



Resettlement Action Plan

for the Moldova Power System Development Project

December 2023



MEPIU
MOLDOVA ENERGY PROJECTS



 **THE WORLD BANK**

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GLOSSARY

Affected Person: *any person who loses the right to own, use, or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, or pasture), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or moveable asset, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.*

Associated Facility: *facilities that are essential to the construction or operation of Overhead Transmission Line Vulcanesti-Chisinau.*

Compensation: *payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired property and/or impacted assets.*

Displacement: *physical relocation or economic displacement directly caused by project-related land acquisition.*

Economic displacement: *loss of income streams or means of livelihood resulting from land acquisition or obstructed access to resources (land, water, or forest) resulting from the construction or operation of a project or its associated facilities.*

Expropriation: *expropriation means the transfer of goods and patrimonial rights from private property to public property, the transfer to the state of public property belonging to an administrative-territorial unit or, as the case may be, the transfer to the state or to an administrative-territorial unit of patrimonial rights for the purpose of carrying out works for a public utility cause or a national or local interest project, under the conditions provided by law, after providing a fair compensation.*

Expropriator: *it is the state, through its authorized bodies or through specially designated persons, in accordance with the law, in case of works of national interest or local interest*

Expropriated person: *is the owner or the titleholder of the assets subject to expropriation.*

Involuntary resettlement: *Resettlement is involuntary when it occurs without the informed consent of the displaced persons or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.*

Land acquisition: refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.

Land: includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

Non-titled: those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or state land without permission, permit or grant.

Physical displacement: loss of shelter and assets resulting from the acquisition of land associated with the project that requires the affected person(s) to move to another location or to move their assets to other location.

Procedure: specified way to carry out an activity or a process. Procedure can be documented or not.

Process: set of correlated or interrelated activities, which turns the input elements into output elements.

Restrictions on land use: refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

Livelihood: refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.

Stakeholders: any and all individuals, groups, organizations, and institutions interested in and potentially affected by a project or having the ability to influence a project.

Vulnerable people: people or groups of people who may be more adversely affected by project impacts than others by virtue of characteristics such as their gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion, ethnicity, indigenous status, age (including children, youths and the elderly), physical or mental disability, literacy, political views, or social status. Vulnerable individuals and/or groups may also include, but are not limited to, people in vulnerable situations, such as people living below the poverty line, the landless, single-headed households, natural resource dependent communities, migrant workers, refugees, internally displaced people, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national legislation and/or public international law.

Abbreviations:

| | |
|---------|---|
| ATU | Administrative Territorial Unit |
| BtB | Back-to-Back |
| CDC | Central Dispatch Center |
| DD | Detailed Design |
| EBRD | European Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| EECM | European Energy Community Market |
| EIB | European Investment Ba |
| ENTSO-E | Energy Network Transmission System Operators in Electricity |
| EPMOS | Electric Power Market Options Study |
| EU | European Union |
| EU GDPR | European General Data Protection Regulation |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GD | Government Decision |
| IR | Involuntary Resettlement |
| MMS | Management Systems |
| MEPIU | Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit |
| MoE | Ministry of Energy |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MoIRD | Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development |
| OHTL | Over-head transmission lines |

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| | |
|--------|---|
| PAI | Project Area of Influence |
| PAPs | Project Affected Persons |
| PCB | Polychlorinated biphenyl |
| PSDP | Power System Development Project |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RPF | Resettlement Policy Framework |
| SIMCs | Social Impact Monitoring Committees |
| SS | Substation |
| VG | Vulnerable Groups |
| WB | World Bank |
| WB OP | World Bank Operational Policy |
| WB ESS | World Bank Environmental and Social Standards |

Executive Summary

This document represents a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for a new 400 kV Vulcanesti–Chisinau single circuit overhead transmission line (OHTL) and associated facilities. The new OHTL will be connected in the existing 400 kV Vulcanesti substations that will be extended and in the 330 kV Chisinau substation that will be upgraded. The planned investments will be carried out within the Power System Development Project (PSDP), financed by World Bank.

The World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12) requires preparation of a RAP to address issues related to involuntary resettlement and/or the loss of assets or income as a result of the land acquisition.

The Ministry of Energy (MoE) oversees the project implementation on behalf of the Government of Moldova (GoM). Daily project implementation duties will be delegated by the MoE to Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit (MEPIU).

Due to the large scale and large number of impacted persons, the project has been deemed of national importance, thus an expropriation procedure has been established to secure the land needed for construction.

Thus, the contents of this RAP are designed to meet requirements of the World Bank's involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12) and requirements of the legislation of Republic of Moldova, specifically the Law no. 120/2022 on the declaration of public utility of national interest of the construction works of the overhead power line (LEA) 400 kV for the transmission of electricity Vulcanesti-Chisinau and the Back-to-Back station Vulcanesti. Also, this RAP is guided by the principles described in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), developed at preparation stage of the Project.

To achieve the objectives of the above mentioned policies, manage the social impacts due to project activities among the project affected persons, with and without legal title, whose land/properties, businesses and other assets are expropriated for the execution of the construction works, the current Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been developed.

To ensure project land needs, the objects of the expropriation (art. 4 of the Law no. 120/2022), identified according to the technical design data, necessary for the construction works, are:

- a) privately owned real estate and real estate owned by administrative-territorial units, related to the mentioned project and located in the extra-urban and/or intra-urban areas of the following municipalities: or. Vulcanesti, the villages of Dezghingea, Congazcicul de Sus, Chirsova, Congaz, Svetlâi (UTA Gagauzia), the villages of Borceag, Iujnoe, Burlăceni (Cahul rayon), the villages of Albota de Sus, Albota de Jos, Balabanu, Novosiolovca, Aluatu, Salcia, Musaitu, Vinogradovca (Taraclia rayon), the village of Borogani (Leova rayon), or. Cimislia, Ivanovca

Noua, Gura Galbenei, Gradiște, Valea Perjei, Ecaterinovca, Javgur, Cenac, Topala, Lipoveni villages (Cimislia rayon), Buțeni and Fârlădeni villages (Hincesti rayon), Zâmbreni, Costești, Hansca, Molești villages (Ialoveni rayon) and Băcioi commune (Chisinau municipality);

b) the right of use or other real rights over immovable property (art 4 (a)) to be used during the construction works for the 400 kV line.

The construction stage of the project will entail temporary occupation of land for the preparation of the foundations and the pillars mounting, for the corridor of the OHTL phase conductors and ground wires stringing, as well as for worker camps and storage areas. The following areas will be temporarily occupied:

- Working platform for suspension pillars erection (about 825 m²)
- Working platform pertaining to tension pillars for erection, phase conductors and ground wires sagging operations (about 1,500 m²)
- OHTL working corridor (access zone) 3 m width, for phase conductors and ground wires stringing (tension)
- Working camp and storage areas, for which the size and location will be determined together with the contractor

A working corridor of 30 meters for the powerline sections and 70 meters for the pillars will be made available to the constructor. Additionally, access roads will be utilized for accessing the construction locations.

As part of the elaboration of this report, a socio-economic survey has been conducted on a sample population along the right-of-way of the project, as well as a property inventory of all the impacted land plots and owners.

The socio-economic survey was conducted on a sample population covering all the districts along the project route. The outcomes of the survey highlighted, among other, 3 different types of Project Affected Persons (PAPs):

- PAPs that make a living from agriculture and either own or lease several land plots – the impact of permanent land occupation on this category of PAP is insignificant due to the relatively small size of the required land
- PAPs that lease out their land in exchange for money or produce – in these cases the land is not the main source of income
- PAPs that work their own land plots and do not have any additional land plots – in these cases agriculture is not the main source of income, and they supplement their earnings with the produce and income from the land

The property census has revealed that a total number of 7,232 land plots will be impacted by the project. The majority of the land is privately owned and is constituted of agricultural land, use either for annual crops or for perennials like vineyards or orchards. The majority of the interviewed PAPs during the socio-economic survey have indicated that the main source of income is pension (30.1%) and salaries (55.5%), with about 6% of interviewees

mentioning that the main source of income is agriculture and 2.3% indicated that the sources of their income is land renting.

No structures are present on the impacted lands and all of them are situated outside of the build-up area of the neighbouring villages and towns. The impacted areas present a fragmented land ownership structure, with many adjacent land strips being owned by different persons.

The socio-economic survey has revealed the fact that a large share of the population is renting out their lands to third parties, and the income they derive from the land is either cash or produce.

In accordance with World Bank Operation Policy (OP) 4.12, affected persons fall into 3 categories:

- a) Those that have legal rights to land and assets
- b) Those that do not have formal legal rights to land and assets, but have a claim that is recognized or recognizable under national law
- c) Those that do not have a recognizable legal right to the land or assets they occupy

The Project is mostly expected to impact landowners, users and communities (Economically Displaced Persons – EDPs). Owners and users of perennial crops, significantly the vineyards and orchards for which the region is known are prone to such effects. In this regard it is important to ensure that, where possible, the damages are minimized and that the affected entities are compensated at full replacement value, by considering the future restrictions imposed on the land plots by the powerline.

The project design was developed in such a way that minimizes the economic displacement impacts. Thus, only smaller-scale economic displacement situations are currently associated with the project. The impacts on the PAPs' livelihood - during construction and operation of the project – have been fully assessed and table below includes the main impacts associated with the project and the corresponding mitigation measures.

| Impact | Mitigation |
|-------------------------|--|
| Loss of annual crops | Monetary compensation at full replacement value for lost crops. |
| Loss of perennial crops | Monetary compensation covering crop value and foregone production for the remaining lifespan of the crop. |
| Permanent loss of land | Cash compensation of land shall be at the market price of the land, but not less than the normative price. Technical, administrative and transaction costs are covered by the project. |

| Impact | Mitigation |
|--|---|
| Temporary land occupation | Annual rent for the construction period. The rent will be calculated considering the normative price for land lease (established by authorities), the coefficient of annual land lease (10%) and the impacted surface. |
| Loss of wood and non-wood products | Timber and foregone production for the trees that have not reached their production maturity. All the wood will be provided to the managers of the forest fund. |
| Loss of subsidies/grants associated with crops | Cash compensation of incurred losses; The value of the losses will be established through an evaluation report which takes into consideration the conditions of the grant/funding scheme and all lands falling under the subsidies/grant / funding schemes. |
| Loss of access / Incapacity to cultivate the land | Orphan land situations might occur in all the above-mentioned impacts, and the compensations will be considered accordingly, depending on the type of impact. |
| Loss of income / diminished income | For all businesses which will not be able to operate due to the project, compensations will be offered in form of measures to support the restoration of the business. |
| Diminished land value (value of the land without the electric lines is higher than the value with the electric lines) | Provide cash compensation based on a formula that will determine the diminished value of the property based on an evaluation report prepared by IPOT. |

Compensation will be provided at full replacement cost, to ensure that the livelihoods of the impacted persons are re-established to the pre-project levels. Additionally, support will be provided to those that might present vulnerabilities in relation to the project, such as the elderly, those with disabilities and households which might have more than 10% of their productive income impacted by the project. MEPIU, with support of established Social Impact Monitoring Committees (SIMC), will be responsible for engaging with the impacted communities, to consult the relevant project documents, to address potential grievances related to the project implementation and the expropriation process, as well as monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the RAP to the relevant stakeholders.

1. Introduction

The present document includes a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) emerging from the implementation needs of Moldova Power Development Project (PSDP), financed by World Bank and implemented by Government of Republic of Moldova, according to the Financing Agreements No. 6380 – MD and 6381 – MD, signed between Republic of Moldova and International Development Association on September 26, 2020.

Specifically, this document is applicable for the component 1 of the PSDP related to design and construction of new Vulcanesti-Chisinau 400 kV Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL).

1.1. Project Context

The Moldova's Energy Strategy 2030, approved by Government Decision no. 102/2013¹, aims to increase the capacity, and improve the reliability of the electricity transmission system of the Republic of Moldova. Thus, the Strategy proposes joining the European Energy Community Market (EECM) through the continental system of the Energy Network Transmission System Operators in Electricity (ENTSO-E), by strengthening the interconnection transmission capacities with neighbouring Romania as first step to joining the ENTSO-E. The Government of Republic of Moldova has made the strategic choice in 2015 to build a high voltage direct current electrical interconnection with Romania following the recommendations of the Electric Power Market Options Study (EPMOS) completed by the World Bank's (WB) energy team in June 2015 with funding by the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP).

The proposed Moldovan–Romanian power interconnection project was planned to consist of two new units with a total installed capacity of 600 MW Back-to-Back (BtB) converter station located in Vulcanesti financed by European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), and EU Grant, and necessary domestic transmission system reinforcements through implementation of Power System Development Project (PSDP), which include extension of the 400 kV Vulcanesti substation (SS), upgrade of existing 330 kV Chisinau substation (SS), and a new 400 kV Vulcanesti–Chisinau single circuit overhead transmission line (OHTL), financed by World Bank. The World Bank project, PSDP, was supposed to be implemented in parallel with the construction of BtB station, and the new 400 kV OHTL to be connected in the new BtB Station.

Considering that on March 16, 2022, the procedure for synchronizing the power systems of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova with ENTSO-E was completed and based on the results of a new study developed by the World Bank, the construction of a BtB station is

¹ Source: https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=68103&lang=ro

no longer feasible and the new 400 kV OHTL will be connected in the existing Vulcanesti substation that will be extended.

Nevertheless, PSDP is supporting the Government of Moldova's program to enhance security of supply and to create the potential opportunities for development of competitive markets and regional integration for Moldova.

1.2. The Project Description

1.2.1. Project Development Objective

The objective of the PSDP is to increase capacity and improve reliability of the power transmission system in Moldova.

1.2.2. Project Parts

Part 1. Construction of Vulcanesti - Chisinau OHTL, including the following:

- (a) Construction of approximately 158 km of 400kV Vulcanesti - Chisinau single circuit OHTL;
- (b) Support through provision of consulting services for purposes of supervision of Parts 1 and 2 of the Project.

Part 2. Extension of two substations, including the

- (a) Upgrade of 330 kV Chisinau substation; and
- (b) Extension of 400 kV Vulcanesti substation.

Part 3. Strengthening of power dispatch and metering system, including the following:

- (a) Upgrade of MoE's Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System/Energy Management System (SCADA/EMS);
- (b) Upgrade of the MoE's Meter Management System (MMS);
- (c) Construction of a new headquarters (HQ) building for MoE, including a Central Dispatch Center (CDC); and
- (d) Development of technical specifications for SCADA/EMS and MMS.

Part 4. Technical Assistance and Project Management, including the following:

- (a) Support to MEPIU for Project Management activities and Operating Costs, including provision of consulting services;
- (b) Support to MoE and MEPIU through the carrying out of Trainings;
- (c) Carrying out an environmental audit of polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) at Vulcanesti substation site; and
- (d) Carrying out project audits.

1.2.3. Project Beneficiaries

The project beneficiaries are:

- All electricity consumers in Moldova connected (directly or indirectly) to the power transmission system,
- MoE and other sector stakeholders in Moldova. MoE will benefit from improved operational efficiency and reduction of transmission losses due to better grid management systems and capacity strengthening. Financial benefits will also accrue from a reduction of operating costs due to improved infrastructure and potential ability to engage in regional power trade. MoE will benefit from capacity strengthening and technical assistance to carry out their mandates to implement regional power trade.

1.3. The Project Institutional Arrangements

The Ministry of Energy (MoE) oversees the PSDP implementation on behalf of the Government of Moldova (GoM). Daily project implementation duties will be delegated by the MoE to MEPIU.

The Steering Committee of MEPIU is chaired by the Ministry of Energy and includes representatives of the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development, State Chancellery and Energy Efficiency Agency.

The composition of the Steering Committee of MEPIU is modified according to the last amendment of GD no. 1276 from 2000 through GD no. 267 from 03.05.2023 in force from 04.05.2023. The current composition of Steering Committee of MEPIU is the following: Energy Minister, Chairman of the Committee

- State Secretary, Ministry of Energy;
- State Secretary, Ministry of Finance;
- State Secretary, Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development;
- State Secretary, Ministry of the Environment;
- Representative of the Prime Minister's Control Corps;
- Head of Directorate, State Chancellery;
- Director of the Energy Efficiency Agency.

The Ministry of Finance (MoF), as the authorized representative of the Government of Moldova, is the Borrower (or Recipient) of the Credit. For purposes of project implementation, MoF entered into an implementation agreement with S.E. Moldelectrica, which is established as effectiveness condition for the Credit.

Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit (MEPIU, the Client), having as founder the Ministry of Energy (MoE), is the entity responsible for the implementation of the Project, whose completion is scheduled for August 31, 2024.

For implementation of PSDP, including resettlement aspects, the MEPIU's team include the following staff:

- Project Manager (MEPIU Director);
- Financial Specialist /MEPIU Chief Accountant;
- Senior Accountant Specialist;
- Procurement Specialist;
- Legal Specialists -responsible for the expropriation procedure/ RAP- 2 persons;
- RAP Coordinator
- Technical Specialist;
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Specialist;
- Environmental, Health and Safety Specialist;
- Social Specialist;
- Project Assistant.

In order to implement component 1 of the PSDP, including the design, supply and construction of a new 400 kV OHTL, the following parties are involved:

- KEC International Limited – Contractor for design, supply and installation of 400 kV Vulcanesti-Chisinau OHTL (named further in this report “the Contractor”);
- Power Grid Corporation of India Limited – technical supervision consultant, which reviews and approves the design and will supervise the construction works and provide support to MEPIU in implementation of the environmental, health and safety, social and resettlement aspects (named further in this report “the Supervision Consultant”);
- Individual consultants (three – contracted for the assignments “environmental and social consulting services for development of the site-specific ESIA/ESMPs for 400 kV Vulcanesti-Chisinau OHTL”, “avian risks assessment for 400 kV Vulcanesti-Chisinau OHTL”, national Archaeology Agency for performing archaeological works in those I tumulus identified in PAI of the OHTL corridor;
- SE Moldelectrica – beneficiary of the Project, which is involved in the preparation process of the design and will be responsible for operability of the OHTL;
- MEPIU - oversees the general implementation of the Project, including component 1.

1.4. Preliminary Measures for Environmental and Social Impacts Mitigation

The Project was prepared and is implemented according to national legal framework and World Bank's Operational Policies (OP), specifically OP4.01 - Environmental Assessment and OP4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement.

Accordingly, at preparation stage of the Project the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP), Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) were prepared in order to identify the potential environmental and social risks and to propose the mitigation measures for the identified impacts.

The developed ESIA was part of the feasibility study and included the necessary assessment to select the optimum OHTL route², which was very important from technical, environmental, social and financial standpoint and in order to reduce the environmental and social impact of the 400 kV OHTL, also considering the coexistence with the current and/or future objectives.

Based on the feasibility and ESIA results, the selected OHTL has (i) the lowest visual impact, (ii) does not cross protected areas and (iii) does have less impact on highly productive lands (iv) does not cross the populated area.

The SEP identify the Project's stakeholders and propose the approach for the information and engagement of the stakeholders during all implementation stages, including a Grievance Redress Mechanism at Project level.

Also, during Project preparation was anticipated that for the construction of the new 400 kV OHTL will be necessary to use the private lands temporary and to acquire the lands for the tower basement, which can cause the temporary and permanent impacts as impact on property and incomes, impact on land-use, access to land.

In this context, the RPF was prepared for component 1 of the Project related to planned investments in design and construction of a new 400 kV OHTL with a length of 158 km, which will cross around 35 localities, in line with the World Bank's OP 4.12.

The RPF described the national legal framework related to land expropriation and acquisitions and identified the necessity to prepare a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) when the impact corridor will be established, and the necessary lands will be identified.

The World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12) requires preparation of a RAP to address issues related to involuntary resettlement and/or the loss of assets or income as a result of the land acquisition.

In the same time Project is implemented following a Project Operations Manual (POM) that was prepared by MoE and MEPIU and was approved by the World Bank, according to the Financing Agreements' provisions. The POM contains detailed information on the project implementation arrangements and processes, including procurement, financial management and safeguards, including the intention of Government of Republic of Moldova to declare the Project of national utility as national interest and to adopt a special

² Source: Feasibility Study & ESIA (pag. 44) -
https://moldelectrica.md/files/docs/md_ro_project/ESIA_Annexes_Interconnection_Md_Ro_EN_July%202017.pdf

law for the implementation of the Project, specifically of component 1 related to construction of a new 400 kV OHTL.

2. Resettlement Planning and Approach

2.1. Prior Stakeholder Engagement

The following stakeholder engagement activities have been performed so far:

Table 1 Previous Public Consultations

| Period | Topics | Consultation sessions (No.) | Consulted localities/persons (No.) | Details |
|------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| February 25 – March 12, 2021 | Prior research in accordance with the GD no. 660/2006 | 6 (1 online session and 5 sessions with physical participation). | 35 representatives of local public authorities from 35 localities along the route of the Vulcanesti-Chisinau OHTL (members of Commission for preliminary assessment for declaring the Project as public utility of national interest). | <p>Project description leaflet distributed.</p> <p>A commission for preliminary research for the declaration of the project as public utility project of national interest was established through GD no. 2/2021. The commission has voted the necessity to declare the Project as public utility of national interest.</p> <p>On May 12, 2022, the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova adopted Law no. 120 on declaration of public utility of</p> |

Resettlement Action Plan
Moldova Power System Development Project
Construction of a new Vulcanesti-Chisinau 400 kV OHTL

| Period | Topics | Consultation sessions (No.) | Consulted localities/persons (No.) | Details |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | national interest of the construction works for construction of the 400 kV Vulcanesti-Chisinau OHTL and of the Vulcanesti Back-to-Back station |
| May 2022 | Declaration of the Project as public utility of national interest, including also the components of the Project, the benefits, the stages of implementation and the GRM at the Project level. | | The draft law was consulted with: Ministry of Justice Ministry of Finance Ministry of Environment National Anticorruption Centre ANRE By using MIDR online platform particip.gov.md | The Parliament of RM adopted the Organic Law no. 120/2022 |
| June 2022 | MEPIU Request Rayonal Concilium's to publish Law no. 120/2022 on District Concilium web-page | 8 | Ialoveni District Council Hâncești District Council Cimișlia District Council Leova District Council Taraclia District Council UTAG District Council The Local Council of Băcioi commune | Not RC informed the community about declaration the Project of national interest |
| May 25 – July 10, 2022 | Design development for 400 kV Vulcanesti-Chisinau OHTL, including preliminary soil | 31 | 31 localities and 200 persons affected by preliminary soil survey, including SIMCs' members (in total, about 300 landowners are | Information materials were distributed in all localities affected by the Project (announcements on GRM) |

Resettlement Action Plan
Moldova Power System Development Project
Construction of a new Vulcanesti-Chisinau 400 kV OHTL

| Period | Topics | Consultation sessions (No.) | Consulted localities/persons (No.) | Details |
|------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|--|
| | survey, types of work and affected surface by this survey, procedure for assessing damages and paying compensation for lost crops. | | affected by the preliminary soil survey). | operation and WB's GRS, Poster on GRM operation). |
| December 13 - 16, 2022 | <p>The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Site-Specific ESMP (including draft RAP) for the construction of the 400 kV OHTL Vulcanesti – Chisinau and upgrading the Chisinau Substation</p> <p>Information and Consultation of the Law no. 120/2022</p> | 8 | 8 localities and 138 persons | <p>The public consultation for these reports were organized to bring the progress of preparing the site-specific ESIA & ESMPs and RAP to the public and also to provide the identified main environmental & social possible impacts and mitigation measures proposed.</p> <p>Most of the discussions, questions and proposals raised during consultations were linked with the land needs and land acquisition process, mechanism for land valuation and schedule of</p> |

| Period | Topics | Consultation sessions (No.) | Consulted localities/persons (No.) | Details |
|--------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | | | | compensation, restrictions to agricultural land during construction/ operation, health & safety issues regarding OHTL electromagnetic influences, project related job opportunities. |

2.2. Objectives and Principles of the Resettlement Action Plan

The main objective of this RAP is proper mitigate, project related land acquisition and restrictions that can have negative impacts on the local communities, the local economy and social life, thus diminishing the risk of non-acceptance of the project within the communities, considering the Project's objectives and sources for successful implementation, the World Bank's requirements and actual national legal framework for this Project, and identified gaps between the national legislation and World Bank's OP.

In order to minimize potential social impacts, including the resettlement, the implementation entities of the Project are looking to undertake a pro-active approach in engaging with the impacted persons and communities, by developing a transparent and bilateral process. In line with the national legislation and World Bank requirements and best practices.

In this context, this RAP specified the procedures to be followed and the actions to be taken to properly compensate and/or assist affected people and communities.

The RAP is developed and will be implemented based on the following guiding principles:

- All possible steps will be taken to avoid the physical displacement/ relocation of some structures or buildings.
- Where possible, involuntary resettlement (IR) should be avoided.
- All persons affected by the project will be compensated fully and fairly for lost assets.
- Involuntary resettlement will be conceived as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people and undertaken accordingly.

- All PAPs will be consulted and involved in the resettlement planning process, so as to ensure that adverse effects are mitigated and that the mitigation measures are adequate.

2.4. RAP Methodology and Structure

A Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been developed for the OHTL 400 kV Vulcanesti – Chisinau Project in 2018. This RAP is guided by the principles described in the RPF and is looking to further expand on the foundation laid by the RPF. The data regarding actual impacts on property and people was developed utilizing the preliminary data identified during design preparation.

In order to develop the report a sequential approach comprised of multiple steps was utilized, as can be observed in Figure 1. The steps undertaken have been the following:

1. Analysis of the national and international legal framework
2. Defining the socio-economic baseline of the impacted communities; this has been achieved by implementing the following sub-steps:
 - a. Performing a property inventory
 - b. Secondary data collection
 - c. Socio-economic survey
3. Defining the entitlements and compensation, including:
 - a. Defining the potential Project impacts, in line with both Moldavian and World Bank Requirements
 - b. Defining the entitlements and PAPs categories, based on the identified impacts
 - c. Defining the compensation procedure described in Law no. 120 from 12.05.2022
 - d. Elaborating a budget and scheme for the payment of the compensations
4. Defining the institutional responsibilities and implementation arrangements for RAP implementation.
5. Engaging with the stakeholders and developing a Grievance Redress Mechanism
6. Developing a Reporting and Monitoring approach.

Each step is further detailed in its specific chapter, including the methodological steps undertaken to develop and elaborate each action.

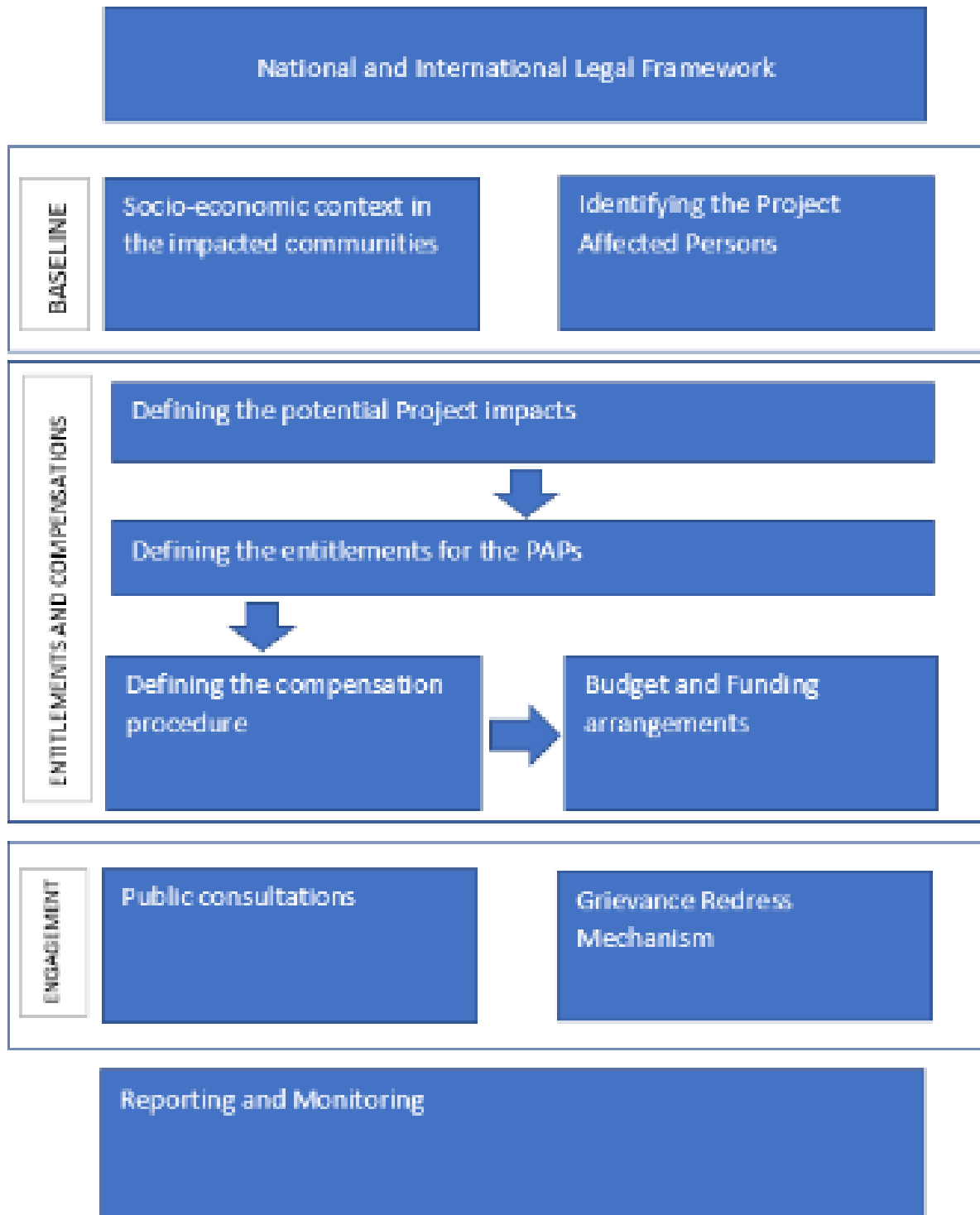


Figure 1. Steps for developing the RAP

3. Legal Framework

3.1. World Bank requirements specific for resettlement process

Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement

World Bank OP 4.12 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term “**involuntary resettlement**” refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

Objectives of the Land acquisition, restrictions on land use and involuntary resettlement process

- To avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives,
- To avoid forced eviction,
- To mitigate unavoidable adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by: (a) providing timely compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (b) assisting displaced persons in their efforts to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher
- To improve living conditions of poor or vulnerable persons who are physically displaced, through provision of adequate housing, access to services and facilities, and security of tenure,
- To conceive and execute resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable displaced persons to benefit directly from the project, as the nature of the project may warrant,
- To ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, meaningful consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.

World Bank OP 4.12³ Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that land acquisition and land use restrictions can have adverse impacts on the local communities, thus proposes to

³ Source: OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement: <https://ppfdocuments.azureedge.net/1572.pdf>

avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, to minimize involuntary resettlement, as well as to mitigate adverse social impacts of land.

Involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement are the following:

- (a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative **project designs**.
- (b) Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, **providing sufficient investment resources** to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully **consulted** and should have **opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs**.
- (c) **Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living** or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

Eligibility

Affected persons fall into 3 categories:

- a) Those that have legal rights to land and assets;
- b) Those that do not have formal legal rights to land and assets, but have a claim that is recognized or recognizable under national law;
- c) Those that do not have a recognizable legal right to the land or assets they occupy.

Compensation

Paragraph 12 of OP 4.12 states that: "Payment of cash compensation for lost assets may be appropriate where (a) livelihoods are land-based but the land taken for the project is a small fraction of the affected asset and the residual is economically viable; (b) active markets for land, housing, and labour exist, displaced persons use such markets, and there is sufficient supply of land and housing; or (c) livelihoods are not land-based. Cash compensation levels should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets at full replacement cost in local markets."⁴

Replacement Cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative

⁴ Source: OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement: <https://ppfdocuments.azureedge.net/1572.pdf>

means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labour for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs.

Vulnerable groups

WB OP 4.12. recognizes the need for special attention to be allocated to potential vulnerable groups within the impacted community. In this context the Borrower is required to develop a socio-economic census to gather information on vulnerable groups for whom special provisions may have to be made.

In accordance with paragraph 8 of OP 4.12 special consideration will be given to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation.

Socio-Economic Study

A socio-economic study is required to determine the social conditions within the impacted communities. The study should include information such as:

- Baseline information on displaced/impacted households
- Determination on vulnerable groups
- Identification of public and community infrastructure
- Baseline information on the living conditions of the population and the level of development of the locality

Community Engagement and Grievance Mechanism

The Project will engage with impacted communities and will disclose relevant information and documents within the communities. A gender sensitive consultation process will need to be developed in order to ensure that women's perspectives are obtained.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism will be developed and made available to the PAPs.

3.2. Applicable national regulatory Framework

3.2.1. Applicable national legislation for the expropriation process during Project implementation

| The Constitution of the Republic of Moldova | |
|--|---|
| <i>Human rights and freedoms (Art. 4)</i> | (1) Constitutional provisions on human rights and freedoms shall be interpreted and applied in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Covenants and other treaties to which the Republic of Moldova is a party. |

| | |
|---|--|
| | (2) If there are inconsistencies between the covenants and treaties on fundamental human rights to which the Republic of Moldova is a party and its domestic laws, international regulations shall take precedence. |
| Fundamental principles on property (Art. 9) | <p>(1) Property is public and private. It consists of material and intellectual property.</p> <p>(2) Property may not be used to the detriment of human rights, freedoms and dignity.</p> <p>(3) The market, free economic initiative and fair competition are the basic factors of the economy.</p> |
| Right to information (Art. 34) | <p>(1) The right of a person to have access to any information of public interest may not be restricted.</p> <p>(2) The public authorities, in accordance with their powers, are obliged to ensure that citizens are properly informed about public affairs and matters of personal interest.</p> <p>(3) The right to information shall not prejudice measures for the protection of citizens or national security.</p> <p>(4) The public information media, whether state or private, shall be obliged to ensure that the public is correctly informed.</p> <p>(5) The media shall not be subject to censorship.</p> |
| Right to private property and its protection (Art. 46) | <p>(1) The right to private property as well as claims on the State shall be guaranteed.</p> <p>(2) No one may be expropriated except for a cause of public utility, established by law, with just and prior compensation.</p> <p>(3) Lawfully acquired property may not be confiscated. The lawful nature of the acquisition shall be presumed.</p> <p>(4) Assets intended for, used in or resulting from crimes or offences may be confiscated only under the conditions provided by law.</p> <p>(5) The right of private property shall oblige to observe the duties concerning the protection of the environment and ensuring good neighbourliness, as well as to observe the other duties which, according to the law, are incumbent upon the owner.</p> <p>(6) The right to inherit private property is guaranteed.</p> |
| Right of petition (Art. 52) | (1) Citizens shall have the right to address public authorities by petitions formulated only on behalf of the signatories. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | (2) Legally constituted organisations have the right to petition exclusively on behalf of the collectives they represent. |
| Land Code No. 828/1991 | |
| Lands categories (Art. 2) | <p>The land fund, depending on the main destination, consists of the following land categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with agricultural purpose; - from the countryside of the localities; - intended for industry, transport, telecommunications and other special destinations; - intended for nature protection, health protection, recreational activity, lands of historical and cultural value, lands of suburban areas and green areas; - of the forestry fund; - of the water bed; - of the reserve fund. |
| Lands owners (Art. 4) | <p>Landowners mean the owners of the right of ownership, possession, land use.</p> <p>Owners of land as private property can be citizens of the Republic of Moldova and foreign investors, in accordance with the legislation.</p> <p>Landowners with any title are protected by the state.</p> <p>Land restitution to former owners and their descendants is not allowed. Land ownership can be assigned to them under the conditions provided by this Code.</p> |
| Law on expropriation for Eminent Domain no. 488 as of 08.07.1999 | |
| Public Utility (Art. 5) | <p>The works considered as public utility are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) electricity generation facilities and (ii) electricity supply systems and (iii) other strategic objectives in the national interest are considered to be of public utility. <p>Public utility is declared for works of national interest by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, for works that meet the objectives and interest of the whole society or most of it.</p> |
| Preliminary research (Art. 7) | The declaration of public utility can be done only after preliminary research. |
| GoM Decision no. 2/2021 | |
| Establishment of a Committee for the preliminary research for declaring the public utility of national interest the construction works of the 400 kV Chisinau – Vulcanesti OHTL and the BtB Vulcanesti station. | According to the provisions of GoM Decision no. 2/2021, the established committee had to research/assessment if the construction works under the project can be declared of public utility of national interest, and to issue to GoM the minutes of meeting of the voting meeting and other related documents regarding the preliminary research of public utility. On 25 February 2021, the Committee issued the Minutes of Meeting no. 1/2021, according to which – it was identified the existence of the justifying elements for declaring the public utility of |

| | |
|---|---|
| | national interest the construction works of the 400 kV Chisinau – Vulcanesti OHTL and the BtB Vulcanesti station. |
| Law no. 120/2022 on the declaration of public utility of national interest of the construction works of the overhead power line (LEA) 400 kV for the transmission of electricity Vulcanesti-Chisinau and the Back-to-Back station Vulcanesti | |
| Objects of expropriation (Art.4) | <p>a) privately owned real estate and real estate owned by administrative-territorial units, related to the mentioned project and located in the extra-urban and/or intra-urban areas of the following municipalities: or. Vulcanesti, the villages of Dezghinea, Congazcicul de Sus, Chirsova, Congaz, Svetlâi (UTA Gagauzia), the villages of Borceag, Iujnoe, Burlăceni (Cahul rayon), the villages of Albota de Sus, Albota de Jos, Balabanu, Novosiolovca, Aluatu, Salcia, Musaitu, Vinogradovca (Taraclia rayon), the village of Borogani (Leova rayon), or. Cimislia, Ivanovca Noua, Gura Galbenei, Gradiște, Valea Perjei, Ecaterinovca, Javgur, Cenac, Topala, Lipoveni villages (Cimislia rayon), Buțeni and Fârlădeni villages (Hincesti rayon), Zâmbreni, Costești, Hansca, Molești villages (Ialoveni rayon) and Băcioi commune (Chisinau municipality);</p> <p>b) the right of use or other real rights over immovable property (art 4 (a)) to be used during the construction works for the 400 kV line.</p> <p>The expropriation of the right of ownership of immovable property (art. 4 lit. a) refers to those immovable properties that will be permanently affected by the works necessary for the construction of the 400 kV overhead power line (LEA) Vulcanesti-Chisinau, while the expropriation of the right of use or other real rights (art. 4 lit. b) will be carried out temporarily, for the duration of the respective construction works.</p> |

| | |
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| Responsibilities for law implementation | The Government will undertake and ensure, through MEPIU, the necessary measures for the expropriation of public and/or private property used in the construction works of the 400 kV OHTL Vulcanesti -Chisinau, as well as the right of use over them or other real rights over real property necessary for the construction works of public utility of national interest, identified according to the project design in accordance with the legislation, including providing the necessary support to the competent institutions for the purpose of transferring and registering the property rights over the real estate located on the area of the public utility works in the affected localities. |
|--|--|

3.2.2. Other applicable Republic of Moldova's laws

Other Moldovan laws and regulations pertaining to land acquisition and resettlement are:

- Civil Code no. 1107/2002;
- Land Code no. 828/1991;
- Forest Code no. 887/1996
- Water law nr. 272 /2011;
- Law on the Environmental Protection no. 1515/1993
- Family Code no. 1316 /2000;
- Law on normative price and order of purchase and sale of land no. 1308/1997;
- Law on public administration no. 436/2006;
- Law on Small Farmers' Households no. 1353 /2000;
- Law on Renting in Agriculture no. 198 /2003;
- Law on delimitation of public property no. 29/2018;
- Law no. 133/2011 regarding the protection of personal data;
- GD no. 600/2006 approving the Regulation on the preliminary investigation procedure for declaring the object of expropriation to be of public utility;
- GD no. 514/2002 on the approval of the Regulation on the protection of electricity networks.

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

The Republic of Moldova has partially transposed the European Union GDPR, by passing a series of legal amendments through Law no. 175/2021. The amendments have affected the already existing Law no. 133/2011 regarding the protection of personal data. At the same time, in 2022, the following normative acts were adopted: the Concept of the "Demographic and Social Statistics" Information System (GD no. 604/2022) and the Regulation on the procedure for establishing producers of official statistics (GD no. 51/2022).

