

Moldova Water Security and Sanitation Project (P173076)

**ABBREVIATED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN**

(ARAP)

for “Cahul – Vulcanesti Water Supply” Sub-project



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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

ADA	Austrian Development Agency
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
ARFC	Cadaster and Land Relations Agency
ATU	Autonomous Territorial Unit of Gagauzia
CWSC	Citizen Water and Sanitation Committee
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPIU	Environmental Project Implementation Unit
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESS	Environmental and Social Standards
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoM	Government of Moldova
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IPOT	Institute for Land Use Planning
LPA	Local Public Authorities
LRP	Land Restoration Plan
MDL	Moldova Lei
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MIRD	Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development
MWSSP	Moldova Water Security and Sanitation Project
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLP	National Land Program
NORLD	National Office for Local and Regional Development
PAPs	Project-affected parties/ persons
PDO	Project Development Objective
PIE	Project Implementing Entity
PIP	Performance Improvement Plan
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PSA	Public Services Agency
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RDAs	Regional Development Agencies
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollar
WB	World Bank
WPS	Water Pumping Station
WSS	Water Supply and Sanitation
WTM	Water Transmission Main

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The purpose of this Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is to outline the key procedures to be followed for the resettlement to be caused by the sub-project 'Cahul – Vulcanesti Water Supply' as a part of Moldova Water Security and Sanitation Project (MWSSP). ARAP will establish the actions to be taken to properly compensate and/or assist project affected people and communities. During the update of the sub-project Detailed Design Documentation a screening of the land possibly affected by the works was carried out. It has established that 139 privately owned lands are temporarily affected by the construction-assembly works and one land is permanently affected. The affected portions of land are relatively small, the average width of the affected strip on privately owned land is 5.35m.

The ARAP outlines the procedures for calculating compensation for potential damage to annual and perennial crops during the project works. Considering the small portions of land that will be temporarily affected and the insignificant amounts for land lease, we will explore the option of landowners voluntarily offering their land. However, they will also have the opportunity to request a temporary use lease. An informed agreement on the conditions of use for privately owned land will be signed. A surface contract will be concluded with the landowner of the permanently affected plot, and, according to the LPA, a preliminary agreement with the landowner already exists.

A preliminary budget estimates of compensation for loss crops and renting the land were made. The estimated amount should be budgeted during the revision of the State Budget exercise in Parliament's spring session of 2024. An authorized valuator to compute the ultimate compensation amounts for each PAP will be hired by PIU the spring-winter 2024 in order to implement the ARAP.

During the preparation of ARAP the PAPs will be informed and consulted on risk mitigation measures due to possible temporary land use/damage. The ARAP has been prepared according to the Environmental and Social Standards (specifically – ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) of the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) and will be implemented before construction work begins.

All affected landowners have been sent letters inviting them to public consultations. During these meetings, they will be informed about the content of the ARAP and how its implementation will be monitored. Public notices have also been posted, inviting all interested persons to attend the public consultations. The grievance redress mechanism, including the roles of the Local Committee for Water and Sanitation, will be presented during these consultations. The results of the public consultations will be subsequently included in this document.

# 1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

## 1.1 Project Background

In spring 2022 the Government of Moldova (GoM) and the World Bank (WB) have successfully negotiated the Financial Agreement to implement with the WB support the project **Moldova Water Security and Sanitation Project (MWSSP)**. The MWSSP directly supports the Government's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal No.6: to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene by 2030 through its Action Program and the National Water Supply and Sanitation Strategy 2014-2028. The Financial Agreement was ratified by the Law no 169 / 2022 approved by the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova and the Project effective date is 5<sup>th</sup> of August 2022.

The MWSSP will last for five years and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development (MIRD) will have overall responsibility for the Project as Project Implementing Entity (PIE) and the Public Institution "National Office for Regional and Local Development" (NORLD), founded by the MIRD will be the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) accountable for the fiduciary, ESF, reporting and technical roles.

### Project Objective

The Project Development Objective (PDO) is (i) to increase access to safely managed water supply and sanitation services in selected rural areas and towns, and to strengthen national and local institutional capacity for water supply and sanitation service delivery; and (ii) in case of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, respond promptly and effectively to it.

### Project Components

The **Moldova Water Security and Sanitation Project** includes four components, as described below:

The Project has four components:

**Component 1: Increasing access to safely managed WSS services in selected rural areas and towns** This component will develop new and rehabilitate existing WSS infrastructure and WASH facilities in rural areas and towns, thus expanding access and quality of services for households, businesses, and public institutions and supporting resilience. Component 1 supports climate adaptation through (a) providing reliable centralized water supply protecting vulnerable households from drought and poor water quality; (b) improving wastewater systems, sanitation, and WASH facilities, reducing environmental exposure to pathogens exacerbated by flooding, particularly in towns facing frequent flooding; and (c) ensuring climate-resilient design of all infrastructure for robust functioning under extreme weather events. It consists of two subcomponents:

**Subcomponent 1.1: Expanding access and quality of WSS services.** This subcomponent will finance climate-resilient investments in towns and rural areas. This includes the following:

(a) **Water supply investments:** Expansion and rehabilitation of the regional water systems for water supply production and distribution, and service connections for LPAs in selected districts, including the preparation of relevant technical studies and management documents; technical supervision; and citizen engagement activities. This refers to water supply infrastructure in two preliminarily identified subprojects, that is, regional water system expansion for LPAs in Cahul District and the ATU of Gagauzia and a regional water supply system with a surface water treatment plant in Riscani District. Many LPAs, particularly in the south (Cahul) as well as in the northern part along the Prut (Riscani), face shortages of water in the summer, with shallow wells/springs posing a challenge such as in the Prut cluster villages, in the Vulcanesti town, and other villages in Cahul District.

