user administration, access rights management, information filtering and querying, as well as geospatial data publication.

Compatibility with Open Geospatial Consortium standards (WMS, WFS, WMC) demonstrates the platform's interoperability capacity with other GIS systems (Castraveț, T et al., 2013). The platform can be used both on local stations and in distributed or cloud infrastructures, which gives it technological flexibility and the possibility of institutional expansion. Also, the use on mobile devices and the existence of offline mode allow operational personnel in the field to enter and update data in real time, including through

geolocation and attaching photos. This functionality is essential in operational interventions, where the speed of information transmission is decisive.

From an analytical point of view, the platform contributes to the collection and organization of data on exceptional situations, the identification of spatial and temporal trends, as well as the generation of thematic maps and statistical reports necessary for the decision-making process. The integration of statistical and cartographic functions transforms the system into a useful tool for monitoring risks and substantiating public policies.

In order to understand and be able to visualize the functionality of this platform, it is necessary to carefully analyze the interface of the GISCUIT platform (Figure 1).

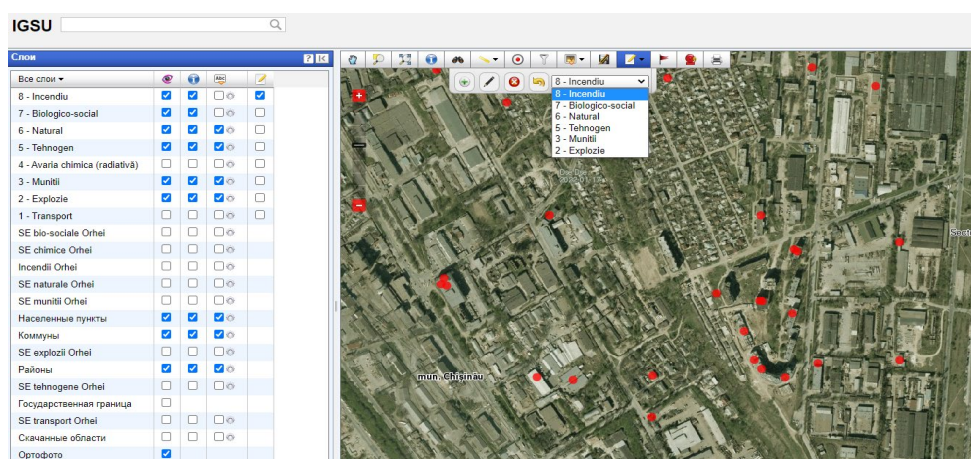


Fig. 1. The GIES GISCUIT Database Interface

source: <https://statistica.igsu.gov.md/ro>

The structure is typical of modern GIS systems, but adapted for institutional users, and in our case we refer to the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova.

The general structure of the interface is divided into 4 main areas:

- Map panel;
- Layer panel;
- Toolbar;
- Attribute panel.

The main functions of the platform include the introduction, collection and retention of data on exceptional situations, their storage and organization in a centralized database, as well as data processing and analysis in order to identify patterns and trends. A defining element of the system is the ability to visualize cartographically natural and man-made processes, which allows for the spatial representation of risks and facilitates their interpretation (www.giscuit.com, <http://mapserver.org>).

The GISCUIT database also offers data query and filtering functionalities (Figure 2), which in turn allows users to extract specific information based on criteria such as the type of event, the period or the affected geographical area. The platform supports editing and updating data in real time, as well as generating statistical reports necessary for the decision-making process. Through its compatibility with international standards and the

possibility of integration with other systems, it contributes to the creation of an interoperable and efficient information environment. Thus, by combining the statistical data management functions with those of geospatial analysis, the database becomes an important tool in support of monitoring, evaluation and management activities of exceptional situations, providing a solid basis for making informed decisions at the institutional level.