3.2.3. Expropriation process according to the Law no. 120 /2022

Law no. 120 /2022 regarding the declaration of construction works for 400 kV Vulcanesti – Chisinau Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) and Vulcanesti Back-to-Back (BtB) station as public utility of national interest guides and provides the legal framework for the expropriation procedure for the Project. Among other, the Law stipulates:

- The expropriation procedure for the acquisition of the land necessary to the Project, where according to **Article 6**:
- The Government shall undertake and ensure, through the MEPIU, the necessary measures for the expropriation of public and/or private real estate used in the construction works of the 400 kV Vulcanesti-Chisinau overhead power line and the Vulcanesti Back-to-Back station, as well as the right of use or other real rights on real estate necessary for the construction works of public utility of national interest, identified according to the project documentation, prepared in accordance with the legislation, including will provide the necessary support to the competent institutions for the purpose of transfer and registration of property rights on real estate located on the site of public utility works.
- The establishment of the Expropriation Act (Governmental Decision) as the **cut-off date for the Project**. The PAPs will be publicly notified about the issuance of the Expropriation Act and its legal effects on the entitlements and eligibility.
- Categories of impacts, as follows:
 - A) **permanent**, in the case of land permanently affected by the above-ground works necessary for the construction of the above objectives, with their transfer to the category of land intended for industry, transport, telecommunications and other special purposes;
 - b) **temporary**, in the case of land affected during the execution of the above-ground works necessary for the construction of the above objectives.
- **Institutional arrangements** for determining the impacted lands and the compensation procedure:
 - The Government, through the Planning Institute for Land Management, is responsible for the identification of the impacted landowners/users;
 - The State Planning Institute for Land Management is responsible for the property inventory;
- The payment of compensations for the expropriation of the property right, as well as the right of use or other substantial rights over real estate (land) will be made by the Government from the State budget means, through the public institution "Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit" art. 14 of the Law no 120/2022: The **compensation of** landowners will be paid according to their market price, but not less than the normative price established according to the Law on the normative price and the procedure of land sale and purchase no. 1308/1997, as well as following a proper valuation of the real estate (land).

- The establishment of a **Grievance Redress Mechanism** and the institutional arrangements for its implementation.
- The elaboration of a **Resettlement Action Plan** in line with the legislation of Republic of Moldova and WB requirements.
- The establishment of **Committees for Monitoring the Social Impact of the Project** in each Administrative Unit, with the goal of monitoring the Project implementation and possible impacts on the local community.

3.3. Compliance level of the Moldavian Legislation in relation to the World Bank's requirements

3.3.1. Gap analysis between WB's OPs and applicable Republic of Moldova resettlement laws

A gap analysis between the World Bank's requirements and national legislation has already been developed as part of the RPF at preparation stage of the Project. Thus, this section includes the status and action taken to address some of the identified gaps at RPF preparation stage and a gap analysis at RAP preparation stage. Most of the gap identified at RPF development stage have been addressed through the preparation of this RAP and adoption of the law 120/2022, as detailed in table 4. According to WB OP 4.12 requirements, a comparative analysis of the gaps between Moldavian legislation and WB requirements at this RAP preparation is presented in the table 5 below.

| # | Word Bank/ IFI Policy principles & Requirements | Gap | Proposed Project action | Status |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| 1 | Involuntary resettlement: physical displacement and economic losses or affected businesses | No reference on involuntary resettlement, physical/economic displacement in the legal framework. IFI policies provide a broader option with no contradiction to national law. | Develop set of compensation mitigation measures to address such impacts as per LACF/RAP basing on WB/IFI Policies | Is developed this RAP and is adopted the law no. 120/2022, which recognises both situations of permanent physical displacement and economic displacement. |
| 2 | Continuous consultations/ with stakeholders and project affected persons | No - continuous consultations/ engagement are considered. | Foresee the continuous participation of | This RAP includes the measures related to |

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| # | Word Bank/ IFI Policy principles & Requirements | Gap | Proposed Project action | Status |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| | | No - consultations on the PAPs procedure/eligibility criteria are anticipated | the affected groups within LACF/RAP preparation / implementation / monitoring process Proposed a participatory consultations process and mechanisms Committee with affected community members | continuous consultation of the PAPs, as well as the Project's SEP is under the implementation . |
| 3 | Focus on vulnerable Groups | Lack of provisions on vulnerable groups | Preparing LACF/RAP, identify vulnerable groups and provide additional measures for their engagement. Monitoring of vulnerable groups involvement and their needs. | Covered by the current RAP |
| 4 | Socio-economic survey: the assessment of living standards/ lifestyle in the affected communities is required | Lack of the socio-economic baseline assessment in the affected communities | On the next planning stage (LRP/ RAP preparation) to conduct socio-economic survey, as prescribed / recommended by WB/ | Covered by the current RAP |

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| # | Word Bank/ IFI Policy principles & Requirements | Gap | Proposed Project action | Status |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | standards and guidelines. | |
| 5 | Census of all affected persons and inventory of all assets is required | Part compliance. The inventory of assets can be discussed as an analogue | The national procedure will be followed by the authorities. | The inventory is required by law 120/2022. |
| 6 | Cut-off date | No early limitations on land transactions/house-buying are considered. | The national procedure will be followed by the authorities | Publication of the act of expropriation in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova is considered as the cut-off date, in accordance with law 120/2022. PAPs will be notified about the interdictions in terms of land rights during the evaluation phase. |
| 7 | Compensations and compensation costs | Full replacement costs should be compensated (including the market cost of the land/facilities of the same use value and all transactions related to the procedure. | The public authorities will work on the basis of national procedure. In addition, within the RAP preparation, the other measures could be undertaken by the Client where relevant (in-kind compensations, | In accordance with law 120/2022 PAPs will be compensated based on the evaluation at market value, with the condition that the market value should not be lower than the normative land price. |

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| # | Word Bank/ IFI Policy principles & Requirements | Gap | Proposed Project action | Status |
|----|---|---|--|--|
| | | | technical assistance, etc) | The current RAP proposes addition support measures where relevant. |
| 8 | Who is compensated? | Other categories of land-users should be compensated (look para 3.2.2.4) | Additional studies should be undertaken within LACP/RAP preparation, proper measures to be identified. | In accordance to the Law 120/2022 PAPs need to notify MEPIU about other users of the land. |
| 9 | Land-based Households | For land-based households the land compensation is preferable | Investigate the issue and suggest the proper measures within the LACP/RAP preparation | In accordance with the national legislation, compensation can only be provided in the monetary form. The current RAP proposes additional support measures for PAPs that lose more than 10% of their productive assets. |
| 10 | Resettlement/Livelihood Restoration Planning | Resettlement and livelihood restoration plan is required at the next planning stage | To prepare LACP/RAP, on the basis of census and socio-economic survey. | This RAP is developed. |
| 11 | Grievance mechanism | No requirements to grievance mechanism exist. | To establish the grievance mechanism | A grievance mechanism has been |

| # | Word Bank/ IFI Policy principles & Requirements | Gap | Proposed Project action | Status |
|--------|---|---|--|--|
| | | | within land acquisition process | developed as part of the Project and of the RAP and is to be established thorough a GoM Decision. |
| 1 2 | Monitoring | Lack of resettlement monitoring (including consultations) | Establish the monitoring process within LACP/RAP development and carry out monitoring during LACP/RAP Implementation . | A monitoring scheme has been developed as part of the RAP. In accordance with law 120/2022, MEPIU is responsible for monitoring the expropriation process. |

Table 2 RPF Policy Gap Analysis

As can be observed in the “Proposed Action” section, most of the gaps are to be closed through the implementation of the current RAP. The table below include the gap analysis on World Bank’s provisions and actual national legislation regarding the implementation of the resettlement procedures.

Table 3. Comparative analysis of the gaps between Moldavian legislation and WB requirements on resettlement process implementation

| No. | World Bank Requirement | Moldavian legislation | Gap | Proposed Action |
|-----|--|---|---|--|
| 1 | Access to compensation for informal users/ users without formal claims | Moldavian legislation does not recognize PAPs without a formal title. | PAPs without legal claims cannot access compensation. | Offer support in a pro-active manner for informal users to obtain legal recognition. |
| | | The legislation allows the PAPs without formal titles a period of 3 years since | No support for legalizing land | Include informal support in the |

| No. | World Bank Requirement | Moldavian legislation | Gap | Proposed Action |
|-----|--|---|---|---|
| | | the issue of the expropriation document to formalize their land rights and access the compensation. | claims is offered. | valuation process. |
| 2 | Specific provisions for vulnerable groups (VG) | <p>SIMCs have been established at the level I (village) and level II (Districts) of each impacted ATU. The SIMC shall function based on Regulation and the scope of committees will be responsible with early detection and operative signalling of situations where construction works could affect the quality of living conditions in communities, the environment, citizens' rights, public order, damages to infrastructure, public property and private.</p> <p>No provisions regarding vulnerable groups and specific measures exists within the national legislation.</p> | Lack of support for vulnerable groups. | VGs are defined and identified within the RAP. Specific support measures are further described within the document. |
| 3 | Development of a Socio-Economic Survey | <p>A preliminary survey is required for the justification of public utility. The survey was done by MEPIU and MIDR in accordance with GD no. 660/2006. The elaboration of the RAP in line with WB requirements is specified by law no. 120/ 2022 regarding the declaration of construction works for 400 kV Vulcanesti – Chisinau Overhead</p> | No specific mention of a socio-economic survey for establishing the socio-economic baseline of the impacted communities. However, GoM ensure, thought the adopted Law no. 120/2022 to | A socio-economic survey in line with WB standards and guidelines has been developed within the RAP. |

| No. | World Bank Requirement | Moldavian legislation | Gap | Proposed Action |
|-----|------------------------|--|--|-----------------|
| | | Transmission Line (OHTL) and Vulcanesti Back-to-Back (BtB) station as public utility of national interest. | comply with IFI requirements and a risk assessment procedure (RAP) shall be performed at the DD stage. | |

4. Description of the Affected Area

4.1. The Project Area of Influence

The Project Area of Influence (PAI) encompasses the geographical extent of the 400 kV OHTL 's potential impacts on the lives, livelihoods, health or well-being of external stakeholders and the natural environment specific for the approved corridor Vulcanesti - Chisinau, taking into account the following elements:

- the sites activities and facilities that are directly owned, operated, or managed, including power transmission corridors, pipelines, access roads, construction camps, ports, etc.
- associated facilities, which are facilities that are funded separately by the company or a third party but whose viability and existence depend (almost) exclusively on the site and without which the site would not be viable. For this project, the relocation of a medium voltage line situated in the proximity of Chisinau sub-station is considered as an associated facility.
- the impacts from planned and unplanned developments or activities that may occur in the future or at a different location. This could include developments led by the site (including contractors working on the sites behalf) to support ongoing operations (e.g. stay in business projects, developments etc.) as well as predictable developments that are not managed by the site e.g. expansion of a nearby town due to site-induced migration. It also includes cumulative impacts.
- the indirect impacts on biodiversity or on ecosystem services (i.e. the benefits humans gain from the natural environment and from properly functioning ecosystems), which local communities' livelihoods are dependent on; e.g. loss of fisheries owing to water contamination.

- the site's primary labour-sending and areas where income generated from site employment is spent; i.e. the towns and communities that are likely to experience economic benefits from the site.

Direct area of influence is delineated as Biophysical environment (a 75 m wide on the 158 km long corridor centred on the project's alignment, as most of the direct biophysical impacts are expected to be felt in the immediate surroundings of the footprint area) and Socio-economic environment (the communities and their property crossed by the proposed ROW. Even if employment and economy stimulation may extend to other communities, direct socio-economic impacts are expected to be felt mostly by the villages and communities crossed, or near, the alignment). The socio-economic environment represents the affected districts/communes/villages as benefits and impacts from project-induced changes in the area of direct influence are likely to extend to other communities.



Figure 2 Direct area of influence of OHTL

- Indirect influence is defined as Physical environment (10 km wide and 158 km long corridor, cantered on the project's alignment, as most of the indirect physical impacts are expected to be felt in a corridor surrounding the new transmission line). The biological environment is the area of indirect influence includes areas where the natural environment shows a higher ecological integrity (e.g. hotspot biodiversity area) and anticipated to host species transitioning inside the project area.
- For the OHTL safety corridor, the Contractor shall prepare profile plans with tower positions plotted thereon. Tower spotting shall be based on the ground profile drawings (terrain model based on geodetic survey) prepared by the Contractor and the design data and principles.

- During preparation of detail design, the Contractor is responsible to submit complete information about preparation of tower polygon (areal) for each tower location.

4.1.1. Tower foundations

The foundation orientation⁵ of each tower will be placed in such a manner that the position of the longitudinal axis of the cross-arm or insulator attachment shall lie in a plane perpendicular to the traverse of the line for the Foundation of each suspension tower in a straight-line section and in a plane bisecting the interior angle formed by the intersection of the adjacent line traverses for the foundations of each angle tower. In the table below is presented tower types and specific areas for each tower.

Table 4. Tower types and class of foundation

| Tower Type | Center to Center of Pit for All Class of foundation with all +3 m Leg Extension (m) | Foundation width for 5.2 class of foundation | Extra 3-meter area from edge for protection zone of foundation | Width, m | Length, m | Area, m² |
|-------------------|--|---|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| R NS-E3+0 | 7.54982 | 3.37 | 6 | 16.91982 | 16.91982 | 286.2803 |
| R NS+E0+0 | 8.14975 | 3.37 | 6 | 17.51975 | 17.51975 | 306.9416 |
| R NS+E3+0 | 8.74969 | 3.37 | 6 | 18.11969 | 18.11969 | 328.3232 |
| R NS+E6+0 | 9.34963 | 3.37 | 6 | 18.71963 | 18.71963 | 350.4245 |
| R NS+E9+0 | 9.94957 | 3.37 | 6 | 19.31957 | 19.31957 | 373.2458 |
| R NS+E12+0 | 10.54950 | 3.37 | 6 | 19.91950 | 19.91950 | 396.7865 |
| R 30-E3+0 | 13.11186 | 5.33 | 6 | 24.44186 | 24.44186 | 597.4045 |
| R 30+E0+0 | 14.63729 | 5.33 | 6 | 25.96729 | 25.96729 | 674.3001 |
| R 30+E3+0 | 16.16271 | 5.33 | 6 | 27.49271 | 27.49271 | 755.8491 |
| R 30+E6+0 | 17.68813 | 5.33 | 6 | 29.01813 | 29.01813 | 842.0519 |
| R 30+E9+0 | 19.21356 | 5.33 | 6 | 30.54356 | 30.54356 | 932.9091 |
| R 30+E12+0 | 20.73898 | 5.33 | 6 | 32.06898 | 32.06898 | 1028.419 |
| R 60-E3+0 | 14.52787 | 5.6 | 6 | 26.12787 | 26.12787 | 682.6656 |
| R 60+E0+0 | 16.30851 | 5.6 | 6 | 27.90851 | 27.90851 | 778.8849 |
| R 60+E3+0 | 18.08916 | 5.6 | 6 | 29.68916 | 29.68916 | 881.4462 |

⁵ Method Statement for Foundation Works, Doc. No. TI-209/CIVL/CONC/MS-03 developed by contractor KEC International

| Tower Type | Center to Center of Pit for All Class of foundation with all +3 m Leg Extension (m) | Foundation width for 5.2 class of foundation | Extra 3-meter area from edge for protection zone of foundation | Width, m | Length, m | Area, m ² |
|------------|---|--|--|----------|-----------|----------------------|
| R 60+E6+0 | 19.86980 | 5.6 | 6 | 31.46980 | 31.46980 | 990.3483 |
| R 60+E9+0 | 21.65044 | 5.6 | 6 | 33.25044 | 33.25044 | 1105.592 |
| R 60+E12+0 | 23.43109 | 5.6 | 6 | 35.03109 | 35.03109 | 1227.177 |
| R 60+E15+0 | 25.21174 | 5.6 | 6 | 36.81174 | 36.81174 | 1355.104 |
| R 60+E18+0 | 26.99239 | 5.6 | 6 | 38.59239 | 38.59239 | 1489.373 |

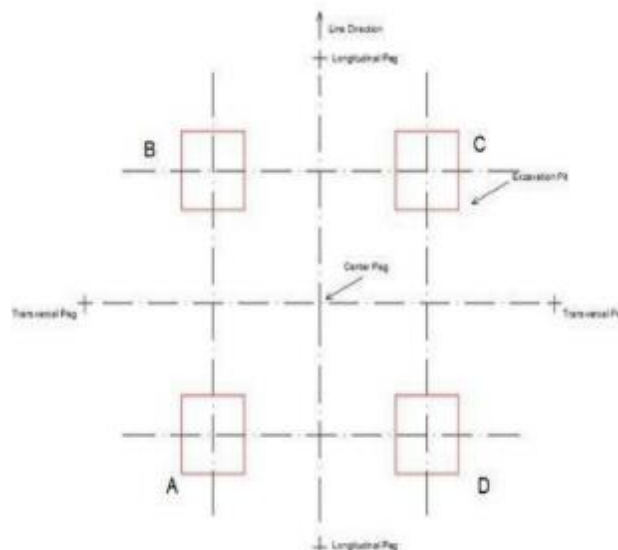


Figure 3 The tower foundation

The limits of excavations will be marked by the placement of excavation pegs by the surveyor, as per the approved classification. The dimensions of placement of the excavation pegs shall be determined by reference to the appropriate and approved stub setting and excavation drawing cross-referred to the approved structure list (for foundation type, setting level, leg and chimney extensions). The Supervisor shall record all setting out dimensions and the excavation lines & other offset reference lines.

The tower foundations will be cast or drilled, of reinforced concrete pad and chimney type, sized according to the geotechnical characteristics of soil (good, normal and poor soils). During this design stage, in order to estimate the types of foundations along the 400 kV

OHTL route, drilling works and laboratory analyses related to soil structure have been performed. According to the performed drillings most of the soil intercepted down to the depth of 8.00 m is yellow-brown sandy clay, hard; grey clay, hard or brown-dark brown sandy clay, hard. Thus, the soil is included in the category of soils good for foundation (plasticity $I_p > 20\%$; pores index $e < 1.1$; consistency index $I_c \geq 0.75$).

4.1.2. Access roads

The contractor identified access roads in the detailed design process to be built longitudinal access track to each of the towers of the line and transversal access tracks that can be used to reach the various points of the line quickly from the existing main roads. These tracks will be suitably levelled with a sufficient width of lateral vegetation being cleared.



Figure 4 Access road to tower foundation (pink color)

In this regard, the contractor has identified local existing field roads, property of local public authorities, and further use the corridor (ROW) for transporting materials and equipment in order to have a minimal impact on agricultural land. The impacts associated with the development of access roads and other ancillary facilities will be addressed in this RAP. The Contractor will have to make sure after the works completed the state of already existing access roads are at least similar or in better than before Project activities.

4.1.3. Associated facilities

Relocation 330 kV Chisinau-MGRES OHTL (left circuit), to its left side was envisaged in the Contract Document to avoid overcrossing of both left and right circuits of 330 kV Chisinau-MGRES OHTL by new 400 kV Chisinau-Vulcanesti OHTL.

The original relocation scheme of 330 kV Chisinau-MGRES (left circuit) towards left side is not possible due to ROW issue encountered during line design and a new relocation scheme was proposed by Moldelectica, wherein 330 kV Chisinau-MGRES OHTL (right circuit), instead of left circuit, will be relocated to its right side and its existing corridor will be used for construction of the new 400 kV Chisinau-Vulcanesti OHTL.

As per preliminary survey carried out by the Contractor, it will require construction of a number of 5 new 330 kV towers and their foundation in place of a number of 4 new towers and their foundations as per the original relocation of 300 kV Chisinau-MGRES OHTL OHTL (Left circuit).

Further, following technical data of 330 kV Chisinau-MGRES OHTL (right circuit), has been provided to the Contractor by Moldelectica to work out detailed design of its relocation: -

1. Conductor: Twin AC 500/64
2. Existing Angle Tower Type: pylon No.1 U 330-2, pylon No. 5 U 330-3B
3. Insulator: 120 KN for suspension string and 160 KN for Tension String
4. Hardware Fitting: single suspension string for suspension tower and Double Tension string for Tension tower.

All the works and the positioning of the 330 kV Chisinau-MGRES OHTL associated facility will be carried out on public lands. Thus, no expropriation procedure is foreseen. Still, since the technical design for the associated facility is not yet completed, this situation might suffer modifications. In case of any land required for the construction works and operation of the associated facility, the same land acquisition and resettlement procedure as for the main project will be adopted.

The construction activity shall be taken place inside of the approved corridor of the 400 kV OHTL, the possible environmental and social impacts shall mainly relate to construction. The Right of Way (RoW) for the entire corridor is acquired by MEPIU. The land under the poles will be acquired by Government of Republic of Moldova through MEPIU and the property rights for this land will be transferred to Republic of Moldova. The land under the transmission lines will be temporary occupied – due to construction works. During this period, the landowners remain as title holders but restrictions are imposed and the owners /users will not be able to use the land (only on the affected area). After construction, certain restrictions will remain officially included in the land documentation (e.g. construction / tree planting restrictions) but the land owners /users will be able to use the land and to lease/sell it if the case.

5. Socio-Economic Context

5.1. Administrative Organization

Republic of Moldova is divided into thirty-two districts, thirteen municipalities (Chişinău, Bălţi, Bender, Cahul, Ceadâr-Lunga, Comrat, Edineţ, Hînceşti, Orhei, Soroca, Străşeni, Tiraspol şi Ungheni) and one autonomous region (ATU Gagauzia).

The 400 kV OHTL route is within the boundaries of the following districts/municipalities/regions (from South to North):⁶

- Autonomous Territorial Unit (ATU) of Gagauzia: Vulcăneşti, Dezghingea, Congazcicul de Sus, Chirsova, Congaz, Svetlîi
- Cahul District: Borceag, Iujnoe, Burlăceni
- Taraclia District: Albota de Sus, Albota de Jos, Balabanu, Novosiolovca, Aluatu, Salcia, Musaitu, Vinogradovca
- Leova District: Borogani
- Cimişlia District: Cimişlia, Ivanovca Nouă, Gura Galbenei, Gradişte, Valea Perjei, Ecaterinovca, Javgur, Cenac, Topala, Lipoveni
- Hînceşti District: Buţeni şi Fârlădeni
- Ialoveni District: Zâmbreni, Costeşti, Hansca, Moleşti
- Chişinău Municipality: Băcioi

The proposed OHTL will be constructed in close vicinity to the Ukrainian border. The closest point between the project and the Ukrainian border is at Vulcăneşti substation where the distance is about 800 meters. However, planned works in Vulcăneşti substation will be developed inside the substation enclosure.

5.2. Demographics

Demographic data described here include population, age distribution, ethnic makeup as well as literacy and education rates. Here information is provided both on a national level to give a background, as well as for affected districts areas.

5.2.1. Population

The total number of inhabitants in the Republic of Moldova (January 2022) is approximately 2.6 million (excluding Transnistria), with 42 % living in urban areas and 58 % living in rural areas. Regarding gender, around 53% of the total population are women while 47% are men⁷.

⁶ Law 764/2002 for administrative-territorial organization of the Republic of Moldova
<http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=312874>

⁷ https://statistica.gov.md/ro/statistic_indicator_details/25

Republic of Moldova has a significant share (59.39 %) of its population in working age (16-56/61years) while 19.35 % of the total population is under working age (under 16 years) and 21.26%are over working age (over 57/62 years).

Comparing urban and rural areas, there is a higher percentage of the population under 15 years in rural areas (58%) than in urban areas (42%) while there is a higher percentage of the population of working age in urban areas (57%) than in rural areas (43%). The percentage of the population over working age is slightly higher in rural areas (50%) than in urban areas (60%). Important to note is that the population in the Republic of Moldova is slowly declining due to emigration, low fertility rate and aging.

Table 5 Population data on the OHTL route

| Name of District / Municipality | Number of inhabitants * | Urban/Rural (%) | | Men/women (%) | | Urban of which men/women (%) | | Rural of which men/women (%) | |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------|----|----------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| (ATU) Gagauzia: | 121,734 | 41 | 59 | 48 | 52 | 47 | 53 | 49 | 51 |
| Cahul | 83,295 | 29 | 71 | 47 | 53 | 45 | 55 | 48 | 52 |
| Taraclia | 32,628 | 51 | 49 | 49 | 51 | 49 | 51 | 48 | 52 |
| Leova | 34,934 | 26 | 74 | 50 | 50 | 48 | 52 | 51 | 49 |
| Cimislia | 34,232 | 23 | 77 | 47 | 53 | 46 | 54 | 48 | 52 |
| Hancesti | 76,435 | 14 | 86 | 49 | 51 | 45 | 55 | 49 | 51 |
| Ialoveni | 75,639 | 16 | 84 | 48 | 52 | 46 | 54 | 49 | 51 |
| Chisinau Municipality | 673,613 | 90 | 10 | 46 | 54 | 46 | 54 | 48 | 52 |
| Data from January 2021 – Moldavian statistical Bank | | | | | | | | | |

The population density of the districts affected by the OHTL route is relatively low as the population is predominately rural in most districts. Most affected districts have a low population density between 30 - 50 persons per sq. km (Cimislia, Hancesti, Leova, Cantemir and Taraclia) to 50 - 70 people per sq. km (Cahul and ATU Gagauzia) and 90 - 100 people per sq. km (Ialoveni). The most populated area along the route is Chisinau municipality (1,100 – 1,200 persons per sq. km). However, as the substation is situated in the South of Chisinau municipality, it will not directly affect people in most dense areas of Chisinau municipality (e.g. Chisinau city).

5.2.2. Ethnicity/language

Moldovans are the largest ethnic group in Republic of Moldova as a whole (75.1%). Moreover, several other ethnic groups exist, where about 7.0% are Romanian, 6.6 % are Ukrainians, 4.1% are Russian, 4.6% are Gagauz, 1.9% are Bulgarian, 0.3% are Roma and 0.5 % belong to other nationalities 20. Looking at the affected districts are not homogenous when it comes to ethnicity composition.

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*Table 6 Distribution of ethnicities on the OHTL route**

| Name of District / Municipality | Moldavians (%) | Romanians (%) | Ukrainian (%) | Russian (%) | Gagauz (%) | Bulgarian (%) | Roma (%) | Other nationalities (%) |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| (ATU) Gagauzia: | 4.7 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 83.8 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Cahul | 71.3 | 11.6 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Taracia | 14.0 | 0.2 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 9.0 | 66.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Leova | 84.8 | 3.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 6.8 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Cimişlia | 84.7 | 4.0 | 4.9 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Hânceşti | 86.4 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Ialoveni | 85.9 | 11.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.2 |

| Name of District / Municipality | Moldavians (%) | Romanians (%) | Ukrainian (%) | Russian (%) | Gagauz (%) | Bulgarian (%) | Roma (%) | Other nationalities (%) |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|------------|---------------|----------|-------------------------|
| Chişinău Municipality | 67.2 | 14.5 | 5.9 | 9.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.3 |
| Data from the 214 census | | | | | | | | |

The languages usually used for communication in Republic of Moldova follows, to a large degree, the ethnicity composition in the country. According to a Population census 2014, main language used is Romanian spoken by 78.6 % of the population. Other languages used are Russian (14.5 %), Ukrainian (2.7 %), Gagauz (2.7%), Bulgarian (1.0%), Romani (0.2%) and other/unspecified (0.3%). In most districts along the proposed OHTL route, main used language is Romanian. In ATU Gagauzia the official language is Gagauz, which is spoken by most population belonging to the Gagauzia ethnic group. However, a large share of the population in ATU Gagauzia also speaks Russian, while knowledge in Romanian is less common.

5.2.3. Vulnerable groups

Republic of Moldova, like other countries in Europe, has groups in the society that are more vulnerable, excluded from different part of society and/or discriminated. The type and severity of vulnerability differ from one vulnerable group to another. In a vulnerability study carried out in 2011 by the government together with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women, the following vulnerable groups in Republic of Moldova (with relevance to the Project) were outlined: people in extreme and absolute poverty; unemployed young people; older abandoned persons; persons with disabilities; the Roma community; nonorthodox religious communities, women (especially from other vulnerable groups), LGTB (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender/Transsexual)

persons and farmers or employees in agriculture⁸. Each of these groups is shortly presented below.

Poverty is an important factor in vulnerability in the Republic of Moldova. The share of the population in the Republic of Moldova below the national poverty line (absolute poverty ratio) is at 25.2% (2019)⁹, which is around 14% higher as compared to 2014. About 10.7% of the population in the Republic of Moldova is estimated to live in extreme poverty, a share that has increased from 0.1% in 2014. Poverty is to large extent concentrated in rural towns and rural areas, and women in poverty are especially vulnerable.

Unemployed young people in the Republic of Moldova suffer a clear disadvantage on the labor market. The unemployment rate among youth in 2021 (15 - 24 years) is as high as 16.4 %, with youth unemployment being higher in urban areas (18.7%) than in rural areas (14.9%) and slightly higher among men (20.3%) than among young women (12.3 %)¹⁰. Migration for working abroad is especially evident among young people meaning that in some towns there is a growing number of elder people and children staying during the periods when young people are outside the village working.

Older persons living alone re vulnerable due to limited resources that allow them to ensure normal living standards. The expenses necessary for their health care further contribute to their vulnerability.

Persons with disabilities represent about 6.5% of the total population of the country (approximately 168,000 persons), and children with disabilities constitute approximately 1.9% of all children from the Republic of Moldova. Almost every second person with a disability falls into the category of severe disability. About 62 % of persons with disabilities live in rural areas, with the number of persons with disabilities in rural areas increasing with 5.4 % since 2010. 52.6 % of disabled persons are men¹¹. Disability is seen as a serious and increasing challenge in the Republic of Moldova. The insufficient access of people with disabilities to the labor market makes this group vulnerable to the risk of marginalization, poverty and exclusion.

The Roma community is seen as an especially vulnerable group in the Republic of Moldova in terms of discrimination and exclusion. According to the census data from 2014, 9,323 Roma live in the Republic of Moldova, which is around 0.3 % of the total population in the country. However, the UNDP notes that censuses tend to underestimate the true size of the Roma population and Roma leaders, on the other hand, estimate that there could be as many as 250,000 Roma in Republic of Moldova. Roma is more than twice as likely to live in poverty as non-Roma in Republic of Moldova and also face serious problems in accessing education. Furthermore, Roma in Republic of Moldova lives

⁸ <https://eca.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2011/03/vulnerability-study-taxonomy>

⁹ https://statistica.gov.md/en/the-level-of-poverty-in-the-republic-of-moldova-in-2019-9442_49902.html

¹⁰ https://statistica.gov.md/ro/statistic_indicator_details/1

¹¹ https://statistica.gov.md/ro/persoanele-cu-dizabilitati-in-republica-moldova-in-anul-2021-9460_60129.html

predominantly in rural areas and in small towns which can further exacerbate poor access to education, employment, and healthcare¹². Negative stereotypes and intolerance are also assigned to Roma by the majority population. Roma women are especially vulnerable as they have lower levels of education, higher rates of unemployment, poorer health, and significantly lower incomes than the wider population, both Roma and non-Roma.

Non-orthodox religious communities are a minority in Republic of Moldova, where 90% of the population belongs to the Orthodox Church¹³. Adherents of other religious groups hence constitute just above 10 % of the population and include for example Roman Catholics, Baptists, Muslims, Jehovah's Witnesses, Jews, Lutherans and evangelical Christian groups.

Women in general are stereotyped for their role in society in the Republic of Moldova, with less access to decision-making in political and public life as well as political representation¹⁴. Furthermore, in 2021, women are paid an average wage of 16 % less than men¹⁵. Certain groups of women with additional grounds for discrimination and marginalization, such as ethnic and religious identity or disability, are more vulnerable. There is also an increased feminization of poverty, of particularly among vulnerable groups of women such as rural women, single women heads of households, women belonging to ethnic groups, in particular Roma women, women with disabilities and older women.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) persons and communities face legal challenges, and discrimination in society and have been targeted to human rights violations against the freedom of association (to have LGBT Pride demonstrations)⁴. The LGBT community has faced several adverse reactions in national media, with no resulting trials. Farmers/employees in agriculture are at a high risk of economic exclusion, as their incomes depend highly on weather and access to markets. Many people in this group are depending on seasonal labor and the payment is normally low. Small farms (under 10 ha) including household farms assure a large part of the total agricultural production in the country¹⁶.

According to the interviews with stakeholders along the OHTL route, the main vulnerable group in the area is people in poverty. In terms of how this is handled in the communities, the typical response would be that these groups are society's concern and therefore this issue is properly managed. Still, poverty is widespread and the resilience in the livelihoods of the families and people living in many of the affected areas is low. This is also seen in the number of people working in other areas of the Republic of Moldova, but more

¹² Mihalache, I. and Rusanovschi, S., Study on the situation of Romani Women and Girls in the Republic of Moldova, UN Women, 2014

¹³ 2014 census <https://statistica.gov.md/en/population-and-housing-census-in-2014-122.html>

¹⁴ <https://eca.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2011/03/vulnerability-study-taxonomy>

¹⁵ <https://statistica.gov.md/en/millennium-development-goals-90.html>

¹⁶ <https://www.fao.org/family-farming/countries/mda/en/>

commonly outside the border. As a consequence, many of the working age people are not present in the villages, while the elderly and children are still found. Social services and also the communities organizations will be affected by this.

Education/Literacy rates

The literacy rate of the population in Republic of Moldova, over the age 15 that can read and write (i.e. adult literacy) is reported at 99.5 %.

The School Life Expectancy in primary to tertiary education in Republic of Moldova is 11.3 years with a slighter higher expectancy for girls (11.6 years) than for boys (11.0 years). The Gross Enrolment Ratio in general compulsory education is at 89.3%.

5.3. Economic Activities

5.3.1. GDP and economic sectors

In the last years, the Republic of Moldova has experienced fluctuations in GDP growth rate, resulting in a 5.9% decrease in 2022 when compared with 2021.

The GDP share (by sector) for the last quarter of 2022 in the Republic of Moldova is 6.1 % agriculture, 8% industry, and 85.9% services (including public administration).

The share of industrial and agricultural activities within each sector in the Republic of Moldova is described in the tables below.

Table 7 Agricultural activities by share

| Agricultural activities | Share (%) |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Plant production, of which: | 67.8 |
| Cereals | 25.4 |
| Sugar beet | 3 |
| Tobacco | 0.1 |
| Sunflower | 7.9 |
| Potatoes | 4.4 |
| Vegetables, melons and gourds | 6.4 |
| Fruits, nuts and berries | 6.4 |
| Grapes | 6.8 |
| Forage crops and others | 6.3 |
| Animal production, of which: | 32.2 |
| Cattle | 1.6 |
| Pigs | 9.4 |
| Sheep and goats | 0.5 |
| Poultry | 6.8 |
| Milk | 9.8 |
| Eggs | 3.1 |
| Wool | 0 |

2014 (% comparable prices)¹⁷

Being predominately rural areas, the primary economic activity in the districts affected by the proposed OHTL is agriculture. The main crops produced differ between the districts and areas. Further information on land use in the affected areas is presented in the following sections.

Table 8 Industrial activities by share

| Industrial activities Share (%)* | Industrial activities Share (%)* |
|--|---|
| Mining and quarrying | 1.8 |
| Production and distribution of electricity and heat, gas, hot water and conditioning air | 11.1 |
| Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 5.7 |
| Manufacturing industry, of which: | 81.4 |
| Manufacture of food products | 30.1 |
| Manufacture of tobacco products | 0.8 |
| Manufacture of textile | 3.8 |
| Manufacture of wearing apparel | 4.1 |
| Manufacture of leather products | 0.9 |
| Manufacture of wood and wood products | 0.5 |
| Manufacture of paper and paper products | 1.2 |
| Printing | 0.9 |
| Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products | 2.0 |
| Manufacture of pharmaceuticals | 1.1 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | 3.8 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products | 8.9 |
| Metallurgical industry | 0.2 |
| Manufacture of fabricated metal product | 2.6 |
| Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products | 1.2 |
| Manufacture of electrical equipment | 2.9 |
| Manufacture of machinery and equipment | 1.2 |
| Manufacture of furniture | 2.4 |
| Data from 2014 ¹⁸ | |

The main industrial production and manufacturing is concentrated in Chişinau municipality and the North Region of Republic of Moldova, where 56.5 % and 20.5 % of industrial production is achieved. In the districts along the proposed OHTL route, (except Chişinau municipality), the industrial production is low (Only between 0.3 - 2.9 % of industrial production in the country is achieved, depending on district)

¹⁷ https://statistica.gov.md/en/statistic_indicator_details/13

¹⁸ https://statistica.gov.md/en/statistic_indicator_details/13

Industrial activities in the districts along OHTL route are hence limited. There is a winery industry and some manufacturing and building activities. Comrat had earlier a number of industries but these are no longer in operation. In Comrat there are also some considerations to establish industrial parks with the ambition to attract new industrial activities.

5.3.2. Employment

In 2021, the economically active population (employed and unemployed) amounted to 871,600 persons, making up approximately 30% of the total population. The employment rate of the population of working age is 41.1%¹⁹.

Among the employed population in the Republic of Moldova, 21.6% work in the agricultural sector. 14.4% of the employed population works in the industry while 7.7 % works in construction. However, the largest share of the employed population (56.4%) works in the service sector (including public administration).

Being predominately rural, employment in the agricultural sector is most common in the area affected by the proposed OHTL route.

In 2021, the average net monthly earnings in the Republic of Moldova counting all economic activities is around 7,634.8 Moldovan Lei (MDL), with lower average net monthly earnings in agriculture (5,600 MDL) than within, for example, industry (8,200 MDL) or public administration (10,500 MDL)²⁰. The gender distribution of monthly earnings indicates that generally, men earn 13.6% more than women. The difference in mean monthly income differs according to the areas of activities where in financial and insurance, telecommunication and information and industry, men earn more than in administrative, support, and education where women earn more.

The unemployment rate (% of unemployed persons in the economically active population) in the Republic of Moldova is 3.2 % (2021). The unemployment rate is slightly higher amongst men (3.8%) than amongst women (2.5%). There were no discrepancies between urban areas, both marking 3.2%²¹.

Even though unemployment is low, the employment rate – the number of working-age people that have a job is only around 45%. This indicates a high percentage of people that do not have an activity with a formal job. Informal agriculture and household survival activities are not accounted for as employment.

¹⁹ https://statistica.gov.md/ro/forta-de-munca-in-republica-moldovaocuparea-si-somajul-in-anul-2021-9430_3548.html

²⁰ https://statistica.gov.md/ro/castigurile-salariale-costul-fortei-de-munca-si-numarul-salariatilor-in-anul-202-9436_59680.html

²¹ https://statistica.gov.md/ro/forta-de-munca-in-republica-moldovaocuparea-si-somajul-in-anul-2021-9430_3548.html

Around 16%²² of the available workforce in Moldova is either working abroad or planning to do so. Annual remittance from the population working abroad is an important source of income for many families and increases household consumption in Republic of Moldova as a whole.

5.3.3. Tourism

In 2021, the number of foreign visitors staying in tourist accommodations amounted to 162,100 persons, which represents a slight decrease when compared with the 2019 value of 174 000 (pre-COVID-19 pandemic). Domestic tourism (171,800 persons in 2021) felt a similar trend, with a slight reduction in domestic visitors from 200,700 (2019). Out of the total arrivals of foreign visitors to Republic of Moldova in 2015, most came from Ukraine (46.8%), Romania (15.4%), the United States (5%), the Russian Federation and Turkey (3.3%), Israel, United Kingdom and Norden Ireland (2.1%), Germany and Italy (2,0%), France (1,5%), Poland (1,0%).

The districts along the proposed OHTL route differ in terms of current capacity to accommodate tourism with between 10 available rooms in Leova to 3,959 available rooms in Chişinău municipality. These numbers indicate that tourism is not yet widely developed in most districts along the proposed OHTL route (except Chişinău).

Table 9 Existing touristic capacity

| Name of District / Municipality | Number of rooms | Number of beds |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (ATU) Gagauzia: | 221 | 1,340 |
| Cahul | 476 | 1,206 |
| Taraclia | 22 | 101 |
| Leova | 37 | 200 |
| Cimişlia | 64 | 281 |
| Hânceşti | 74 | 315 |
| Ialoveni | 157 | 960 |
| Chişinău Municipality | 4,257 | 9,441 |

5.4. Land Use and Ownership

Out of the total of 3,3384.7 thousand hectares of land available in the republic of Moldova, the vast majority of it (63%) is designated for various agricultural purposes (arable land, orchards or vineyards, pastures, hayfields). Following the agricultural land, forests and similar landscapes also cover a significant share of 16% of the available land in the country.