(b) **Wastewater investments:** Expansion and rehabilitation of wastewater systems in selected towns, including the construction and rehabilitation of sewer networks and service connections, and the construction of new wastewater treatment plants, including the preparation of relevant technical studies and management documents; technical supervision; and citizen engagement activities. This refers to two preliminarily identified subprojects in Soroca and Comrat towns. There are areas in the Comrat town that face frequent flooding, and the Soroca town is also vulnerable directly on the right bank of the Dniester. The project will support the assessment of flood risk and impact at the household level and, in addition to ensuring resilient design of infrastructure, provide measures to reduce the impact of floods where possible.

(c) **Pilot for on-site household sanitation:** selected rural or peri-urban villages, will benefit from the improvement of on-site household sanitation following a demand-led approach through the provision of technical assistance, the implementation of information campaigns, and the carrying out of civil works. The pilot will be co-financed through the ADA grant. This pilot will demonstrate the use of climate-resilient low-cost technologies for rural sanitation.

**Subcomponent 1.2: Improving resilient WASH facilities in public social institutions.** This subcomponent will finance works, goods, consulting services, non-consulting services and training/workshops to realize climate-resilient WASH facilities in HCFs and education institutions and implement hygiene education and behavior change communication program.

**Component 2: Strengthening institutional capacity at national and local levels for WSS service delivery.** This component focusses on institutional capacities of national and subnational entities and WSS operators for management, planning, regulation and reform implementation, and performance improvement of service providers for green, resilience, and inclusive service delivery. At the national level, development of plans, policies, and regulatory documents will support climate adaptation through climate-resilient planning, and at the local level, performance improvements will deliver climate benefits through reduction of NRW and improvement of energy efficiency. It consists of two subcomponents:

**Subcomponent 2.1: Building national institutional capacity for WSS.** This subcomponent aims to strengthen critical functions of facilitating and implementing WSS sector reform, investment planning and monitoring, and sector modernization and build capacities to this end

of the assigned lead unit/entity within MIRD's structure. It finances goods, non-consulting services, consulting services, and training/workshops for activities that strengthen institutional capacities for planning, financing, economic regulation, performance monitoring, professional development, and the revision and development of new policies and normative documents.

**Subcomponent 2.2: Improving performance of WSS service providers** Subcomponent 2.2 will finance works, goods, consulting services, non-consulting services, and training to support the implementation of a prioritized rolling multiyear PIP of selected WSS operators involved under Subcomponent 1.1. WSS operators will carry out annual assessments on PIP implementation and KPIs, including publication of results and feedback rounds with customers. The financing for selected WSS operators will be allocated based on results. Investments and TA activities identified in the PIPs are based on utility diagnostics and include, but are not limited to, the following: improving technical and commercial operations, improving financial management (FM), HR management, and organization and strategy aspects, including improving asset management systems and inventories, energy efficiency, NRW reduction programs, water metering practices and equipment to improve climate resilience, water safety, and business continuity, and enhancing responsiveness to customers.

**Component 3: Project management and coordination.** This component will finance operational costs, consulting services, non-consulting services, goods, and training to finance the overall project management cost, including the project team at the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), implementation support consultants at the regional level within MIRD's RDAs for environmental and social standards implementation, and, at the national level, MIRD as the project implementing entity (PIE). It will finance training costs, including for capacity building in procurement, environmental, and social standards, specialized short-term implementation support consultants, financial audits, project communication and citizen consultations, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E).

**Component 4: Contingent emergency response component (CERC).** A provisional zero-amount component is included, which will allow for rapid reallocation of credit/loan proceeds from other components during an emergency under streamlined procurement and disbursement procedures. This component allows the Government to request the World Bank to recategorize and reallocate financing from other project components to cover emergency response and recovery costs.

## **1.2 Description of Cahul-Vulcanesti Water Supply Sub-Project**

Following the implementation of the project, 1742 households and one industrial production park (FEZ "Valcanes") will benefit from access to the centralized water supply system, through direct connection to the water supply networks. Furthermore, approximately 36999 inhabitants can benefit in the future from the proposed investments for the construction of the WTM, by considerably improving the living conditions associated with the hygiene and nutrition of the population in the project's scope area.

At the stage of the revision and assessment of the route of the WTM Cahul-Vulcanesti, of the routes of the water supply networks in the Pelinei, Satuc, Nicolaevca, Vladimirovca and Gavanoasa localities from Cahul rayon as well as on the territory of Gara Vulcanesti sector, were identified the crossed territories of the localities, as follows:

- The route of drinking water transmission main from WPS-2a to WPS-5: the territory of Cahul rayon – Cahul, Crihana Veche;
- The route of drinking water transmission main from F-1 to F-43: the territory of Cahul rayon – Ursoaia, Pelinei, Satuc, Vladimirovca, Nicolaevca, Gavanoasa;
- The route of drinking water transmission main from F-15 to Platform A\_Water tower  $2xV=50mc$ ,  $Hp=18m$  and Water disinfection station for Pelinei locality: the territory of Cahul rayon – Pelinei;
- The route of drinking water transmission main from F-18 to Platform B\_Water tower  $V=25mc$ ,  $Hp=15m$  and Water disinfection station for Satuc: the territory of Cahul rayon – Satuc;
- The route of drinking water transmission main from F-21 to Platform B\_Water disinfection station for Alexanderfeld locality: the territory of Cahul rayon – Gavanoasa, Alexanderfeld;
- The route of drinking water transmission main from F-28 to Platform A\_Above ground water reservoir  $2xV=25mc$  and Water disinfection station for Vladimirovca locality: the territory of Cahul rayon –Vladimirovca;
- The route of drinking water transmission main from F-35 to Platform B\_Water tower  $2xV=25mc$ ,  $Hp=15m$  and Water disinfection station for Nicolaevca locality: the territory of Cahul rayon – Nicolaevca;
- The route of drinking water transmission main from F-38 to Platform C\_Water tower  $2xV=50mc$ ,  $Hp=15m$  and Water disinfection station for Gavanoasa locality: the territory of Cahul rayon – Gavanoasa;
- The route of drinking water transmission main from F-43 to F-1 (Connection point for Ob.no.01.3/18 - Stage 3 - Gara Vulcanesti sector): the territory of Cahul rayon – Gavanoasa; the territory ATU Gagauzia – Vulcanesti;
- The route of drinking water transmission main from F-47 to Platform D\_ Water disinfection station for Vulcanesti city: the territory ATU Gagauzia – Vulcanesti;
- The route of drinking water transmission main from F-1 (Connection point for Ob.no.01.3/18 - Stage 3 - Gara Vulcanesti sector) to Platform A\_Water repumping station WRPS-3, then to Platform B\_Water tower  $2xV=50mc$ ,  $Hp=18m$  and Water disinfection station: the territory ATU Gagauzia – Vulcanesti;
- Route of water supply networks in the Gara Vulcanesti sector and connection for FEZ "Valcanes": the territory of ATU Gagauzia – Vulcanesti;
- The route of drinking water transmission main from F-1 (Connection point for Ob.no.01.3/18 - Stage 3 - Gara Vulcanesti sector) to F-67: the territory of ATU Gagauzia – Vulcanesti, the territory of Cahul rayon – Alexandru Ioan Cuza;