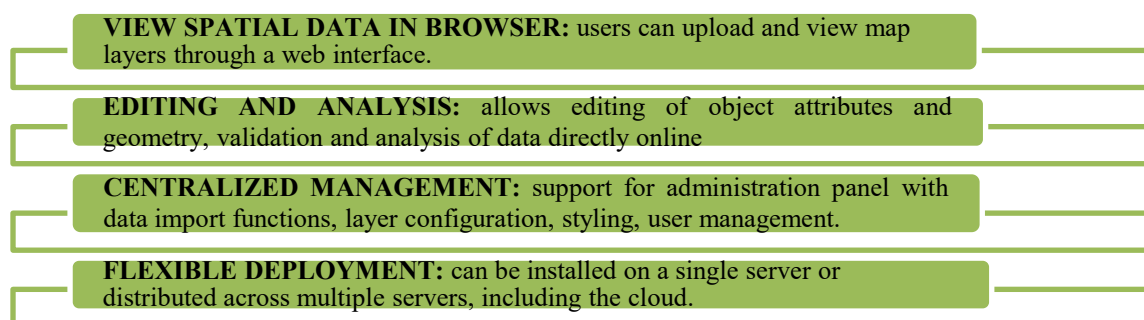


Fig. 2. Key Features of the GISCUIT Database (source: GISCUIT software <http://www.giscuit.com> and Instructions for the Practical Use of the GIES Database).

The process of generating and exporting maps within the GISCUIT platform is an essential component of the analysis and exploitation of geospatial data, used in the management of exceptional situations. In an operational environment where the speed and accuracy of information are decisive, the ability to create clear and relevant cartographic representations becomes an indispensable tool for specialists and decision-makers.

This platform offers an integrated set of tools and functionalities that allow users to select, organize and visualize data in the form of thematic maps (figure 3). The process involves the use of geospatial layers, the application of filters and queries, as well as the configuration of cartographic elements. These functionalities contribute to highlighting relevant information and adapting the maps according to the purpose of analyzing this information.

At the same time, the export of maps constitutes the final stage of this process, allowing the transformation of cartographic products into accessible formats for reporting, presentation or archiving. The GISCUIT statistical database facilitates export in various graphic and documentary formats, thus ensuring the efficient distribution of information to the institutions involved and end users.

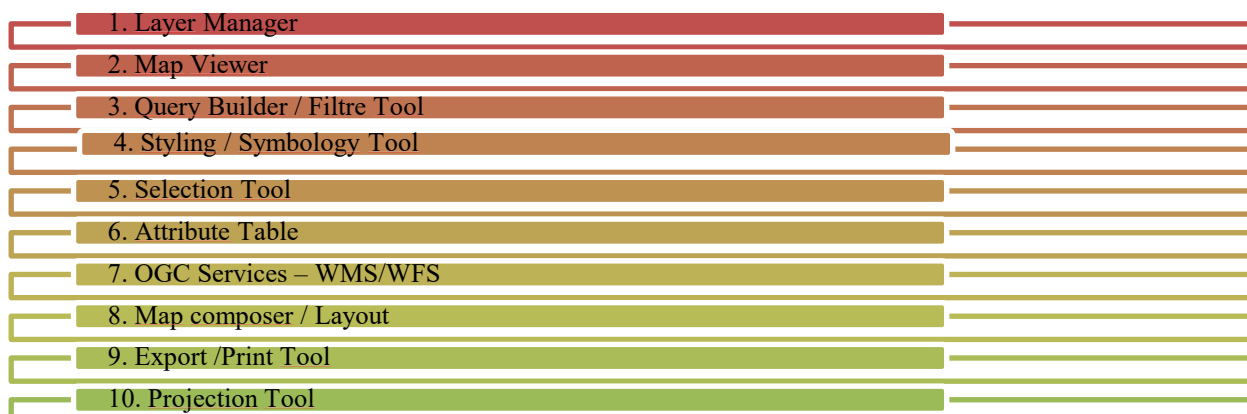


Fig. 3. Specific tools and features of the GISCUIT platform

(source: Giscuit software <http://www.giscuit.com> and Instructions for the Practical Use of the GIES Database).

Therefore, the process of generating and exporting maps in GISCUIT is not limited to a simple visual representation, but reflects a coherent set of technical and analytical operations, which support data interpretation and contribute to improving the decision-making process in the field of exceptional situations. A comparative analysis of the GISCUIT platform in relation to other GIS solutions highlights its positioning as an operational tool adapted to institutional needs, especially in the field of managing exceptional situations in the case of the Inspectorate (Nistor-Lopatenco L. et al., 2020; <http://mapserver.org>). Comparison with platforms such as ArcGIS, QGIS and GeoServer allows for a clear outline of the advantages and limitations of GISCUIT.