²² https://statistica.gov.md/ro/forta-de-munca-in-republica-moldovaocuparea-si-somajul-in-anul-2021-9430_3548.html

Table 10 Land use in the Republic of Moldova

| Land use* | Share (%) |
|---|------------------|
| Agricultural lands | 63% |
| Forests and lands covered with forestry vegetation | 13% |
| ATUs land | 9% |
| Rivers, lakes, reservoirs and bogs | 3% |
| Land for industry, transport, communications, and with other special designations | 2% |
| Reserve | 10% |
| *Data from January 2021 | |

At the regional level, the highest share of arable land (40.6%) is found in Northern Region, followed by Central Region (27.5 %), Southern Region (24.4 %), ATU Găgăuzia (6.5 %) and Chișinău Municipality (1%). The largest share of permanent crops is in the Central Region (40.3%), followed by the Southern Region (27.2%), the Northern Region (24.0%), ATU Găgăuzia (6.1%) and Chișinău Municipality (2.4%). The largest share of natural pastures and hayfields is in the Northern Region (39.4%), followed by the Central Region (32.0 %), Southern Region (22.3%), ATU Găgăuzia (5.5%) and Chișinău Municipality (0.8%)²³.

In general, agricultural land is owned and/or operated by agricultural enterprises (with juridical status), farms (without juridical status) or individual households (small-size agricultural units). Agricultural enterprises are, for example, agricultural production cooperatives, joint stock companies, limited liability companies, or state enterprises. Farms are defined as agricultural units operating plots around the house(s), gardens and/or land in fields in its vicinity.

In the project area of influence the situation is not very different from the national level. The below table presents the situation of land usage per type of user.

Table 11 Land usage per type of user

| Name of District / Municipality | Enterprises | | Individual households | |
|--|--------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------|
| | ha | % | ha | % |
| (ATU) Gagauzia: | 87,806 | 89% | 10,639 | 11% |
| Cahul | 49,795 | 82% | 10,678 | 18% |
| Taraclia | 32,674 | 89% | 3,936 | 11% |
| Leova | 27,058 | 83% | 5,487 | 17% |
| Cimișlia | 27,912 | 70% | 11,800 | 30% |
| Hâncești | 27,785 | 89% | 3,318 | 11% |
| Ialoveni | 7,321 | 90% | 830 | 10% |
| Chișinău Municipality | 3,781 | 96% | 162 | 4% |

²³ https://statistica.gov.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/Recensamint_agricol/RGA_Vol_2.pdf

Farms and agricultural enterprises can either own or lease the agricultural land they operate.

In many cases, the land areas owned are relatively small and it is a common practice that land is leased out to other farmers for more efficient land use. Most farms (97%) own the agricultural land they are operating, while only 1 of 2 agricultural enterprises is operating agricultural land under their own ownership. The remaining agricultural enterprises are operating agricultural land that is either fully leased, a combination of leased and owned land or land having other types of tenures. Approximately 43% of the total agricultural land area operated by agricultural enterprises is leased while only 3% of total agricultural land operated by farms is under this type of tenure²⁴.

Looking at the districts along the proposed OHTL route, the differences are in terms of the share of agricultural land under “fully owned” tenure or “fully leased” tenure. While agricultural land in Chişinau, Ialoveni, Hânceşti, Cimişlia, Leova, and Cahul is operated to a larger extent under own ownership, agricultural land in Taraclia is mainly operated under “fully leased” tenure. In ATU Gagauzia, there are equal shares of land under “fully owned” and “fully leased”⁷². Land leases are typically no longer than 3 years due to legal reasons. For vineyards and orchards, however, the leasing will be longer, up to 15 years.

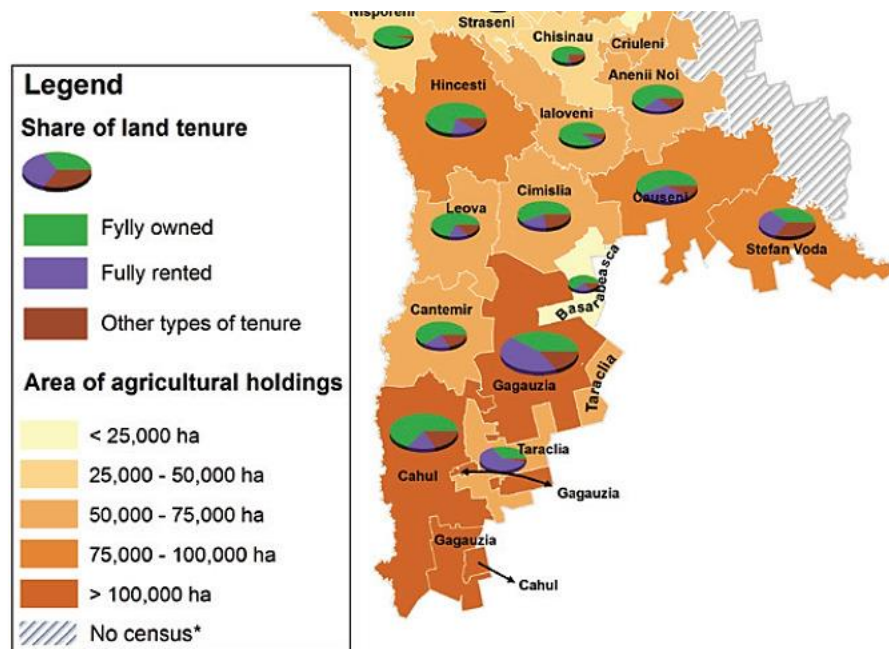


Figure 5 Distribution of total land area of agricultural farms and enterprises by districts, by type of tenure

²⁴

https://statistica.gov.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/Recensamint_agricol/RGA_principalele_rezultate_eng.pdf

5.5. Main Infrastructure and Settlements in the Project Area

5.5.1. Roads and railway

According to the World Bank's Logistics Performance Index, Moldova's infrastructure performance has deteriorated in recent years. However, while the overall quality of Moldova's infrastructure is relatively low, its indicators are broadly in line with its two neighbouring countries, Romania and Ukraine²⁵. The quality of transport services differs considerably between urban and rural areas. Poor transport connectivity, especially in rural localities, constrains Moldova's continued development, reduces the economic opportunities of rural Moldovans and hinders trade. In response, Moldova's *Transport and Logistics Strategy 2013-2022* has set an objective of developing and rehabilitating the national road network, including secondary roads, to ensure year-round access for all settlements to the country's primary highways. The OECD's 2021 database tracked 20 major infrastructure projects planned or under construction in Moldova, the transport projects accounting for over half of the investments.

Likewise, the railway infrastructure in the Republic of Moldova is in need of rehabilitation and modernization to provide adequate services and compete with other means of transport, and several investments have been made in railway infrastructure improvement during the last years.

In the areas affected by the proposed Project, some road rehabilitation has been carried out, mainly on national roads e.g. local roads, however, are generally still in poor condition.

5.5.2. Electricity, water and gas supply network

In the Republic of Moldova, according to WB statistics, the access to grid electricity is 100% both in rural and urban areas.

The access to an improved water source is 88.4% as a national average, with 81.4% in rural areas and 96.9% in urban areas. The settlements that were visited during the preparation of this ESIA report confirm this situation. A number of settlements presented projects linked to improving or rehabilitating the water systems.

There is also gas infrastructure in the Republic of Moldova. On a national scale over 90% of localities have gas connections. Natural gas infrastructure is commonly found in the areas along the OHTL route.

The most important document in the targeted field, is the *Energy Strategy of the Republic of Moldova until 2030*, approved by GD no. 102/2013. The Strategy provides concrete benchmarks for the development of the energy sector in the RM, with the aim of ensuring the necessary basis for economic growth and social well-being, and it defines the general

²⁵ <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/986fb125-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/986fb125-en>

strategic objectives for the period 2013-2030 and specifies the measures for their implementation.

There are no power plants along the proposed OHTL route or in the proximity to the proposed OHTL.

5.5.3. Airports

There are two functional airports in Republic of Moldova, Chisinau International Airport and Balți International Airport. Chisinau airport is situated 5 km from the Chisinau substation. There are already several OHTLs connected to Chisinau substation and the proposed 400 kV OHTL will not add structures affecting the operation at Chisinau international airport.

5.5.4. Public Utilities

There are no hospitals or medical institutions within the close proximity corridor from the OHTL. In the proximity of the OHTL, there are a total of 13 hospital services or emergency medical service institutions found. The majority of these are in the Chisinau district (9) and many are inside the city border which is about 5 km from the substation. The table below presents a list of identified hospitals and medical service institutions.

Table 12 Hospital service or emergency medical service institutions in proximity to the proposed OHTL (source Regional map Republic of Moldova)

| Name of institution | District | Distance (km) | Type |
|---|------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Vulcănești Hospital | Găgăuzia | 8.6 | Hospital service |
| Emergency Medical Assistance Area Station "ATU Găgăuzia" | Găgăuzia | 4.6 | Emergency medical service |
| Comrat Hospital | Găgăuzia | 5.8 | Hospital service |
| Cimișlia Hospital | Cimișlia | 5.4 | Hospital service |
| Ialoveni Hospital | Ialoveni | 6.8 | Hospital service |
| Republican Dermatology Hospital | Ialoveni | 4.0 | Hospital service |
| Clinical Hospital of Psychiatry | Chișinău | 4.2 | Hospital service |
| Municipal Children's Hospital "V. Ignatenco" | Chișinău * | 7.8 | Hospital service |
| Municipal Clinical Hospital for Phthisiopneumology | Chișinău * | 8.3 | Hospital service |
| Oncological Institute | Chișinău * | 8.7 | Hospital service |
| Emergency Medical Assistance Area Station "Centru" | Chișinău * | 8.7 | Emergency medical service |
| Republican Clinical Hospital | Chișinău * | 8.7 | Hospital service |
| Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery | Chișinău * | 9.1 | Hospital service |
| Municipal Clinical Hospital for Contagious Disease for Children | Chișinău * | 9.4 | Hospital service |
| Municipal Clinical Hospital no. 1 | Chișinău * | 9.9 | Hospital service |

| Name of institution | District | Distance (km) | Type |
|---|----------|---------------|------|
| * These medical facilities are in Chişinău city | | | |

There are no tertiary school institutions within the close proximity corridor. Looking at a distance of 10 km there are seven tertiary educational facilities identified: 4 in Chişinău, 1 in Găgăuzia and 1 in Tărăclia.

Preschools, primary and secondary schools are typically found in some of the settlements along the proposed OHTL route. These are typically inside the settlements and would thus be part of the general impact assessment linked to the settlement.

5.5.5. Settlements

The socio-economic survey corridor for this project included several settlements crossed by the OHTL. The distance to the border of Ukraine is 800 meters at the substation in Vulcăneşti and the closest distance to the border of Romania is about 25,000 meters.

Table 13 Estimated distances from OHTL to nearest building in settlements.

| Settlement or building | Estimate distance to closed building [m] | Population (2014) | District | Comment |
|------------------------|--|-------------------|----------|---|
| Vulcăneşti | 6,000 | 16,700 (2019) | UTAG | |
| Iujnoe | 730 | 707 | Cahul | Building South East |
| Burlăceni | 500 | 1,688 | Cahul | Building North West |
| Vinogradovca | 440 | 1,548 | Tărăclia | Building at South West in forest |
| Muşaitu | 190 | 838 | Tărăclia | House in the very South East of the village |
| Sălcia | 1,710 | 293 | Tărăclia | |
| Aluatu | 3,000 | 704 | Tărăclia | |
| Novosiolovca | 3,270 | 1,384 | Tărăclia | |
| Balabanu | 2,520 | 864 | Tărăclia | Building in the north-west of the town |
| Albota de Jos | 2,030 | 1,425 | Tărăclia | Building in the east of the town |
| Albota de Sus | 1,530 | 1,944 | Tărăclia | Building in the north- west of the town |
| Borceag | 650 | 1,293 | Cahul | |
| Congaz | 890 | 11,123 | UTAG | |
| Chirsova | 5,290 | 6,298 | UTAG | |

| Settlement or building | Estimate distance to closed building [m] | Population (2014) | District | Comment |
|------------------------|--|-------------------|----------|---|
| Congazcicul de Sus | 340 | 1,480 | UTAG | |
| Borogani | 120 | 3,708 | Leova | West of town |
| Cenac | 280 | 1,683 | Cimișlia | South of Town |
| Topala | 240 | 719 | Cimișlia | North of Town |
| Cenac | 3,700 | 2 098 | Cimișlia | |
| Cimișlia | 2,800 | 11,997 | Cimișlia | Houses in the west of the town |
| Ecaterinovca | 1,380 | 1,512 | Cimișlia | |
| Grădiște | 620 | 2,109 | Cimișlia | |
| Valea Perjei | 220 | 670 | Cimișlia | Houses in the east areas – note: these could be barns |
| Hârtop | 830 | 1,974 | Cimișlia | |
| Gura Galbenei | 1,060 | 3,795 | Cimișlia | |
| Munteni | 1,750 | 554 (2004) | Cimișlia | |
| Lipoveni | 570 | 1,761 | Cimișlia | |
| Ivanovca Nouă | 1,660 | 694 | Cimișlia | |
| Fîrlădeni | 1,070 | 925 | Hâncești | House in the north-east of village |
| Buțeni | 2,000 | 3,399 | Hâncești | South of the village |
| Molești | 2,940 | 2,776 | Ialoveni | |
| Hansca | 410 | 1,092 | Ialoveni | House in the south-east of the town |
| Costești | 1,250 | 10,907 | Ialoveni | House in the south-east of the Village |
| Zîmbreni | 1,040 | 2,588 | Ialoveni | |
| Frumușica | 2,190 | 555 (2004) | Chișinău | |
| Strănișteni | 200 | 514 (2004) | Chișinău | House in north-west corner |
| Băcioi | 1,270 | 10,175 | Chișinău | |

The list of settlements starts from South to North. Identified settlements crossed by the OHTL which are found within a distance less than 500 meters are indicated in bold style.

No build-up areas from settlements identified will be passed directly by the proposed OHTL route. The closest build up area of is the village Mușaitu (Tăraclia district) where there is a house situated at a distance of 190 m from the proposed OHTL route. The second closest settlement is the Borogani village (Leova district) where the OHTL route will pass houses on a distance of about 250 meters.

5.5.6. Cultural heritage

The national Registry of cultural monuments protected by the state contains around 5500 monuments in the whole country. A number of protected cultural monuments can be found in the affected districts. Cultural monuments in the affected districts include cathedrals, churches, monasteries, historically important settlements, war monuments and memorials as well as historically important buildings.

There is no available information on the exact location of protected monuments in the Registry. Generally, protected monuments are located deep within the villages, with few exceptions. The Ministry of Culture issued the Notice no. 08/5-09/4934 of 11.09.2020 and stated that protected monuments are not affected by the Project's activity.

There is, however, exact information on the location of important identified archaeological sites. The table below presents the archaeological sites in closest proximity to the proposed OHTL route, information is based on Notice no. 19 of July 9th, 2020 issued by the National Archaeological Agency (NAA).

Table 14 Archaeological sites in proximity to the proposed OHTL

| Archaeological sites | District/city | Distance from OHTL (m) |
|--|---------------|------------------------|
| Valul lui Traian de Jos (segment) | Vulcănești* | 66 |
| Ecaterinovca | Cimișlia | 180 |
| Ecaterinovca I | Cimișlia | 445 |
| Valul lui Traian de Sus (segment) | Cimișlia | 153 |
| Hansca Livadă | Ialoveni | 54 |
| Strănișteni II | Ialoveni | 136 |
| Strănișteni I | Ialoveni | 95 |
| * In ATU Găgăuzia archaeological sites are presented according to its three districts: Comrat, Ceadâr-Lunga and Vulcănești | | |

Regarding intangible cultural heritage, no such sites have been reported along the proposed OHTL route. This information was collected from the past documentation prepared for this OHTL project that states that phone interviews were carried out specifically with central stakeholders in villages along the proposed project.

NAA executed archaeological surveys on identified sites and issued 8 Archaeological Certificates.

6. Project Impacts

6.1.1. Overview of Project Impacts

The Project is mostly expected to impact landowners, users and communities (Economically Displaced Persons – EDPs). Owners and users of perennial crops, significantly the vineyards and orchards for which the region is known are prone to such effects. In this regard it is important to ensure that, where possible, the damages are minimized and that the affected entities are compensated at full replacement value, by considering the future restrictions imposed on the land plots by the powerline.

The construction stage of the project will entail temporary occupation of land for the preparation of the foundations and the pillars mounting, for the corridor of the OHTL phase conductors and ground wires stringing, as well as for worker camps and storage areas. The following areas will be temporarily occupied:

- Working platform for suspension pillars erection (about 825 m²)
- Working platform pertaining to tension pillars for erection, phase conductors and ground wires sagging operations (about 1,500 m²)
- OHTL working corridor (access zone) 3 m width, for phase conductors and ground wires stringing (tension)
- Working camp and storage areas, for which the size and location will be determined together with the contractor

In accordance with national legislation, the safety corridor for the OHTL will be established at 30 meters in each direction from the outer conductors. This is indicated in Fig. 1-2: Direct area of influence of OHTL.

The project will not require physical displacement of PAPs, as the route is confined to agricultural lands situated outside of the build-up area of the neighbouring villages and towns. However, additional project facilities such as worker camps, equipment storage facilities and the usage of access roads might impact the local communities, thus the following mitigation measures have been proposed.

| Structure | Impact | Mitigation |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Worker camp | Worker camps will be situated on public land, thus there will be no need for land acquisition. However, the worker influx might pose an impact on the community. | The contractors will develop a Worker Accommodation Management Plan, which will include Good Neighbouring Principles in order to minimize the impact of the worker influx on the hosting community. If foreign workers will be employed, they will undergo cultural sensitivity training so as to be aware of the customs and norms of the local community. |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Equipment storage facilities | No additional land intake is foreseen for the storage facilities, as construction site organization facilities will be on public land and the project RoW will be utilized for material storage when necessary. However, when these storage facilities are close (under 500m) to an inhabited area, they might generate certain impacts. | The contractor will ensure that the equipment is properly store and guarded at all time so as to ensure that children from the local community do not access potentially dangerous locations. |
| Access roads | The contractors will use, to the extent possible, existing access roads. Where new roads are needed, they will be built within the project existing RoW so as not to require additional land intake and compensation. The additional traffic can pose an impact on the local communities. | <p>Ensure compensation if additional land intake is necessary.</p> <p>The contractors will develop a Traffic Management Plan to minimized traffic impacts on the community. Potential sensitive areas such, as schools or hospitals, will be identified and traffic will be limited in these areas.</p> <p>Access roads will not be blocked, and the community's access will not be impeded.</p> <p>Access roads affected by the project activities will be restored to the same status as before the project intervention.</p> |

Table 15 Community impacts of complementary facilities

6.1.2. Economic displacement

The following Economic Displacement situations have been identified:

- Land use for the towers' foundation
- Occupation of land for towers, access roads, mounting and for OHTL phase conductors and ground wires stringing (18-20 months)
- Land easement rights (for maintenance work) during operation period

The project design was developed in such a way minimize the economic displacement impacts. Thus, only smaller-scale economic displacement situations are currently associated with the project. There are several types of economic displacement impacts

during construction and operation of the project. The below table presents an overview of these impacts.

Complementary facilities such as worker camps or storage facilities are envisaged to be situated on public land, thus diminishing their socio-economic impact.

Table 16 Overview of Project impacts

| Project Phase | Project land needs | Project requirements | Economic displacement impacts |
|-------------------------|--|---|---|
| Pre-construction | Geological / Archeological surveys | Land impacted by the geological/archeological survey | Annual / perennial crop damages Damages to land productivity due to construction |
| Construction | Pillars and permanent access roads | Land needed for pillars and permanent access roads - Permanent loss of land | Loss of subsidies for agricultural production or other type of subsidies / funds received for development projects |
| | Work corridor, access roads, workers camps, etc. | Land occupation during construction period (work corridor, workers camps, etc.) - Temporary land occupation Restrictions for the cultivation of land / accessing pasture areas on all land along the work corridor for the entire construction period | Loss of annual (agricultural) / perennial (vineyards and/or orchards / valuable plantations) crops Loss of wood and non-wood products Loss of subsidies/grants associated with crops Loss of access / Incapacity to cultivate the land (orphan land) Damages / loss of structures situated along or in the proximity of the work corridor (between 30 m for the powerline and 70 m for the pillars)/ access roads and/ or other areas used for construction |

Resettlement Action Plan
Moldova Power System Development Project
Construction of a new Vulcanesti-Chisinau 400 kV OHTL

| | | | |
|------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | Loss of income / diminished income for landowners/ users and/ or for local businesses |
| Operation | All land situated in the protection zone of the project | Land easement rights during operational period Restrictions for planting trees | Diminished land value (value of the land without the electric lines is higher than the value with the electric lines) Loss of crops due to maintenance work |

7. Project Affected Persons

7.1. Property Inventory

The goal of the property inventory is to document all the impacted land plots, landowners and users, affected crops and the scope of impact. The inventory was undertaken by IPOT, based on the approved route of the project and the Detailed design available at the elaboration of this report. All landowners impacted by the project are included in the inventory.

The data, compiled in a database, includes information related to:

- Surface of land that is impacted by the project and the total surface of the land plots
- Type of property for each land plot
- Type of crops
- Name of landowners / users.

The complete data from the property inventory can be found in Annex 2.

Where information about PAPs is missing, it will be updated during the evaluation process. At the time of the elaboration of this version of the database, information has been available for the majority of the land owners, with some missing data regarding the dates of birth of certain owners, and to a lesser extent the name of the owners of certain land plots.

7.2. Socio-Economic Survey

A socio-economic survey has been developed to supplement the information needs of the project in relation to the social and economic status of the PAPs. A sample of the affected PAPs has been chosen so as to ensure that the results of the survey are representative of the general impacted population.

7.2.1. Methodology

A questionnaire (Annex 3) has been developed for the collection of socio-economic data. The questionnaire consists of close ended questions that aim at interrogating the social and economic conditions of the impacted households, so as to offer a clear image of the household. The survey was conducted in a gender sensitive manner and special attention was allocated to potential vulnerabilities present in the respondent households.

The data gathered with the aid of the questionnaire was centralized in an Excel database, which was then utilized to interpret and analyse it, which fed into the RAP document.

For the selection of the respondents, a stratified sampling of the population will be utilized, grouping the population into 2 major categories, based on the project impact:

- **Permanent land intake**
- **Temporary land intake**

Each major category will then be further differentiated based on the following characteristics:

- Annual crops
- Orchards
- Vineyards
- Owners with tenants
- Plots over 60% impacted
- Persons over 80
- Businesses

Following the project route, the following settlements (table and image below) are proposed as locations for the socio-economic survey, with an estimated 235 interviews to take place (an estimated 4% of the total affected population). The spread and number of interviews per community should offer a comprehensive and representative imagine for the socio-economic status of the impacted persons.

Table 17 Settlements considered for the survey

| District | ATU |
|-----------------------|--|
| Chişinău | Băcioi |
| Ialoveni | Costeşti, Hanşca, Zîmbreni |
| Hînceşti | Buţeni |
| Cimişlia | Ecaterinova, Gura Galbenei |
| Leova | Borogani |
| Taraclia | Albota de Jos, Novosiolovca, Aluatu, Salcia, Musaitu |
| Cahul | Burlaceni, Iujnoe, Borceag |
| Găgăuzia + Vulcăneşti | Congazicul de Sus, Vulcanesti, Congaz, Svetlii |

Following the categories mentioned above and the initial data from the preliminary survey, a survey distribution has been developed for each impacted district covered by the preliminary property inventory.

The table below details the number of planned interviews in each ATU, for each respondent category.

Table 18 Survey distribution across ATUs and PAP categories

| | | No. surveys | Chisinau | Cahul | Cimisli | Leova | Taraclia | Gagauzia |
|------------------------------|--|-------------|----------|-------|---------|-------|----------|----------|
| Permanent land intake | Total number of surveys to be applied | 50 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 9 | 18 |
| | Annual crops | 17 | | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | Vineyards | 3 | | | 1 | | 2 | |
| | Orchards | 7 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 |
| | Owners with tenants | 5 | | | | | 2 | 3 |
| | Plots over 60% | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| | Persons over 65 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| | Businesses | 7 | | | | | 2 | 5 |
| | | No. surveys | Chisinau | Cahul | Cimisli | Leova | Taraclia | Gagauzia |
| Temporary land intake | Total number of surveys to be applied | 170 | 23 | 15 | 26 | 17 | 38 | 51 |
| | Annual crops | 53 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 20 |
| | Vineyards | 7 | | | | | 6 | 1 |
| | Orchards | 25 | 15 | | 5 | 3 | | 2 |
| | Owners with tenants | 21 | | 1 | 5 | | 5 | 10 |
| | Plots over 60% | 20 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| | Persons over 65 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| | Businesses | 28 | | 2 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 10 |

7.2.2. Personal Data Protection

All data will be collected in a respectful manner, taking into account the different cultural differences that might be encountered along the route. The field teams collecting the data will inform each respondent about the project and will require verbal consent in order to collect and process the data related to their household.

In accordance with article 5 of the of the EU GDPR personal data shall be:

- processed lawfully, fairly and in a transparent manner in relation to the data subject
- collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes;
- adequate, relevant and limited to what is necessary in relation to the purposes for which they are processed;

- kept in a form which permits identification of data subjects for no longer than is necessary for the purposes for which the personal data are processed;
- processed in a manner that ensures appropriate security of the personal data, including protection against unauthorized or unlawful processing and against accidental loss, destruction or damage, using appropriate technical or organizational measures.

7.3. Project Affected Persons Analysis

The following section offers an overview of the socio-economic conditions in the impacted areas, by analysing the data provided by the socio-economic survey cross-referenced with the data developed in the property inventory.

Apart from the general socio-economic conditions of the populations impacted by the project, the analysis also provides information on potential vulnerable categories in relation to the project. Two general typologies of vulnerabilities have been identified during this process:

- PAPs with difficulties in accessing compensation
- PAPs which might suffer disproportionate livelihood impacts

For the first category, the analysis has highlighted the presence of the following vulnerable categories of PAPs:

- PAPs without legal claims to the land / PAPs with incomplete documents to prove ownership or usage of the impacted lands – based on the initial inventory findings 81 PAPs remain as unidentified.
- Elderly – based on the initial inventory approx. 9% of impacted PAPs (673 persons) are over the age of 65.
- Illiterate persons – the socio-economic survey did not identify any illiterate persons.

When considering the potential for disproportionate impact, the inventory has identified a number of 70 PAPs that might have over 10% of their assets impacted by the project. In this case we are referring to those PAPs which will have more than 10% of their land plot permanently impacted by the project, but for which the total scope of livelihood impact remains to be determined.

Based on these findings we can attest that the overall presence of vulnerable groups is relatively small when considering the scope of the project. The mitigation measures to address potential disproportionate impacts on these categories are described in section 7.4. Additional livelihood restoration measures.

The following sections provide an analysis of the data resulting from the property inventory and the socio-economic survey. The data provides information regarding the scope of the impacts as well as the social and economic profile of the PAPs, including potential vulnerabilities. The data is disaggregated on districts, with Vulcănești being considered together with the Găgăuzia Autonomous Territorial Unit.

Chişinău area



Figure 6 Project corridor - Chisina area

Impacted land

The total area impacted by the project in the Chişinău district covers a size of 35.46 hectares (ha), 34.23 ha are subject to Temporary land intake, while 1.23 ha are subject to permanent expropriation.

Temporary land intake

Table 19 Size of temporarily impacted parcels - Chisinau area

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 259 | 34.23 | 0.09 | 12.21% | 26 | 10.04% |

The total number of parcels subject to temporary land intake within the Chişinău district is 259. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.09 ha, with 10% of the plots falling under the category of orphaned land, where over 60% of the parcel area is impacted by the project.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 12.21% of their total size.

Permanent expropriation

Table 20 Size of permanently impacted parcels - Chisinau area

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 53 | 1.23 | 0.02 | 3.35% | 0 | 0.00% |

The total number of parcels subject to permanent expropriation within the Chişinău district is 53. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.02 ha. Due to the relatively small size of the area required for the construction of the pillars, no situations of orphaned land are present here.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 3.35% of their total size.

Land usage

The most common land usage categories identified during the inventory are: arable land, vineyards, orchard, gardens, forestry, pasture, roads and degraded land.

Temporary land intake

Table 21 Land usage - temporary land intake - Chisinau area

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 52 | 0 | 90 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 7.59 | 0.00 | 17.13 | 8.15 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.02 | 0.00 |

The most common use for the land plots that fall under temporary land intake is for gardening and orchards, with the third most common use being arable land. In terms of size however, we can observe that orchards represent the largest area (17.13 ha), with gardens (8.15 ha) and arable land (7.59 ha) covering similar total sizes. 8 agricultural roads are expected to be impacted by the project for a limited period of time.

Permanent expropriation

Table 22 Land usage - permanent land intake - Chisinau area

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|--|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
|--|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| No. | 5 | 0 | 19 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.52 | 0.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 |

The most common use for the land plots that fall under permanent expropriation is for gardening and orchards, with the third most common use being arable land. In terms of size, we can observe that gardens represent the largest area (0.6 ha), followed closely by orchards (0.52 ha) and arable land (0.1 ha) covering a smaller area. One agricultural road is expected to be impacted by the project for permanent expropriation.

Owner status

In the Chişinău area, the majority of impacted land plots are private property, with only one business and one peasant household identified in the inventory process.

Temporary land intake

Table 23 Owner status - temporary land intake - Chisinau area

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 18 | 241 | 1 | 1 |

The majority (241) of the temporary impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with only 18 of the impacted land plots being on public land. One business and one peasant household will be impacted temporarily by the project in the Chişinău area.

Permanent expropriation

Table 24 Owner status - permanent land intake - Chisinau area

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 3 | 50 | 0 | 1 |

The majority (50) of the permanently impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with only 3 of the impacted land plots being on public land. One peasant household will be impacted permanently by the project in the Chişinău area.

Impacted persons

Household socio-economic status

Table 25 Household composition - Chisinau area

| Average number of persons within the household | Average number of adult persons in the households | Average number of minors within the household | Single headed households (%) | Women led single headed households (%) | Men led single headed households (%) |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1.78 | 1.74 | 0.07 | 40.74% | 25.93% | 14.81% |

The **average number of persons** within a household in the Project impacted area in the Chişinău region is 1.78, which indicates the presence of a relatively large number of single headed households. Out of the households covered within the socio-economic survey, 40.74% were identified as single headed households, 25.93% led by women and 14.81% led by men.

The **average age** of the landowners is estimated at 59 years, with approx. 35% of the landowners exceeding the age of 65. This suggests that the impacted population within this area is quite advanced in age, an aspect that could provide disproportional impacts if not mitigated accordingly.

In terms of **land ownership**, the median number of owned land plots is 1, and in the majority of cases the land plots have at least one more owner.

A little over half (54%) of the respondents **work their own land**, while 46% utilize additional seasonal labour. The number of employed persons vary, from as little as 2 to as much as 12.

In terms of access to **education**, the majority (85%) of the respondents have completed medium level education (high school), with 9% of the respondents completing a university degree and 6% not having access to any kind of formal education.

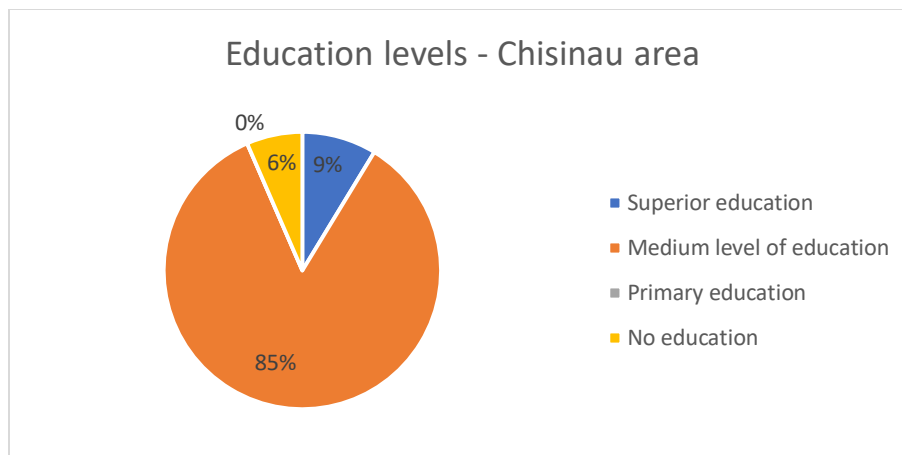


Figure 7 Education levels - Chisinau area

When disaggregating by the gender of the respondents we can observe that women have a 3 times higher rate of access to superior education than men, but they are also the only ones that make up the category of persons without any access to education. In the medium educational levels, there is a relative balance between the genders, with men making up a slightly higher percentage than women.

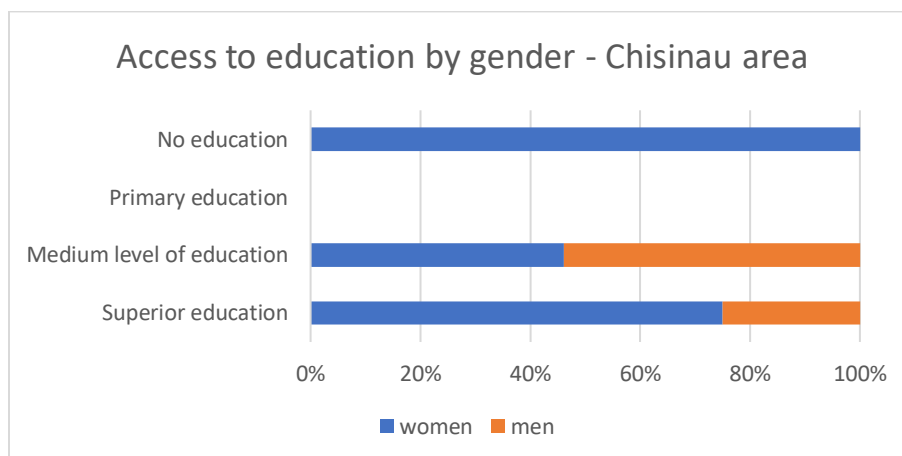


Figure 8 Access to education by gender - Chisinau area

All the respondents in the area have identified as **Moldavian ethnics**.

Despite the relatively old age of the population, only 4% of respondents have reported suffering from **chronic diseases or disabilities**. The average age for those afflicted is 81 years old and they suffer from type 2 invalidity.

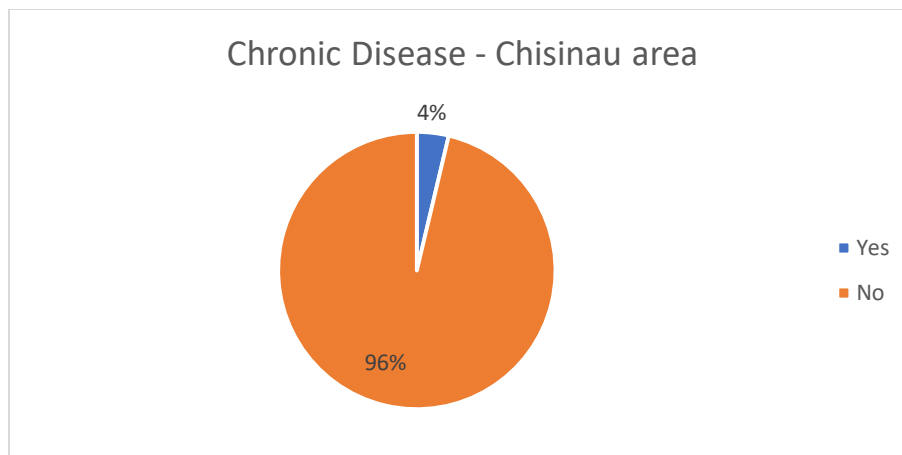


Figure 9 Chronic disease - Chisinau area

In the majority of households, the husband represents the **main source of income** (59.26%), women being the main bread winners only in women led single head households (25.93%). Salaried work represents the **main source of income** (48%), followed by pension (22%), agricultural business (19%) and rent for the owned land (11%). The majority of the households (48%) benefit from an **income** over 11,700 MDL, with a third (33%) of the households falling in the 4,000 – 11,700 MDL region and 19% making under 4000 MDL/month. No unemployed persons have been interviewed.



Figure 10 Main sources of income - Chisinau area

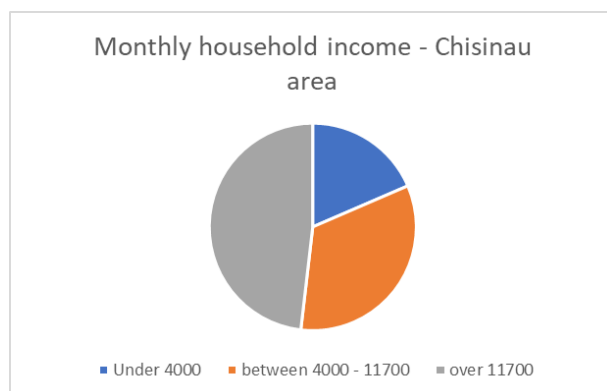


Figure 11 Monthly income - Chisinau area

44% of the respondents do not make use of the land they own. Out of those that do use their lands, most either use it between January and September or between April and September, a lesser percentage (7%) make use of the land plots for the whole duration of the year. No irrigation sources are available and no respondent has expressed their wish to make any kind of improvements on the lands.

Table 26 Land utilization - Chisinau area

| Period of the year when land is utilized | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| All year | January - September | Land is not used | April – November | April - September | No answer | April – October |
| 7% | 19% | 44% | 15% | 7% | 4% | 4% |

The **main plants cultivated** on the impacted lands are corn, sunflower, buckwheat, grapes, peaches and cherries. Corn is the most common crop, while orchards with peaches represent the largest plantation, covering an average size of 10 ha. As can be seen in the table below, annual crops such as corn, sunflower and buckwheat are grown for personal consumption, while the fruit are mostly grown to be sold on the market, only a small percentage being designated for personal consumption.

Table 27 Types of crops - Chisinau area

| | Types of crops cultivated on impacted land | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| | Corn | Sunflower | Buckwheat | Grapes | Peaches | Cherries |
| No. of crops | 5.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Average cultivated area (ha) | 0.16 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 10.00 | 0.90 |
| Average production/ha (kg/year) | 4,456.79 | 1,923.08 | 7,162.16 | 8,974.36 | 2,000.00 | 4,444.44 |
| For subsistence (average - kg/year) | 722.00 | 250.00 | 1,325.00 | 50.00 | 300.00 | 100.00 |
| For sale (average - kg/an) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,700.00 | 19,700.00 | 3,900.00 |

The majority of the households **own livestock** for personal consumption. The most common types of animals are birds, pigs and bees. The majority (73%) of the households own some type of birds, with an average of approx. 18 birds per household.

Table 28 Livestock - Chisinau area

| | Livestock | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------|-------|-----------|
| | Birds | Pigs | Bees | No answer |
| % | 73% | 7% | 3% | 17% |
| per household | 18.27 | 1.50 | 10.00 | 0.00 |

Vulnerabilities

Based on the data presented above the following issues regarding vulnerable groups were identified:

- The impacted population is an aging population with a median age of 59 years;
- There is present a large number of single-headed households (approx. 40%), the majority headed by women, which in some cases are also over the age of 65;
- Access to education is high, only 9% of respondents did not have access to any form of education; however it is worth noting that women made up most of those that did not benefit from an education;
- The proportion of persons with reported disabilities and chronic disease is low and these are not present within the head of the household;
- Men represent the main breadwinner in the majority of the households;
- A little over half of the households rely on income below the national average.