- The route of drinking water transmission main from Platform F\_Water repumping station WRPS-2 to Existing Water reservoir from Alexandru Ioan Cuza locality: the territory of Cahul rayon – Alexandru Ioan Cuza.

The evaluation of the lands affected by the project was performed based on the cadastral information according to the official source <https://www.cadastru.md/ecadastru/f?p=100:1:2794040778389189>.

The cadastral information was superimposed on the orthoimage of the designed territory with the delimitation of public and private lands, which was currently matched upon with the official informational portal – e-Cadastru.

## **2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE OF ARAP**

The Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is prepared to meet the requirement of the World Bank Standards, ESS5: Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement and legislative legal framework of the Republic of Moldova related to land use for infrastructure development purpose.

The purpose of an Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is to specify all resettlement arrangements and the measures for avoiding, minimizing or compensating losses or other negative social and economic impacts resulting from resettlement. It establishes the basis for the agreement with the affected parties. Also, the ARAP should define the procedures to be followed in order to make sure that the project affected persons (PAPs) are consulted, risks identified and the PAPs are informed about them, mitigation measures are adapted and PAPs are given the necessary assistance as per the guidelines provided in the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).

This draft ARAP will be published on the MWSSP websites. Moreover, the websites of relevant Regional Development Agencies (RDAs), under MIRD will be used to disclose the ARAP with links to the ONDRL website. Feedback and suggestions from stakeholders will be incorporated in the updated version of ARAP as the project progresses.

### **3 REGULATORY CONTEXT**

World Bank ESS5 requirements cover the preparation and implementation of a resettlement framework or plan which will set ground for: (i) general requirements such as eligibility classification, project design, compensation and benefits for affected persons, community engagement, grievance mechanism, planning and implementation; (ii) physical and economic displacement; (iii) collaboration with other responsible agencies or subnational jurisdictions; and (iv) technical and financial assistance. Where there is difference between national legislation and World Bank policy, the principles described in this Framework document and respective Resettlement Action Plan will be applied.

The basic principles of the Moldovan civil legislation are: recognition of equality among the parties to relationships regulated by it, inviolability of ownership, freedom of contract, prohibition to interfere with private affairs, free exercise of civil rights, guaranteed remedy of violated rights and judicial protection of the same. In particular art. 10 section b) of the Civil Code stipulates that “restoration of the condition, which existed before the violation of the right, and suppression of acts which violate or threaten to violate such right”. The principle of inviolability of ownership, guaranteed remedy of violated rights and judicial protection are in line with the ESS5.

Several regulatory instruments exist in the country that provide grounds for both (i) regulation, implementation, and management of acquisition of land, property, and productive assets, as well as (ii) compensation for the loss of these assets. Laws and regulations most pertinent to resettlement and related issues (land management, environmental assessment, compensation, etc.) include the following:

#### **Laws and by-laws related to land management:**

- The Land Code (No. 828-XII, 1991 with amendments)<sup>1</sup>;
- Law on Small Farmers’ Households No. 1353 of 3 November 2000;
- Law on Renting in Agriculture No. 198 of 15 May 2003;
- Law on Public Lands and their Delimitation No. 91 of 5 April 2007; and
- Approval of the Regulation on Agricultural Terrain Consolidation, Government Decision No. 1075 of 2007.

#### **Legislation specifically related to acquisition of land includes:**

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<sup>1</sup> A new code has been adopted: the Land Code No. 22 of 15 February 2024

- The Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use No. 488 of 7 August 1999 or Eminent Domain.

Among these laws, Land Code No. 828-XII, 1991 with amendments and the Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use No. 488 of 7 August 1999 provide the basis for acquisition of land for projects of national interest and municipal needs. Specifically, these regulations consider options for the land acquisition payable only for the legal landowners: (i) land-for-land; (ii) compensation based on market prices; and (iii) dispute over the compensation subject to resolution in the courts.

There is only limited compatibility between Moldovan legislation and WB policy. This reflects a fundamentally different orientation towards the relation between the government, people, and land (and other natural resources). In WB-funded projects, all land acquisition and/or resettlement issues will be resolved according to the higher standard where Moldovan law and WB policy diverge because the lesser standard is met *ipso facto*. In other words, ESS5 complements the existing body of Moldova regulations and does not supplant them.

### **3.1 Gap Analysis between National Legislation and World Bank**

The table below provides a brief analysis of the gaps and differences between the national legislation and World Bank requirements and details how these gaps will be addressed under the Project.