In terms of platform type, GISCUIT is a Web GIS application, accessible directly through the browser, which makes it easy to use within public institutions, without the need for local installation, compared to ArcGIS it offers a complete ecosystem, which includes desktop applications, cloud services and enterprise solutions, being much more complex and versatile. QGIS is an open-source desktop application, oriented towards detailed analysis and flexibility, and GeoServer functions as a GIS server dedicated to publishing and distributing geospatial data.

In terms of functionalities, GISCUIT offers a balanced set of tools for viewing, editing and querying data, being suitable for record-keeping and reporting activities, however, compared to ArcGIS and QGIS, advanced analysis capabilities are more limited.

These platforms allow complex modeling, predictive analysis and extensive automation, while GISCUIT focuses more on operational data management. GeoServer, in turn, does not offer complex analytical tools, being mainly intended for publishing GIS services.

GISCUIT has the advantage of an intuitive interface, adapted to non-technical users, such as operators or civil servants. In contrast, ArcGIS involves a higher level of specialization, and QGIS requires average GIS knowledge for effective use. GeoServer is mainly oriented towards technical users and system administrators.

From a cost perspective, GISCUIT represents a solution adapted to the local context, being implemented institutionally, while ArcGIS involves high licensing costs. QGIS and GeoServer are open-source solutions, which makes them financially accessible, but requires additional resources for configuration and maintenance.

In the field of exceptional situations management, the GISCUIT database proves to be efficient for collecting, centralizing and visualizing data, as well as for generating statistical reports. However, compared to ArcGIS, which offers advanced risk analysis tools, simulation and early warning systems, GISCUIT has a descriptive rather than predictive role (Chang, K. T. et al., 2019; Longley, P.A. et al., 2015).

GISCUIT can be considered an efficient operational GIS platform, optimized for the needs of public institutions in the Republic of Moldova. Although it does not reach the level of complexity and performance of established solutions such as ArcGIS or QGIS, it offers an appropriate balance between functionality, accessibility and practical utility in managing exceptional situations.

The database of the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations of the Ministry of Internal Affairs allows to extract and create several types of maps, tables, as can be found and used in articles by (Corăbieru M. et al., 2025; Cazac V. et al., 2025), but also in several projects, strategies or government programs such as:

The National Program for Prevention and Management of Exceptional Situations for the Years *2026-2030*
(<https://mai.gov.md/sites/default/files/transparenta/consultari%20publice/Proiect%20program%20prevenirea%20situatiilor%20de%20urgenta%20si%20exceptionale.pdf>)
or local in order to present the evolution and manifestation of different types of exceptional situations in different areas of the Republic of Moldova that were affected by exceptional situations.

Graphic and statistical materials, extracted from the GIES database are a valuable source of data, which are published on the official website of the institution (<https://igsu.gov.md/ro/date-statistice>). The database owned by the GISCUIT digital platform holds information, which can be extracted for different years and exceptional situations that are needed for any geographical space in the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

Thus, in the process of analyzing the map reflecting the freezing phenomena produced in 2025 (Figure 5 and 6), we find that the red dots method represents the affected territories and registered as exceptional situations of a natural nature, characteristic of the spring of the previous year. The impact of this phenomenon was felt throughout the republic, where the exceptional situations recorded caused major damage in the amount of *1 billion 841 million 858 thousand and 100 lei*, affecting fields with various agricultural crops (Figure 4), especially fruit trees, sugar beets, rapeseed and other crops (Figure 4), which were in the active period of vegetation and flowering during this spring time.