Ialoveni district

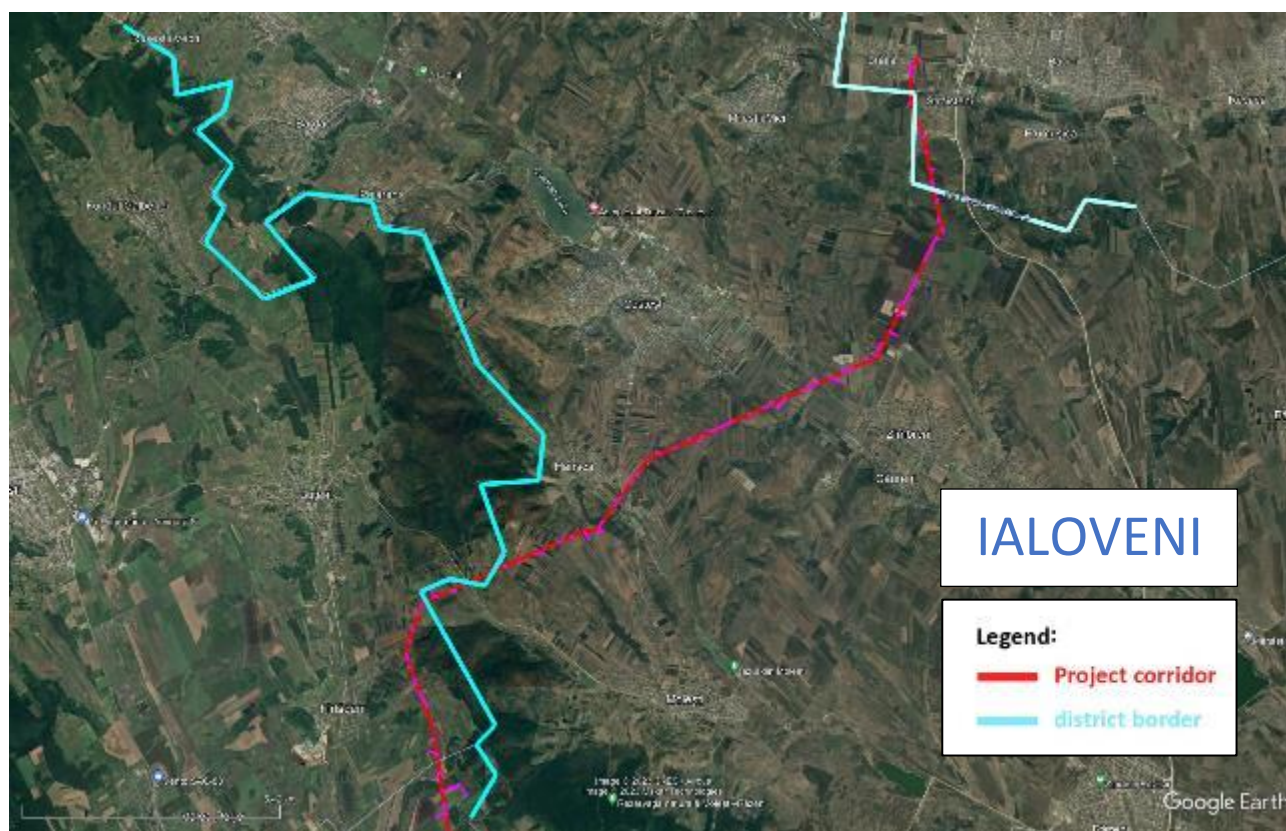


Figure 12 Project corridor - Ialoveni district

Impacted land

The total area impacted by the project in the Ialoveni district covers a size of 122,87.46 hectares (ha), 120.74 ha are subject to temporary land intake, while 2.13 ha are subject to permanent expropriation.

Temporary land intake

Table 29 Size of temporarily impacted parcels - Ialoveni district

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1058 | 120.74 | 0.07 | 18.80% | 85 | 8.03% |

The total number of parcels subject to temporary land intake within the Ialoveni district is 1058. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.07 ha,

with 8% of the plots falling under the category of orphaned land, where over 60% of the parcel area is impacted by the project.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 18.80% of their total size.

Permanent expropriation

Table 30 Size of permanently impacted parcels - Ialoveni district

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 133 | 2.13 | 0.01 | 2.16% | 0 | 0.00% |

The total number of parcels subject to permanent expropriation within the Ialoveni district is 133. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.01 ha. Due to the relatively small size of the area required for the construction of the pillars, no situations of orphaned land are present here.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 2.16% of their total size.

Land usage

The most common land usage categories identified during the inventory are: arable land, vineyards, orchard, gardens, forestry, pasture, roads and degraded land.

Temporary land intake

Table 31 Land usage - temporary land intake - Ialoveni district

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 621 | 273 | 63 | 0 | 6 | 18 | 39 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 77.17 | 18.61 | 4.19 | 0.00 | 1.03 | 4.11 | 1.90 | 0.00 |

The most common use for the land plots that fall under temporary land intake is for arable land, with the second most common use being vineyards and then orchards. In terms of size we can observe that arable represent the largest area (77.17 ha), with vineyards (18.61 ha) as the second biggest plantations. 39 agricultural roads are expected to be impacted by the project for a limited period of time.

Permanent expropriation

Table 32 Land usage - permanent land intake - Ialoveni district

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 84 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 1.32 | 0.19 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.19 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

The most common use for the land plots that fall under permanent expropriation is as arable land, with the second most common use being for vineyards. In terms of size, we can observe that arable lands represent the largest area (1.32 ha), followed by vineyards (0.19 ha) and pastures (0.19 ha) covering a smaller area. 4 agricultural roads are expected to be impacted by the project for permanent expropriation.

Owner status

In the Ialoveni district, the majority of impacted land plots are private property, with 42 parcels owned/rented by businesses and 13 peasant households identified in the inventory process.

Temporary land intake

Table 33 Owner status - temporary land intake - Ialoveni district

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 86 | 972 | 42 | 13 |

The majority (972) of the temporary impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 87 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 42 parcels owned/rented by businesses and 13 peasant households will be impacted temporarily by the project in the Ialoveni district.

Permanent expropriation

Table 34 Owner status - permanent land intake - Ialoveni district

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 17 | 116 | 3 | 4 |

The majority (116) of the permanently impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with only 17 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 3 parcels owned/rented by businesses and 4 peasant households will be impacted permanently by the project.

Impacted persons

Household socio-economic status

Table 35 Household composition - Ialoveni district

| Average number of persons within the household | Average number of adult persons in the households | Average number of minors within the household | Single headed households (%) | Women led single headed households (%) | Men led single headed households (%) |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| 2.65 | 2.03 | 0.65 | 22.58% | 16.13% | 6.45% |

The **average number of persons** within a household in the Project impacted area in the Ialoveni district is 2.65. Out of the households covered within the socio-economic survey, 22% were identified as single headed households, 16.13% led by women and 6.45% led by men.

The **average age** of the landowners is estimated at 56 years, with approx. 27% of the landowners exceeding the age of 65. This suggests that the impacted population within this area is moderately advanced in age, an aspect that could provide disproportional impacts if not mitigated accordingly.

In terms of **land ownership**, the median number of owned land plots is 7, and in the majority of cases the land plots have only one owner.

The majority of the respondents **work their own land**, while some make use of additional hired help, the number varying between 1 and 10 extra employees.

In terms of access to **education**, the majority (91%) of the respondents have completed medium level education (high school), with 9% of the respondents completing a university degree.

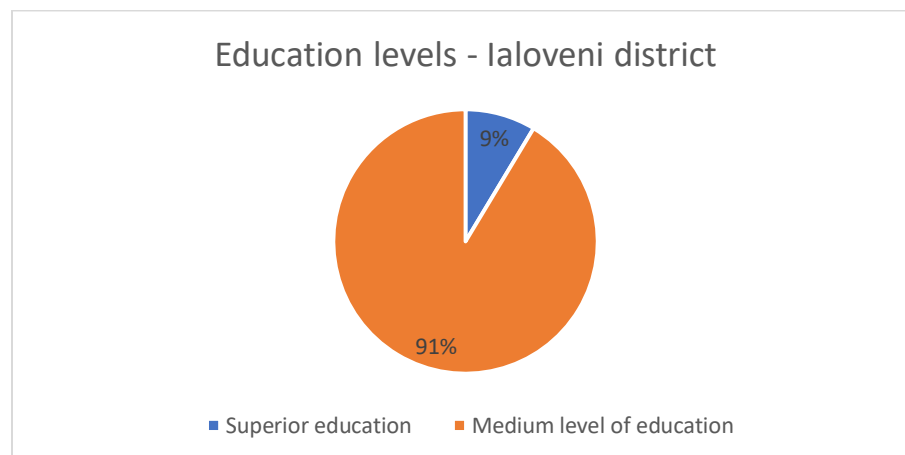


Figure 13 Education levels - Ialoveni district

When disaggregating by the gender of the respondents we can observe that women have a slightly higher rate of access to superior education than men. In the medium educational levels, men make up almost 70% of this group.

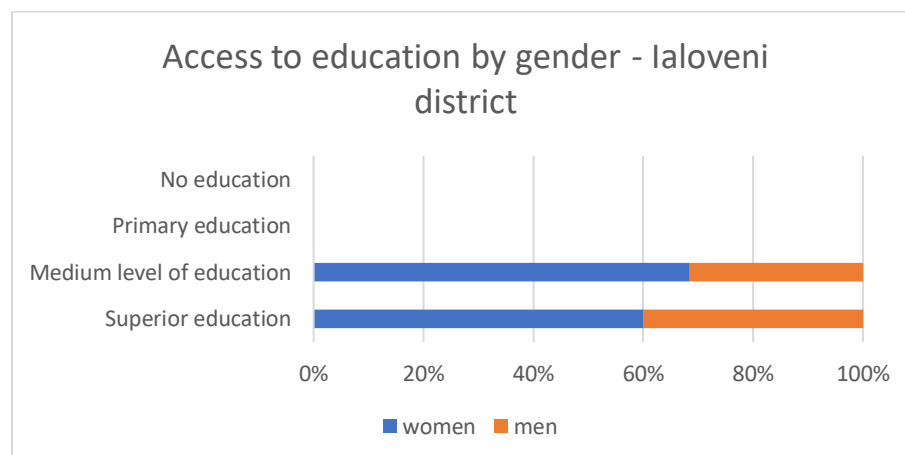


Figure 14 Access to education by gender - Ialoveni district

All the respondents in the area have identified as **Moldavian ethnics**.

15% of the respondents have a **chronic diseases or disabilities**. The average age for those afflicted is 51 years old and they suffer from type 2 invalidity or a form of cancer.

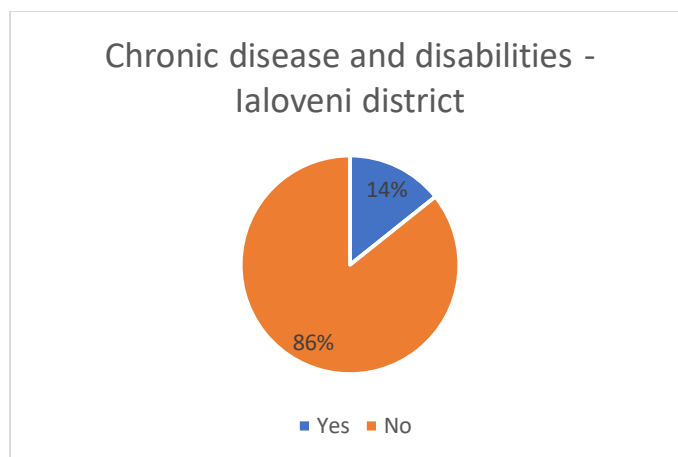


Figure 15 Chronic disease - Ialoveni district

In the majority of households, the husband represents the **main source of income** (58%), women being the main bread winners in 16% of the households. Salaries represent the **main source of income** (45%), followed by pensions (32%) and agricultural businesses (13%). The majority of the households (65%) benefit from an **income** between 4000 – 11700 MDL region, while 31% make under 4000 MDL/month. Unemployed persons have been identified within 60% of the households, yet no person is registered.

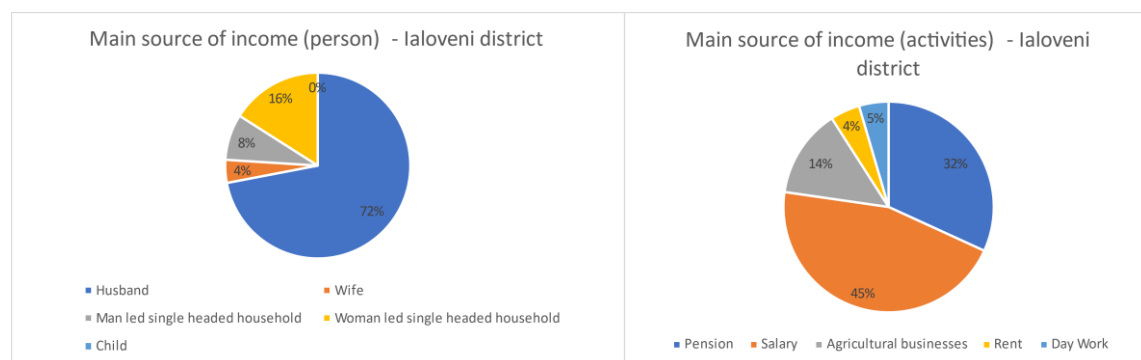


Figure 16 Main sources of income - Ialoveni district

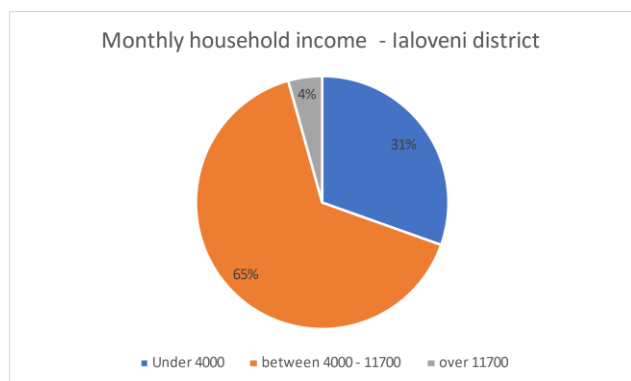


Figure 17 Householde income - Ialoveni district

56% of the respondents make use of their land for the whole duration of the year, while 44% use it between April and October. An irrigation source was identified on one property. No respondent has expressed their wish to make any kind of improvements on the lands.

The **main plants cultivated** on the impacted lands are corn, sunflower, wheat, grapes, and orchards. Corn is the most common crop, while vineyards represent the largest plantation, covering an average size of 1.32 ha. As can be seen in the table below, annual crops such as corn, sunflower and wheat are grown for personal consumption, while the fruit are mostly grown to be sold on the market, only a small percentage being designated for personal consumption.

Table 36 Types of crops - Ialoveni district

| | Types of crops cultivated on impacted land | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | Corn | Wheat | Sunflower | Vineyards | Orchards |
| No. of crops | 16.00 | 3.00 | 1.00 | 13.00 | 2.00 |
| Average cultivated area (ha) | 0.76 | 0.97 | 0.09 | 1.32 | 0.95 |
| Average production/ha (kg/year) | 8,465.13 | 3,103.45 | 2,352.94 | 9,179.91 | 8,947.37 |
| For subsistence (average - kg/year) | 6,187.50 | 2,333.33 | 200.00 | 884.62 | 1,600.00 |
| For sale (average - kg/an) | 0.00 | 666.67 | 0.00 | 11,192.31 | 6,900.00 |

The majority of the household's **own livestock** for personal consumption. The most common types of animals are birds, cows, rabbits, and pigs. The majority (67%) of the households own some type of birds, with an average of approx. 19 birds per household.

Table 37 Livestock - Ialoveni district

| | Livestock | | | |
|---------------|------------------|------|---------|------|
| | Birds | Cows | Rabbits | Pigs |
| % | 67% | 3% | 3% | 21% |
| per household | 19.08 | 1.00 | 35.00 | 1.13 |

Vulnerabilities

Based on the data presented above the following issues regarding vulnerable groups were identified:

- The impacted population is an aging population with a median age of 56 years;
- The percentage of single headed households is lower (10%) than in the other districts, but all of them are women led;
- Access to education is high;
- The proportion of persons with reported disabilities and chronic disease is relatively high at 25%;
- Men represent the main breadwinner in the majority of the households;
- The majority of the households rely on incomes below the national average.

Hîncești district



Figure 18 Project corridor - Hincesti district

Impacted land

The total area impacted by the project in the Hîncești district covers a size of 50.85 hectares (ha), 49.91 ha are subject to temporary land intake, while 0.94 ha are subject to permanent expropriation.

Temporary land intake

Table 38 Size of temporarily impacted parcels - Hincesti district

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 332 | 49.91 | 0.07 | 30.10% | 25 | 7.53% |

The total number of parcels subject to temporary land intake within the Hîncești district is 332. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.07

ha, with 7.53% of the plots falling under the category of orphaned land, where over 60% of the parcel area is impacted by the project.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 30.10% of their total size.

Permanent expropriation

Table 39 Size of permanently impacted parcels - Hincesti district

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 48 | 0.94 | 0.02 | 2.03% | 0 | 0.00% |

The total number of parcels subject to permanent expropriation within the Hîncești district is 48. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.02 ha. Due to the relatively small size of the area required for the construction of the pillars, no situations of orphaned land are present here.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 2.03% of their total size.

Land usage

The most common land usage categories identified during the inventory are: arable land, vineyards, orchard, gardens, forestry, pasture, roads and degraded land.

Temporary land intake

Table 40 Land usage - temporary land intake - Hincesti district

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 180 | 90 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 12 | 33 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 25.10 | 12.02 | 1.94 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 6.59 | 2.29 | 0.00 |

The most common use for the land plots that fall under temporary land intake is as arable land, followed by vineyards and in a smaller percentage pastures and orchards. In terms of size, we can observe that arable lands represent the largest area (25.10 ha), with vineyards (12.05 ha) and pastures (6.59 ha) representing the next most sizeable categories. 33 agricultural roads are expected to be impacted by the project for a limited period of time.

Permanent expropriation

Table 41 Land usage - permanent land intake - Hincesti district

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 21 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 0.44 | 0.24 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.18 | 0.03 | 0.00 |

The most common use for the land plots that fall under permanent expropriation is as arable land, with the second most common use being vineyards. In terms of size, we can observe that arable land represents the largest area (0.44 ha), followed by vineyards (0.24 ha) and pastures (0.18 ha) covering a smaller area. 3 agricultural roads are expected to be impacted by the project for permanent expropriation.

Owner status

In the Hîncești area, the majority of impacted land plots are private property, with 7 business identified in the inventory process.

Temporary land intake

Table 42 Owner status - temporary land intake - Hincesti district

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 66 | 266 | 7 | 0 |

The majority (266) of the temporary impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 66 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 7 parcels owned/rented by businesses will be impacted temporarily by the project in the Hîncești area.

Permanent expropriation

Table 43 Owner status - permanent expropriation - Hincesti district

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 12 | 36 | 0 | 0 |

The majority (36) of the permanently impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 12 of the impacted land plots being on public land. No business will be impacted permanently.

Impacted persons

Household socio-economic status

Table 44 Household composition - Hincesti district

| Average number of persons within the household | Average number of adult persons in the households | Average number of minors within the household | Single headed households (%) | Women led single headed households (%) | Men led single headed households (%) |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 3.10 | 2.80 | 0.30 | 20.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% |

The **average number of persons** within a household in the Project impacted area in the Hîncești district is 3.10. Out of the households covered within the socio-economic survey, 20% were identified as single headed households, 10% led by women and 10% led by men.

The **average age** of the landowners is estimated at 50 years, with approx. 27% of the landowners exceeding the age of 65. This suggests that a sizeable proportion of the impacted population within this area is quite advanced in age, an aspect that could provide disproportional impacts if not mitigated accordingly.

In terms of **land ownership**, the median number of owned land plots is 3, and in the majority of cases the land plots have only one owner.

All the respondents work their own land, and do not employ any workforce outside of the family.

In terms of access to **education**, the majority (78%) of the respondents have completed medium level education (high school), with 11% of the respondents completing a university degree and 11% completing a primary education cycle.

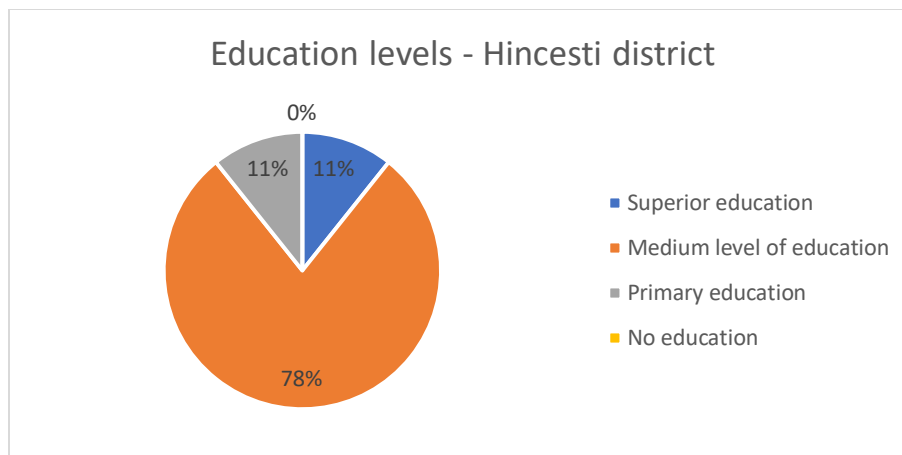


Figure 19 Education levels - Hincesti district

When disaggregating by the gender of the respondents we can observe that men have a 3 times higher rate of access to superior education than women. In the medium educational levels, there is a relative balance between the genders, with men making up a slightly higher percentage than women. Out of the respondents that have graduated from the primary cycle only, women make up the majority of the cases (approx 75%).

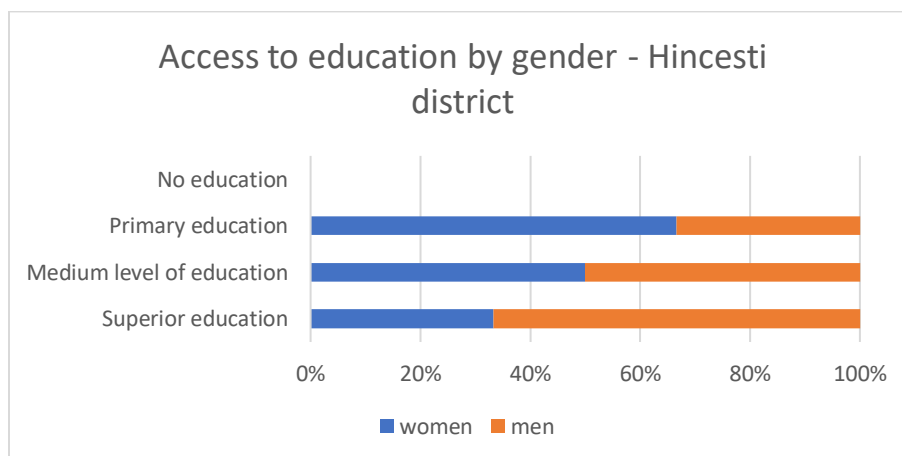


Figure 20 Access to education by gender - Hincesti district

All the respondents in the area have identified as **Moldavian ethnics**.

30% of respondents have reported suffering from **chronic diseases or disabilities**. The average age for those afflicted is 69 years old.

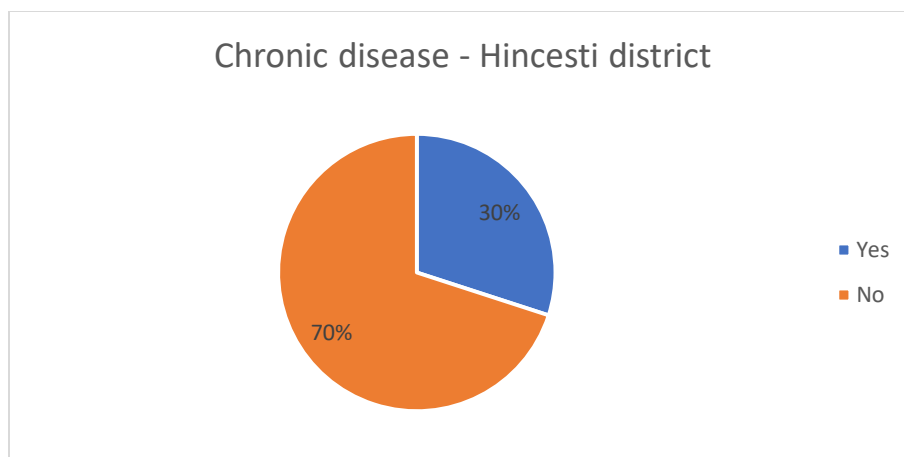


Figure 21 Chronic disease - Hincesti district

In the majority of households, the husband represents the **main source of income** (60%), women being the main bread winners in 40% of households. Salaried work represents the **main source of income** (60%), followed by pensions (40%). The majority of the households (60%) benefit from an **income** between 4000 and 11700 MDL, with 40% of the households falling under 4000 MDL. Unemployed persons have been identified in 60% of the households, but only one person is officially registered as unemployed.



Figure 22 Main sources of income - Hincesti district

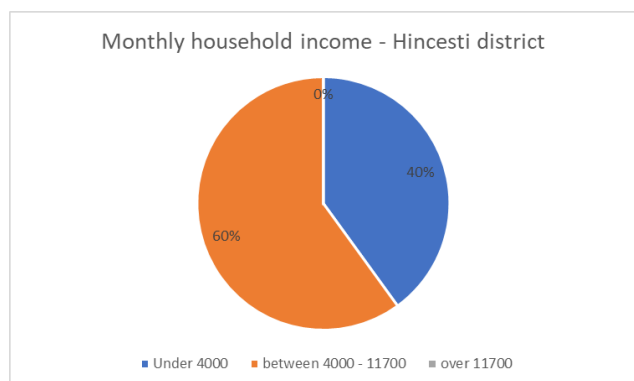


Figure 23 Household income - Hincesti district

8% of the respondents do not make use of the land they own. Out of those that do use their lands, most either use it between January and September or between April and October. No irrigation sources are available and only one respondent has expressed their wish to make improvements on the lands.

The **main plants cultivated** on the impacted lands are corn, wheat and orchards. Corn is the most common crop, while wheat is the largest in average size. As can be seen in the table below, orchards are grown for personal consumption, while corn is grown both for personal consumption and for sale, while wheat is only grown for sale on the market.

Table 45 Types of crops - Hincesti district

| | Types of crops cultivated on impacted land | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|----------|
| | Corn | Wheat | Orchard |
| No. of crops | 9.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Average cultivated area (ha) | 0.22 | 0.31 | 0.15 |
| Average production/ha (kg/year) | 12,161.82 | 12,903.23 | 7,333.33 |
| For subsistence (average - kg/year) | 1,960.00 | 0.00 | 1,100.00 |
| For sale (average - kg/an) | 722.22 | 3,720.00 | 0.00 |

The majority (90%) of the households **own livestock** for personal consumption. The most common types of animals are birds and pigs. The majority (62%) of the households own some type of birds, with an average of approx. 15 birds per household.

Table 46 Livestock - Hincesti district

| | Livestock | | |
|---------------|-----------|------|-----------|
| | Birds | Pigs | No answer |
| % | 62% | 15% | 8% |
| per household | 15.50 | 1.00 | - |

Vulnerabilities

Based on the data presented above the following issues regarding vulnerable groups were identified:

- The impacted population is an aging population with a median age of 59 years;
- There is present a sizeable number of single-headed households (approx. 20%), half of which are headed by women;

- Access to education is high, most respondents graduating a medium cycle of education; it is to be noted that women encompass a larger share of population that has only graduated the primary cycle of education;
- The proportion of persons with reported disabilities and chronic disease is high, at 30%;
- Men represent the main breadwinner in the majority of the households;
- The majority of the households rely on incomes below the national average.

Cimișlia district



Figure 24 Project corridor - Cimislia

Impacted land

The total area impacted by the project in the Cimișlia district covers a size of 283.57 hectares (ha), 278.75 ha are subject to temporary land intake, while 4.82 ha are subject to permanent expropriation.

Temporary land intake

Table 47 Size of temporarily impacted parcels - Cimislia district

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1085 | 278.75 | 0.13 | 16.77% | 75 | 6.91% |

The total number of parcels subject to temporary land intake within the Cimișlia district is 1085. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.13 ha,

with 6.91% of the plots falling under the category of orphaned land, where over 60% of the parcel area is impacted by the project.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 16.77% of their total size.

Permanent expropriation

Table 48 Size of permanently impacted parcels - Cimislia district

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 220 | 4.82 | 0.02 | 0.99% | 0 | 0.00% |

The total number of parcels subject to permanent expropriation within the Cimișlia district is 220. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.02 ha. Due to the relatively small size of the area required for the construction of the pillars, no situations of orphaned land are present here.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 0.99% of their total size.

Land usage

The most common land usage categories identified during the inventory are: arable land, vineyards, orchard, gardens, forestry, pasture, roads and degraded land.

Temporary land intake

Table 49 Land usage - temporary land intake - Cimislia district

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 817 | 83 | 44 | 30 | 38 | 16 | 108 | 1 |
| Size (ha) | 213.39 | 14.47 | 6.58 | 1.63 | 6.24 | 22.19 | 6.14 | 0.03 |

The most common use for the land plots that fall under temporary land intake is as arable land, followed by vineyards and pastures and in a smaller percentage orchards. In terms of size, we can observe that arable lands represent the largest area (213.39 ha), with vineyards (14.47 ha) and pastures (22.19 ha) representing the next most sizeable categories. A relatively high number of roads (108) are expected to be impacted by the project for a limited period of time.

Permanent expropriation

Table 50 Land usage - permanent expropriation - Cimislia district

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 171 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 3.69 | 0.20 | 0.14 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.41 | 0.09 | 0.00 |

The most common use for the land plots that fall under permanent expropriation is as arable land, with the second most common use being vineyards. In terms of size, we can observe that arable land represents the largest area (3.69 ha), followed by pastures (0.41 ha) and vineyards (0.20 ha) covering a smaller area. 8 agricultural roads are expected to be impacted by the project for permanent expropriation.

Owner status

In the Cimișlia district, the majority of impacted land plots are private property, with 82 business identified in the inventory process.

Temporary land intake

Table 51 Owner status - temporary land intake - Cimislia district

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 195 | 890 | 82 | 0 |

The majority (890) of the temporary impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 192 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 82 parcels owned/rented by businesses will be impacted temporarily by the project in the Cimișlia area.

Permanent expropriation

Table 52 Owner status - permanent expropriation - Cimislia district

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 32 | 188 | 23 | 0 |

The majority (188) of the permanently impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 32 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 23 parcels owned/rented by businesses will be impacted permanently.

Impacted persons

Household socio-economic status

Table 53 Household composition - Cimislia district

| Average number of persons within the household | Average number of adult persons in the households | Average number of minors within the household | Single headed households (%) | Women led single headed households (%) | Men led single headed households (%) |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 2.14 | 1.79 | 0.21 | 25.00% | 17.86% | 7.14% |

The **average number of persons** within a household in the Project impacted area in the Cimișlia district is 2.14. Out of the households covered within the socio-economic survey, 25% were identified as single headed households, 17.86% led by women and 7.14% led by men.

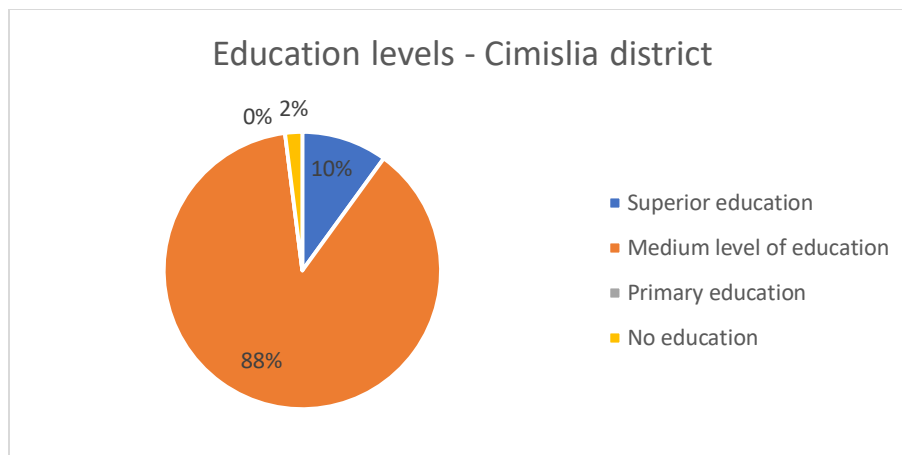
The **average age** of the landowners is estimated at 60 years, with approx. 36% of the landowners exceeding the age of 65. This suggests that a sizeable proportion of the impacted population within this area is quite advanced in age, an aspect that could provide disproportional impacts if not mitigated accordingly.

In terms of **land ownership**, the median number of owned land plots is 1, and in the majority of cases the land plots have only one owner.

Most of the respondents work their own land, and only a few cases employ workforce outside of the family.

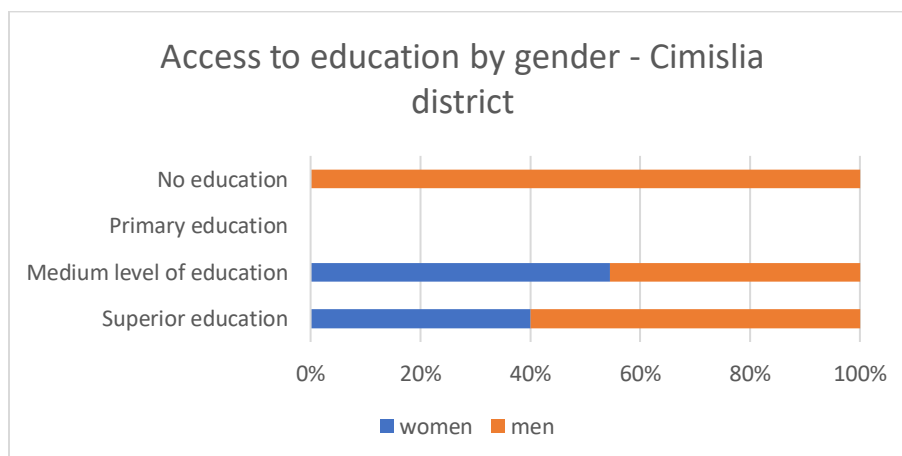
In terms of access to **education**, the majority (88%) of the respondents have completed medium level education (high school), with 10% of the respondents completing a university degree and 2% not having access to any kind of formal education.

Figure 25. Education levels - Cimislia district



When disaggregating by the gender of the respondents we can observe that men have a higher rate (60%) of access to superior education than women. In the medium educational levels, there is a relative balance between the genders, with women making up a slightly higher percentage than men. All respondents that did not graduate from any kind of formal education were men.

Table 54 Access to education by gender - Cimislia district



All the respondents in the area have identified as **Moldavian ethnics**.

No respondents have reported suffering from **chronic diseases or disabilities**.

In the majority of households, the husband represents the **main source of income** (75%), women being the main bread winners in 25% of households. Salaried work represents the **main source of income** (50%), followed by pensions (38%). The majority of the households (58%) benefit from an **income** between 4000 and 11700 MDL, with 38% of the households falling under 4000 MDL, and just 4% having an income over 11700. Unemployed persons have been identified in 31% of the households, but none registered as unemployed.

Resettlement Action Plan
Moldova Power System Development Project
Construction of a new Vulcanesti-Chisinau 400 kV OHTL

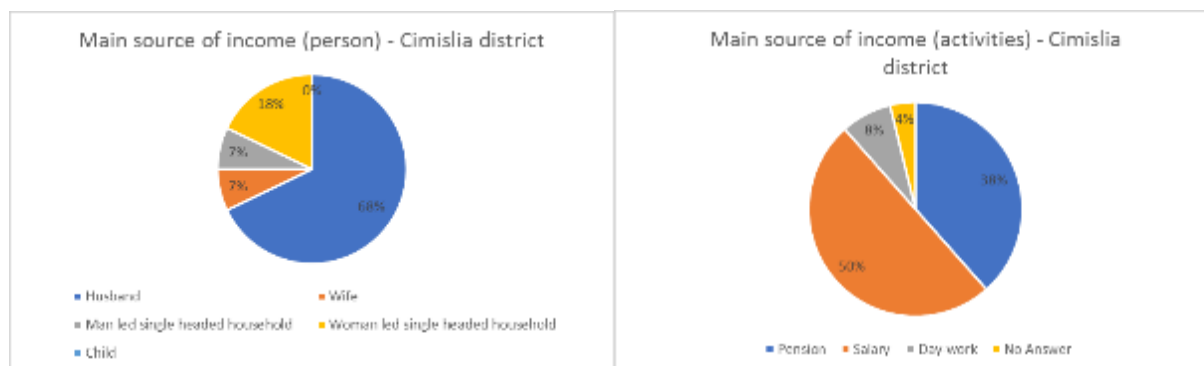


Figure 26. Main sources of income - Cimislia district

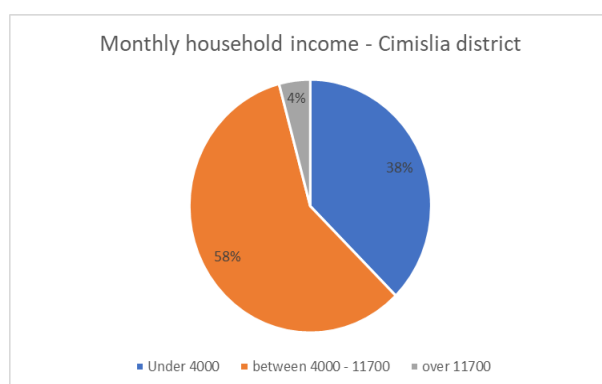


Figure 27. Monthly income - Cimislia district

Most respondents use their lands between April and October (88%). No irrigation sources are available and no respondents have expressed their wish to make improvements on their lands.

The **main plants cultivated** on the impacted lands are corn, wheat sunflower and grapes. Wheat is the most common crop, while sunflower plantation occupy the largest in average size. As can be seen in the table below, the majority of the produce is sold on the market.

| | Types of crops cultivated on impacted land | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Corn | Wheat | Sunflower | Vineyard |
| No. of crops | 8.00 | 14.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| Average cultivated area (ha) | 13.64 | 13.80 | 38.30 | 2.66 |
| Average production/ha (kg/year) | 2,166.48 | 3,921.56 | 1,108.36 | 10,000.00 |
| For subsistence (average - kg/year) | 3,140.00 | 2,575.00 | 1,200.00 | 240.00 |
| For sale (average - kg/an) | 26,400.00 | 51,528.57 | 41,250.00 | 26,380.00 |

Table 55 Types of crops - Cimislia district

The majority (90%) of the households **own livestock** for personal consumption. The most common types of animals are birds, pigs, cows, and sheep. The majority (54%) of the households own some type of birds, with an average of approx. 25 birds per household.

| | Livestock | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------|------|------|------|
| | Birds | Sheep | Cows | Pigs | None |
| % | 54% | 2% | 14% | 20% | 10% |
| per household | 25.37 | 5.00 | 1.71 | 1.10 | 0.00 |

Table 56 Livestock - Cimislia district

Vulnerabilities

Based on the data presented above the following issues regarding vulnerable groups were identified:

- The impacted population is an aging population with a median age of 60 years;
- There is present a sizeable number of single-headed households (approx. 25%), a big proportion of which are headed by women;
- Access to education is high, most respondents graduating a medium cycle of education; it is to be noted that women share a lower percentage than men when it comes to superior education;
- The proportion of persons with reported disabilities and chronic disease is very low;
- Men represent the main breadwinner in the majority of the households;
- The majority of the households rely on incomes below the national average.

Leova district



Figure 28 Project corridor - Leova district

Impacted land

The total area impacted by the project in the Leova district covers a size of 93.4 hectares (ha), 91.6 ha are subject to temporary land intake, while 1.80 ha are subject to permanent expropriation.

Temporary land intake

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 476 | 91.60 | 0.10 | 24.72% | 95 | 19.96% |

Table 57 Size of temporarily impacted parcels - Leova district

The total number of parcels subject to temporary land intake within the Leova district is 476. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.1 ha, with 19.96% of the plots falling under the category of orphaned land, where over 60% of the parcel area is impacted by the project.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 24.72% of their total size.

Permanent expropriation

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 73 | 1.80 | 0.02 | 3.32% | 0 | 0.00% |

Table 58 Size of permanently impacted parcels - Leova district

The total number of parcels subject to permanent expropriation within the Leova district is 73. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.02 ha. Due to the relatively small size of the area required for the construction of the pillars, no situations of orphaned land are present here.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 3.32% of their total size.

Land usage

The most common land usage categories identified during the inventory are: arable land, vineyards, orchard, gardens, forestry, pasture, roads and degraded land.