**Table 1 Gap analysis between Moldova legislation and Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)**

<b>Gap</b>	<b>Moldovan legislation</b>	<b>ESS5</b>	<b>Bridging gaps</b>
<i><b>Potential resettlement impacts</b></i>	Moldovan legislation does not specify the potential impacts of resettlement	Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. 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 physical or economic displacement. This occurs in cases of (i) lawful expropriation or temporary or permanent restrictions on land use and (ii) negotiated settlements in which the buyer can resort to expropriation or impose legal restrictions on land use if negotiations with the seller fail.	If involuntary land acquisition, displacement and/or economic displacement will be triggered, the project will develop Resettlement Action Plans and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan according to ESS5 requirements and standards. These documents will be revised and approved by the World Bank
<i><b>Key objectives of ESS5</b></i>	Moldovan regulations do not consider resettlement as a sustainable development program nor do they provide grounds for alternative options. Also, they do not specify benefits and opportunities that may be provided by resettlement to improve the livelihoods of the affected populations.	To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To avoid forced eviction.</li> <li>• To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.</li> </ul>	Infrastructures' designs will be reviewed and examined to assess if there is room for improvement in terms avoiding involuntary resettlement. If it will be assessed that resettlement is un-avoidable, the project will develop Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) according to ESS5 requirements and standards. These documents will be revised and approved by the World Bank

<b>Gap</b>	<b>Moldovan legislation</b>	<b>ESS5</b>	<b>Bridging gaps</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To improve, or restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of displaced persons.</li> <li>• To improve living conditions among physically displaced persons through the provision of adequate housing with security of tenure at resettlement sites.</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Involuntary resettlement instruments</i></b>	Moldovan legislation lack provision on developing resettlement instruments such as Resettlement Policy Framework, Resettlement Action Plan, Livelihood Restoration Plan, Livelihood Restoration Framework	<p>Where the exact nature or magnitude of the land acquisition or restrictions on land use related to a project with potential to cause physical and/or economic displacement is unknown due to the stage of project development, the client will develop a Resettlement and/or Livelihood Restoration Framework outlining general principles compatible with ESS5.</p> <p>In the case of physical displacement, the client will develop a Resettlement Action Plan that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of ESS5 regardless of the number of people affected.</p> <p>In the case of projects involving economic displacement only, the client will develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan to compensate affected persons and/or communities and offer other assistance that meet the objectives of ESS5</p>	If involuntary land acquisition, displacement and/or economic displacement will be triggered, the project will develop Resettlement Action Plans and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan according to ESS5 requirements and standards. These documents will be revised and approved by the World Bank
<b><i>Different categories of resettlement such as economic or physical</i></b>	Displacement and land acquisition take place under the Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use No. 488 of 7 August 1999 or the Eminent Domain	<p>ESS5 recognizes both physical displacement and economical displacement.</p> <p>Project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use may result in the physical displacement of people as</p>	The project will apply ESS5 throughout the project cycle, therefore making sure all possible impacts are considered and are addressed accordingly

<b>Gap</b>	<b>Moldovan legislation</b>	<b>ESS5</b>	<b>Bridging gaps</b>
	Law and the Land Code that only apply to physical resettlement	well as their economic displacement. Consequently, requirements of ESS5 in respect of physical displacement and economic displacement may apply simultaneously	
<b><i>Displaced people without legal rights</i></b>	Moldovan laws do not recognize displaced persons without legal rights. The Land Code covers only the rights of the landowners, users of land (legal tenants), and the businesses that have legal rights to the land and other property. It therefore denies compensation for populations without some form of legal title.	Displaced persons may be classified as persons (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. The census will establish the status of the displaced persons.	RPF, RAP and LRP developed under the project will provide compensation arrangements for displaced people without legal rights as per ESS5
<b><i>Livelihood restoration</i></b>	Specific considerations for the livelihood restoration are not present in the Moldovan regulations	Displaced persons whose livelihoods or income levels are adversely affected will also be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living	The project will develop the RAP/LRP to consider for the livelihood restoration for the affected persons based on ESS5 provisions
<b><i>Replacement cost</i></b>	Specific considerations for replacement costs that are disaggregated by types of affected assets (e.g. old, new houses) are not present in the Moldovan regulations	ESS5 objective - To anticipate and avoid, or where avoidance is not possible, minimize adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on land use by (i) providing compensation for loss of assets at replacement cost and (ii) ensuring that resettlement activities are implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected.	RPF, RAP and LRP developed under the project will provide compensation at replacement cost as per ESS5

Gap	Moldovan legislation	ESS5	Bridging gaps
<p><b><i>Informed participation of project affected persons PAP</i></b></p>	<p>Limited legal basis to provide public disclosure of land acquisition and resettlement activities</p> <p>However, a number of existing regulations and international conventions, to which Moldova is a party provide a basis for developing specific regulations on public participation and consultation processes for resettlement</p> <p>Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in the Decision-Making Process and Access to Justice in Environment (Aarhus, 1998)</p> <p>Law on Access to Information No. 982-XIV from 11 May 2000</p>	<p>It is important that affected disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups have a voice in consultation and planning processes. This may involve special efforts to include those who are particularly vulnerable to hardship because of physical or economic displacement.</p>	<p>The project will disseminate information about the project and infrastructure works and resettlement arrangements in the resettlement development stage and will organize meaningful consultation with affected communities and Project Affected Persons throughout the project cycle. Special attention will be paid to vulnerable or at-risk groups to hear their concerns and plan resettlement activities to mitigate adverse impacts on these groups in particular and community in a broader context</p>
<p><b><i>Grievance mechanism</i></b></p>	<p>Limited legal basis to establish a grievance mechanism consistent with ESS requirements</p> <p>However, a number of existing regulations provide a basis for addressing grievances</p>	<p>The client will establish a grievance mechanism consistent with Performance Standard 1 as early as possible in the project development phase. This will allow the client to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner</p>	<p>The project will establish a grievance mechanism consistent with World Bank standards as early as possible in the project development phase</p>

<b>Gap</b>	<b>Moldovan legislation</b>	<b>ESS5</b>	<b>Bridging gaps</b>
	Administrative Code no. 116 as of 19.07.2018		
<i><b>Preference for negotiated agreements</b></i>	Limited legal basis for preference of negotiated agreements	To help avoid expropriation and eliminate the need to use governmental authority to enforce relocation, clients are encouraged to use negotiated settlements meeting the requirements of this Performance Standard, even if they have the legal means to acquire land without the seller's consent.	The RAP/LRP developed under the project will consider and provide grounds for negotiated settlement. The preference for negotiated settlement will be advocated by the project and adequate methodology will be established
<i><b>Minimization of displacement</b></i>	There is no provision in Moldovan legislation regarding minimization of displacement	ESS5 objective - To avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs	Infrastructures' designs will be reviewed and examined to assess if there is room for improvement in terms avoiding involuntary resettlement. If it will be assessed that resettlement is un-avoidable, the project will develop Resettlement Action Plans (RAP) and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) according to ESS5 requirements and standards. These documents will be revised and approved by the World Bank
<i><b>Baseline and Cut-off date</b></i>	There is no provision in Moldova legislation relating to cut-off date establishment	In the absence of host government procedures, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the project area.	The project will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. The establishment of the cut-off date will be documented and disseminated through flyers, public displays, media announcements and social networks in the project area