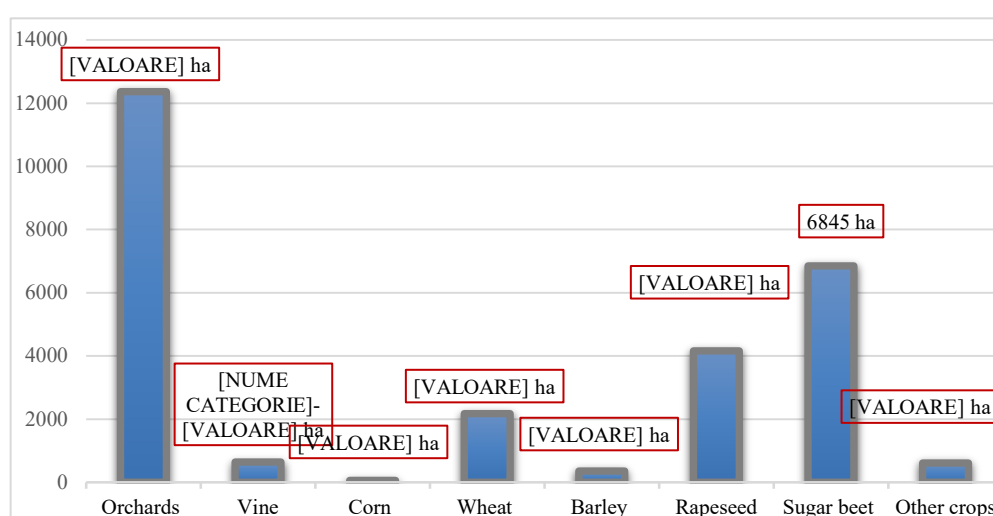
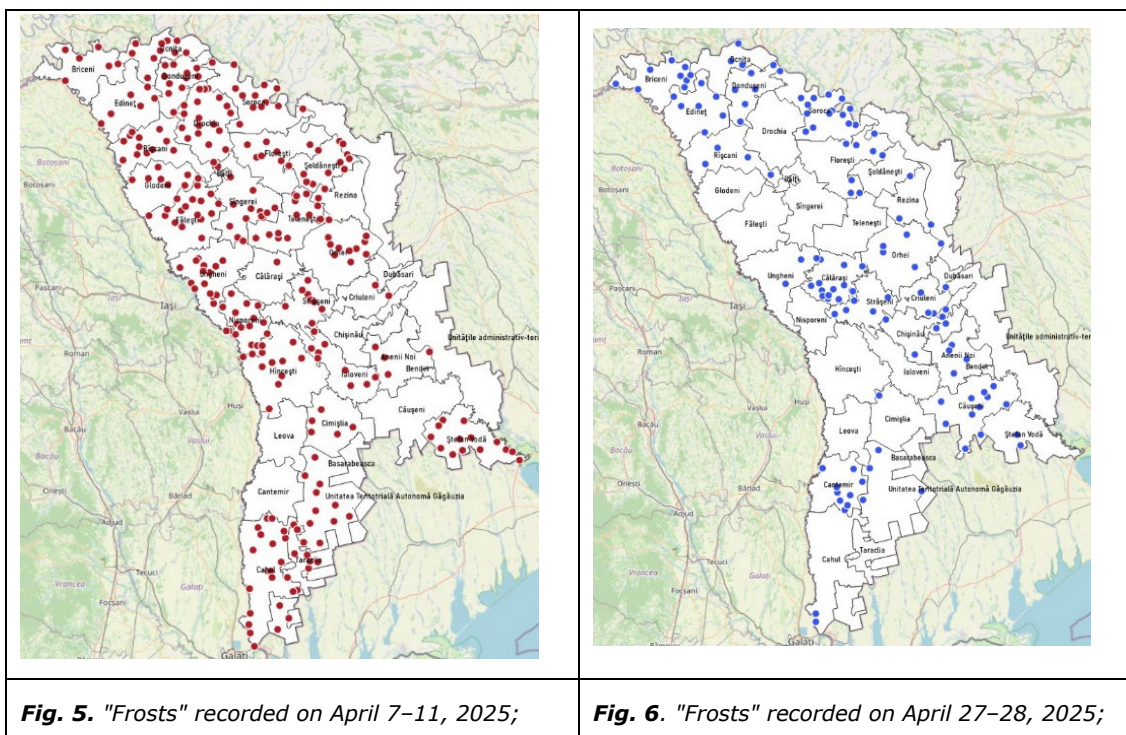


Fig. 4: Areas of agricultural crops affected by exceptional "frost" conditions in 2025
(source: GIES Statistical Database)

Therefore, it is observed that the spatial distribution of the points demonstrates that the freezing phenomenon covered the entire territory of the Republic of Moldova, with the exception of the Basarabeasca district where this phenomenon was not recorded, and did not affect agriculture in this area (Corăbieru M. et al., 2025).