Temporary land intake

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 267 | 23 | 13 | 112 | 8 | 12 | 53 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 37.95 | 5.42 | 1.54 | 16.40 | 1.28 | 22.87 | 3.64 | 0.00 |

Table 59 Land usage - temporary land intake - Leova district

The most common use for the land plots that fall under temporary land intake is as arable land, followed by gardens, and in a lesser percentage by vineyards and orchards. In terms of size, we can observe that arable lands represent the largest area (37.95 ha), with pastures (22.87 ha) and gardens (16.40 ha) representing the next most sizeable categories. A relatively high number of roads (53) are expected to be impacted by the project for a limited period of time.

Permanent expropriation

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 35 | 4 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 0.69 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.50 | 0.01 | 0.00 |

Table 60 Land usage - permanent expropriation - Leova district

The most common use for the land plots that fall under permanent expropriation is as arable land, with the second most common use being gardens and pastures. In terms of size, we can observe that arable land represents the largest area (0.69 ha), followed by pastures (0.50 ha) and gardens (0.40 ha) covering a smaller area. 3 agricultural roads are expected to be impacted by the project for permanent expropriation.

Owner status

In the Leova district, the majority of impacted land plots are private property, with 15 parcels owned/rented by businesses identified in the inventory process.

Temporary land intake

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 82 | 394 | 15 | 0 |

Table 61 Owner status - temporary land intake - Leova district

The majority (394) of the temporary impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 82 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 15 parcels owned/rented by businesses will be impacted temporarily by the project in the Leova area.

Permanent expropriation

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 20 | 53 | 3 | 0 |

Table 62 Owner status - permanent expropriation - Leova district

The majority (53) of the permanently impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 20 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 3 parcels owned/rented by businesses will be impacted permanently.

Impacted persons

Household socio-economic status

| Average number of persons within the household | Average number of adult persons in the households | Average number of minors within the household | Single headed households (%) | Women led single headed households (%) | Men led single headed households (%) |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 2.42 | 2.05 | 0.42 | 31.58% | 15.79% | 15.79% |

Table 63 Household composition - Leova district

The **average number of persons** within a household in the Project impacted area in the Leova district is 2.42. Out of the households covered within the socio-economic survey, 31.6% were identified as single headed households, 15.8% led by women and 15.8% led by men.

The **average age** of the landowners is estimated at 62 years, with approx. 37% of the landowners exceeding the age of 65. This suggests that a sizeable proportion of the impacted population within this area is quite advanced in age, an aspect that could provide disproportional impacts if not mitigated accordingly.

In terms of **land ownership**, the median number of owned land plots is 1.5 land plots, and in the majority of cases the land plots have one more owner.

Most of the respondents work their own land, and only a few cases employ workforce outside of the family.

In terms of access to **education**, the majority (67%) of the respondents have completed medium level education (high school), with 8% of the respondents completing a university degree and a relatively high proportion of respondents, 25%, not having access to any kind of formal education.

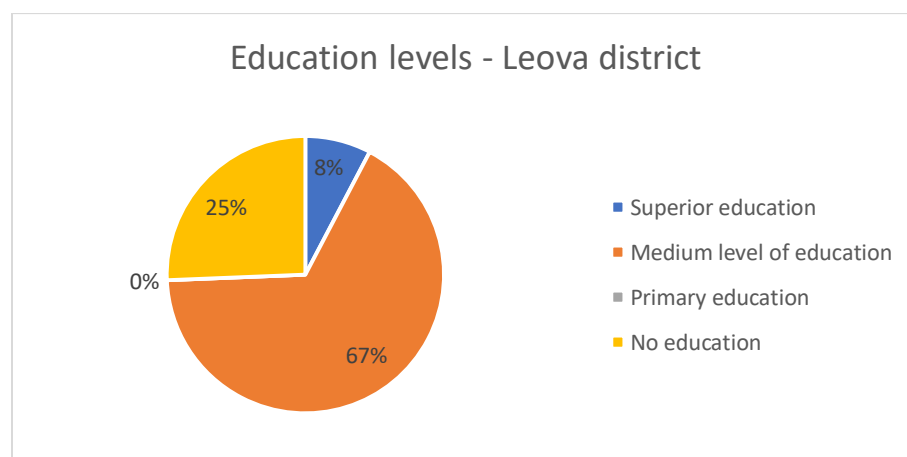


Figure 29 Education levels - Leova district

When disaggregating by the gender of the respondents we can observe that only women have had access to superior education. In the medium educational levels, there is a

relative balance between the genders, with men making up a slightly higher percentage than women. More men than women did not graduate from any kind of formal education.

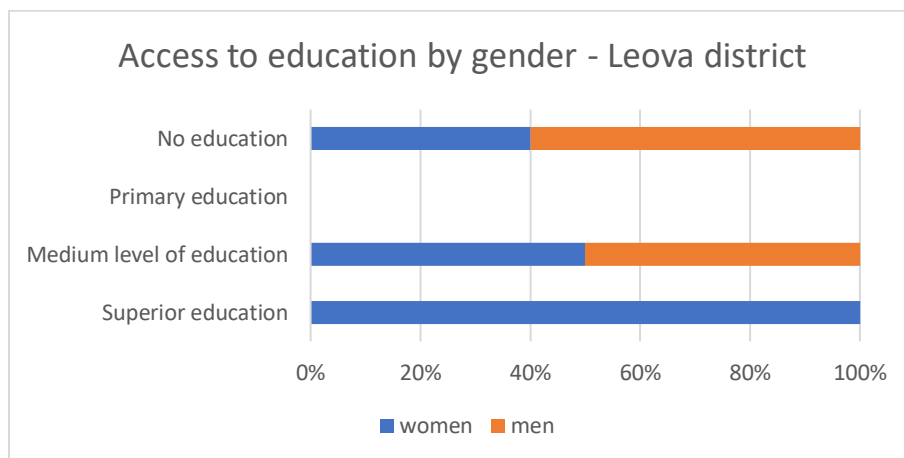


Figure 30 Access to education by gender - Leova district

All the respondents in the area have identified as **Moldavian ethnics**.

47% of respondents have reported suffering from **chronic diseases or disabilities**, most common being level 2 disabilities.

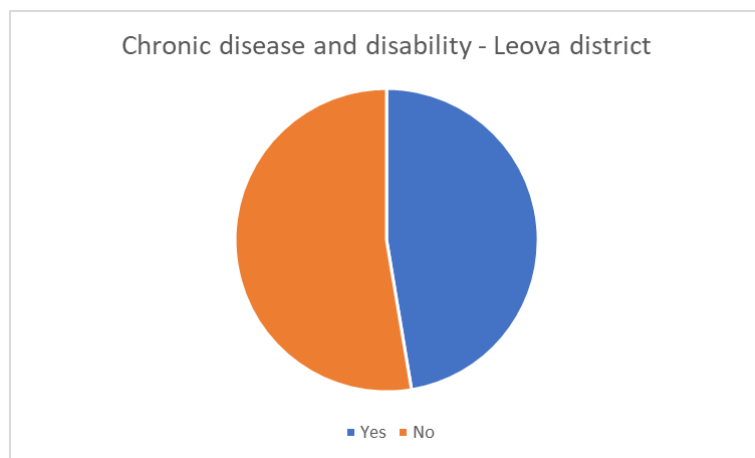


Figure 31 Chronic disease - Leova district

In the majority of households, the husband represents the **main source of income** (57.9%), women being the main bread winners in 36.8% of households. Seasonal work and pensions represent the **main sources of income** (40%), followed by salaried work (20%). 41% of the households benefit from an **income** between 4000 and 11700 MDL, with 59% of the households falling under 4000 MDL. Unemployed persons have been identified in 42% of the households, but none registered as unemployed.

Resettlement Action Plan
Moldova Power System Development Project
Construction of a new Vulcanesti-Chisinau 400 kV OHTL

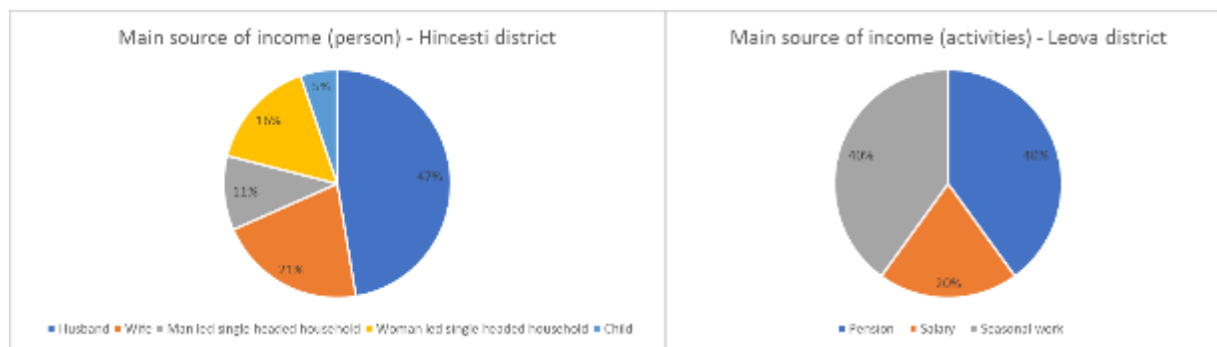


Figure 32 Main sources of income - Leova district

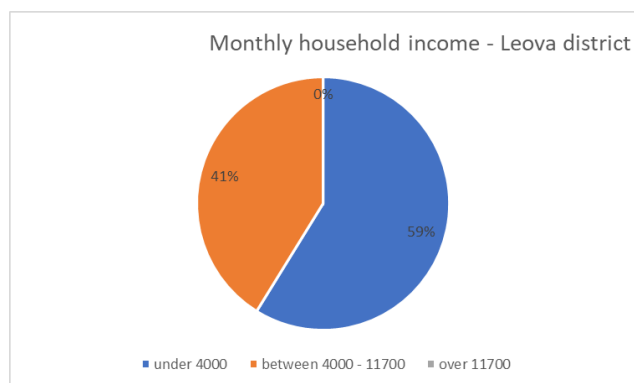


Figure 33 Household income - Leova district

Most respondents use their lands all year round (59%), while 41% of respondents make use of the land between April and October. No irrigation sources are available and no respondents have expressed their wish to make improvements on their lands.

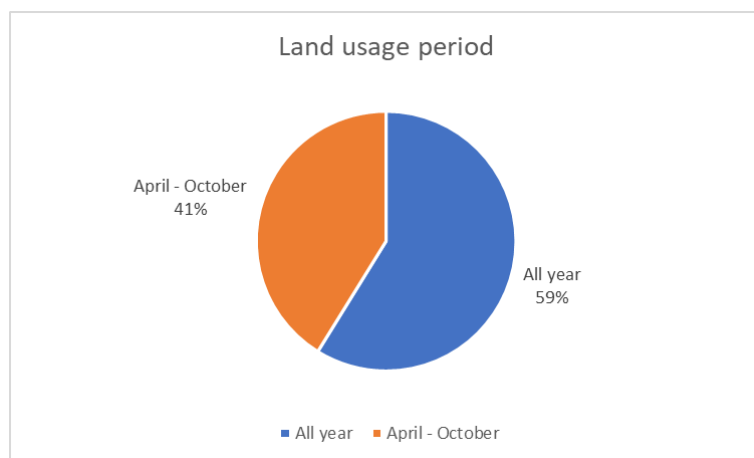


Figure 34 Land usage - Leova district

The **main plants cultivated** on the impacted lands are grain, corn, wheat, barley, sunflower, alfalfa, grapes orchards, peaches and cherries. Wheat is the most common crop, while peaches occupy the largest in average size. As can be seen in the table below,

the majority of the produce from perennial crops is sold on the market, while the annual crops are most grown for personal consumption.

| | Types of crops cultivated on impacted land | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------|----------|--------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | Grain | Corn | Wheat | Barley | Sunflower | Alfalfa | Vineyards | Orchards | Peaches | Cherries |
| No. of crops | 4.00 | 5.00 | 9.00 | 3.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 8.00 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 |
| Average cultivated area (ha) | 1.23 | 0.60 | 0.69 | 0.35 | 1.00 | 0.50 | 0.54 | 1.12 | 1.55 | 0.26 |
| Average production/ha (kg/year) | 406.50 | 2,140.47 | 1,961.10 | 761.90 | 100.50 | 0.00 | 9,535.96 | 9,821.43 | 9,838.71 | 8,461.54 |
| For subsistence (average - kg/year) | 500.00 | 1,280.00 | 1,122.22 | 266.67 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| For sale (average - kg/an) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 222.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,137.50 | 11,000.00 | 15,250.00 | 2,200.00 |

Table 64 - Types of crops - Leova district

The majority (92%) of the households **own livestock** for personal consumption. The most common types of animals are birds, goats, cows and sheep. The majority (71%) of the households own some type of birds, with an average of approx. 27 birds per household.

| | Livestock | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------|------|-------|---------|
| | Birds | Sheep | Cows | Goats | Rabbits |
| % | 71% | 8% | 4% | 4% | 4% |
| per household | 27.29 | 4.00 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 4.00 |

Table 65 Livestock - Leova district

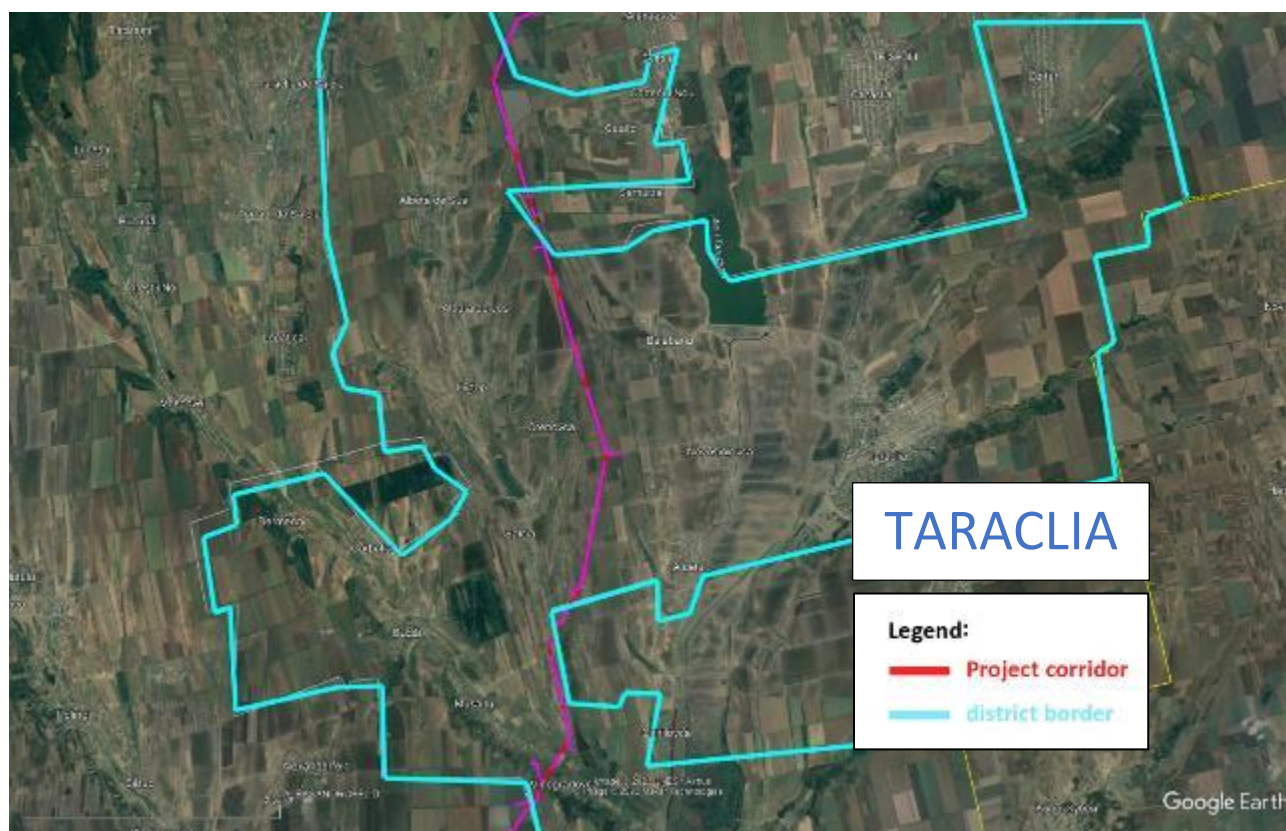
Vulnerabilities

Based on the data presented above the following issues regarding vulnerable groups were identified:

- The impacted population is an aging population with a median age of 73 years;
- There is present a sizeable number of single-headed households (approx. 31.6%), half of which are headed by women;
- Access to education is relatively low, with a high proportion (25%) of the respondents not graduating from a formal form of education;

- The proportion of persons with reported disabilities and chronic disease is relatively high;
- Men represent the main breadwinner in the majority of the households;
- The majority of the households rely on incomes below the national average;
- The percentage of orphaned land is relatively high, at approx. 20%.

Taraclia district



Impacted land

The total area impacted by the project in the Taraclia district covers a size of 161.93 hectares (ha), 159.14 ha are subject to temporary land intake, while 2.79 ha are subject to permanent expropriation.

Temporary land intake

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 472 | 184.43 | 0.19 | 31.40% | 80 | 16.95% |

Table 66 Size of temporarily impacted parcels - Taraclia district

The total number of parcels subject to temporary land intake within the Leova district is 472. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.19 ha, with 16.95% of the plots falling under the category of orphaned land, where over 60% of the parcel area is impacted by the project.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 31.40% of their total size.

Permanent expropriation

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 137 | 3.24 | 0.03 | 1.12% | 0 | 0.00% |

Table 67 Size of permanently impacted parcels - Taraclia district

The total number of parcels subject to permanent expropriation within the Leova district is 137. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.03 ha. Due to the relatively small size of the area required for the construction of the pillars, no situations of orphaned land are present here.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 1.12% of their total size.

Land usage

The most common land usage categories identified during the inventory are: arable land, vineyards, orchard, gardens, forestry, pasture, roads and degraded land.

Temporary land intake

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 372 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 81 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 159.14 | 3.74 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4.12 | 7.24 | 4.96 | 0.00 |

Table 68 Land usage – temporary land intake - Taraclia district

The most common use for the land plots that fall under temporary land intake is as arable land, followed by pastures, forests and vineyards. In terms of size, we can observe that arable lands represent the largest area (159.14 ha), with pastures (7.24 ha) and forestry (4.12 ha) representing the next most sizeable categories. A relatively high number of roads (81) are expected to be impacted by the project for a limited period of time.

Permanent expropriation

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 122 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Size (ha) | 2.79 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

Table 69 Land usage - permanent land intake - Taraclia district

The most common use for the land plots that fall under permanent expropriation is as arable land, with the second most common use being pastures and vineyards. In terms of size, we can observe that arable land represents the largest area (2.79 ha), followed by pastures (0.11 ha) and vineyards (0.07 ha) covering a smaller area. 4 agricultural roads are expected to be impacted by the project for permanent expropriation.

Owner status

In the Taraclia district, the majority of impacted land plots are private property, with 136 parcels owned/rented by businesses identified in the inventory process.

Temporary land intake

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 128 | 344 | 136 | 0 |

Table 70 Owner status - temporary land intake - Taraclia district

The majority (344) of the temporary impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 128 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 136 parcels owned/rented by businesses will be impacted temporarily by the project in the Taraclia area.

Permanent expropriation

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 18 | 119 | 42 | 0 |

Table 71 Owner status - permanent expropriation - Taraclia district

The majority (119) of the permanently impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 18 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 42 parcels owned/rented by businesses will be impacted permanently.

Impacted persons

Household socio-economic status

| Average number of persons within the household | Average number of adult persons in the households | Average number of minors within the household | Single headed households (%) | Women led single headed households (%) | Men led single headed households (%) |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 3.00 | 2.33 | 0.46 | 23.08% | 10.26% | 12.82% |

Table 72 Household composition - Taraclia district

The **average number of persons** within a household in the Project impacted area in the Taraclia district is 3.00. Out of the households covered within the socio-economic survey, 23.08% were identified as single headed households, 10.26% led by women and 12.82% led by men.

The **average age** of the landowners is estimated at 61 years, with approx. 20% of the landowners exceeding the age of 65. This suggests that a sizeable proportion of the impacted population within this area is quite advanced in age, an aspect that could provide disproportional impacts if not mitigated accordingly.

In terms of **land ownership**, the median number of owned land plots is 5 land plots. 60% of the land plots are owned by a family member, while 40% of the land plots are rented with a contract to a third party.

Some of the respondents work their own land, while employ employ workforce outside of the family, ranging from just one worker to 15.

In terms of access to **education**, the majority (72%) of the respondents have completed medium level education (high school), with 28% of the respondents completing a university degree.

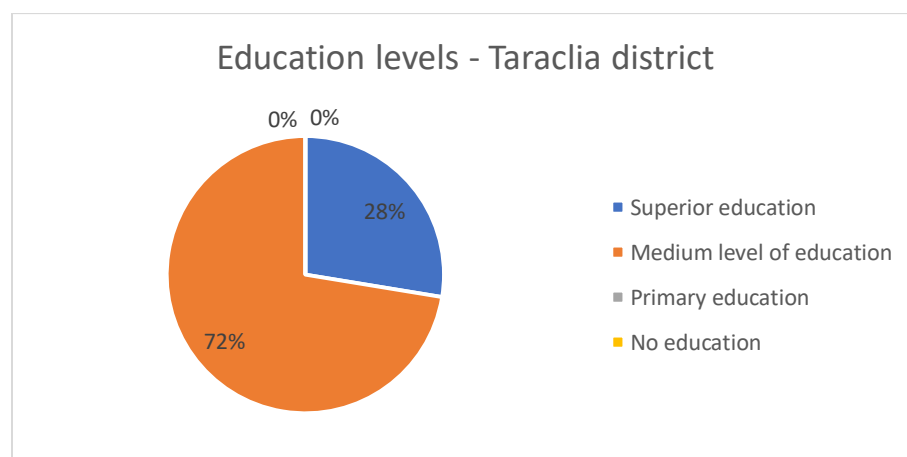


Figure 35. Education levels - Taraclia district

When disaggregating by the gender of the respondents we can observe that women have had a slightly better access to superior education (approx 58%). In the medium

educational levels, there is a relative balance between the genders, with men (56%) making up a slightly higher percentage than women.

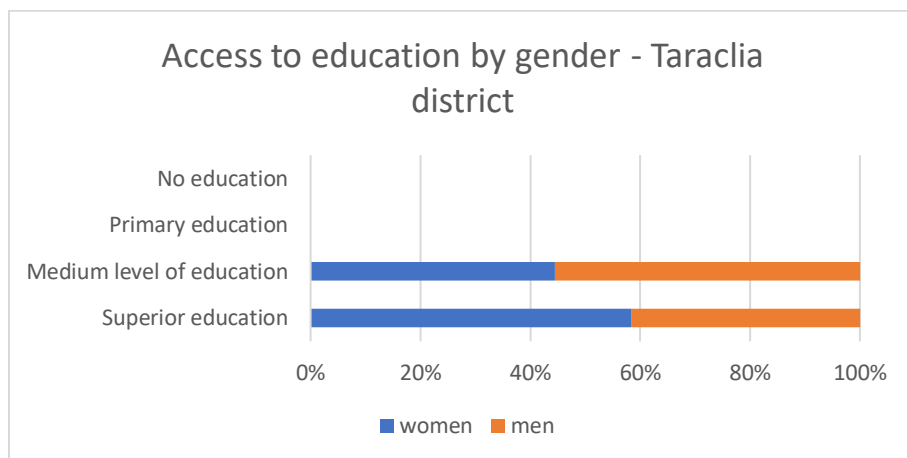


Figure 36. Access to education by gender - Taraclia district

The majority (44%) of the respondents have identified as Bulgarian, followed by Gagauz (30%) and Moldavian (23%).

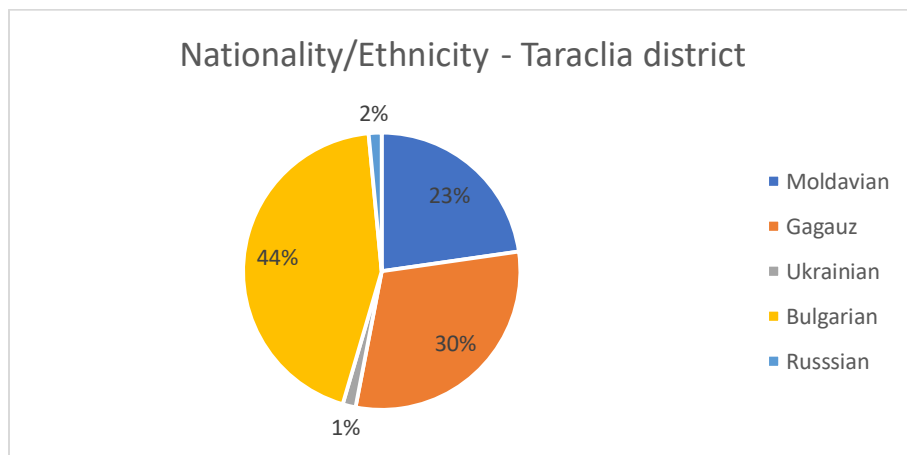


Figure 37. Ethnicity - Taraclia district

26% of respondents have reported suffering from **chronic diseases or disabilities**, most common being cardiac disease and cancer.

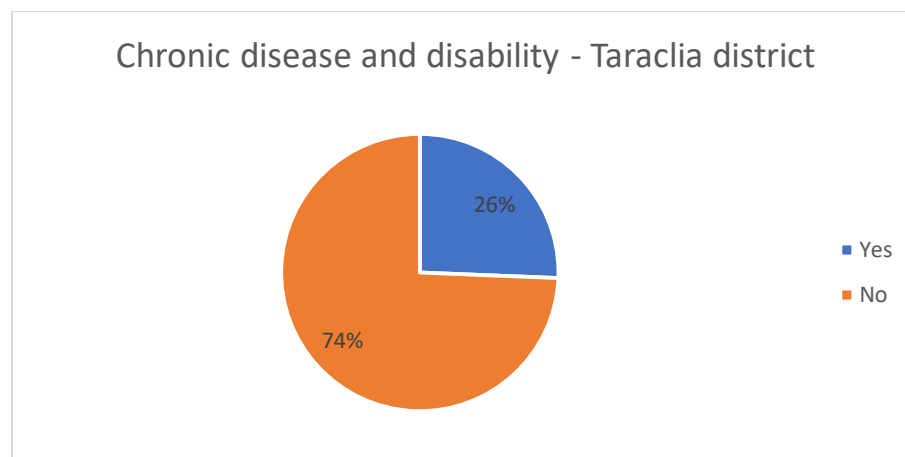


Figure 38. Chronic disease - Taraclia district

In the majority of households, the husband represents the **main source of income** (67%), women being the main bread winners in 18% of households, while son-in-law provide the main income in 3% of the respondents. Salary is the main source of income for 74% of the respondents, while 26% rely on different forms of pensions. 70% of the households benefit from an **income** between 4000 and 11700 MDL, with 21% of the households falling under 4000 MDL. Unemployed persons have been identified in 18% of the households, but none registered as unemployed.

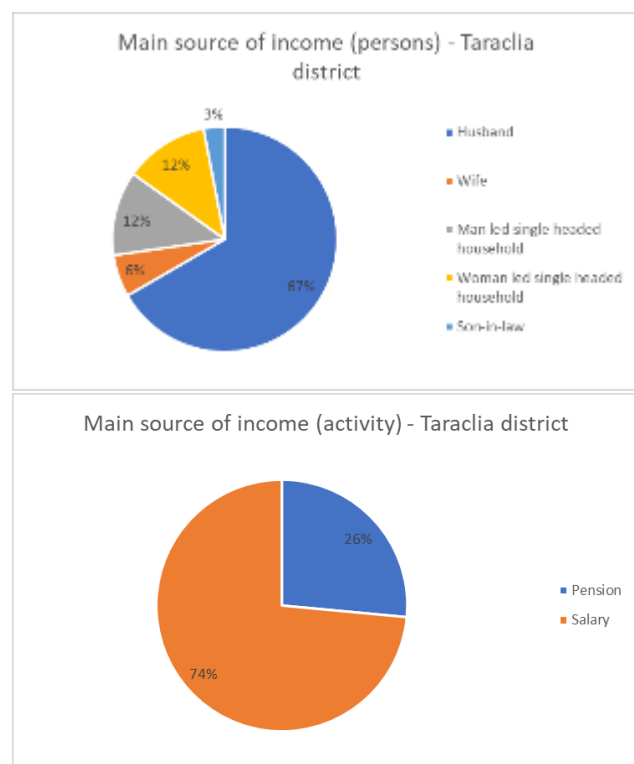


Figure 39. Main sources of income - Taraclia district

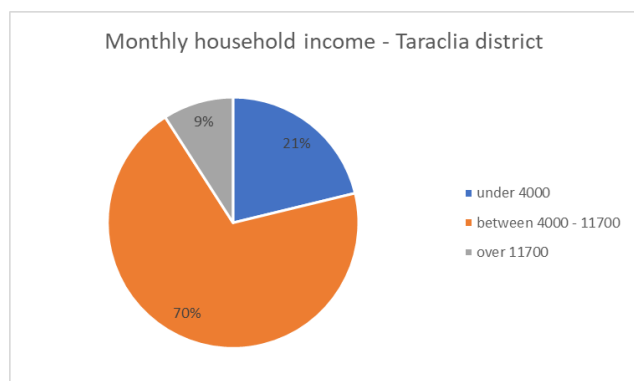


Figure 40. Household income - Taraclia district

Most respondents use their lands all year round (98%), while 2% of respondents make use of the land between March and October. No irrigation sources are available, but 8% respondents have expressed their wish to make improvements on their lands and install some system of irrigation.

The **main plants cultivated** on the impacted lands are corn, wheat, barley, sunflower, grapes and orchards. Corn and wheat are the most common crops, while sunflowers occupy the largest average size. As can be seen in the table below, the majority of the produce is sold on the market.

| | Types of crops cultivated on impacted land | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|----------|
| | Corn | Wheat | Barley | Sunflower | Vineyard s | Orchard |
| No. of crops | 31.00 | 28.00 | 5.00 | 7.00 | 14.00 | 3.00 |
| Average cultivated area (ha) | 10.92 | 30.09 | 29.00 | 53.19 | 8.92 | 0.35 |
| Average production/ha (kg/year) | 851.45 | 2,970.64 | 2,234.48 | 1,943.62 | 5,316.25 | 2,500.00 |
| For subsistence (average - kg/year) | 1,629.03 | 10,732.14 | 0.00 | 285.71 | 7,392.86 | 33.33 |
| For sale (average - kg/an) | 8,825.81 | 79,964.29 | 64,800.00 | 103,102.86 | 33,350.00 | 833.33 |

Table 73 Types of crops - Taraclia district

The majority (71%) of the households **own livestock** for personal consumption. The most common types of animals are birds, goats, cows, sheep, pigs and rabbits. The majority (51%) of the households own some type of birds, with an average of approx. 46 birds per household.

| | Livestock | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|------|-------|---------|------|
| | Birds | Sheep | Cows | Goats | Rabbits | Pigs |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|
| % | 51% | 2% | 3% | 3% | 5% | 8% |
| per household | 46.09 | 5.00 | 1.00 | 4.00 | 8.33 | 2.00 |

Table 74 Livestock - Taraclia district

Vulnerabilities

Based on the data presented above the following issues regarding vulnerable groups were identified:

- The impacted population is an aging population with a median age of 61 years;
- There is present a sizeable number of single-headed households (approx. 23.8%), half of which are headed by women;
- Access to education is relatively high;
- The proportion of persons with reported disabilities and chronic disease is relatively high at 26%;
- Men represent the main breadwinner in the majority of the households;
- The majority of the households rely on incomes below the national average;
- The percentage of orphaned land is relatively high, at approx. 16.9%;

The district presents a diverse ethnic structure, which should be taken into account especially in the consultation phase.

Cahul district



Impacted land

The total area impacted by the project in the Cahul district covers a size of 79.79 hectares (ha), 78.55 ha are subject to temporary land intake, while 1.24 ha are subject to permanent expropriation.

Temporary land intake

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 379 | 87.99 | 0.08 | 39.45% | 98 | 25.86% |

Table 75 Size of temporarily impacted parcels - Cahul district

The total number of parcels subject to temporary land intake within the Leova district is 379. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.08 ha, with 25.86% of the plots falling under the category of orphaned land, where over 60% of the parcel area is impacted by the project.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 39.45% of their total size.

Permanent expropriation

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 61 | 1.37 | 0.03 | 3.78% | 0 | 0.00% |

Table 76 Size of permanently impacted parcels - Cahul district

The total number of parcels subject to permanent expropriation within the Leova district is 61. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.03 ha. Due to the relatively small size of the area required for the construction of the pillars, no situations of orphaned land are present here.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 3.78% of their total size.

Land usage

The most common land usage categories identified during the inventory are: arable land, vineyards, orchard, gardens, forestry, pasture, roads and degraded land.

Temporary land intake

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|------|---------------|
| No. | 338 | 86 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 47 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 78.55 | 3.28 | 5.45 | 0.00 | 1.26 | 0.00 | 3.74 | 0.00 |

Table 77 Land usage - temporary land intake - Cahul district

The most common use for the land plots that fall under temporary land intake is as arable land, followed by vineyards. In terms of size, we can observe that arable lands represent the largest area (78.55 ha), with orchards (5.45 ha) and vineyards (3.28 ha) representing the next most sizeable categories. A relatively high number of roads (47) are expected to be impacted by the project for a limited period of time.

Permanent expropriation

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|--------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|------|---------------|
| No. | 54 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 1.24 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 |

Table 78 Land usage - permanent expropriation - Cahul district

The most common use for the land plots that fall under permanent expropriation is as arable land, with the second most common use being orchards. In terms of size, we can

observe that arable land represents the largest area (1.24 ha), followed by orchards (0.10 ha). 3 agricultural roads are expected to be impacted by the project for permanent expropriation.

Owner status

In the Cahul district, the majority of impacted land plots are private property, with 30 parcels owned/rented by businesses identified in the inventory process.

Temporary land intake

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|-------------|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| 55 | 324 | 30 | 0 |

Table 79 Owner status - temporary land intake - Cahul district

The majority (324) of the temporary impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 55 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 30 parcels owned/rented by businesses will be impacted temporarily by the project in the Cahul area.

Permanent expropriation

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|-------------|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| 6 | 55 | 7 | 0 |

Table 80 Owner status - permanent expropriation - Cahul district

The majority (55) of the permanently impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 6 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 7 parcels owned/rented by businesses will be impacted permanently.

Impacted persons

Household socio-economic status

| Average number of persons within the household | Average number of adult persons in the households | Average number of minors within the household | Single headed households (%) | Women led single headed households (%) | Men led single headed households (%) |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 5.85 | 2.25 | 1.05 | 5.00% | 5.00% | 0.00% |

Table 81 Household composition - Cahul district

The **average number of persons** within a household in the Project impacted area in the Cahul district is 5.85. Out of the households covered within the socio-economic survey, 5% were identified as single headed households, all led by women.

The **average age** of the landowners is estimated at 57 years, with approx. 28.7% of the landowners exceeding the age of 65. This suggests that a sizeable proportion of the impacted population within this area is quite advanced in age, an aspect that could provide disproportional impacts if not mitigated accordingly.

In terms of **land ownership**, the median number of owned land plots is 1 land plot. 44% of the land plots are owned by a family member.

Some of the respondents work their own land, while employ workforce outside of the family, ranging from 3 workers to 15.

In terms of access to **education**, the majority (70%) of the respondents have completed medium level education (high school), with 11% of the respondents completing a university degree, while 14% of the respondents did not have access to any kind of formal education.

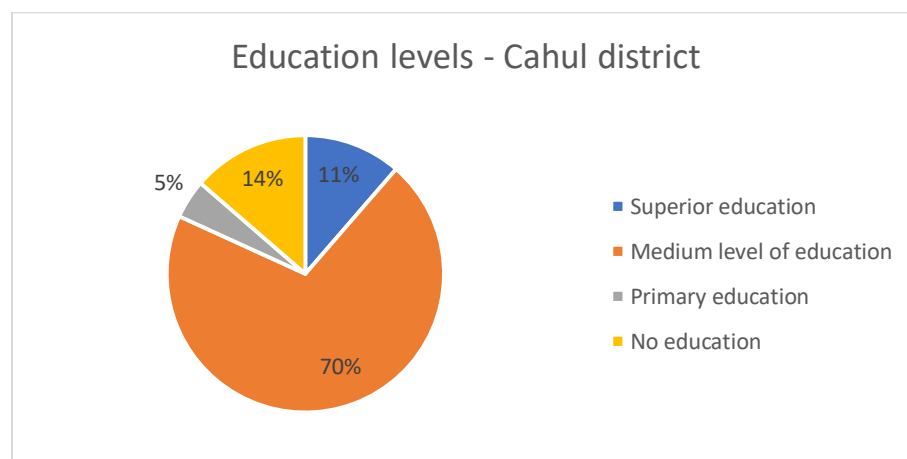


Figure 41 Education levels - Cahul district

When disaggregating by the gender of the respondents we can observe that women have had a better access to superior education (approx 80%). In the medium educational levels, there is a relative balance between the genders, with men (58%) making up a slightly higher percentage than women. There is also a balance in the category of those that did not have access to any kind of education, the percentage being split evenly between men and women.

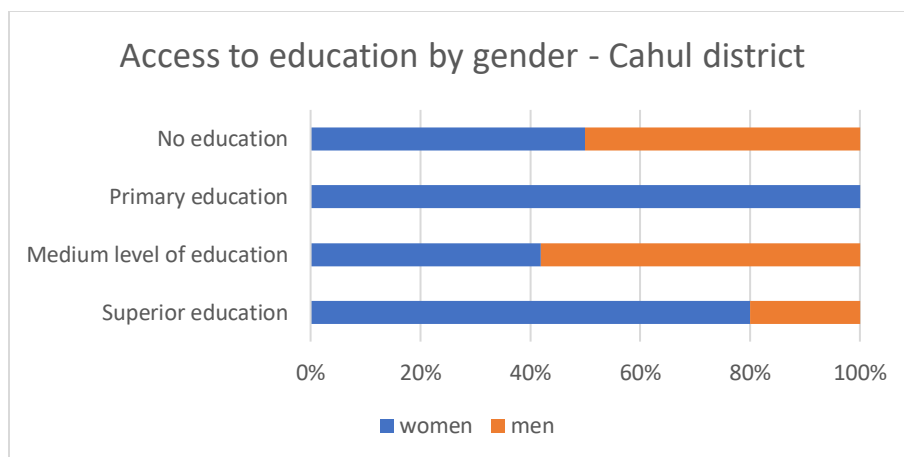


Figure 42. Access to education by gender - Cahul district

The majority (88%) of the respondents have identified as Moldavian, followed by Bulgarian (7%) and Russian (5%).

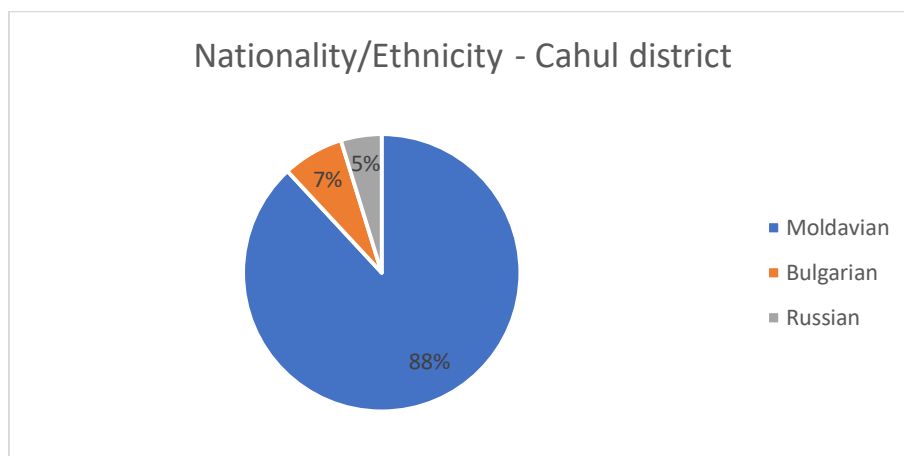


Figure 43. Ethnicity - Cahul district

10% of respondents have reported suffering from **chronic diseases or disabilities**, most common being level some for of paralysis.

In the majority of households, the husband represents the **main source of income** (69%), women being the main bread winners in 31% of households. Salary is the main source of income for 60% of the respondents, while 20% rely on different forms of pensions and 15% of the respondents work abroad. 72% of the households benefit from an **income** between 4000 and 11700 MDL, with 11% of the households falling under 4000 MDL. Unemployed persons have been identified in 17% of the households, but none registered as unemployed.