Gap	Moldovan legislation	ESS5	Bridging gaps
<i>Preference for in-kind compensation over cash compensation</i>	While Moldovan expropriation law provides grounds for in-kind compensation (land swapping) there is no provision to enact preference for in-kind compensation over cash compensation	Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based, or where land is collectively owned, the client will, where feasible, offer the displaced land-based compensation	The project will strongly advocate for in-kind compensation especially in cases where vulnerable or at-risk groups assets will be affected
<i>Compensation for loss of economic activities and loss of income flow</i>	There is no provision in Moldovan legislation referring to compensation for loss of economic activities and loss of income flow	<p>In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation, the Borrower’s plan will include measures to allow affected persons to improve, or at least restore, their incomes or livelihoods.</p> <p>Economically displaced persons will be provided opportunities to improve, or at least restore, their means of income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living</p>	The project will develop the RAP/LRP to consider for the livelihood restoration for the affected persons based on ESS5 provisions
<i>Allowances and support during the transition period</i>	There is no provision in Moldovan legislation allowing the provision of transition support and allowances	Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons, based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels, and standards of living	The project will develop the RAP/LRP to provide special compensation arrangements transitional support: moving allowances, income restoration support, vocational training, etc.
<i>Measures for the most vulnerable population</i>	There is no provision in Moldovan legislation to offer additional assistance	The resettlement plan provides for transitional relocation assistance to people who are physically displaced. Such assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to affected persons during	The RAP/LRP developed under the project will consider special provisions and compensation arrangements for vulnerable or at-risk groups. This may be tailored into

<b>Gap</b>	<b>Moldovan legislation</b>	<b>ESS5</b>	<b>Bridging gaps</b>
	to vulnerable groups in resettlement activities	the relocation to their new site. Additional measures may be necessary for vulnerable groups during physical relocation, particularly pregnant women, children, the elderly, and the disabled. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected persons for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of relocating to a new location, such as moving and lost workdays.	additional compensation packages or special support

## 4 RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURE

### 4.1 Potentially affected land

According to Resettlement Screening Report conducted during the Review and up-date of Detailed Design technical documents for Cahul Sub-project implementation were identified **1 permanent affected land and 139 temporary affected land**.

#### 4.1.1 Permanent affected land

Part of the drinking water distribution network route passes through Vladimirovca village, crossing the private land with cadastral number 9417210.082 (type of property: private; land purpose: for construction; total land plot area – 0.49 ha; land needed to acquire - 489 m<sup>2</sup>, 0.049 ha, i.e. 10% from total land area) as it is shown in the fig.1 below. The route cannot be redirected in order to avoid the permanently affected land effect due to the fact that this part of pipe-routing design forms the ringing of network in the locality for the proper operation of the entire system in the Vladimirovca village. Another reason to leave the designed route unchanged are three private terrains – cadastral numbers 9417210.076, 9417210.077 and 9417210.080– that directly borders the land plot of concern and thus there is no reason to affect permanently three plots instead of one.



**Figure 1** The land permanently affected (9417210.082, private ownership in Gavanoasa commune, Vladimirovca village)

Source: left - "FLUXPROIECT" S.R.L.; right - <https://www.cadastru.md/ecadastru/f?p=100:1:2976123225559951>)

A discussion between the Mair of Gavanoasa commune and the landowner (Vladimirovca village, Gavanoasa) about establishment the superficies right over the part of his private plot of land

(cadastral number - 9417210.082). As reported by the Mayor of Gavanoasa commune, the landowner has expressed willingness to donate the land for construction works and for the installation and use of the pipelines, and has been informed about possible future access by maintenance and repair teams.

#### ***4.1.2 Temporary affected land***

Construction-assembly works of the WTM, will require a certain space (easement) on both sides along the 1,40 m width trench to be excavated for laying two parallel pipes of WTM. The easement is required for maneuvers of trucks, excavator, temporary storage of equipment and materials and piling of excavated soil to type of piles fertile sole stored on one side of the trench and the rest of the excavate on another side of the trench. As it was already mentioned above in 139 cases the easement will overlap with plot of private land (see Table 2).

Thus, in order to minimize the number of affected private plots and reduce associated social risks two alternatives are proposed:

- The LPAs shall make agreements with the landowners for the right of way for the period of time required for soil excavation/storage, pipes mounting and trench plugging and backfilling.
- Evacuation of the excavated soil from the site, on a pre-established piles' storage area proposed by the LPA.

These alternatives have the following pros and cons:

Alternative 1. Obtaining the consent of private landowners (Agreement for the temporary use of land/lands is presented in Annex 4) will take time, but is the cheapest solution. At the same time, it is likely that some owners are out of the country and getting their consent for the right of way can be complicated or even impossible. The request regarding the consent of private owners will be made for the period of 2024-2026, is presented. The expected period for performing the soil excavation/storage and the trench plugging works in the respective zones. The necessary information regarding the lands that will be temporary affected, for which the concerned LPAs requested and obtained consents for the right of way from private land owners.

Alternative 2. According to the designers' estimates the evacuation of the excavated soil from the site will increase the cost of the works on the sections of concern by approximately 40% (transportation costs). Concerned LPAs will be required to identify and approve available public land for temporary soil storage, until the start of backfilling stage of works.