(source: GIES Statistical Database and

https://igsu.gov.md/sites/default/files/media/documents/2026-03/6.Analiza_SE%2009%20Luni%202025.pdf)

Droughts, which are an increasingly frequent natural phenomenon for the territory of the Republic of Moldova, can also be seen in the same source of statistical information and graphic materials. Therefore, the map (Figure 7) reflects the spatial spread of the natural exceptional situation of *drought*, also produced in 2025.

We note that this destructive phenomenon for agricultural crops highlights both the severely affected areas and the spatial expression of the drought in 2025 at the regional level. The analysis of multiannual data (<https://igsu.gov.md/ro/date-statistice>) demonstrates that this phenomenon affects the southern and eastern parts of the Republic of Moldova every year and major material damage is recorded (Figure 8) (Cazac V. et al., 2025).

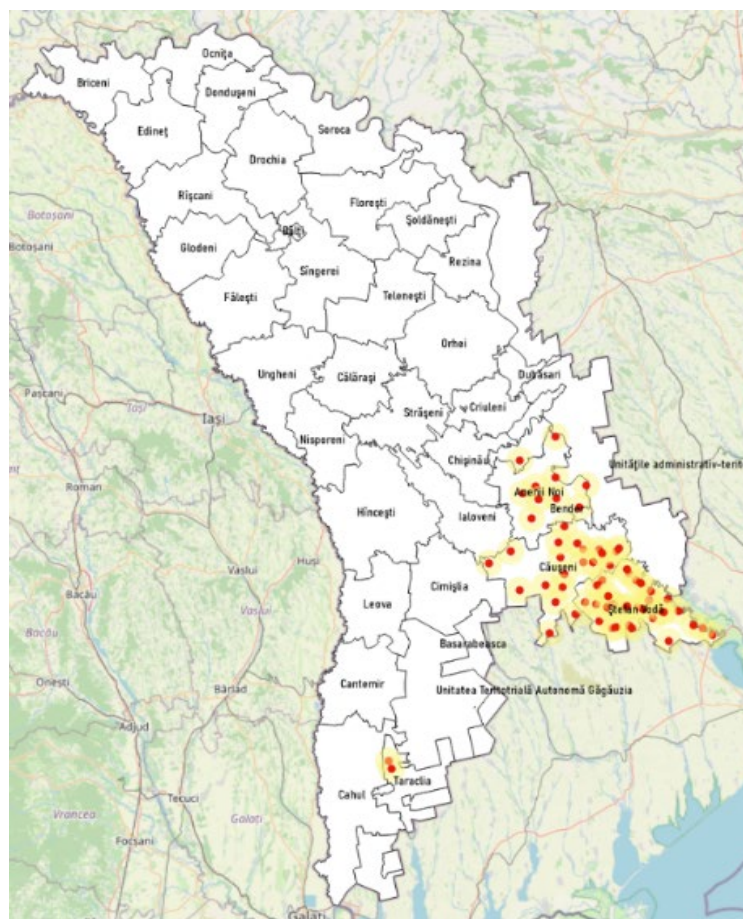


Fig. 7: Map showing where *droughts* were recorded in 2025 (source: GIES Statistical Database,

<https://igsu.gov.md/sites/default/files/media/documents/2026-01/Analiza%20SE%202010-2025.pdf>)

We note that this destructive phenomenon for agricultural crops highlights both the severely affected areas and the spatial expression of the drought in 2025 at the regional level. The analysis of multiannual data (<https://igsu.gov.md/ro/date-statistice>) demonstrates that this phenomenon affects the southern and eastern parts of the Republic of Moldova every year and major material damage is recorded (Figure 8) (Cazac V. et al., 2025).