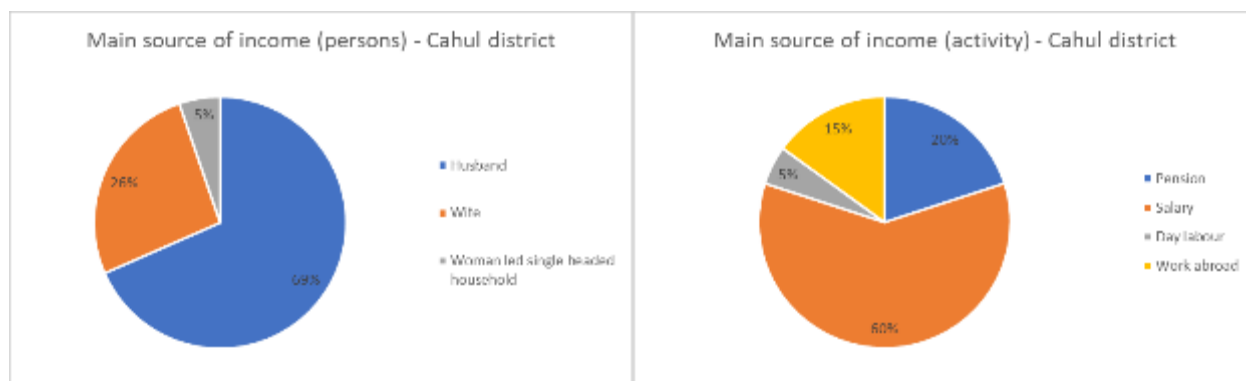


Figure 44 Main sources of income - Cahul district

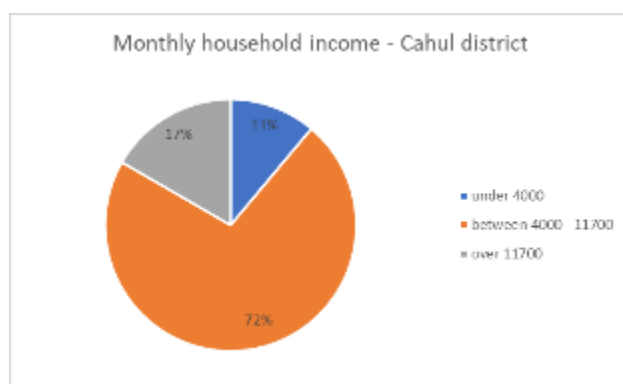


Figure 45. Household income - Cahul district

Most respondents use their lands all year round (45%), while 32% of respondents make use of the land between March and October. No irrigation sources are available, and only one respondent has expressed their wish to make improvements on their lands and install some system of irrigation.

The **main plants cultivated** on the impacted lands are cereals, corn, wheat, barley, sunflower, grapes and orchards. Corn and wheat are the most common crops, while sunflowers occupy the largest average size. As can be seen in the table below, the majority of the produce is sold on the market.

| | Types of crops cultivated on impacted land | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------|----------|--------|-----------|----------|----------|
| | Cereals | Corn | Wheat | Barley | Sunflower | Vineyard | Orchard |
| No. of crops | 3.00 | 9.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 6.00 | 4.00 | 1.00 |
| Average cultivated area (ha) | 13.87 | 15.56 | 21.02 | 1.14 | 28.57 | 5.52 | 9.00 |
| Average production/ha (kg/year) | 808.89 | 1,774.49 | 2,642.53 | 0.00 | 1,236.18 | 3,445.15 | 3,333.33 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| For subsistence (average - kg/year) | 550.00 | 11,988.89 | 25,300.00 | 100.00 | 5,233.33 | 375.00 | 0.00 |
| For sale (average - kg/an) | 0.00 | 16,055.56 | 30,475.00 | 0.00 | 30,105.00 | 18,625.00 | 30,000.00 |

Table 82. Types of crops - Cahul district

The majority (81%) of the households **own livestock** for personal consumption. The most common types of animals are birds, goats, cows, sheep, pigs and rabbits. The majority (42%) of the households own some type of birds, with an average of approx. 23 birds per household.

| | Livestock | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|------|-------|---------|------|
| | Birds | Sheep | Cows | Goats | Rabbits | Pigs |
| % | 42% | 3% | 3% | 6% | 6% | 11% |
| per household | 23.00 | 6.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 19.00 | 1.00 |

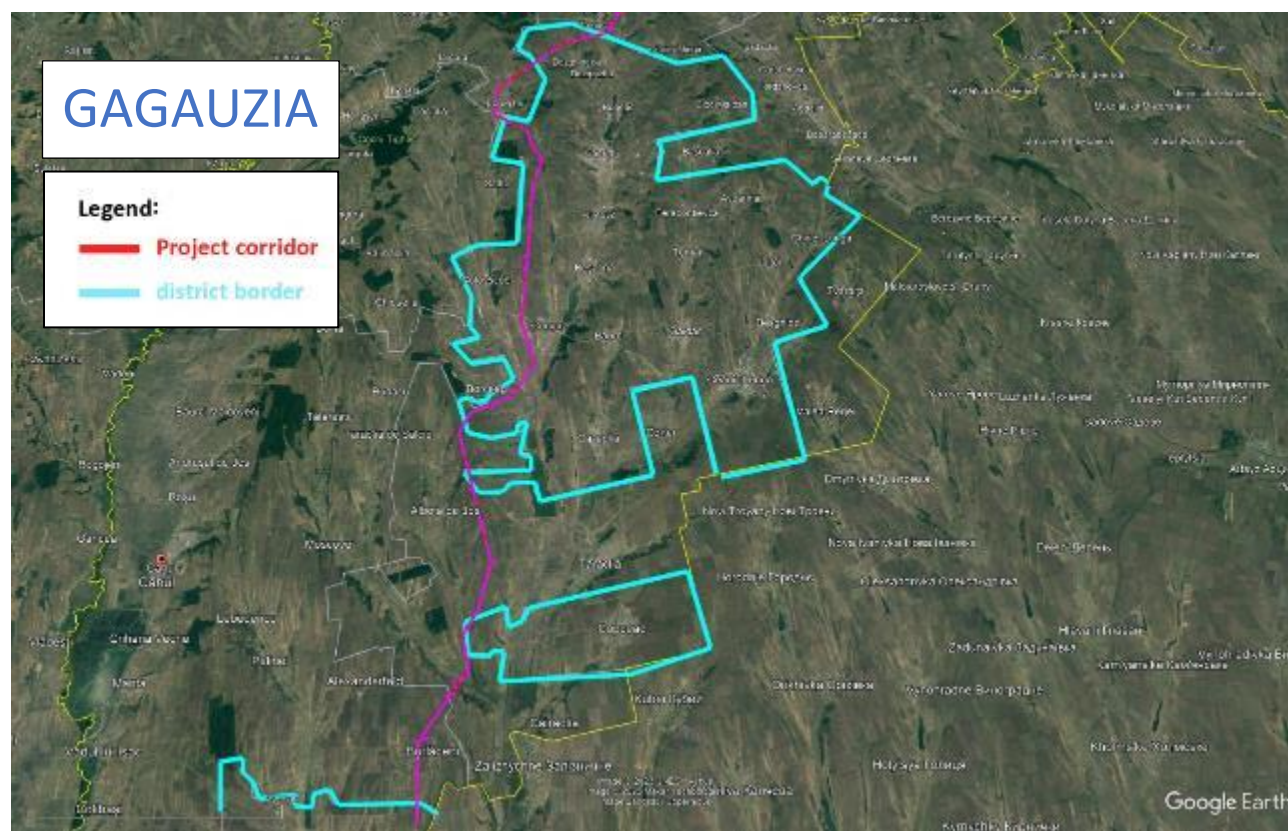
Table 83 Livestock - Cahul district

Vulnerabilities

Based on the data presented above the following issues regarding vulnerable groups were identified:

- The impacted population is an aging population with a median age of 57 years;
- There is present a low number number of single-headed households (approx. 5%), most headed by women;
- A significant portion of the respondents did not have access to formal education (14%);
- The proportion of persons with reported disabilities and chronic disease is moderate at 10%;
- Men represent the main breadwinner in the majority of the households;
- The majority of the households rely on incomes below the national average;
- The percentage of orphaned land is relatively high, at approx. 25.86%;
- The district presents a diverse ethnic structure, which should be taken into account especially in the consultation phase.

ATU Găgăuzia



Impacted land

The total area impacted by the project in the Găgăuzia ATU covers a size of 371.76 hectares (ha), 365.04 ha are subject to temporary land intake, while 6.72 ha are subject to permanent expropriation.

Temporary land intake

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2110 | 393.74 | 0.09 | 44.61% | 714 | 33.84% |

Table 84 Size of temporarily impacted parcels - Gagauzia ATU

The total number of parcels subject to temporary land intake within the Găgăuzia ATU is 2110. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.09 ha, with 33.84% of the plots falling under the category of orphaned land, where over 60% of the parcel area is impacted by the project.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 44.61% of their total size.

Permanent expropriation

| Total number of parcels | Total area affected (ha) | Median affected area (ha) | Median relative size of affected area (%) | Plots with more than 60% impacted | Percentage of orphan land |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|----------------------------------|
| 336 | 7.10 | 0.02 | 2.88% | 1 | 0.30% |

Table 85 Size of permanently impacted parcels - Gagauzia ATU

The total number of parcels subject to permanent expropriation within the Găgăuzia ATU is 336. The average median size of the affected area for these parcels is approx. 0.02 ha. Due to the relatively small size of the area required for the construction of the pillars, only one situation of orphaned land are present here.

On average the project right-of-way impacts the parcels for 2.88% of their total size.

Land usage

The most common land usage categories identified during the inventory are: arable land, vineyards, orchard, gardens, forestry, pasture, roads and degraded land.

Temporary land intake

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 1924 | 2 | 10 | 68 | 34 | 12 | 191 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 365.04 | 0.81 | 1.85 | 7.84 | 5.36 | 6.05 | 8.68 | 0.00 |

Table 86 Land usage - temporary land intake - Gagauzia ATU

The most common use for the land plots that fall under temporary land intake is as arable land, followed by gardens. In terms of size, we can observe that arable lands represent the largest area (365.04 ha), with gardens (5.45 ha) and pastures (6.05 ha) representing the next most sizeable categories. A relatively high number of roads (191) are expected to be impacted by the project for a limited period of time.

Permanent expropriation

| | Arable | Vineyard | Orchard | Garden | Forestry | Pasture | Road | Degraded land |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------|
| No. | 313 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Size (ha) | 6.72 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.26 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.00 |

Table 87 Land usage - permanent land intake - Gagauzia ATU

The most common use for the land plots that fall under permanent expropriation is as arable land, with the second most common use being gardens. In terms of size, we can observe that arable land represents the largest area (6.72 ha), followed by gardens (0.26 ha). 4 agricultural roads are expected to be impacted by the project for permanent expropriation.

Owner status

In the Găgăuzia ATU the majority of impacted land plots are private property, with 84 parcels owned/rented by businesses and one peasant household identified in the inventory process.

Temporary land intake

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 312 | 1798 | 84 | 1 |

Table 88 Owner status - temporary land intake - Gagauzia ATU

The majority (1798) of the temporary impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 312 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 84 parcels owned/rented by businesses will be impacted temporarily by the project in the Găgăuzia area.

Permanent expropriation

| Public land | Private land | No. of parcels owned/rented by businesses | No. of peasant households |
|--------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 23 | 313 | 19 | 0 |

Table 89 Owner status - permanent expropriation - Gagauzia ATU

The majority (313) of the permanently impacted land plots are privately owned lands, with 23 of the impacted land plots being on public land. 19 parcels owned/rented by businesses will be impacted permanently.

Impacted persons

Household socio-economic status

| Average number of persons within the household | Average number of adult persons in the households | Average number of minors within the household | Single headed households (%) | Women led single headed households (%) | Men led single headed households (%) |
|--|---|---|------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 3.33 | 2.58 | 0.68 | 35.00% | 27.50% | 7.50% |

Table 90 Household composition - Gagauzia ATU

The **average number of persons** within a household in the Project impacted area in the Găgăuzia ATU is 3.3. Out of the households covered within the socio-economic survey, 35% were identified as single headed households, mostly (27.5%) led by women.

The **average age** of the landowners is estimated at 62 years, with approx. 41.1% of the landowners exceeding the age of 65. This suggests that a sizeable proportion of the impacted population within this area is quite advanced in age, an aspect that could provide disproportional impacts if not mitigated accordingly.

In terms of **land ownership**, the median number of owned land plots is 1 land plot. 47% of the land plots are owned by a family member, while 53% are rented out with a contract.

Some of the respondents work their own land, while employ workforce outside of the family, ranging from 1 worker to 20.

In terms of access to **education**, the majority (59%) of the respondents have completed medium level education (high school), with 38% of the respondents completing a university degree, while 3% of the respondents did not have access to any kind of formal education.

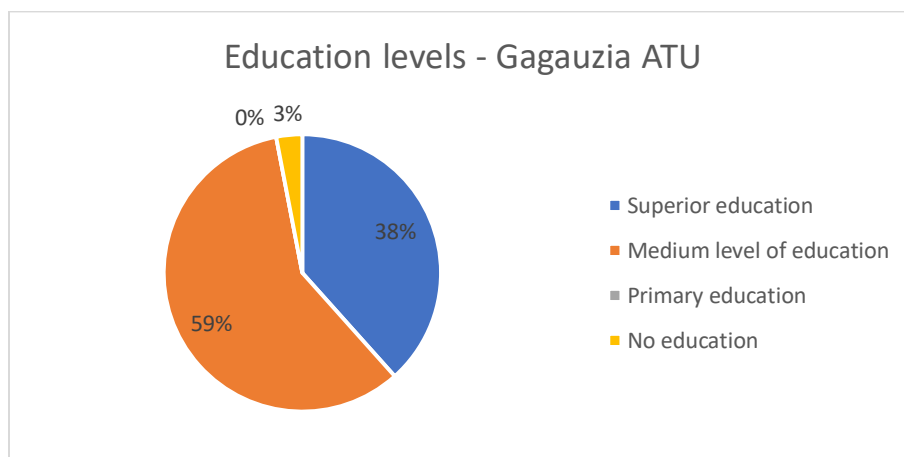


Figure 46 Education levels - Gagauzia ATU

When disaggregating by the gender of the respondents we can observe that women and men have a similar access to superior education. In the medium educational levels,

women make up a slightly higher percentage than men. Men make up 100% of those that did not graduate any form of education.

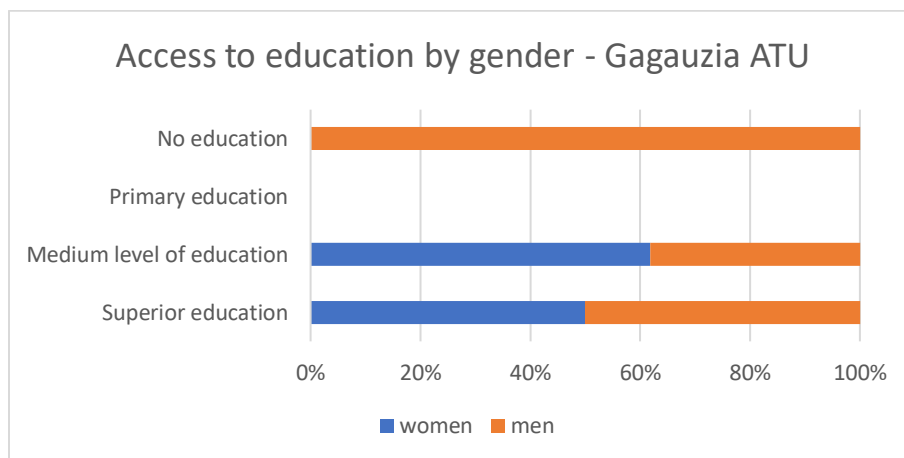


Figure 47 Access to education by gender - Gagauzia ATU

The majority (74%) of the respondents have identified as Gagauz, followed by Moldvian (18%) and Bulgarian (6%).

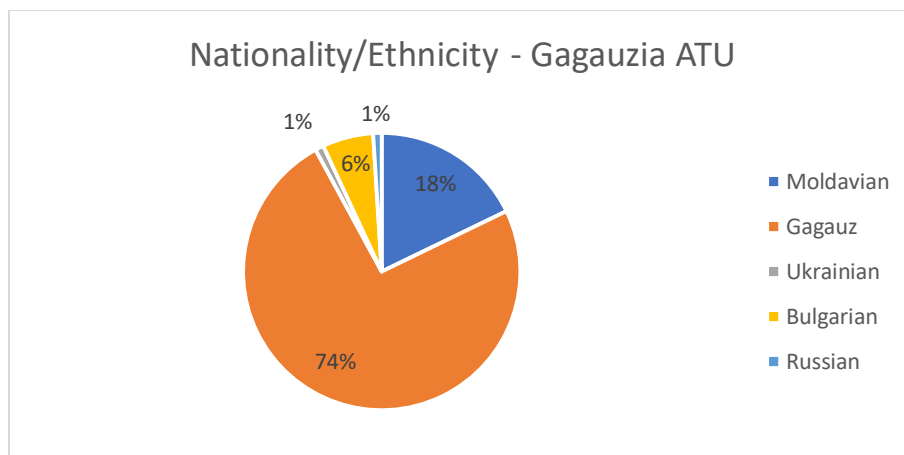


Figure 48 Ethnicity - Gagauzia ATU

35% of respondents have reported suffering from **chronic diseases or disabilities**, most common being level 2 disabilities.

In the majority of households, the husband represents the **main source of income** (47%), women being the main bread winners in 31% of households. Salary is the main source of income for 58% of the respondents, while 31% rely on different forms of pensions and 3% of the respondents work abroad. 59% of the households benefit from an **income** between 4000 and 11700 MDL, with 20% of the households falling under 4000 MDL. Unemployed persons have been identified in 30% of the households, with only 1 person registered as unemployed.

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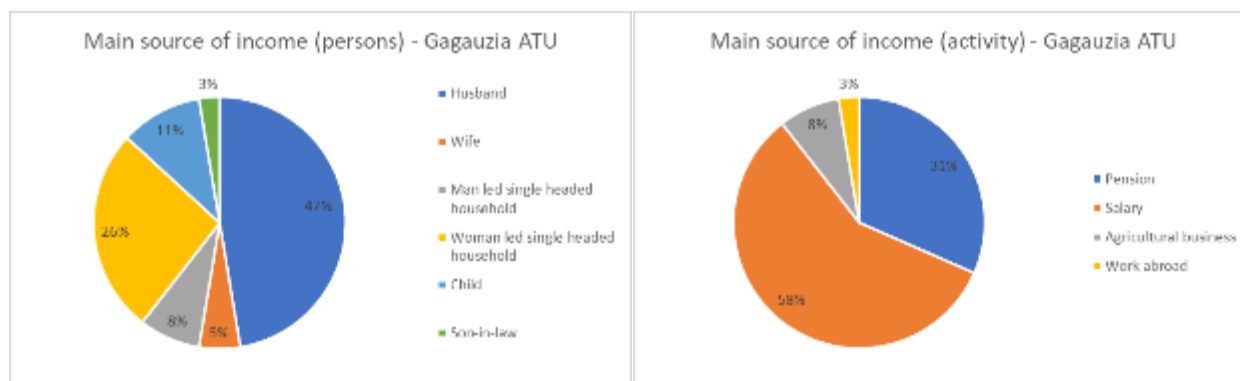


Figure 49 Main sources of income - Gagauzia ATU

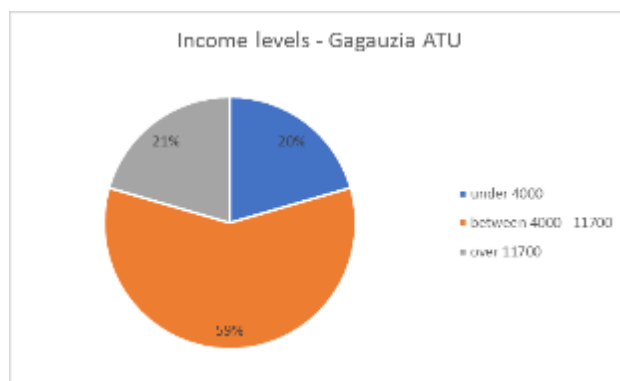


Figure 50 Income levels - Gagauzia ATU

Most respondents use their lands from March to October (52%), while 24% of respondents make use of the land the whole year. No irrigation sources are available, but 3 respondents have expressed their wish to make improvements on their lands and install some system of irrigation.

The **main plants cultivated** on the impacted lands are cereals, corn, wheat, barley, sunflower, and grapes. Corn and wheat are the most common crops, while vineyards occupy the largest average size. As can be seen in the table below, the majority of the produce is sold on the market.

| | Types of crops cultivated on impacted land | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|
| | Cereals | Corn | Wheat | Barley | Sunflower | Vineyard |
| No. of crops | 1.00 | 31.00 | 33.00 | 4.00 | 17.00 | 1.00 |
| Average cultivated area (ha) | 4.28 | 16.71 | 17.09 | 1.07 | 7.32 | 145.00 |
| Average production/ha (kg/year) | 0.00 | 3,890.09 | 7,794.59 | 0.00 | 11,115.72 | 5,000.00 |
| For subsistence (average - kg/year) | 0.00 | 26,237.10 | 49,187.88 | 107.50 | 32,538.24 | 0.00 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|---------------|---------------|------|---------------|----------------|
| For sale (average - kg/an) | 0.00 | 38,709.6 8 | 84,288.7 9 | 0.00 | 48,878.8 2 | 725,000. 00 |
|----------------------------|------|---------------|---------------|------|---------------|----------------|

Table 91 Types of crops - Gagauzia ATU

The majority (87%) of the households **own livestock** for personal consumption. The most common types of animals are birds, goats, cows, sheep, pigs and rabbits. The majority (42%) of the households own some type of birds, with an average of approx. 23 birds per household.

| | Livestock | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|-------|---------|------|
| | Birds | Sheep | Goats | Rabbits | Pigs |
| % | 51% | 10% | 6% | 3% | 16% |
| per household | 20.80 | 4.71 | 1.50 | 3.00 | 1.27 |

Table 92 Livestock - Gagauzia ATU

Vulnerabilities

Based on the data presented above the following issues regarding vulnerable groups were identified:

- The impacted population is an aging population with a median age of 62 years;
- There is present a large number of single-headed households (approx. 35%), most headed by women;
- A low portion of the respondents did not have access to formal education (3%);
- The proportion of persons with reported disabilities and chronic disease is relatively high at 35%;
- Men represent the main breadwinner in the majority of the households;
- The majority of the households rely on incomes below the national average;
- The percentage of orphaned land is relatively high, at approx. 33.84%;
- The district presents a diverse ethnic structure, which should be taken into account especially in the consultation phase.

8. Resettlement Action Plan and Mitigation Measures

8.1. Institutional Arrangements in RAP implementation

MEPIU is responsible for the development and the implementation of the RAP. MEPIU will oversee the process of RAP implementation and will be responsible for data collection, payments, land transfer and legalization, implementation of livelihood support measures, wherever applicable, stakeholder engagement and monitoring and evaluation. MEPIU will also be supported in the RAP implementation process by the entities:

- **Ministry of Energy** – they are responsible for preparing the governmental decision for approval of compensations foreseen in the RAP.
- **IPOT** – Land Management Institute – they are responsible for land data collection, valuation of all entitlements foreseen in the RAP, stakeholder engagement and provision of livelihood support whenever applicable. IPOT has sufficient capacities to perform these tasks. The previous project they have been engaged together with MEPIU proved to be successful and the cooperation between the two entities was fruitful.
- **SIMC** – Social Impact Monitoring Committees created in the affected localities at levels of local and rational authorities to ensure proper community information, communication and avoidance or mitigation of the environmental and social risks associated with the construction works and resettlement.
- **Contractors** – during the construction period, the contractors will be the ones interacting with the Project Affected Persons, thus they will bear responsibilities related to stakeholder engagement (information provision) on RAP, collecting grievances and connecting impacted persons with the representatives of MEPIU and/or IPOT and Supervision Consultant.
- **Supervision Consultant** – support to MEPIU in RAP implementation, including the measures on stakeholders engagement, operation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism, minimization of the construction impacts, interactions with the communities and local authorities.

Land acquisition process was initiated by Government of Republic of Moldova through MEPIU and the property rights for the land will be transferred to Republic of Moldova. The land under the transmission lines will be temporary occupied – due to construction works. During this period, the landowners remain as title holders but restrictions are imposed and the owners /users will not be able to use the land (only on the affected area). After construction, certain restrictions will remain officially included in the land documentation (e.g. construction / tree planting restrictions) but the land owners /users will be able to use the land and to lease/sell it if the case. The land permanently occupied by the electrical poles will be expropriated from title holders and MEPIU will transfer the land ownership to state authorities.

MEPIU is responsible for establishing a Social Impact Monitoring Committees (SIMC) in every affected locality and the procedure guiding the Committee. The Committee will be

responsible for the monitoring of the grievance related to the RAP, as well as answering to specific questions and grievances raised by the communities.

The current structure of MEPIU has enough capacity for covering the implementation of current RAP. However, MEPIU intends to complete the current team with a RAP monitoring specialist (who will be responsible for the compensation procedure and other relevant project activities) and a RAP coordinator. Also, the communication and engagement activities performed for the RAP implementation will be done together with IPOT and other entities/institutions involved in the Project implementation. Two community liaison officers (CLOs) will be appointed by IPOT for this project. These CLOs will keep a close contact with MEPIU and PAPs.

The following responsibilities and positions will be part of the MEPIU's team:

| Area of responsibility | MEPIU staff |
|---|---|
| Social, responsible for RAP implementation, communication with PAPs, monitoring the compensation provision process, monitoring the grievance redress mechanism, coordination of community liaison officers (CLOs), organising and participating in public consultations | 1 RAP coordinator 1 Social specialist 1 RAP monitoring specialist |
| Environment, health and safety at work, organisation of and participation in public consultations | 1 Environmental, Health and Safety Specialist |
| All legal issues, responsible for RAP implementation, including complaints following expropriation procedures | 2 Legal specialists |
| Information/communication, media liaison, participation in public consultations | 1 Communication Specialist |
| Technical issues during construction that may affect the community | 1 Technical Specialist |
| Community liaison | 1 Independent community liaison |

Table 93 MEPIU's Resettlement team

The Social Impact Monitoring Committees (SIMC) at local and district levels were established according to the Project's SEP in all 35 localities and 8 districts crossed by OHTL for continuous consultation and participatory implementation of safeguards. The committees will make available a vehicle for communities to provide feedback on any issue that emerges (e.g. inconvenience, safety for children, etc.) and including the resettlement process. These committees are multi-stakeholder (Local representatives - local leaders, technical and professional staff, local government representatives and members of civil society organizations (CSOs)). A SIMC has no more than 5 members.

At SIMC formation stage, it is recommended that the composition of the SIMC to be made up of at least 30% female members.

The basic functions of SIMC are:

- 1) Monitoring the environmental and social impact during the construction works.
- 3) Help granted to MEPIU in the process of informing and sensitizing the population of the communities, about expropriation procedures and complaints;
- 4) Participation in the management of the complaint resolution mechanism, received from individuals and legal entities, or from the community. Providing assistance to the population in filling out complaint forms and in their resolution process. Informing petitioners about the outcome of the examination of complaints. Completing and maintaining a Grievances Register;
- 5) Informing MEPIU, and, as the case may be, the Contractor, ÎS „Moldelectrica”, Supervision Consultant about the deficiencies in solving problems at the local level by SIMC and about the results obtained in the operation of the grievances resolution mechanism.

According to the *SIMC Procedure*, whenever necessary, MEPIU and Supervision Consultant will provide full support to SIMC in the monitoring process at the Project implementation stage and in facilitating population consultations.

The communication process: SIMC will ensure effective communication with representatives of civil society and the mass media, providing free access to information of general public interest, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Moldova. To ensure an effective communication process with media representatives, as appropriate, SIMC will request the support of MEPIU in managing relations with the media, in the prevention and/or management of crisis communication, or if the requested information exceeds the managed field of activity.

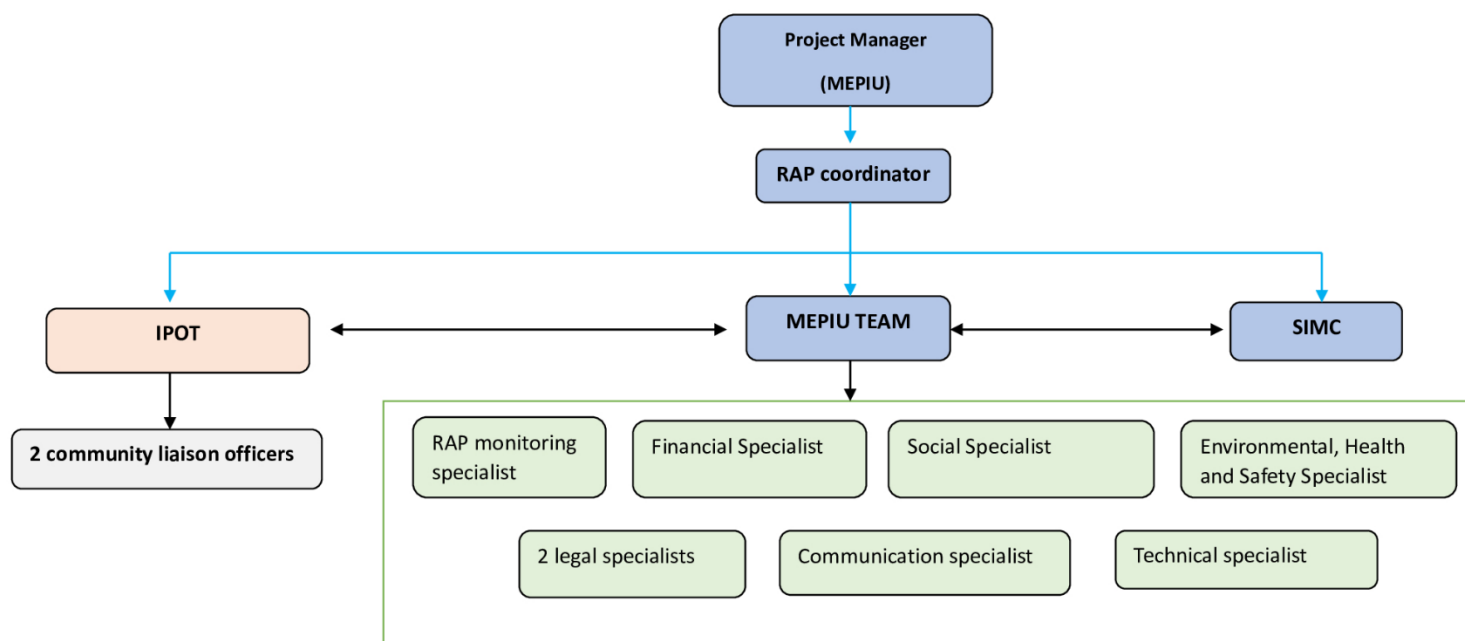
Public information and transparency in SIMC's activity: To ensure the principle of transparency and free access to information, SIMC will ensure public information through web pages, social networks or other online and offline public communication channels of local public authorities. SIMC will inform MEPIU about the applied information actions, including in situations of crisis communication with mass media bodies.

The SIMC, in common with LPA will provide space for the installation of an information board or will provide sufficient space on the existing information boards of the LPA to display information about:

- The place of filing the Grievance;
- Model of the Grievance form;
- Procedure for submitting a Grievance/complaint;
- Date, place and time of consultations of other meetings;
- Leaflets, posters, etc. informational materials;
- Contact details of the first and second level SIMCs, MEPIU and other responsible institutions;
- Other relevant information.

MEPIU will provide SIMC the necessary promotional and informational materials.

Figure 51 RAP implementation organizational arrangements



Additionally, the following entities have support MEPIU in RAP implementation:

| Entity | Role in RAP implementation |
|--------------------|--|
| Moldova Government | Issue the Governmental Decision which will contain data on affected land. Allocate the budget Monitoring how the money were spent Engagement with key stakeholders – high officials |

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Local authorities | Support with identification of PAPs Participating at key stakeholder engagement activities Monitoring the compensation process Collect grievances from PAPs and transmit them to MEPIU |
| MoldElectrica | Provide information about the RAP to PAPs Collect grievances from PAPs and transmit them to MEPIU |

8.2. Avoiding Physical Displacement and the Severe Impacts on Livelihoods

The general principles in designing the 400 kV OHTL was to avoid as much as is possible the following important areas:

- Populated areas
- Forested areas and implicitly avoid deforestations
- Farming lands with vineyards and orchards
- Parks and natural reserves
- Geologically unstable areas
- Special landscape or with an architectural and historical value.

The Contractor carried out the detailed line survey by using LiDAR technology and taken samples of soil, following the proposed initial line route, in order to finalize the line design and conform that soil is stable for and there were no risks for landslide.

During the defining of the final OHTL route and lands were used the following principles:

- avoiding inhabited areas, villages and individual houses wherever possible;
- avoiding the buildings and other structures constructed on agricultural lands for agricultural activities or other economic activities;
- minimization of the eventual impact of construction activities to properties;
- avoiding landslide areas
- avoiding protected or otherwise restricted areas;
- diligent and considerate approach to cultural heritage and the environment
- avoid or minimize crossings over other high voltage lines and main roads. The crossing angles need to be as close to 90 degrees as possible.
- remaining in proximity of the existing roads in order to facilitate access for construction, inspection and maintenance
- avoiding areas prone to flooding and erosion, intermittent water courses, run-off areas and areas of alluvial sediment
- access to tower locations, and in particular to angle towers needs to enable supply and positioning of conductor drums and stringing equipment
- the construction access plan will also provide for future maintenance and operation access.

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The contractor developed Plans and Profile that include the schematic placement of all planned tower to be installed, the distance between the towers and the construction and protection area between the agreed corridor for each district based on the LiDAR survey:

Table 94 Plans and Profiles for Districts

| No. | Districts | Affected villages and communes | Sections |
|------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1 | District Leova | Borogani | Section S1-16 – S2-22 Section S2-22 – S2-24 |
| 2 | District Ialoveni | Zimbreni, Costesti, Hansca, Molesti | Section 3-44 – S 3-38 |
| 3 | District Hincesti | Buteni and Firladeni | Section S3-31T – S 3-38 |
| 4 | District Cimislia | Town Cimișlia, Ivanovca Nouă, Lipoveni, Gura Galbenei, Gradiște, Valea Perjei, Ecaterinovca, Javgur, Cenac, Topala | Section S3-38 – S3-31T Section S2-27 – S3-31T Section S2-24 – S2-27 Section S2-22 – S2-24 |
| 5 | District Chisinau | Com. Bacioi | Section S3-44 – S3-38 |
| 6 | District Taraclia | Albota de Sus, Albota de Jos, Balabanu, Novosiolovca, Salcia, Musaitu, Vinogradovca | Section S1-08 – S1-11 Section S1-04 – S1-08 |
| 7 | District Cahul | Burlaceni, Iujnoe and Borceag | Section S1-01 – S1-04 Section S1-11 – S1-14 |
| 8 | District Vulcanesti | Vulcanesti (UTA Gagauzia) | Section S1-01 – S1-04 |
| 9 | District UTA Gagauzia | Dezghingea, Congazcicul de Jos Chirsova, Congaz, Svetlîi, Vulcănești | Section S2-22 – S2-24 Section S1-16 – S2-22 Section S1-11 – S1-14 Section S1-14 – S1-16 Section S1-08 – S1-11 Section S1-04 – S1-08 |

8.3. Establishment of a Special Expropriation Procedure

The land use and easement rights are granted by the Law no. 120/2022, with provisions for compensations that need to be paid to landowners for the exercise of these rights by the project promoter, in this case by MEPIU.

The law presents in detail the expropriation procedure. The law clearly states that the expropriation procedure is valid even if:

- the owners of immovable property and, as the case may be, the holders of the right of use do not present a document confirming their right to the expropriated property,
- the owners/users are not known or are known, but are outside the borders of the country,
- the owners / users cannot be identified for other reasons, as well as in the case of heritage successions not completed or not initiated or of unknown successors
- or in any case where an agreement with PAPs cannot be reached regarding the amount of the compensation.

Art. 12 of Law 120/2022 establishes that both the expropriation procedure and the public utility works that are the subject of this law cannot be suspended or stopped at the request of any person who invokes the existence of disputes regarding the possession or ownership of the expropriated goods or, as the case may be, regarding the expropriated right of use.

If the holders of real land rights have received the expropriation proposals but have not submitted the application and/or the relevant documents for proving their ownership or usership, the expropriator will open an escrow account on the name of the expropriated person where the compensation amount will be transferred. This amount will be available for being accessed by the PAP for a period of 3 years. Once money is transferred in the escrow account, the payment of the compensation will be considered completed (according to the rules established in point 14 letter c) of the Annex to Law 120/2022).

After declaring the project as being of national interest the following steps are undertaken:

- The Land Management Institute (IPOT) will identify the land plots and respective owners and will make the asset inventory based on the approved Plans and Profiles from the Contractor responsible for developing basic and detailed design. The land plot identification process was done by IPOT and included data collection from Cadaster Register and data from local authorities. All land plots required for this project have been identified.
- The local public authorities will be actively engaged in the expropriation procedure by:
 - provision of information to MEPIU related to land ownership and usership

- participate at the grievance mechanism by collecting grievances from members of local community and transmitting them to MEPIU
 - establishment of local social impact monitoring committees (SIMC). The SIMC operational procedures and relationship with MEPIU, as well as the grievance mechanism used by SIMC are described in chapter 9.
- During project design, all the suggestions and complaints received from members of local communities are addressed and considered by MEPIU and the experts working on project design, so that the project will have no or minimum impact on built-in areas. Proposals for route adjustments are possible and done wherever possible. All persons who have submitted a complaint or suggestion related to project route will receive an answer from MEPIU regarding the way their complaints were solved.
- Governmental budget is allocated for development of Resettlement Action Plan (in line with legal provisions set in art. 18 from Law 120/2022)
- The expropriation act, together with the annex containing the list of assets subject to expropriation, with the cadastral numbers and surfaces of land, as well as the usage category of the land is approved and published in the Official Gazette.
- IPOT will evaluate the assets and the expropriator will establish the compensation amount for the assets and for the usage rights.
- The compensations are established as a result of land valuation methodology and asset inventory and are to be paid to landowners after proof of ownership/usership status is provided. Given that these access rights are provided by law, the process results in involuntary economic displacement for the owners and users of the affected properties. Any actions/litigations of the landowners or other parties can only impact on the amount of compensation and cannot avoid the land access granted by the law.
- The list of assets subject to expropriation is published at the Municipalities headquarters and on their official websites.
- The expropriator will initiate the expropriation procedure by sending official to each PAP the official letters (which will contain: expropriation proposal, notification letter, compensation amount, and the template for the application for payment of compensations).
- The payments will be made based on the application and the land ownership documents submitted by the landowner and the land ownership documents. To prove land ownership, a PAP has to send to MEPIU a copy of cadaster documentation where to be clearly indicated his name. Also, MEPIU will consider heritage documents are considered sufficient for accessing the compensations. For land usership, a PAP should submit to MEPIU a copy of a valid contract between land owner and land user, land lease contract.
- All PAPs can submit a grievance related to the amount proposed for compensation. This grievance will be analysed by SIMC and the decision issued by SIMC will be communicated to PAP.

- If the owner does not agree with the proposed compensation, it has the right to submit a grievance with its own requirements regarding the amount of compensation, accompanied by supporting documents and IPOT together with evaluator shall restart the valuation procedure.
- The Grievances will be solved in 30 days after the submission and the Committee responsible for solving the grievances will notify the parties regarding the compensation amount.
- If the owner does not agree with the compensation amount set by the Committee, it can appeal the decision in court based on provision of Laws no. 120/2022 and law no. 488/1999.
- The expropriator has the right to withdraw the expropriation proposal, if the land is not required for the project. In this case, the expropriated person can formulate a claim for the prejudice of not being expropriated according to art.13 from Law 488/1999.

8.4. Cutt-Off Date

The cut-off date in this Project is established considering both the World Bank's requirements and national legislation. A Government Decision on expropriation of the lands necessary for the design and construction of the 400 kV OHTL Vulcanesti-Chisinau (Expropriation Act) will be issued after development and approval of the safeguards instruments, which include the site-specific ESIA & ESMPs and RAP. The publication of the Expropriation Act (Governmental Decision) is considered the **cut-off date for the Project**. The PAPs will be notified about the issuance of the Expropriation Act and its legal effects on the entitlements and eligibility.