**Table 2. Temporarily affected lands by locality**

No.	Locality	Quantity, pcs.
1.	<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>
2.	Crihana Veche	16
3.	Lebedenco	1
4.	Pelinei	6
5.	Gavanoasa	22
6.	Alexandru Ioan Cuza	44
7.	Vulcanesti	50

#### **4.2 Other potentially affected households or/and business**

Additional examination of the design drawings as well as examination of site was carried out in order to determine whether some extra, not anticipated issues might appear requiring land acquisition or where assets other than land are directly (physically) affected and may economically and socially impact people during and upon completion of construction.

During this on-site exercise there were identified a couple of potentially risky cases:

**In Pelinei village:** trenching works might require replacement (demolition) of an auxiliary construction (see the fig.2 below). The case will be particularly discussed with the designer, land owner and the representative of the local public administration in order to find a solution to avoid

the demolition of the construction (even though the construction apparently is illegally erected on the public land)<sup>2</sup>.



**Figure 2. Warehouse located on Campilor str, in Pelinei village (17362040163) subject of possible demolition as it impedes future access to the network distribution pipes**

**Vulcanesti, outside the build-up area:** another case involving possible removal of some infrastructure is the *barbed wire fence* of more than 650 m in length installed on public land along the vineyard plantation bordering the private land plots owned by Vinia Traian SA, with cadastral numbers 9603301.017, 9603301.031, 9603301.032, 9603301.033, 9603301.034, 9603301.035, 9603301.036 and 9603301.037 (see the Fig.3). These above-mentioned plots (from 9603301.017 to 9603301.037) were defined by the designer engineers from Flux Project Ltd as being temporary affected by the works. The designers did not mention in their report that the fence could be an obstacle for the works. They did not mention the presence of any fence in the area of concern at all. The Environmental & Social specialists of the PIU, the authors of present report, assumes however that this “fence case” was overlooked by engineers and that it should re-considered, to

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<sup>2</sup> According to the Tehno Consulting and Design SRL engineers there are two solutions for this situation to satisfy the interest of all involved parties: 1. Bypassing the building or 2. Laying the pipes into a horizontally drilled tunnel beneath the building.

come to an ultimate conclusion (taken together by Designer, ES specialists, Vinia Traian SA and a representative of LPA) on whether the removal of the fence is needed.



**Figure 3** The barbed wire fence along the land plots owned by Vinia Traian SA. The white bullets indicate the length of fence (approx. 670 meters)

### **4.3 Mitigation measures for potential project impacts**

In line with the ESS5 policy, general resettlements principals as well as the RFP the following measures have already been taken to mitigate the associated impacts:

- *The TORs for up-dating the Cahul-Vulcanesti project design documentation* includes the requirement to reconsider the entire routing of water transmission main (>50 km) in order to avoid to the maximum extent any overlapping with the private land or affecting in any other way, both temporarily or permanently, direct or indirect, other private assets.
- After verification of the design drawings and schemes the designer -*FLUX Project Ltd* – changes some routes of the transmission main and reduced the number of affected land plots to 139 – temporary affected and just one plot permanently affected.
- Besides, upon the request of PIU the Cahul – Vulcanesti – Alexandru Ioan Cuza water transmission main route has been assessed by National Archeological Agency and the decision to re-direct the route has been taken. The changes in routing proposed by designer will exclude possible damages that the works could cause to the remains hidden inside the archeological sites Valul lui Traian (see the fig. 4)

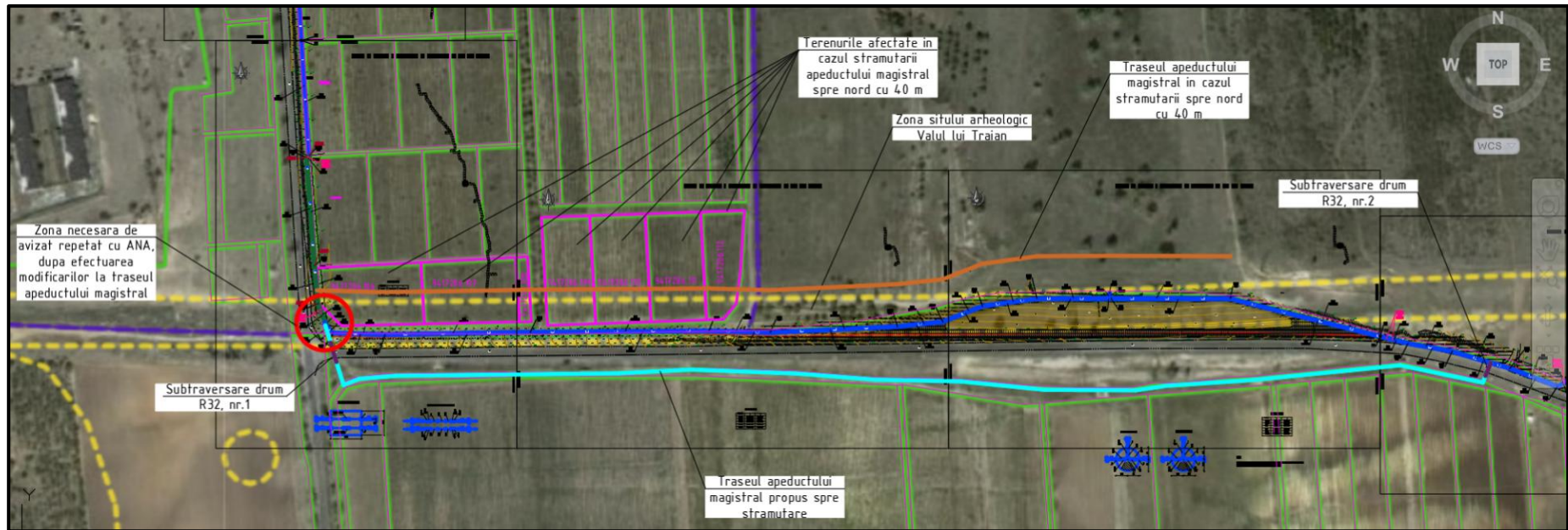






Figure 4 Proposed engineering solution to avoid the impact on Archeological Site Valul lui Traian

**Legend:**

	First alternative route proposed to bypass the Valul lui Traian Site. Rejected because it will permanently affect 6 private land plots.
	Initially designed route.
	Second alternative route. Accepted by National Archeological Agency.
	The terrain subject to archeological excavations.