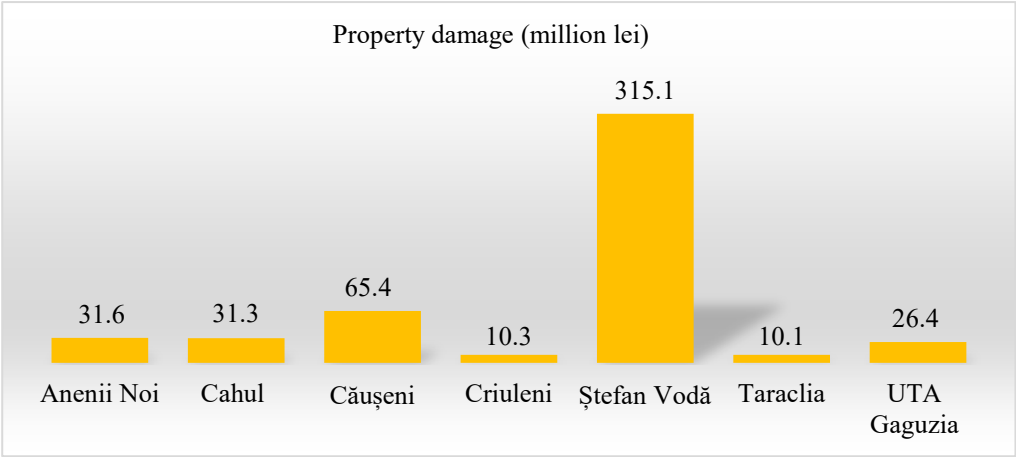


Fig. 8. The affected districts and the material damage recorded as a result of the “drought” in the summer of 2025 (source: GIES Statistical Database)