8.5. Eligibility

The Project will impact "all those people who lose land or the right to use land and properties or who lose access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods". The project will consider various forms of evidence as proof of eligibility for the various categories of PAPs.

The following categories of eligible PAPs have been identified:

- PAPs impacted by permanent or temporary land intake for the Project, including:
 - Landowners/ users with formal land documents (owners of the land impacted by the project);
 - Formal businesses (business depending on the lands/crops cultivated on the impacted lands such as refrigerated cold storage warehouse, beehives, touristic businesses, etc.);
 - Persons without a formal title of ownership/usership but who's livelihood will be impacted by the Project (informal users of land);

- Formal or informal users of communal goods such as pastures such as municipalities or other owners of animals using the pastures impacted by the project.

8.6. Entitlements

8.6.1. Guiding Principles for Defining the Entitlements

The term “involuntary resettlement” refers to project related impacts that may cause physical displacement and/or economic displacement. Where such situations occur due to Project activity, the general aim is to mitigate these impacts, so as to ensure that the affected parties will improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods.

Persons facing economic displacement through loss of assets or access to assets will be compensated at full replacement cost.

The following general principles have been considered when defining the entitlements:

- All losses must be compensated according to the Law no. 120/2022 by taking into consideration World Bank policy;
- Proposed measures should be designed in such a way that other members of the community do not feel discriminated against, i.e. avoid creating social tensions or false expectations among the community;
- The definition of options should consider the aim and objective of MEPIU and its capacity to implement these actions. A very important aspect to be considered is the situation of the affected communities and their social problems.

8.6.2. Entitlements Matrix

The Entitlements matrix was developed based on the above discussed eligibility criteria and the nature of the impacts.

Table 95 Entitlements matrix

| Period | Impact | Application | Entitled Person | RAP entitlements |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|
| Pre-construction | Loss of annual crops | Land impacted by the geological/archeological survey | Land owners / Land users | Value of damaged crop and/or value of agricultural works impacted by the geological/archeological survey. |
| | Loss of perennial crops | Land impacted by the geological/archeological survey | Land owners / Land users | Crop value and foregone production for the remaining lifespan of the crop. |

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| Period | Impact | Application | Entitled Person | RAP entitlements |
|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | All timber/wood will be provided to affected persons. |
| | Damages to land productivity due to construction | Land impacted by the geological survey | Land owners / Land users | The contractor is responsible for the reinstatement of the land to its former condition. MEPIU will monitor this activity and report. |
| Construction | Permanent loss of land | Land needed for pillars and permanent access roads | Land owners / or their official descendants (relatives) / Land users | Cash compensation of land shall be at the market price of the land, but not less than the normative price. Technical, administrative and transaction costs are covered by the project. MEPIU will ensure that land owners will inform land users about the land acquisition and that new rental agreements will be signed where the situation requires. |
| | Temporary land occupation | Land needed for construction period (work corridor, workers camps, etc.) Restrictions for the cultivation of land / accessing pasture areas will be imposed on all land along the work corridor for the | Land owners / Land users | Annual rent for the construction period. The rent will be calculated considering the normative price for land lease (established by authorities), the coefficient of annual land lease (10%) and the impacted surface. |

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| Period | Impact | Application | Entitled Person | RAP entitlements |
|--------|-------------------------|---|---|--|
| | | entire construction period | | |
| | Loss of annual crops | Agriculture land | Land owners / Land users | <p>Value of damaged crop and/or value of agricultural works ONLY IF these are present at the moment of receiving the notification letter informing about the expropriation and compensation procedure.</p> <p>No compensation is offered if the crop is planted afterwards.</p> <p>A crop inventory will be performed prior to sending the notification letters to land owners / users.</p> |
| | Loss of perennial crops | Vineyards and/or Orchards / plantations of valuable crops | Land owners / Land users / or their official descendants (relatives). | <p>Crop value and foregone production for the remaining lifespan of the crop.</p> <p>Where perennial crops cannot be reinstated because of planting restrictions, provide compensation for the foregone production for the entire operation period.</p> <p>All timber/wood will be provided to affected persons.</p> |

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| Period | Impact | Application | Entitled Person | RAP entitlements |
|--------|--|----------------------------|---|--|
| | Loss of wood and non-wood products | Forests | Land owners / Land users/ Forest fund | <p>Moldsilva Agency or LPA shall assess trees and prepare all documents for receiving Cutting Authorisation issued by the Env. Agency.</p> <p>For forests managed by the Moldsilva Agency, they will apply to the Environment Agency for the Environmental Agreement, and for forests managed by local authorities - municipalities will apply to the MA.</p> <p>Timber and foregone production for the trees that have not reached their production maturity. All the wood will be provided to the managers of the forest fund.</p> |
| | Loss of subsidies/grants associated with crops | Annual and perennial crops | Land owners/ Land users | <p>Cash compensation of incurred losses;</p> <p>The value of the losses will be established through an evaluation report which takes into consideration the conditions of the grant/funding scheme and all lands falling under the subsidies/grant / funding schemes.</p> |

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| Period | Impact | Application | Entitled Person | RAP entitlements |
|--------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| | Loss of access / Incapacity to cultivate the land | Orphan land (if the impacted area is higher than 60% of total land plot, then the remaining section is considered orphan land) | Land owners / Land users | Orphan land situations might occur in all the above-mentioned impacts, and the compensations will be considered accordingly, depending on the type of impact. |
| | Damages / loss of structures | All structures situated along or in the proximity of the work corridor (between 30 m for the powerline and 70 m for the pillars) / access roads and / or other areas used for construction | Formal or informal owners / users | <p>Cash compensations is provided based on evaluation reports IF the structure was identified while preparing the land evaluation reports.</p> <p>Rehabilitate all damaged structures if possible (should be included in the contract of construction companies / Sub-contractors)</p> <p>Provide cash compensation for damages if structure cannot be restored</p> <p>Assist owners (formal or informal) with transportation of assets/construction materials, if requested.</p> |
| | Loss of income / diminished income | Local businesses | Owners | For all businesses which will not be able to operate due to the project, compensations will be offered in form of in kind measures to |

| Period | Impact | Application | Entitled Person | RAP entitlements |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------|--|
| Operation | | | | support the restoration of the business. |
| | Diminished land value (value of the land without the electric lines is higher than the value with the electric lines) | All land situated in the protection zone of the project | Land owners | Provide cash compensation based on a formula that will determine the diminished value of the property based on an evaluation report prepared by IPOT. |
| Construction and Operation | Loss of crops due to maintenance work | All impacted land | Land owners / Land users | Cash compensations for damaged crops based on a valuation report. |
| | Loss of livelihood | All impacted lands | Land owners/land users | In kind compensation will be provided by MEPIU to all PAPs. These compensations will take different forms such as: support with filling in the applications forms for obtaining the monetary compensations, provision of information and advice about job opportunities during construction period, other specific measures for vulnerable PAPs as described in Table 106. |

8.7. Payments of Compensations

In accordance with the Law no. 120 /2022, compensation due to owners of immovable property and/or the holders of rights referred in immovable property shall be determined on the basis of valuation reports drawn up by valuers holding certificates of qualification

issued in the manner laid down by law, under the conditions of this law and in compliance with the criteria laid down by legislation, including:

(a) the area of the expropriated real estate, the manner of use, quality (creditworthiness) expropriated real estate, as well as the affected/destroyed plantations/crops;

(b) the area of immovable property in respect of which the right of use has been expropriated;

(c) the values of the existing or estimated results of the expropriated immovable property or of the actual or estimated values of the results of the expropriated immovable property or immovable property in respect of which the right of use has been expropriated, obtained from entities competent authorities, as well as the estimated values of the developments and/or facilities affected by the expropriation;

(d) the restriction of activities due to expropriation;

(e) the period of expropriation of the right of use or other rights in rem, as referred to in Article 4.

The calculation methodology for assessing the compensation amounts is structured as follows:

Compensation for permanent occupation of land

According to art. 17 from Law 1308/1997 on normative prices and land transaction process, the compensation value for expropriation of land is based on the market price of the land, if the market price is not lower than the normative prices for land (in case normative prices are higher than market prices, normative price applies). The market price of the land plot is determined by a licensed real-estate appraiser according to national evaluation standards and procedures.

The normative price for land subject to expropriation is calculated based on the provisions from Law 1308/1997, following a specific formula:

$$Np = S \times T \times P$$

where

Np – normative price of the land,

S – surface of land subject to expropriation,

T – tariff of land (degree/ha)²⁶,

²⁶ Tariffs for calculating the normative price of land are set for a conventional unit (degree/hectare), on the basis of cadastral indexes (quantitative and qualitative). These tariffs are listed in Annex II of Law 1308/1997 and they are indexed with the inflation rate annually.

P – land productivity ²⁷.

For permanent land occupation, the evaluators will also consider the land investments and lost profit when performing the assessment of the land for determining the normative price.

Compensation for temporary occupation of land

The values for this type of compensation are determined according to the calculation method described in art. 10 of the Law 1308/1997 – the normative method of calculating land lease. This calculation method considers the entire construction period and has the following formula:

$$LV = \frac{Kal \times Np \times p}{12} \times Np ,$$

where

LV – Lease value of land,

Kal – Coefficient of annual land lease (0.1),

Np – Normative price of the land²⁸,

p – Period in months

Compensation for damages incurred to perennial crops (vineyards, orchards, other) during temporary occupation of land

To establish the values of this type of compensation, the appraiser analyzes the market value of the perennial crop in association to the location of the land plot. In addition to the basic value of the perennial crop, the appraiser also establishes the values of lost revenues for the entire lifespan of the crop, given that the temporarily affected land will be cleared away.

The value of the perennial crop is established taking into consideration the indicators listed below:

- Surface of land subject to clearance (ha);
- Period until the crop becomes productive (no. of years);
- Financial costs with preparing the soil (MDL/ha);
- Financial costs with planting the crop (MDL/ha);
- Financial costs with taking care of the young vines or saplings until they become productive (MDL/ha);
- Financial costs with different training systems for vines or saplings (MDL/ha);
- Unforeseen costs (MDL);
- Total value of the capital investment (MDL/ha);

²⁷ Land productivity values for the year 2022.

²⁸ The normative price for land lease is calculated with the same formula as for expropriated land, but the tariff for land lease is **MDL 2,260.59** per ha (USD 125.38) and the “S” = the surface of leased land.

- The average number of young vines/saplings (units/ha);
- Value of one unit – vine or tree (MDL);
- Number of cleared vines/trees (units);
- Total value of cleared vines/trees (MDL);
- The period of useful exploitation of crops after they become productive (no. of years);
- Annual depreciation, calculated from the moment the crop starts to be exploited (%); and
- The value of the perennial crop at the date of evaluation (MDL).

Calculating the lost revenues is done by annualizing the future cash flows which the owners would have received if their crops were not affected. The income of landowners is constituted of the difference between the cash proceeds and the cash payments, otherwise known as cash flow. Annualizing the future cash flows is done based on determining the net present value of forecasted annual income for a determined period of time²⁹. The discount rate in case of land evaluation is represented by the marginal efficiency of capital, which refers to the owner's anticipated rate of profitability, taking into account the associated risks.

The following risk indicators are taken into consideration when calculating the lost revenues:

- Risk-free rate (%);
- The forecasted inflation rate (%);
- Low or tight liquidity (%); and
- Market risk premium (%).

The forecasted inflation rate is determined based on official national economic prognosis on the values of inflation. According to the National Bank of Moldova, the inflation rate in 2023 was of 30.2%.

To determine the risk levels, the following additional factors are taken into account:

- The worsening of general economic state;
- The business profitability;
- Long term financial stability;
- Possibility of accessing financing sources;
- Estimated business performance;
- Ineffective management;
- Natural disasters and extraordinary situations;
- Internal return rate;
- Demand forecasts;
- Inflation rate;

²⁹ Period varies depending on type of perennial crop, age of crops and remaining years of exploitation.

- Political risk;
- Legal regulation;
- Banking system; etc.

When calculating the lost revenues for the perennial crop located on the temporary affected land plot, the appraiser takes into account the number of years left for exploitation in which the owner would have benefitted of income. The indicators used for establishing the lost revenues amount are listed below:

- Number of cleared vines/trees (units);
- Variety of vine/trees;
- Age of the crop (no. of years);
- Period until crop becomes productive (no. of years);
- The period of useful exploitation of crops after they become productive (no. of years);
- The actual period left for crop exploitation (no. of years);
- Average production of the variety (kg/ha);
- Number of vines/trees per 1 ha (units/ha);
- Average production for one unit – vine or tree (kg/year);
- Overall productivity (kg/year);
- Average market price (MDL/kg);
- Annual gross potential income (MDL); and
- The discount rate.

Orphan land

Due to technical design, the construction may occupy a land plot in such a way that a piece of land will remain available for cultivation either on one side or on both sides of the construction perimeter. If the size, dimension, shape of these pieces of land are small, or there is no possibility to access them, then these pieces of land will be considered as orphan land. In accordance with Law no. 120 /2022, if 60% or more of a land plot is impacted, the remaining land is considered as orphaned land.

Although agricultural activities might continue on these pieces of land, there could be situations where such pieces will be too small to make cultivation economically worthwhile.

Orphan land is taken into consideration in the results of the evaluation reports as affected land, following the criteria setup in the Law no. 1308/1997 on normative prices and methods of trading land.

Compensation for damages incurred to annual crops during temporary occupation of land

The notification letters for expropriation will include also the information related to restrictions imposed during the temporary land occupation period, such as land cultivation. A crop inventory

will be performed prior to sending the notification letters to land owners / users. All annual crops which are identified - prior to sending the notification - on the land that will be temporarily occupied will be left to reach maturity and harvested by the owners prior to accessing the land. Thus, there are no foreseen provisions for compensation for loss of annual crops.

Still, in case the land where an annual crop has been identified needs to be occupied immediately, and the annual crop is destroyed, then monetary compensations at full replacement value will be calculated and provided to PAPs. IPOT will calculate this type of compensation based on a formula considering:

- Value of annual crop
- Average productivity of impacted land
- Normative price of crop.

All annual crops identified after sending the notifications will be no longer compensated.

Compensation for diminishing the land value due to restrictions imposed by the OHTL

The current expropriation law does not include any provision for this type of compensation. Thus, there is no legal possibility to provide any compensation for diminishing the land value due to the presence of the OHVL or the restrictions imposed by this presence.

MEPIU will work with the representatives of Ministry of Energy and IPOT for preparing a proposal for compensation of this loss to all impacted PAPs. The proposal for compensation will be defined prior to start of operation of the OHVL and will have to be approved by Moldovan Government.

The compensation methodology for this type of entitlement will take into consideration the value of land without OHVL and the value of land with such infrastructure, as well as restrictions imposed to the land, land functionality and, if the case, land use change.

Once the new methodology is approved by the Government, the procedure for accessing the compensation will be similar to all other type of compensations. Thus, MEPIU will send a new notification regarding this type of entitlement.

8.7.1. Compensation Payment and Timeline

Law 120/2022 details the timeline and the payment methods for the compensation. After the evaluation of the properties, the values of the payment are stored in a special account from which MEPIU can process the payments for all the PAPs that are submitting the land documentation required.

In regard to the payment of compensations to the PAPs and construction timeline, the following aspects should be considered:

- In accordance with the timeline provided by the constructors, the construction process will commence only after approx. 4 months after the land is provided to the contractors, due to the permitting procedure.

- The construction work will be performed gradually, on segments, thus not all lands will be physically impacted at the same interval of time.
- The compensation process will commence before the land is accessed for the construction.
- Based on the construction schedule, priority will be given to PAPs from the first segments subject to construction work, so as to ensure that the majority of PAPs will receive the compensation before any kind of construction work is performed on their property.

If the PAPs agree to the proposed compensation, they will then submit their response by signing the expropriation proposal along with the documentation that proves land ownership, and the value of the compensation will be transferred by MEPIU in 60 days by post or via bank transfer. This will be done prior to the beginning of civil work for all impacted land.

For PAPs that are not sending the necessary documents, MEPIU will open an escrow account in the name of the PAPs where the compensation amounts will be stored for 3 years.

If the PAP does not agree with the value of the compensation, they can raise the issue with the grievance commission which will then evaluate the grievance in the term of 30 days and they will propose a new solution, if possible. If the PAP does not agree with the solution proposed by the commission, they can challenge it in court. The procedure for addressing grievances is detailed in chapter 10 Grievance Redress Mechanism.

8.8. Additional livelihood restoration measures

In accordance with World Bank OP 4.12. the PAPs livelihood will be restored to at least pre-displacement levels. This entails that further support measures will be necessary for PAPs that might be subject to certain vulnerabilities.

MEPIU will adopt a pro-active approach in identifying and providing support to any PAP that has difficulties in accessing the compensations. More concrete, MEPIU representatives, together with the IPOT and contractor's representatives will provide support to PAPs that cannot always prove their ownership due to lack of proper documentation on land (e.g. rightful owner has passed away and the relatives who inherited the land have not yet made the official claim for land ownership). MEPIU will cooperate with local authorities for ensuring that land documents are provided in due time for PAPs to be able to access the compensations. This will be reflected into a constant engagement process between MEPIU, IPOT and local authorities during the 3-year period when the money are safely in the escrow account on the PAP's name. MEPIU will document this process and will make all the necessary efforts to ensure that compensations are accessed by PAPs. Additionally, compensation financial/investment advice will be offered to PAPs, when needed.

Based on the socio-economic survey and property census implemented along the project corridor, the potential vulnerabilities identified fall into 2 different categories:

- **PAPs with difficulties in accessing compensation** – impacted persons in this category include: PAPs without legal claims to the land, PAPs with incomplete documents to prove ownership or usage of the impacted lands, elderly PAPs that might have difficulties in understanding the compensation process, elderly and/or disabled PAPs that have impediments in traveling for completing the compensation process, illiterate persons that might have difficulties in understanding the compensation process.
- **PAPs which might suffer disproportionate livelihood impacts** - this category includes PAPs that present land-based livelihoods and that might be disproportionately impacted by the project construction. For the scope of the project, a 10% threshold for those that will be impacted by permanent land intake has been set. Based on the property inventory, 70 PAPs have been identified which will have more than 10% of their land plot permanently impacted by the project. The full scope of the impact on these PAPs will be determined during the compensation process, where a complete assessment on the impact on their livelihoods will be carried out.

In order to tackle any potential livelihood impacts tied to project related vulnerability, the following in-kind compensations in form of support measures are proposed. These support measures aim to complement the already presented entitlements, so as to ensure that the livelihoods of the households impacted by the project are restored to pre-displacement levels. Certain PAPs might be subject to one or more of the vulnerabilities.

| PAPs | Vulnerability | Mitigation/ Additional support measures | Responsible entity |
|--|--|---|--------------------|
| PAPs without legal claims to the land / PAPs with incomplete documents to prove ownership or usage of the impacted lands | Difficulties in accessing compensation | Legal assistance for formalizing or acquiring land documentation. MEPIU will engage with local authorities in order to facilitate the process of obtaining the documents needed to prove ownership | IPOT MEPIU |
| Elderly | Difficulties in accessing compensation due to not understanding the compensation process | Additional targeted engagement to ensure that they understand the process. Support with filling in the application and obtaining relevant documents. Monitoring the access to compensation for elderly PAPs | IPOT IPOT |

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| PAPs | Vulnerability | Mitigation/ Additional support measures | Responsible entity |
|---|---|--|--------------------|
| | Difficulties in accessing compensation due to physical impediments for traveling | Support with filling in the application and obtaining relevant documents. | MEPIU IPOT |
| Illiterate persons | Difficulties in accessing compensation due to not understanding the compensation process. | Support with filling in the application and obtaining relevant documents. | IPOT |
| PAPs with land-based livelihoods disproportionately impacted by expropriation | Disproportionate livelihood impact | <p>A socio-economic survey will be developed for the 70 PAPs identified during the property census. A dedicated survey will be implemented for this category of PAPs in order to determine their dependency on the impacted land. This survey will be implemented by IPOT in parallel with the crop evaluations, after the RAP approval (estimated period January – February 2024). The questionnaire to be used is the same as the one used for the socio-economic survey already performed (included in annex 4).</p> <p>For the PAPs for which the project will permanently impact over 10% of their total productive assets, support will be given to minimize the economic impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal support will be offered to aid in the acquisition of new land, where necessary. • The work on their respective land plots will be scheduled so | IPOT |

| PAPs | Vulnerability | Mitigation/ Additional support measures | Responsible entity |
|------|---------------|--|--------------------|
| | | <p>as to minimize impacts or only after their livelihoods have been completely restored</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constant engagement to ensure the process is going on course | |

Table 96 Additional support for vulnerable PAPs

8.9. Continuous consultation and engagement

8.9.1. Consultation during the RAP development and completion

The consultation process prior to the RAP final approval is planned to start in January - February 2024 and will include 30 public consultation sessions where all key stakeholders will be invited and PAPs will have the opportunity to provide feedback – directly during the meetings or via email after the meetings- on the RAP and the impacts and entitlements foreseen in the report. All feedback received during the consultation period will be recorded and addressed and a final versions of RAP will be officially published on MEPIU webpage.

A list with the localities where the public consultations will take place and a tentative timeline for these consultations can be seen below:

Table 97 Localities where the public consultations will take place

| No. | Date | Hour | Location |
|-----|------------|-------|--|
| 1. | 22.01.2024 | 10:00 | Village Molești, district Ialoveni |
| 2. | 22.01.2024 | 13:00 | Village Hansca, district Ialoveni |
| 3. | 23.01.2024 | 10:00 | Village Costești, district Ialoveni |
| 4. | 23.01.2024 | 13:00 | Village Zâmbreni, district Ialoveni |
| 5. | 24.01.2024 | 10:00 | Village Fârlădeni, district Hîncești |
| 6. | 24.01.2024 | 13:00 | Village Buțeni, district Hîncești |
| 7. | 25.01.2024 | 10:00 | Village Javgur, district Cimișlia |
| 8. | 25.01.2024 | 13:00 | Village Ecaterinovca, district Cimișlia |
| 9. | 26.01.2024 | 10:00 | Village Valea Perjei, district Cimișlia |
| 10. | 26.01.2024 | 13:00 | Village Gradiște, district Cimișlia |
| 11. | 29.01.2024 | 10:00 | Village Gura Galbenei, district Cimișlia |
| 12. | 29.01.2024 | 13:00 | Village Ivanovca Nouă, district Cimișlia |
| 13. | 30.01.2024 | 10:00 | Town Cimișlia |
| 14. | 30.01.2024 | 13:00 | Village Borogani, district Leova |
| 15. | 31.01.2024 | 10:00 | Village Vinogradovca, district Taraclia |
| 16. | 31.01.2024 | 13:00 | Village Musaitu, district Taraclia |
| 17. | 01.02.2024 | 10:00 | Village Salcia, district Taraclia |
| 18. | 01.02.2024 | 13:00 | Village Aluatu, district Taraclia |

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| | | | |
|-----|------------|-------|---|
| 19. | 02.02.2024 | 10:00 | Village Novosiolovca, district Taraclia |
| 20. | 02.02.2024 | 13:00 | Village Balabanu, district Taraclia |
| 21. | 05.02.2024 | 10:00 | Village Albota de Jos, district Taraclia |
| 22. | 05.02.2024 | 13:00 | Village Burlăceni, district Cahul |
| 23. | 06.02.2024 | 10:00 | Village Iujnoe, district Cahul |
| 24. | 06.02.2024 | 13:00 | Village Borceag, district Cahul |
| 25. | 07.02.2024 | 10:00 | Village Svetlii, district ATU Găgăuzia |
| 26. | 07.02.2024 | 13:00 | Village Congaz, district ATU Găgăuzia |
| 27. | 08.02.2024 | 10:00 | Village Chirsova, district ATU Găgăuzia |
| 28. | 08.02.2024 | 13:00 | Village Congazcicul de Sus, district ATU Găgăuzia |
| 29. | 09.02.2024 | 11:00 | Village Dezghincea, district ATU Găgăuzia |
| 30. | 09.02.2024 | 14:00 | Town Vulcănești |

The public consultation process for RAP approval will also include:

- Disclosure of draft RAP for a period of 30 days on the webpage of MEPIU, Ministry of Energy, MoldElectrica and local authorities impacted by the project
- Publishing at least one mass media announcement about RAP disclosure and promoting the draft RAP on MEPIU and local authorities' social media channels
- Availability of a dedicated email address and phone no where interested persons could send suggestions to RAP.
- Public disclosure meetings organized in the selected localities where RAP provisions will be presented to PAPs as well as the expropriation methodology and the required steps in order to access the compensations.

All the feedback received during the RAP disclosure process will be recorded by MEPIU and will be properly documented. A database in Excel format will be open and maintained during the entire RAP disclosure process and all the feedback and suggestions received during meetings, online or via phone will be recorded in it. The database will also include feedback resolution. A copy of this database will be shared with representatives of Ministry of Energy and IFIs engaged in financing this project.

In-house resources of MEPIU as well as resources made available by the municipalities hosting the public consultation will be employed in order to ensure that representatives of both affected stakeholders and relevant affected parties will take part in the public consultations.

The key information which will be provided during the consultations will include the purpose of the project, advantages and local and national benefits, social impacts, risks and opportunities, compensation procedure and methodology. A non-technical summary was prepared for the project, which includes information about the RAP

Once the final version of the RAP is approved, the document will then be uploaded online on the MEPIU website for public consultation.

8.9.2. Consultation and engagement process during the RAP implementation

MEPIU will take pro-active measures to engage with the PAPs during the whole process of the expropriation procedure. Community wide consultations will be organized as part of the site specific ESIA and ESMPs and RAP disclosure process, with a number of 8 consultations proposed to take place, one in each impacted district. These will be managed by the MEPIU RAP Co-Ordinator through the offices of the SIMC.

The MEPIU RAP Co-ordinator, through the offices of the SIMC, will make all efforts to contact all PAPs who are not able to receive the official notification letter regarding the expropriation decision – due to the fact that they live in other places. First, the MEPIU RAP Co-Ordinator, through the offices of the SIMC, will contact the representatives of local public authorities and will try to identify the contact details of PAPs who. If there are no contact details available, MEPIU will try to obtain contacts from relatives of these PAPs. If contact details are available, then MEPIU will try to contact these PAPs via phone, email or social media channels. All contacts will be logged.

Also, the already contacted or compensated PAPs can be a channel to find and contact other PAPs who are known by them, which who have land nearby, have lived or live nearby.

Where these cannot be identified the RAP Co-ordinator, through the offices of the SIMC, will establish and log the reasons for lack of identification and put in place a remedial plan.

A list of all the impacted properties will be made available at the local public authorities headquarters in each impacted village and individual letters will be sent to the PAPs with the compensation proposal. The information regarding impacted land plots will also be made available online on the MEPIU website as well as on the local authorities' online portals and via social media channels used by MEPIU and local authorities.

Ten (10) days after the notification has been dispatched the RAP Co-Ordinator, through the offices of the SIMC, will begin with a follow up process to contact the PAPS who have not responded and to establish the nature of non-response and make all efforts to resolve issues that may have occurred. This process will be logged and the RAP Co-ordinator take primary responsibility for ensuing that the process is appropriately managed and proactive.

Further, a direct channel of communication (phone and email) will be opened between MEPIU and the PAPs in order to ensure that all questions or grievances will be addressed in a timely manner. PAPs will be informed about the start of the works in their locality, prior to the constructors entering their land plots. This will be in form of contact details and process made known in both the notification letters sent to the PAPs as well as in the process of disclosure.

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The RAP Co-ordinator will keep the Contractor abreast of development with compensation payment and the possibility to start the works in the segment where the right of way was ensured.

The Contractor and the RAP Co-ordinator will log (in a manner that is appropriate) the parcels that have been compensated and together act to monitor activities that require land access against plots and status of compensation.

In case the PAPs will decide to contest the evaluation, a committee will be established to evaluate the grievance. If an agreement cannot be reached through the committee, the PAPs can appeal the decision in court, with the compensation amount stored in an escrow account until a settlement is reached.

Once the RAP is approved, the engagement will take on an individualized approach. The table below includes the engagement elements which will be applicable for this project, not necessarily in chronological order, since some activities will take place in parallel. The below table presents the engagement methods per each category of impacted persons.

| Purpose of engagement | Methods | Targeted PAPs | Action and timeline | Responsibility |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Official information about the expropriation procedure and proposals for compensations / the cut-off date | Official correspondence | All PAPs that have legal rights to land and assets | A notification letter about the expropriation proposal will be sent to all land owners once the Governmental Decision on approval of expropriation amounts is issued. The date when the notification letters reach the beneficiary is considered the cut-off date for the RAP implementation process. | MEPIU |
| Acceptance of proposed amounts for compensations | Official correspondence | All PAPs that have legal rights to land and assets | PAPs will send back the expropriation proposals signed together with supporting documents | PAPs |
| Provide information about the RAP provisions, the expropriation procedure and safety measures during construction works | Public information meetings / Information notes posted in visible places within local communities (mayor house, church, etc.) | All PAPs that have legal rights to land and assets All PAPs that do not have formal legal rights to land and assets, but have a claim that is recognized or recognizable under national law. | Prior to work commencing in each TAUs, a public information meeting will be held where people will be informed about the works that are about to take place and the compensation procedures as well as about restrictions, health and safety aspects. | MEPIU IPOT Contractor |

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| Purpose of engagement | Methods | Targeted PAPs | Action and timeline | Responsibility |
|---|-------------------------------|--|---|----------------|
| | | All PAPs that do not have a recognizable legal right to the land or assets they occupy | The contractors management plan adopted at MEPIU level will also include all the elements related to contractor's responsibilities related to communication and engagement with local communities and the information provided to them. | |
| Provide information about RAP entitlements and procedure for accessing compensations | Phone calls / email / message | All PAPs | PAPs living abroad will receive an email or phone call or whatsapp message with notification letter of expropriation. PAPs living abroad can send their documentation via email. | MEPIU |
| Determine the level of dependency on land-based activities | Interviews / Direct meetings | All PAPs that have legal rights to land and assets | PAPs that have more than 10% of the total surface of land impacted by the project will be interview in order to determine if they have other land available and to determine the impact of land occupation on their livelihood | IPOP |
| Information exchange | Direct meetings | All PAPs | Evaluation of grievance related to the compensation value | SIMC IPOP |
| | Online / Telephone/email | | PAPs can anytime contact MEPIU in order to obtain information on the RAP implementation | MEPIU |
| Provision of additional support for vulnerable PAPs | Direct meetings / Phone calls | PAPs falling under criteria described in chapter 7.4 | Check if PAPs have all necessary documentation and provide support with filling any gaps | CLOs MEPIU |

Table 98. Engagement methods for each category of PAPs

The following table presents a list of key stakeholders, other than PAPs, and proposed engagement methods and timelines.

| Stakeholder | Engagement | Channel of communication | Timeline | Responsibility |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|----------------|
| Local authorities | The local authorities will be responsible in the first phase to facilitate the relation between the local community and the project. They will play an important role in mitigating the impacts of the project on local communities and will be involved in the public consultation phase of the project, as well as for disseminating relevant project information to the community. | Direct meetings Official correspondence | Public consultation for RAP development – Q4 2023 Publish the list of properties subject to expropriation – Q4 2023 Ongoing throughout the project for punctual issues | MEPIU, SIMC |
| Mass media | Mass media will play a role in the dissemination of the information regarding the project. | Official correspondence | Publication of the list of properties subject to expropriation – Q4 2023 Ongoing press releases about the status of the project | SIMC |
| The World Bank | Regular project updates will be | Direct meetings | All project milestones | MEPIU |

| Stakeholder | Engagement | Channel of communication | Timeline | Responsibility |
|-------------|--|--|----------|----------------|
| | presented to the WB through monitoring and reporting, as well as in person meetings and calls, to ensure that the project is implemented in line with WB requirements. | Official correspondence Telephone/email | | |

Table 99 Stakeholders and engagement activities

9. RAP Budget and Funding Arrangements

The budget defined in this chapter is an estimate based on the methodological principles defined in chapter 8.7. Compensation Methodology. The actual costs and compensation values can only be accurately determined after the individual valuation reports are developed by the authorized appraisers.

9.1. Compensation costs

Based on the entitlements established in the sub chapter 8.6, as well as the compensation methodology defined in sub chapter 8.7, the compensation estimates have been developed as shown below. Certain aspects such as loss of crops and diminished land value can only be determined once the individual valuations are performed for each impacted land plot.

All the costs related to the compensation of the affected people by the project, the elaboration of the RAP, the cadastral works, and other resettlement related activities are financed by the Government of the Republic of Moldova. Project funds are not related to RAP and associated activities.

| Impact | | Total impacted area, including orphaned land (ha) | Estimated compensation budget (MDL) | Estimated compensation budget (USD) ³⁰ |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| Temporary occupation | | 1,134.59 | 31,038,668 | 1,737,012 |
| Expropriation | | 19.53 | 3,122,387 | 174,738 |
| Loss of crops | Vineyards | 59.13 | TBD in the evaluation phase | |
| | Orchards | 39.55 | | |
| | Arable land | 980.91 | | |
| Loss of income for businesses | | TBD in the evaluation phase | | |
| Diminished land value | | TBD in the evaluation phase | | |
| | | | | |
| Total | | 1,154.12 | 34,161,055 | 1,911,750 |
| Contingency (30%) (USD) | | 573,525 | Grand Total (USD) (with contingency) | 2,485,275 |

Table 100 Compensation Budget Estimate

A contingency budget of 30% of the total cost should be set aside to ensure any differences in prices that might arise from the time of the elaboration of this estimate and the actual payment of the compensation.

All additional measures envisaged for vulnerable PAPs will be supported by in-house MEPIU resources, thus no further budget is required. MEPIU costs for RAP implementation are estimated at around 70,000 USD. MEPIU has also a technical assistance contract for Project implementation and within this contract there is a budget allocation for RAP implementation support. This budget is estimated at 90,000 USD.

Still, the RAP implementation and completion will imply additional costs related to additional data collection, crop evaluations and consultancy services for monitoring and evaluation, and specific technical consultancy in case of trials initiated by PAPs. For all the consultancy services a total budget of 150,000 USD was estimated.

9.2. RAP implementation costs

All budget and personnel required for RAP implementation will be supported by in-house MEPIU resources, in line with the proposed institutional arrangements in sub chapter 8.1, thus no additional budget will be required.

Once the land plots required to be acquired under the expropriation procedure, the Ministry of Energy - via MEPIU - will become the legal owner of these land plots. All the administrative procedure required for changing the ownership of permanently occupied

³⁰ MDL to USD conversion rate is 1 USD = 17.869 MDL, in accordance with the Moldavian National Bank exchange rate on 16.06.2023

land plots will be undertaken by MEPIU. Likewise, the procedure for reflecting the changes - generated by the permanent land occupation – to the property rights of the affected land-owner will also be undertaken by MEPIU. All costs associated with registration of these changes in the Cadaster Registry will be covered by MEPIU.

10. *Grievance Redress Mechanism*

The objective of the Project specific GRM is to serve as an effective tool for early identification, assessment and resolution of grievances, serving as a project risk management mechanism and strengthening accountability to beneficiaries. The GRM serves as feedback mechanism that can improve project impact and mitigate undesirable impacts. The GRM mechanism will be available to project stakeholders and other affected parties to submit questions, comments, suggestions and/or complaints and provide any form of feedback on all project-funded activities. This grievance redress mechanism covers all Project's stakeholders.

Addressing grievances raised by individual affected by World Bank-funded projects is an important component of managing project risks and for impacts mitigation.

To ensure the consistent Project implementation will be used the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) proposed at preparation stage of the Project in the SEP and RPF for resolution of all type of grievances from communities and other stakeholders, but considering the provision of the law no. 120/2022, the complaints related to compensations will be examined and solved by a dedicated Commission.

According to the legislation, the Commission for the settlement of complaints, have to be established by Government Decision, for examination of all grievances which can be submitted by the PAPs, in cases when they do not agree with the proposal of the compensation, calculated and specified in the expropriation proposal.

The Commission for the settlement of complaints is made up of 3 permanent members, specialists in the field of activity in which the 400 kV LEA construction works are performed and 3 ad hoc participating members from among the property owners within the municipality, city or village where they are located the lands for expropriation.

The selection of ad hoc participating members within the Commission for the settlement of complaints will be ensured by the local public administration authorities of the municipality, city or locality where the immovable object of the expropriation is located

10.1. What could be considered a grievance?

A grievance, in terms of the present Resettlement action plan, represents any request, suggestion, question, proposal, referral, complain submitted by PAP's in relation to project implementation.

It is important to keep in mind that submitting a grievance is the first condition and also a necessary tool for MEPIU, to know any concerns and to meet them. In this regard, MEPIU undertakes full responsibility and impartiality in managing all grievances received, the responses submitted and in conducting an open and trustworthy dialogue with all stakeholders.

10.2. Grievances Reception

All PAPs and Project's stakeholders or other interested parties can submit their grievances, question, suggestion, complaints and other type of feedback using the established GRM at Project level, as following:

➤ **Level 1. Contractor and Technical Supervision Consultant**

The Contractor and Technical Supervision Consultant will be responsible for collecting the grievance from community at site level. The channels for grievance submission will be disclosed near the construction site, at Mayor's Offices, postal offices and other visible places in the locality. Additionally, the grievances/suggestions boxes will be placed in the mayor's offices for submitting grievances (including anonymous ones).

If the grievance can be solved at site level, the contractor/supervision consultant will provide an answer to the complainant/applicant within no more than 10 business days.

Both the Contractor and Supervision Consultant will include the data on received grievances in a register and the summary data will be provided monthly to MEPIU.

The grievance will be redirected to MEPIU if the grievance is not within the competence of the Contractor or Supervision Consultant, e.g. compensation procedures or amount of compensation.

The contact data for the submission of the grievances at site level are the following:

| Address | Telefon | E-mail |
|---|--|--|
| Contractor - KEC International LTD | | |
| Mun. Chişinău, MD-2005, Colina Puskin, Str., 18 | +373 (22) 488230 + 373 (22) 488701 | kec.moldova@gmail.com ojhask@kecrpg.com |
| POWER GRID Company | | |
| Resident Project Manager | +373 60742814 | radilov07@gmail.com |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| RAP and Social Development Expert | mariana.baxanean@progressenergy.md |
|-----------------------------------|--|

➤ **Level 2. Local Public Authority (LPA)/ SIMC**

As I mentioned in the section 8.1., the SIMCs were created at level 1 and level 2 of local public authorities (Level 1 – Mayor’s Office and Level 2 – District Council). Noticing that the members included in the created SIMC are usually the Local public Authority representatives, the PAPs can submit their grievances, complaint and other type of feedback physically at LPA, using the installed grievances/suggestion boxes, using the telephone number and email specified by SIMC in informational materials that will be placed or additional specified by LPA’s representatives at request.

The SIMC can provide and answer to the complaint / applicant within the limit of their capacities and available information at their level.

In other cases, the SIMC can request the involvement of the Contractor, Supervision Consultant and MEPIU, in dependence of the type of grievance. The grievances related to compensation will be redirected to MEPIU for further examination and resolution by dedicated Commission.

The contact data will be established for every affected locality at SIMC level.

The contact details of LPA Level 2 are provided provided below:

| Address | Telefon | E-mail |
|---|--|--|
| Raional Councils /ATU | | |
| Raional Council Ialoveni Raionul Ialoveni, MD-6801, or. Ialoveni, str. Alexandru cel Bun, 33. | + 373 (268) 22484 | ialovenionline@gmail.com |
| Raional Council Hîncești Raionul Hîncești, mun. Hîncești, str. Mihalcea Hîncu, 126, et. III | + 373 (269) 22058 | consiliul@hincesti.md |
| Raional Council Cimișlia Raionul Cimișlia, or. Cimișlia, MD-4101, bd. Ștefan cel Mare, 14 | + 373 (241) 22058 + 373 (241) 22058 | consiliu@raioncimislia.md |
| Raional Council Leova Raionul Leova, or. Leova, MD-6301, Str. Independentei, 5 | + 373 (263) 22058 | consiliu@leova.md |
| Raional Council Cahul Raionul Cahul, mun. Cahul, MD-3909, Piata Independentei, 2 | + 373 (299) 22058 | consiliul.raional-cahul@OPU.gov.md |
| Raional Council Taraclia Raionul Taraclia, or. Taraclia, MD-7401, str. Ștefan cel Mare, 59 | +373 (294) 24-6-50 | anticAOCera-rs@mail.ru |
| ATU Găgăuzia | +373 (298) 2-46-36 | bashkanat@mail.ru |

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| Republica Moldova, mun. Comrat, MD-3805, str. Lenin, 194 | +373 (298) 2-12-22 | |
| Council com. Băcioi Mun. Chişinău, MD 6812, com. Băcioi, str. Independenţei, 125; | +373 (22) 383 525 | primaria@bacioi.md |

➤ **Level 3. MEPIU and Moldelectrica (ME)**

The population from affected by Project localities will be able to submit grievance directly to MEPIU or ME.