The mitigation impacts' activities to be considered further relates mainly to:

- Develop the ultimate list of PAPs and agree about the compensation method to be used.
- Carefully identify the vulnerability of each PAP and pay special attention to the vulnerable PAPs.
- Signing the agreements with the owners of land plots on either their informed consent to provide the requested right of way without asking for compensation or compensate them the price for renting the land and/or for the loss of harvest due to construction works or the loss for preventing planting.
- The RFP package's documents – TORs, Technical Specifications, Executive Memorandum to the Detailed Design Document etc. should contain the relevant reference to the ESS5 policy in order to make sure this aspect is not overlooked both during design and during construction phase of the project.
- Provide training and clear instructions to the CWSC (Citizen Water and Sanitation Committee) members about their implication in resettlement issues - monitor on behalf of the beneficial community the conduction of works in order to pro-actively (versus reactively) mediate possible contradictions between the owners and Constructor with regard to breaching the agreement on established right of way.

## 5 AFFECTED ASSETS VALUATION METHODOLOGY

The permanent land loss will be compensated at either the current market value topped up with the transaction costs or normative land value as calculated per Moldovan legislation whichever is higher.

In the Republic of Moldova three methods are used for determining the market value of land and real estates<sup>3</sup>:

1. *Expenses method* is based upon estimation of the market value of the valuation object including all expenses necessary for its creation up to current state or recovery its consumption qualities.
2. *Sales comparative analysis method* involves the estimation of the market value of the economic good based on the comparative analysis of similar goods recently sold and the sale prices adjustments to consider differences between these goods and valuation object.
3. *Incomes method* is based upon analyzing the information on incomes and expenses related to the valuation object; it allows determining the price of affected asset on the basis of net operational income which can be generated by this asset in future.

In order to determine the replacement value for structures and real estates the project will use the expenses method where depreciation of the assets will not be taken into consideration and the value will be topped up with the transaction costs (notary fees, cadaster services fee, ownership registration fee, etc.).

For land the most appropriate valuation methodology would be incomes method backed up by the other two methods in the attempt to determine the market value to be topped up with the transaction costs (notary fees, cadaster services fee, ownership registration fee, etc.). The resulting value will be compared with the normative price of land (see below) value. Whichever value is higher will be considered for compensation.

The normative price of land is a measure of estimation of the land value equivalent to its natural and economic potential expressed in national currency and it determined according to the law on normative price and order of purchase and sale of land No. 1308-XIII of July 25, 1997.

The tariffs for calculating the normative price of land are established for a conventional unit (degree-hectare), on the basis of the cadastral indices (quantitative and qualitative) listed in the annex to the above-mentioned law, and are indexed based on the inflation rate by the Parliament, at the Government proposal.

The normative price for the agricultural land plots, household plots and orchard plots are calculated based on the plot area, soil fertility expressed in degrees and the tariffs indicated in the annex to the law on normative price and order of purchase and sale of land. If no additional soil studies have

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<sup>3</sup> art.6 of the law On appraisal activity No. 989 as of 18.04.2012

been performed, the degree of the soil fertility is to be considered the average degree of the soil fertility of the respective administrative unit.

Land acquisition and compensation will be governed by national regulations that will be drawn up and approved at Cabinet level.

## **5.1 Compensations for loss of annual crops**

The cash compensation for the loss of annual crops will be determined according to the formula below:

**$V=A \times P \times AP/10$ ; where:**

**A** – Land plot area, ha;

**P** – Average yield in the last 5 years, quintal/ha;

**AP** – Average value of agricultural production in the last 5 years, MDL/tonne.

An assessment is to be made separately for each crop, thereby obtaining the average annual income. Most of the losses for each affected crop would be temporary. Farmers will be given consultations on their rights according with the above methods for calculating compensation. To define the sum of compensation for temporary or permanent land acquisition, the following information is taken into consideration:

- Structure of sown areas.
- Current market prices for crops.
- Yield from crop production in the last five years.
- Expenses on crop yields.

The compensation for loss of annual crops will be provided to PAPs if annual crops will be affected either through direct removal or by preventing planting (i.e. the remainder of the field is planted at the time of construction).

## **5.2 Compensations for loss of perennial crops**

Compensation for the loss of perennial plantations will be calculated at the total replacement cost. Compensation includes the value of the lost harvests and plantation reestablishment costs. Therefore, the calculation of the compensation for the affected orchards has considered the direct and indirect costs related to soil preparation, plantation establishment until the plantations recovers its former state and the loss of harvests until the plantation starts to fruit.

The volume of the capital investments for establishing orchards until the fruitful period (plantation recovery costs), as well as the information on market prices and average harvest per 1 ha will be established on the basis of surveys to be carried out by the valuation expert.

Calculations for loss of perennial crops are based on the replacement cost. These are made according to the following formula:

**Tc**= (**Pm** x **Pr** x **Ac** x **Nc**) + (**Rc** x **Nc**), where

**Tc** – Total compensation for loss of perennial crops (Lei)

**Pm** – Average yield marketed (kg/tree)

**Pr** – Average wholesale price (lei/kg)

**Ac** – Years needed to recover the lost harvest (years)

**Rc** – Recovery costs (lei/tree) representing land preparation costs plus the cost of the seedling

**Nc** – Number of affected trees

Timber trees will be compensated at the market value of wood.

## **6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **6.1 Specific roles and responsibilities of key institutions**

**The MIDR will have overall responsibility for the Project as Project Implementing Entity (PIE).** In collaboration with operational capacity within the MIDR, it has been agreed that the day-to-day implementation is provided by Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The PIU have responsibility for the project management and reporting, procurement and financial management, and ensuring compliance with the Environmental and Social Standards (ESS).

PIU will provide overall oversight of all ARAP activities, including preparation, implementation, and monitoring in collaboration with the MIDR and Regional Development Agencies (RDAs). PIU will coordinate with various agencies to obtain effective, smooth and timely land acquisition and compensation of the PAPs.