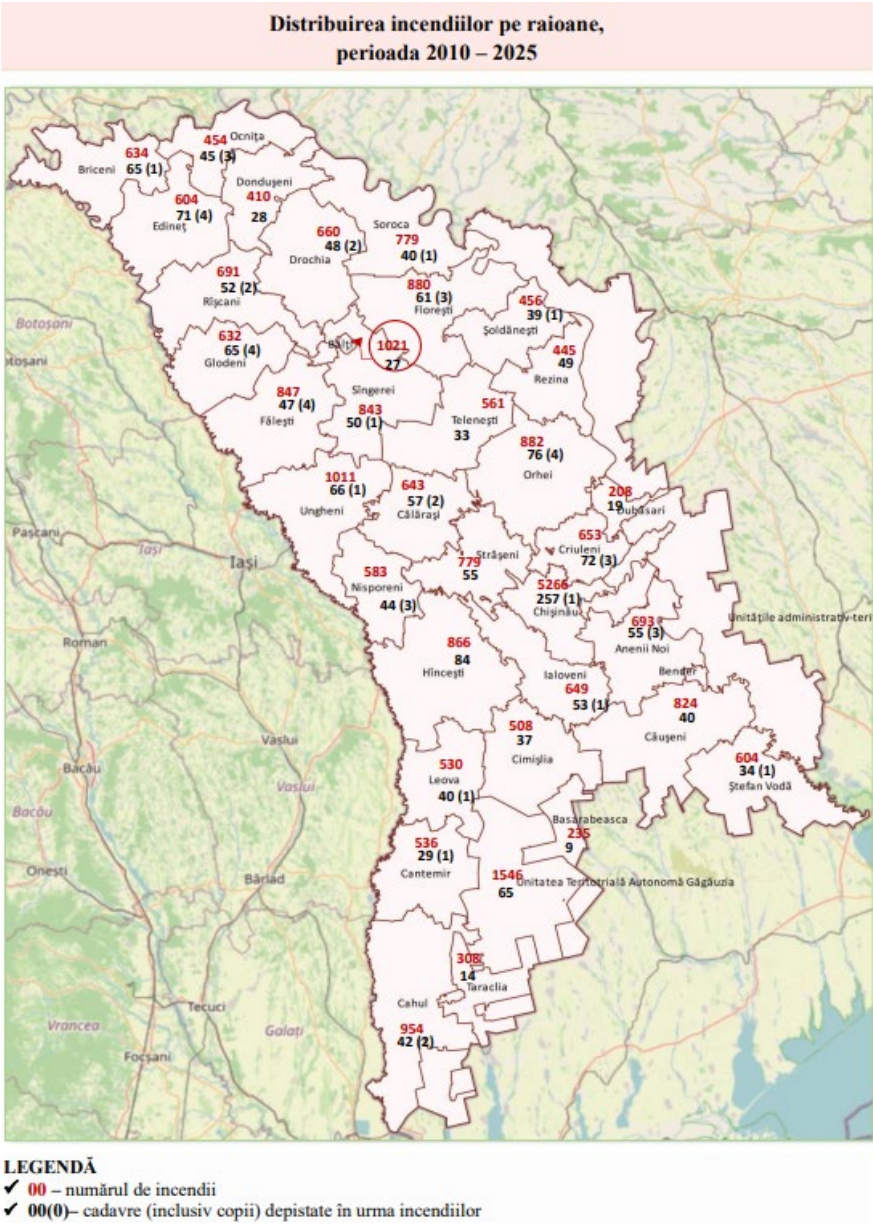


Fig. 9: Distribution of fires by district from 2010 to 2025 (source: GIES Statistical Database https://igsu.gov.md/sites/default/files/media/documents/2026-03/6.Analiza_SE%2009%20Luni%202025.pdf

f)

Fires are another major risk phenomenon, being part of the exceptional situations of both natural and man-made nature. Therefore, the GIES database provides a map of the distribution of fires and people who died as a result of them in the districts of the Republic of Moldova during the period 2010 - 2025 (Figure 9). The statistical data marked in red indicate the total number of registered fires, and the figures in black represent the number of people who died (including children).

A thorough analysis of the map and statistical data highlights the fact that Chişinău deaths. The situation is explainable by the high population density, the extensive urbanized area and the greater concentration of economic activities. Similarly, high values are observed in the TAU of Găgăuzia high values are observed, with 1546 fires and 65 deaths recorded. The category of districts with a high incidence of fires also includes Bălţi (1021 fires), Ungheni (1011), Cahul (954), Floreşti (861), Hînceşti (866), Orhei (882) and Căuşeni (824 cases), these also having a relatively high number of victims.

If we try to find the lowest values of fires, they are observed in small or sparsely populated districts, such as Taraclia (308 fires), Basarabeasca (235), Dubăsari (208) and Cantemir (329). But even in these territories there were losses of human lives. Overall, the map highlights a direct correlation between the number of fires and the number of victims: districts with many fires tend to have even more deaths. The data suggest the need to strengthen prevention measures, fire education and modernize emergency interventions, especially in high-risk municipalities and districts.

The respective maps represent a small part of what the statistical database can provide, but upon request a wide range of tables or figures can be generated (table 1) necessary for institutions interested in information on exceptional situations occurring on the territory of the Republic of Moldova in certain periods of the year and for certain types of exceptional situations. Exceptional situations are generated (table 1) by classes and classification types for any period we need, in which the number of exceptional situations, deceased persons, people hospitalized as a result of these situations, as well as the recorded material damage and the percentage difference (%) for each type of exceptional situation recorded in the GIES database (https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=144084&lang=ro).

The maps and all types of tables (figure 8) (table 1) generated by the GIES database are part of the analysis and all data that are published by GIES on the official website <https://igsu.gov.md/>.

Classes and genres of exceptional situations	2024				2025				%	
	No. of ES	Deceased / incl. children	Hospitalized / incl. children	Material damage (thousands of lei)	No. of ES	Deceased / incl. children	Hospitalized / incl. children	Material damage (thousands of lei)	No. of ES	Material damage
TOTAL	230	14/2	30/27	4688018,5	187	11/-	1/1	2919850,9	-19	-38
Of technogenic nature	134	6/-	7/5	4295	132	1/-	1/1	655,9	-1	-85
- air disasters in airports and settlements	1	1/-		3707.0					-100	-100
- accidents (catastrophes) on highways	1	5/-	6/5	180.0					-100	-100
- explosions in buildings and structures of social and cultural purpose	1		1/-	358.0	1	1/-	1/1	600.0		68
- detection of unexploded ammunition	130				128				-2	100
- detection or loss of explosive substances, ammunition					2				100	100
- explosions in open spaces, on streets, in places of mass gathering of people	1			50.0					-100	-100
- breakdowns in heating systems in the cold season of the					1			55.9	100	100