MEPIU and ME have competences, in common with other institutions, investigate/solve the issues presented in grievances/complaints in the optimal terms of examination and informing the complainant about the resolution,

MEPIU is responsible for creating, completing and maintaining the Project Unique Grievances Tracking Register, including the grievances related to RAP implementation, in order to monitor the status of the resolution process for all type of grievances during the Project and RAP implementation.

The contact details of MEPIU and ME:

| Address | Telefon | E-mail |
|--|---|--|
| MEPIU | | |
| <i>mun. Chişinău, MD-2068, Alecu Russo str., no.1, building A1, 16th floor, office no. 163</i> | +373 (22) -49-67-94, +373 68797478 | mepiu@mepiu.md ala.rotaru@mepiu.md |
| Social specialist | | |
| S.E. „MoldElectrica” | | |
| <i>mun. Chişinău, MD-2012, Vasile Alecsandri str., 78,</i> | +373 (22) 25-35-59; +373 (22) 25-31-63 | cancelar@moldelectrica.md |

The social specialist of MEPIU for GRM will be responsible for:

- Creating and maintaining the Grievances Register
- Registration of all complaints in the Grievances Register, sent directly to MEPIU, or submitted by the Contractor/Supervision Consultant and SIMC Level 1 and 2.
- Creating the data register of the members of the SIMC Level 1 and 2 with all contact details (name, function, e-mail, tel.)
- Cooperation with members of SIMC Level 1 and 2 and assist them in GRM procedures
- Organization of public consultations and trainings for SIMC members for the purpose of informing about GRM procedures and resolving grievances.

World Bank, as the donor of the project, shares its own grievance mechanism for the project. The grievances may be submitted directly by the PAPs using the following mechanisms:

By email: grievances@worldbank.org

By fax: +1-202-614-7313 4

By post office: The World Bank Grievance Redress Service (GRS) MSN MC 10-1018 1818 H St NW Washington, DC 20433, USA

By the Local World Bank Office:

- +373-22-262-262
- +373-22-262-236
- moldova_contact@worldbank.org
- Str. Puskin 20/1, MD-2012, Chisinau, Republica Moldova

By the World Bank online platform: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>

10.3. Grievances Examination and Resolution

The review of grievance shall take place within **10 days from the receipt**, a term that can be extended in special cases requiring additional investigation or involvement of local/central authorities, a fact about which the petitioner is promptly informed. The investigation of the grievance may require on-site visits, the examination of documents and a meeting with the persons who could contribute to the solution of the complained problem.

The complainant will be informed of the results of the examination by letter, electronically or by mail, depending on how the grievance was received or how the response was requested by the complainant. The answer will be elaborated on the basis of the examination materials and, if necessary, will contain references to national legislation and WB environmental and social standards.

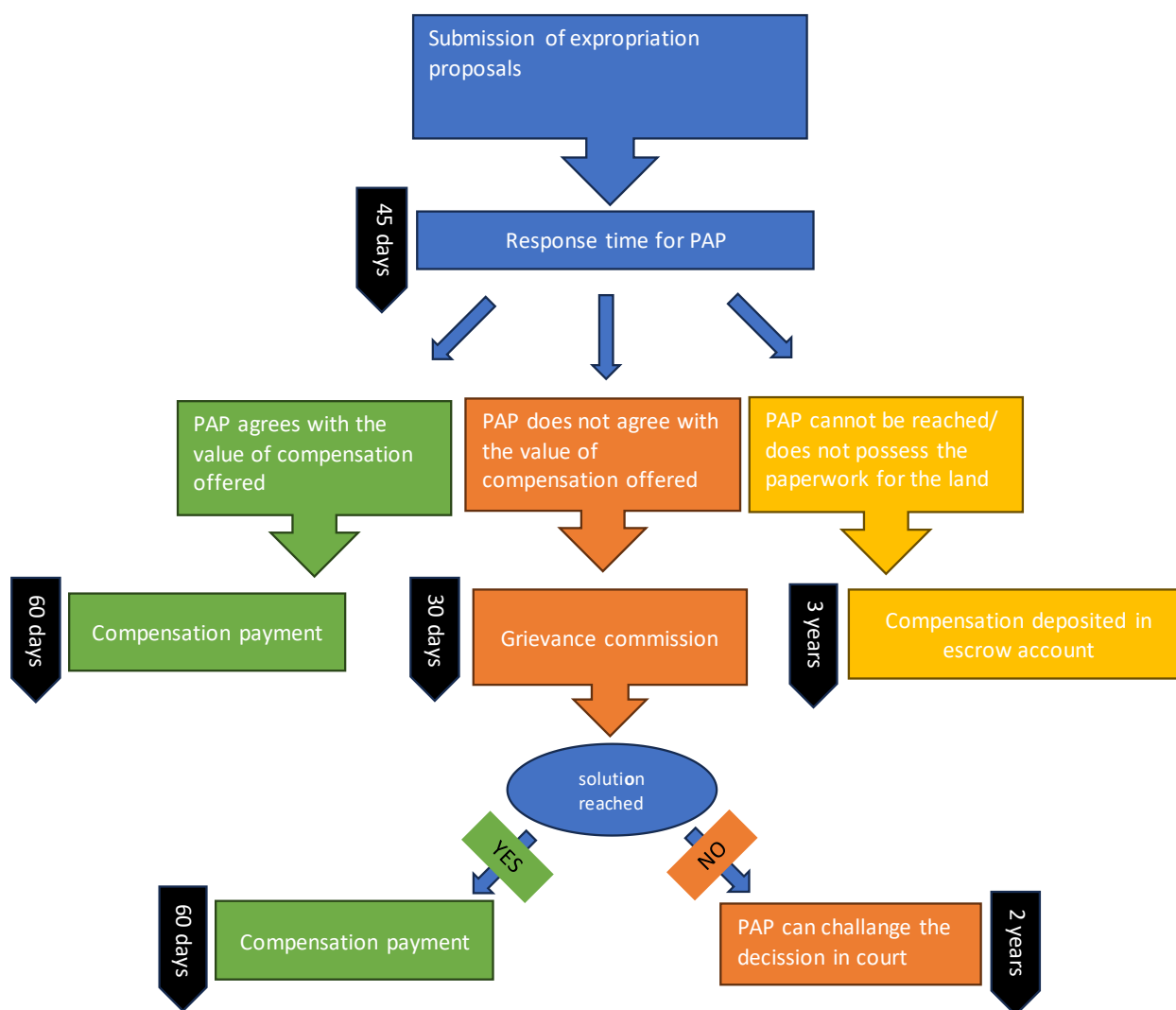
In case, if the complainant, within the terms established for resolving the grievance, does not receive any response from SIMC level one, or the problem invoked in the complaint remains unresolved, or the remedial proposals are not accepted by the complainant, or the complainant is not satisfied with the quality of the complaint resolution, it will announce MEPIU.

The Grievance Form template is included in Annex 6 and SIMC - Local Grievances Register – in Annex 7.

The examination of grievances will be done by MEPIU specialists, responsible for the implementation of the project, depending on the problems exposed in them: social, environmental protection, legal, financial and technical.

The decisions issued by Commission for the settlement of complaints will be sent to the persons who submitted. The Commission for the settlement of complaints must send the decision in 5 days after its issuance. If the PAP is not satisfied with the solution proposed Commission for the settlement of complaints, they can appeal the decision in court for a term of 2 years since the process has started.

To the grievances related to resettlement, specifically related to compensation amount, examined by dedicated Commission, the answer will be provided to the PAP by official correspondence within 30 days.



The different timelines for the compensation procedure are presented below.

Figure 52 Timeline for compensation

Other Grievances, during the expropriation period, will be examined according to the Project's GRM described above. Any interested person or entity can submit a grievance related to RAP using any of the contact details mentioned above, at any of the GRM levels, via email, phone or official letter as well as during the public consultation or other meetings which will be organized during the RAP disclosure and implementation.

The answer to the anonymous grievances will be placed on MEPIU's website.

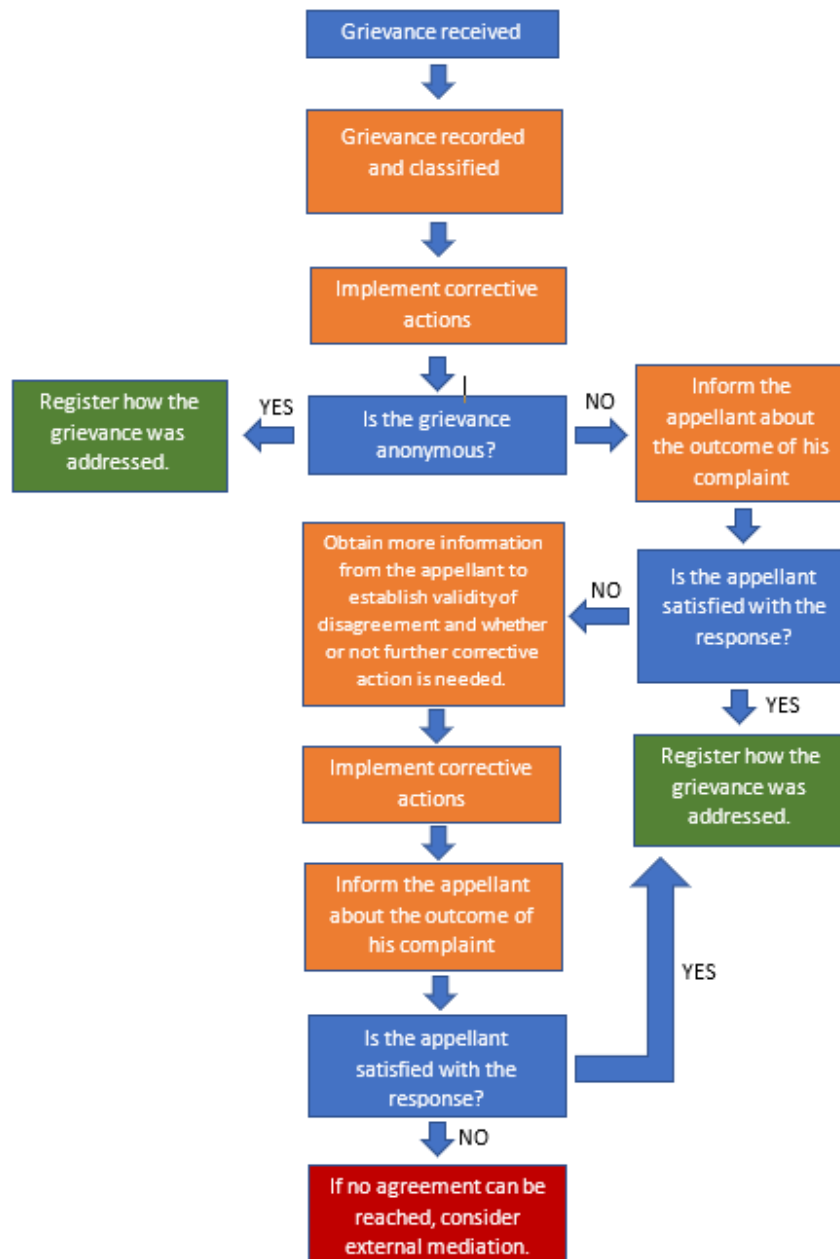


Figure 53 Steps to address a grievance

10.4. Information on GRM

The information on the available GRM at Project level was published on MEPIU's and ME's websites: <https://mepiu.md/eng/noutati/mecanismul-de-solutionare-a-reclamatilor-in-cadrul-proiectului-dedezvoltare-a-sistemului-energetic>;

<https://energie.gov.md/ro/contact>

https://www.moldelectrica.md/ro/finances/competitive_energy_market

Additional information on GRM operation will be provided to the PAPs and other Project's stakeholder continuously during the Project and RAP implementation, in all events and meetings with the Project's stakeholders, a using the following methods:

- Placing on the public displays/information boards – village hall or dedicated public displays.
- Using the handouts/flyers.
- Posting on the MEPIU, ME, Moldelectrica and LPAs websites and on specific online form website established for the Project or social media used for information provided on Project implementation.

10.5. GRM monitoring and reporting

The grievances will be monitored at every level of Project implementation, but MEPIU has the general responsibility to compile and to monitor all received grievances.

The SIM will inform MEPIU biweekly on received and solved grievances by SIMC. The Contractor and Supervision Consultant will inform MEPIU on received and solved grievances at site level monthly.

Thes grievance monitoring and reporting will be ensured considering the :

- The number of grievances logged in the proceeding period by category and type.
- The number of the solved grievances, including the answers provided to the questions, requests for information, suggestions and proposals and other received feedback through the Project's GRM.
- The number of the grievances under examination.
- The number of the grievances with the accepted resolution.
- The number of the grievances with the partially accepted resolution.
- The number of the grievances with the not accepted / rejected resolution.
- The most frequent questions and requests/suggestion/proposals or feedback.
- The planned or carried out actions and measures based on received feedback, such as for example: informational materials development on specific subjects, additional information provided using the social media channels, groups meetings or public consultation with PAPs etc.

This GRM can be revised and updated based on the proposals, comments and suggestions received both from the participants in the GRM operation and Project's beneficiaries and stakeholders.

The grievances provided by the PAPs during the engagement activities (consultations, meetings etc.) shall properly documented in the minutes of meetings or reports on consultation conducted.

11. RAP Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the current RAP will be ensured by MEPIU and ME. The below table includes the concrete actions to be taken, their brief description and the responsibility allocation:

Table 101 Implementation Schedule

| Actions | Brief description | Responsible | Timeline | Results | Indicators |
|--|---|----------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| RAP disclosure process | Draft RAP published on MEPIU webpage | MEPIU | December 2023 | | |
| | Conduct public consultation meetings | MEPIU / IPOT | January 2024 | | |
| | Prepare the final RAP | MEPIU | February 2024 | Final RAP | Final RAP approved |
| Prepare a detailed forward work plan for project implementation period | The forward work plan will enable MEPIU to identify the areas / land plots which are required urgently and to prioritize engagement actions with PAPs in those areas. | Main Contractor | March 2024 | Forward Work Plan | Prioritization of TAUs where engagement activities should be performed |
| Perform the crop evaluations for each project section and conduct socio-economic survey for the PAPs with more than 10% of land being impacted by the project. | Will include the outcomes of land / crop evaluations and compensation values per project section. It will be done gradually as the project progresses, based on project sections which will be included in separate governmental decisions. In case specific aspects are identified during land / crop evaluation, a socio-economic survey will be conducted as well. | MEPIU | 1 Month before Construction start on each section | Adequate project implementation | Report on compensation status for each project section (annexes to RAP) |
| Update the socio-economic data on PAPs and | MEPIU will constantly update the database developed by IPOT in order | MEPIU/ Social Impact | Throughout the project lifespan | Adequate assistance to PAPs and | Updated database |

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| Actions | Brief description | Responsible | Timeline | Results | Indicators |
|---|--|--|---|--------------------|---|
| vulnerable groups, in case specific aspects are identified during the land / crop evaluation | to fully reflect the situation in the field MEPIU/subcontractors will monitor and document any cases where vulnerable groups are present | Monitoring Committees / subcontractors | | vulnerable groups | |
| Perform engagement activities with PAPs in line with provisions foreseen in subchapter 8.9.2. | <p>A notification letter about the expropriation proposal will be sent to all land owners once the Governmental Decision on approval of expropriation amounts is issued.</p> <p>PAPs will send back the expropriation proposals signed together with supporting documents</p> <p>Prior to work commencing in each TAUs, a public information meeting will be held where people will be informed about the works that are about to take place and the compensation procedures as well as about restrictions, health and safety aspects.</p> <p>PAPs living abroad will receive an email or phone call or whatsapp message with notification letter of expropriation</p> <p>PAPs that have more than 10% of the total surface of land impacted by the project will be interview in order to determine if they have other land available and to determine the impact of land occupation on their livelihood</p> | MEPIU | January– August 2024 and ongoing for grievances | Compensations paid | <p>Amount of compensations paid</p> <p>Type and number of complaints registered</p> |
| | MEPIU will monitor and manage the grievances received under the grievance mechanism | MEPIU | Throughout the project lifespan | | |

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The below chart presents the logical sequences for RAP implementation correlated with the Project construction timeline. Please note that the below timeline is indicative and can suffer modifications based on the permitting procedures timeline and other approvals for the start of construction. Also, please note that some activities will take place in parallel.

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| Activity | Period | | December 2023 | | January 2024 | | February 2024 | | March 2024 | | April 2024 | |
|--|--------|--|---------------|--|--------------|--|---------------|--|------------|--|------------|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RAP public disclosure and consultation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Publishing PAP lists at TAU | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Notification of PAP's | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PAP response | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PAP payment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Preconstruction geological studies; technical studies and design; land studies | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Land access | | | | | | | | | | | | |

12. RAP Monitoring, Reporting and Update

12.1. General aspects

In accordance with the provisions of point 3 (c) (iii) para D from section I of Schedule 2 to the Financing Agreement no. 6381 – MD, the Republic of Moldova ensured the World Bank that the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of such RAPs is completed and reported in a manner satisfactory to the Bank. Following the provisions of point 6 (a) from section I of Schedule 2 to the Financing Agreement no. 6381 – MD, the Republic of Moldova shall, through the period of Project implementation, take all measures necessary on its part to collect, compile, and furnish to the Bank through Project Reports, and promptly in a separate report or reports, if so requested by the Bank, information on the status of compliance with the Safeguard Instruments, all such reports in form and substance acceptable to the Bank, setting out, among other things: (i) the status of implementation of the Safeguard Instruments; (ii) conditions, if any, which interfere or threaten to interfere with the implementation of the Safeguard Instruments; and (iii) corrective and preventive measures taken or required to be taken to address such conditions.

RAP implementation will be monitored by MEPIU, according to the Law no. 120/2022.

Table below details the key indicators of the project, as well as the progress at the time of the elaboration of this report.

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| No. | Action | Indicator to monitor | Accountability | Deadline | Status |
|-----|--|---|----------------|----------|--------|
| 1 | Issue letter to MIDR on the establishment of the Prior Informed Research Commission (CCP) | Registered letter issued to MIDR | MEPIU/MIDR | 2020 | Ok |
| 2 | Setting up the CCP | Approval of the GD on the establishment of the CCP for the declaration of public utility of national interest of the construction works of the 400 kv Vulcanesti - Chiisnau power line | MIDR | 2021 | Ok |
| 3 | Organization of the PAC meeting in accordance with the provisions of the Regulation on the preliminary investigation for the declaration of public utility of the object of expropriation, approved by GD no. 660/2006 | Convening of the PAC meeting and examination of the existence of elements justifying the national interest, the economic, social, environmental or other prerequisites of the need for the works, their inclusion in the town and country planning plans. | MEPIU | 2021 | Ok |
| 4 | Transmission of the PV of the CCP and the Information Note to MIDR | Minutes signed by the members of the PCC in accordance with GD No 660/2006 | MEPIU | 2021 | Ok |
| 5 | Preparation of the GD for the approval of the draft law on the declaration of public utility of national interest of the construction works of the LEA VC | Approval HG no. 2/2021 | MIDR MEPIU | 2021 | Ok |
| 6 | Informing the interested public about the declaration of public utility and national interest of the LEA VC | Information note published on the MIDR website (particip.gov.md) | MIDR MEPIU | 2021 | Ok |

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| | | | | | |
|----|--|--|---|----------|----|
| 7 | Publication of the announcement of the initiative to draft the law and publication of the research study | Announcement published on Particip.gov.md portal | MIDR | 2021 | Ok |
| 8 | Elaboration of draft law | Drafting of the draft law and carrying out the expertise | MIDR/MEPIU | 2021 | Ok |
| 9 | Issuing, approving or adopting draft legislation | Drafting of the GD for the approval of the draft law on the declaration of public utility of national interest of the CPT construction works | MIDR | 2021 | Ok |
| 10 | Coordination of the draft law 120/2022 with the WB | Consulting the draft law 120/2022 with the WB and considering WB's proposals on the draft. | MEPIU | 2021 | Ok |
| 11 | Promulgation of the Law | Voting of the Law in the Moldovan Parliament in 2 readings | MIDR Parliament of the Republic of Moldova | May 2022 | Ok |
| 12 | Publication of the Law | Publication of the Law in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova | Parliament of the Republic of Moldova | May 2022 | Ok |
| 13 | Disclose Law | Publication of the Law at the offices of LPA authorities and on their official websites. | MIDR, MEPIU, ME,APL | 2022 | Ok |
| 14 | ToR development for RAP | Elaboration of draft ToR for RAP | MEPIU | 2022 | Ok |
| 15 | ToR project coordination with WB and identification of resources from the Budget | Positive endorsement by WB and GoM | MEPIU | 2022 | Ok |

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| | | | | | |
|----|--|---|--|---------------|-------------|
| 16 | Selection of the consultant for RAP development | Sign contract with RAP Consultant | MEPIU | 2022 | Ok |
| 17 | Preparation of the Inception Report (RAP methodology) | IR approved | MEPIU | 2023 | Ok |
| 18 | Elaboration of draft RAP using technical design data | Draft RAP | MEPIU | December 2023 | In progress |
| 19 | Execution of the final layout of the land-use projects in the localities affected by the construction of the LEA | Cadastral projects on definitive systematization of land use projects | Technical designer RAP Consultant IPOT | Planned | |
| 20 | Drawing up spatial planning projects | Territorial organisation projects | RAP Consultant IPOT | Planned | |
| 21 | Identification of property owners based on the Technical Project | List of property owners | RAP Consultant IPOT | Planned | |
| 22 | Conduct socio-economic survey of identified PAPs | Draft Survey Report | RAP Consultant PAPs | Planned | |
| 23 | Crop loss assessment | Evaluation report | IPOT Evaluator PAPs | Planned | |

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| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---------|--|
| 24 | Ensure by noting the prohibition of alienation or encumbrance of immovable property provided for expropriation in the RBI, except the transfer of such property to the ownership or use of the State. | Drafting of the GD on the notation of the prohibition of alienation or encumbrance of immovable property intended for expropriation (Expropriation Act) | MEPIU RAPC IPOT | Planned | |
| 25 | Promotion of the GD on the notation of the prohibition of alienation or encumbrance of immovable property intended for expropriation (Expropriation Act) | HG approved by the Government | MoE MEPIU | Planned | |
| 26 | Registration of real estate in the RBI | Real Property Register (RBI) | IPOT/ASP | Planned | |
| 27 | Publication of the HG (Act of Expropriation) | Publication of the HG (Act of expropriation) in the Official Gazette of RM | MoE/MF/ MEPIU/CSE | Planned | |
| 28 | Disclosure of the HG (Act of Expropriation) and Establishment of the Complaints Commission whereby the expropriated party will submit its own demands regarding the amount of compensation accompanied by supporting documents | Publication of the HG (Act of Expropriation) at the offices of the LPA authorities and on their official websites | MoE MEPIU, APL | Planned | |
| B | RAP Implementation | | | | |
| 29 | Notification of the natural and legal persons having real rights over the object of expropriation, the amount of compensation, and the model claim for payment of compensation | Model notice and claim for compensation | MEPIU/CSE Moldova Post Expropriated | Planned | |

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| | | | | | |
|----|---|---|---------------------------|---------|--|
| 30 | Submission of expropriation proposals | Expropriation proposals received by the owner | MEPIU/CSE Expropriated | Planned | |
| 31 | Receipt of consent from the expropriated person for immediate and fair compensation upon receipt of the expropriation proposal | Written consent of the expropriated party | MEPIU/CSE Expropriated | Planned | |
| 32 | Notification to the expropriator in writing of the rights of third parties to the subject matter of the expropriation | Written notification | MEPIU/CSE Expropriated | | |
| 33 | The expropriator will complete a written request for the receipt of compensation in lieu of payment based on the expropriation proposal | Written request completed by the expropriated person | MEPIU/CSE Expropriated | | |
| 34 | Opening bank accounts in national currency to receive cash compensation | Bank account opened by each expropriated person | MEPIU/CSE Expropriated | | |
| 35 | Establishment of the Commission for the settlement of complaints whereby the expropriated party will submit its own demands regarding the amount of compensation accompanied by supporting documents. | Drafting and approval of the GD on the establishment of the Commission for the settlement of complaints | MoE/MEPIU | | |

Table 102 Project Indicators and Progress monitoring

12.2. Performances Measurement

The RAP implementation and the monitoring process falls under the responsibility of MEPIU. MEPIU will allocate sufficient resources for RAP implementation.

During the RAP implementation process, the following indicators will be monitored each year:

- Number and value of compensations and evaluation reports;
- Updated socio-economic database (including cases where vulnerable groups are present);
- Number of unidentified land owners and efforts made to identify them
- Asset inventories;
- Updated database for informal crops and evaluation reports;
- Minutes of the meetings from public consultations;
- Provisions of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and
- Type and number of suggestions/complaints filed in by PAPs.

Implementation of the RAP will be considered completed when the adverse impacts of resettlement have been addressed in a manner that is consistent with the mitigation measures proposed in RAP as well as the objectives of the Project's RAP and Law no. 120/2022.

On a monthly basis will be monitored the following general aspects:

- a. Grievances received
- b. PAPs compensation received
- c. PAPs compensation not received
- d. Consultation activities implemented
- e. Information needed

For monitoring of the RAP implementation in details, will be used more specific indicators in order to yearly identify the potential risks in RAP implementation in the planed way and to undertake the necessary measures to avoid these risks.

| Examples of proposed indicators during RAP implementation |
|---|
| <p>Quantitative and qualitative indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of persons compensated for a) crops, b) trees, etc. 2. Number of persons not yet compensated (by types of losses) 3. Number of consultations held <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants (According to the communication channel) • Gender of participants • Age of participants • Occupation of participants • Their comments • Answers and additional information provided 4. Number of complaints received (by types) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of complaints |

- Type of complaints
 - Main complaints raised
 - Number of solved complaints
 - Number of complaints left unsolved (reasons should be reported)
5. Number of grievances resolved
 6. Number of grievances outstanding
 7. Level of satisfaction of PAPs with the compensation
 8. Number of awareness sessions held

All information related to the specified indicators will be reported to the MoE at the request and according to the national requirements and quarterly to the World Bank.

11.3. PAPs satisfaction

A PAPs satisfaction survey shall be done by the contracted Consultant under PSDP (the Contract A 15 "*Consultancy services for carrying out the survey measuring the satisfaction of community members with the social involvement process within the Energy System Development Project*").

The survey will comprise 3 phases: (i) OHTL design phase – now underway; (ii) construction phase – tentatively for Q2, 2024; (iii) completion of OHTL construction works – tentatively scheduled for Q4, 2025.

11.4. RAP update

The RAP, including the budget but not limited to, will be updated if the additional PAPs will be identified during the construction works or the changes/modification of PAPs will happen. In collaboration with the Bank will be established if additional surveys and census shall be carried out to cover the new PAPs identified.

Annex 1 – Draft ToR for RAP coordinator at MEPIU

The following tasks have been envisaged for the social expert involved in the RAP implementation. The list is not exhaustive and can suffer further additions/changes if necessary:

- sound technical experience and knowledge working with project affected people/community;
- assess and adjust current and future project activities' appropriateness from a social perspective;
- provide input in terms of solutions for existing/occurring social issues;
- set up and maintain constant communication with Project affected people/community; assess the most appropriate communication channel and its efficiency;
- organize and coordinate surveys and censuses, if needed. This entails also:
 - finding and contracting the necessary human resources,
 - develop and oversee the implementation of the surveying strategy,
 - centralize the collected data; interpret data and report the findings;
- oversee the operation of the grievance mechanism, including:
 - review grievances received from PAPs,
 - perform regular checks on the way the grievances are managed (replies, investigations, follow-ups, etc.),
 - optimize the mechanism,
 - develop regular reports on the outputs of the grievance mechanism;
- develop general reports on the RAP team's activities, matters and findings from a social perspective; prepare the RAP monitoring reports;
- implement any other socially related document prepared within the project;
- collect social data whenever necessary;
- participate at project steering committee meetings;
- perform social due diligence work whenever necessary;
- ensure that social provisions as set by RAP are implemented;
- keep a close communication with all interested stakeholders and ensure that the RAP is implemented;
- assess the need for an information campaign; organize and create content for an information campaign.

Annex 2 – Impacted persons

Annex 3 – Property Inventory

Annex 4 – Socio – Economic Survey Template

| 1. GENERAL INFORMATION | |
|--|--|
| 1.1 Survey form number | |
| 1.2 Location of the survey (district, commune, village): | |
| 1.3 Date of survey: | |
| 1.4 Status of the respondent: | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.4.1 Land-owner <input type="checkbox"/> 1.4.2 Land user |
| 1.5 Legal status of land-owner/user | <input type="checkbox"/> 1.5.1 Natural person <input type="checkbox"/> 1.5.2 Private company/firm <input type="checkbox"/> 1.5.3 Other (please specify): |

| 2. INFORMATION ON THE OWNER OR USER OF THE AGRICULTURAL LAND | | |
|--|---|-----------------|
| 2.1 Village and district of residence of the owner/user: | 2.2.1 Town/Commune/Village: | 2.2.2 District: |
| 2.2 If the land is owned by several persons, please indicate the total number of owners: | | |
| 2.3 Status of the user of the affected land(s): | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3.1 The land is owned by a family member or a relative (without a registered contract/agreement) <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3.2 The land is leased (formal land user on the basis of a contract with the owner) | |

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| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3.3 Informal user (the user exploits the land without the formal knowledge/consent of the owner) <input type="checkbox"/> 2.3.4 Other (please specify) |
| 2.4 Number of owned/used fields | 2.4.1 Number of owned fields: 2.4.2 Number of used fields: |

| 3. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------|---------------|--|--|
| Nr. | 3.1 Family composition (ex, husband, wife, child 1, child 2, grandparent – no names) | 3.2 Age | 3.4 Sex (M/F) | 3.5 Level of education attainment (last completed education) | 3.6 Nationality / Ethnicity (optional) |
| 1 Respondent | | | | | |
| 2 Spouse | | | | | |
| 3 Children | | | | | |

| 3. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------|---------------|--|--|
| Nr. | 3.1 Family composition (ex, husband, wife, child 1, child 2, grandparent – no names) | 3.2 Age | 3.4 Sex (M/F) | 3.5 Level of education attainment (last completed education) | 3.6 Nationality / Ethnicity (optional) |
| 4 Other | | | | | |

| 4. HEALTH CONDITION OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS OF THE RESPONDENT | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 4.1. Do any members of the household have a disability or chronic illness? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (proceed to Question 5) | 4.2 Number of persons with disability or chronic illness | 4.3 Age of persons with disability or chronic illness | 4.4 Type of disability or chronic illness |

| 5. INCOME LEVEL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| Nr. | 5.1. Who ensures most of essential means for everyday living? | 5.2 Primary source of income (wage, social benefit etc.) | 5.3 Estimated net income from primary source (MDL) | 5.4 Other sources of income (ex. rent from land etc.) | 5.5 Estimated net income from other sources (MDL) | 5.6 Total estimated net income (MDL) |
| | | | Monthly | | Monthly | Monthly |
| | | | | | | |

| 6. UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS OF THE RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD | |
|---|--|
| 6.1 Number of unemployed household adult members | |
| 6.2 Is anyone in the household registered as unemployed in the National Agency for Employment? | <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2.1 Yes (please specify number of registered unemployed members): <input type="checkbox"/> 6.2.2 No |
| 7. FEATURES OF THE OWNED/USED AGRICULTURAL LAND | |
| 7.1 The land consists of: | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1.1 Only land (skip Question 7.2 and proceed to Question 7.3) <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1.2 Land and constructions |
| 7.2 If the answer to Question 7.1 above is 7.1.2 Land and constructions, please specify the type of construction: | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2.1 House/dwelling (if there are several, please specify the number): <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2.2 Garage or workshop (if there are several, please specify the number): <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2.3 Stable (if there are several, please specify the number): |

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| | |
|---|--|
| | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2.4 Silo/barn (if there are several, please specify the number): <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2.5 Fishpond (if there are several, please specify the number): <input type="checkbox"/> 7.2.6 Other (please specify): |
| 7.3 Period of year when the land is used | |
| 7.4 What source of water is used on the land? | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4.1 Public irrigation system <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4.2 Irrigation from other sources <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4.3 Well/spring <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4.4 None <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4.5 Other (please specify): |
| 7.5 Do you plan to invest in additional facilities (i.e. irrigation system) in the near future? | <input type="checkbox"/> 7.5.1 Yes (please specify): <input type="checkbox"/> 7.5.2 No |

| 8. CROP PRODUCTION ON THE OWNED/USED AGRICULTURAL LAND | | | | | | |
|--|------|-----------------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>* Only for respondents that are working the land (persons renting out the land should not be included here)</i> | | | | | | |
| Crop | Type | 8.1 Surface area (ha) | 8.2 Estimated annual production (kg) | 8.3 For sale (kg) | 8.4 For own consumption (kg) | 8.5 Net annual income (in MDL) |
| Cereals (corn, wheat, barley etc.) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

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| | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Oleaginous plants (rapeseed, sunflower etc.) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Vegetables | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Fruits | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| Others (please specify, i.e. alfalfa, fodder, industrial crops etc.) | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Other land: | Surface area (ha) | Estimated annual income (kg) | For sale (kg) | For own consumption (kg) | Net annual income (in MDL) |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Meadows | | | | | |
| Pastures | | | | | |
| Wood (for the use of timber) | | | | | |
| Unused land (virgin land etc.) | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| TOTAL | | | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|--|--|

| 9. LIVESTOCK FARMING ON THE OWNED/USED AGRICULTURAL LAND | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|--|--|
| Type | 9.1 Number | 9.2 For sale (number) | 9.3 For own consumption (number) | 9.4 Estimated annual net income from the sale of animals or products derived from animals (meat, milk, cheese, eggs, honey etc.) |
| Cattle (total) | | | | |
| Dairy cow | | | | |
| Pigs | | | | |
| Sheep | | | | |
| Goats | | | | |
| Poultry | | | | |
| Horses | | | | |
| Honeybees | | | | |
| Fish | | | | |
| Other (please specify) | | | | |
| TOTAL | | | | |

| 10. WORKFORCE ENGAGED ON THE OWNED/USED AGRICULTURAL LAND | |
|--|--|
| 10.1 Persons working in crop production /livestock breeding | <input type="checkbox"/> 10.1.1 Members of the household (please specify the number of persons): <input type="checkbox"/> 10.1.2 Employees/paid workforce (please specify the number of persons): |

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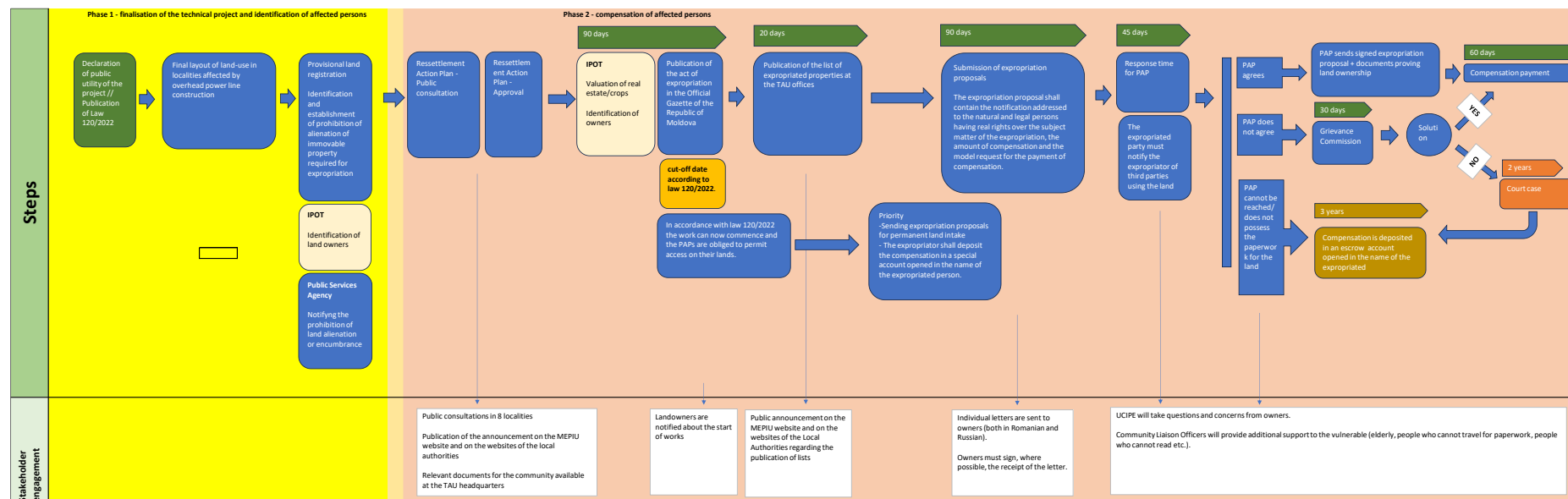
| | | |
|--|-----------|--|
| | persons): | <input type="checkbox"/> Engaged temporarily (please specify the number of |
| | persons): | <input type="checkbox"/> Engaged permanently (please specify the number of |

11. Additional comments:

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

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Annex 5 – Expropriation procedure



Annex 6 – Grievance form template

| | |
|---|---|
| Reference No: <i>(to be completed by MEPIU)</i> | Received by: _____ Settled by: _____ Date of initial response: _____ |
| Full name: <i>(to be completed by the claimant/petitioner)</i> <i>Note: you can remain anonymous if you prefer or request not to disclose your identity to third parties without your consent.</i> | First name: _____ Surname: _____ Company/Function held: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> I wish to make my complaint anonymously <input type="checkbox"/> I request that you do not reveal my identity without my consent |
| Informații de contact: <i>(to be completed by the claimant/petitioner)</i> Please mark how you would like to be contacted (email, phone, e-mail). | <input type="checkbox"/> Post office: please provide postal address: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> telephone: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> e-mail: _____ |
| Preferred language for communication: <i>(to be completed by the claimant/petitioner)</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Romanian <input type="checkbox"/> Russian |
| Would you like to describe your complaint/petition: | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| Description of the complaint/petition: <i>(to be completed by the claimant/petitioner)</i> | What can happen? Where and how could it happen? What are the consequences/impact of this problem? |
| Date of submission of the request for examination of the complaint/petition: <i>(to be completed by the claimant/petitioner)</i> | DD / MM / YYYY _____ |
| What would you like to see happen to solve this problem? _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ | |

Annex 7 – Grievance registry form for SIMC

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Register of complaints/petitions | | |
| <i>Instructions: This form should be completed by the staff receiving the inquiry or grievance and kept in the project file. Attach any supporting documentation/letters as deemed important.</i> | | |
| Date of receipt of complaint: | Person responsible for completion: | |
| Level of complaint (to be ticked ✓): <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Town/village | | |
| How to the form was submitted (tick ✓): <input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> SMS message <input type="checkbox"/> Website <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint collection box <input type="checkbox"/> Local meetings <input type="checkbox"/> Public consultation activities <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ | | |
| Name of Complainant: <i>(information is optional and always treated as confidential)</i> Gender of Complainant: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female | | |
| Complainant's address and contact details: <i>(information is optional and always treated as confidential)</i> | | |
| City or place where the subject of the complaint/petition occurred [indicate below]. | | |
| District/TAU | Town/ village | Town Hall |
| Brief description of the complaint: <i>(Provide as many details and arguments as possible)</i> | | |
| Category of complaint: | | |
| Who will be responsible for dealing with the complaint/complaint (name and contact details): | | |

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| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| | |
| Timeframe set for resolution of the complaint/petition and response to the complainant: | |
| Progress in resolving the complaint (e.g. examination, settlement, response to complainant, rejection): | |
| <p>Note: <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 (1- need to consult MEPIU, ECSST and, where appropriate, the Contractor, Moldelectrica etc.; 2- need for further monitoring of the case raised in the complaint)</p> | |
| Response letter to the complainant | No. _____ from _____ |