year										
Natural,	83			4678900.0	46			2574960.9	-45	-45
- landslides	2			280.1					-100	-100
- storms	5			31843.1	1			158.8	-80	-100
- large hail	11			18058.0	7			27205.2	-36	51
- torrential rain	10			176447.2	10			21760.7		-88
- long-lasting torrential rain	5			12597.3	3			27050.4	-40	115
- torrential rain with hail	22			229697.6	11			77950.9	-50	-66
- torrential rain with strong wind	6			25815.8	2			9064.1	-67	-65
- torrential rain with hail and strong wind	8			16786.6	4			36897.7	-50	120
- heavy snowfall	1			1000.7					-100	-100
- severe heat	2			283648.7	1			42747.4	-50	-85
- droght	5			3805855.3	2			490167.6	-60	-87
- frost	5			76600.8	5			1841958.1		2305
- high groundwater level (flooding)	1			268.8					-100	-100
Of a biological-social nature, including:	13	8/2	23/22	4823.5	9	10/-		344234.0	-31	7037
- cases of group infection of dangerous contagious diseases of humans	1		23/22						-100	100
- poisoning of humans with	4	8/2			3	8/-			-25	100

toxic and other substances (except for accidental cases)										
- poisoning of humans with toxic and other substances (group cases)					1	2/-			100	100
- epizootics	7			4740.8	5			344234.0	-29	7161
- mass spread of plant pests	1			82.8					-10 0	-100

Table 1: Statistical data on the type and number of exceptional situations that occurred in the Republic of Moldova during 2024 and 2025 source: GIES Statistical Database

<https://igsu.gov.md/sites/default/files/media/documents/2026-01/4.%20SE%20Ianuarie%20-%20Decembrie.pdf>).

The results demonstrate that the GISCUIT platform has had and continues to have an important role in the statistical record of exceptional situations manifested on the territory of the Republic of Moldova and is a basic pillar in the development and implementation of exceptional situations management policies. The main goal being to save human lives and material goods, by identifying vulnerable areas, with a rapid and efficient reaction of all institutions, for the management of any exceptional situations, (<https://igsu.gov.md/sites/default/files/media/documents/2026-01/4.%20SE%20Ianuarie%20-%20Decembrie.pdf>; <https://igsu.gov.md/sites/default/files/media/documents/2026-01/Analiza%20SE%202010-2025.pdf>; https://igsu.gov.md/sites/default/files/media/documents/2026-03/6.Analiza_SE%2009%20Luni%202025.pdf).

As mentioned, the statistical data in this statistical database have been, are and will be used by several individuals, national and international institutions for research or other expertise or evaluation purposes.

At the same time, the article emphasizes the need for a major update of the system, in the context of new legislative requirements and alignment with European Union standards. Modernizing the platform by introducing modern analytical and predictive tools would significantly contribute to increasing institutional efficiency and strengthening the response capacity in exceptional situations.

Conclusions

The statistical database of exceptional situations managed by the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (GIES) of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Moldova is supported by the GISCUIT digital platform, based on a Geographic Information System (GIS), designed to maintain statistical records of exceptional situations and their consequences, regardless of the place of their occurrence or production.

Statistical data on exceptional situations represent a fundamental pillar for the national emergency management system in the Republic of Moldova, having a decisive role in responding to, preventing, managing and mitigating exceptional situations on the population and the national economy.

Even if GISCUIT currently maintains its important role in the process of collecting, managing and visualizing information at the national level, in the context of recent developments at the legislative level and alignment with European Union requirements, the system requires a major and detailed update.

The adaptation of the statistical database becomes essential and a priority for the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations, in order to comply with the new regulations and to ensure compatibility with European Union standards in the field of managing exceptional situations and other risk situations through increasingly frequent and disaggregated statistical reporting on several requested compartments adapted to European Union legislation.

This involves not only a review of the technical structure but also of the indicators and data collection methodology, by modernizing the platform functionalities, in order to integrate more advanced analytical and predictive tools for longer periods.

Therefore, updating the GISCUIT statistical database is not only a technical necessity, but a fundamental condition for increasing the efficiency of the system, improving the decision-making process and strengthening the institutional capacity to respond to exceptional situations, in accordance with good practices and European standards, which will benefit central and local authorities to implement effective and practical exceptional situations management policies throughout the territory of the Republic of Moldova and only in areas that often face various exceptional situations.

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