**Local Councils (LC)** (including **Secretaries of Local Councils SLC**) and **Mayors**. Local Councils are the authorities responsible for local autonomy as taking decision bodies while Mayor as executive body. In addition to Local Councils at the level of municipalities and communes, Rayon Councils at the level of the Rayon (or district) will be engaged. The assets to be developed by the Project will be transferred to the balance sheets of Local Councils, or Rayon Councils (e.g. for inter-municipal/communal assets, such as transmission mains). The Local Councils and/or rayon Councils are expected to delegate the management, operation and maintenance of the assets to a capable WSS Operator, licensed by the national WSS regulator.

A **Resettlement Specialist** (a consultant) may be engaged and will assist in land acquisition and resettlement planning, implementation, internal monitoring and evaluation and training of agencies and local governments in the requirements of ESS5.

**Public notaries.** Public notaries will be responsible for authentication of the real estate acquisition contracts, authentication of Power of Attorney, issuance of the ownership title, rent certificate, heir certificate or other documents necessary for the resettlement activities.

**Evaluation companies,** licensed in accordance with regulations on the licensing of certain activities, will be engaged if deemed necessary for asset evaluation.

## **7 BUDGET AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS**

This section includes a budget breakdown estimating all resettlement-related costs, including an allocation for contingencies. It also establishes financial responsibility for meeting resettlement commitments and describes funding flow arrangements.

At this point the project has no spendings for resettlement and no other land acquisition or compensation for affected assets is envisaged until the fund for compensations are budgeted and included as a separate budget line of the State Budget for the second half of the financial year 2024. In this respect options to be exercised by the project with regard to compensation of PAPs' crops have been computed to mitigate the losses.

The necessary finances to compensate the losses (the estimated amount) have been calculated based on three key items:

- ✓ (i) loss of annual crops,
- ✓ (ii) loss of perennial plants and harvest and
- ✓ (iii) price for the rent of plots.

and the following conditions:

- The highest market price for 5 basic crops for the year 2024 to be used in formula were selected from official sources (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry)<sup>4</sup>.
- No losses of perennial harvest are foreseen – only temporary use of narrow strips of land of orchards, garden and vineyards (without affecting the plantation itself) is foreseen by designer.
- The cost for renting the agricultural land will be added to the compensation amount calculated for annual crops. Once no damages to the perennial plants is expected the compensation for the PAPs owing the plots with perennial crops will consist in paying the price for renting the land only.
- No official data on the price for renting 1 (one) ha/year of agricultural land was found. The data on rent-price has been collected from farmers, agri-market specialists as well as staff from Mayoralities in Cahul rayon. This data was used for calculations.

Besides:

- The data presented in this report are estimates only.
- The final amounts will be calculated and presented to PIU by an authorized valuator to be hired by PIU as short-time consultant to implement the ARAP.
- The technical arrangements to pay the compensations to the interested PAPs will be the responsibility of PIU.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://maia.gov.md/ro/content/analiza-pre%C8%9Burilor>

Thus, analyzing the preliminary calculations of compensations for the mentioned above 139 affected PAPs the following overall picture is presented in the table below.

**Table 3. Some statistical parameters of the estimated compensation amount for basic annual crops**

Crop	Minimal compensation amount, \$US	Maximum compensation amount, \$US	Average amount, \$US
Food wheat	0.32	95.7	18.2
Fodder wheat	0.24	84.4	16.5
Barley	0.21	73.1	14.9
Sunflower	0.27	93.1	17.8
Maize	0.17	60.5	13.0
Perennial crops	n/a	n/a	n/a

As about the perennial crops the minimal amount to rent plots needed for construction-assembly works is 0.41 \$US while the maximum is 74.8 \$US.

## 8 TIMELINE AND EXECUTION SCHEDULE

The ARAP Implementation Schedule – the table that details the timeline of the activities to be implemented - is given below.

**Table 4 ARAP Implementation Schedule**

No.	Tasks/steps	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
1.	Develop Resettlement Screening Report	FluxProiect SRL (Consultant to up-date of Detailed Design technical documents for Cahul sub-project)	November, 2023	Completed
2.	Conduct a meeting with LPA representatives regarding the necessity of temporary land use	PIU	December, 2023	Completed
3.	Preliminary negotiations with landowners	LPAs	January, 2023	Completed
4.	Submission of information on affected landowners to the PIU by LPAs	LPAs	January, 2024	Completed
5.	Sending recommended letters to all affected landowners with invitation to participate in public consultations	PIU	January, 2024	Completed
6.	Public Consultation to present the draft of ARAP	LPAs/CWSC and PIU	February, 2024	Completed February (Crihana Veche, Lebedenco, Pelinei); 19 February (Gavanoasa and Vulcanesti), 21 February (Alexandru Ioan Cuza)
7.	Submission of draft ARAP to World Bank	PIU	February, 2024	Completed
8.	Negotiating with landowners and signing informed agreements	LPAs	February – Mai, 2024	Completed
9.	Approval of ARAP by World Bank	World Bank	March, 2024	Completed
10.	Disclosure of ARAP	LPAs/ CWSC and PIU	Mai, 2024	Completed
11.	ARAP implementation	LPAs	Before civil works	
12.	Internal Monitoring/Supervision	PIU	Monthly from the beginning of civil works	
13.	ARAP Completion Report	PIU	After the work has been carried out	

## **9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

The GRM at the Project level is maintained during the entire period of Project implementation. The established GRM ensures that all the stakeholders can effectively be engaged in the Project design, implementation, provide project staff with practical suggestions/feedback on Project activities allowing them to be more accountable, transparent, and responsive.

This mechanism follows the principles listed below:

- Grievances will be treated confidentially, assessed impartially, and handled transparently.
- The submitting and readdressing of the grievances will be free of charge for complainants.
- The MIRD/ PIU will ensure that all project-affected parties will have equal opportunity to submit their grievance in accessible way. The Project beneficiaries may use a range of contact options (telephone number, e-mail address and postal address, etc.). The GRM is accessible to all stakeholders.
- The channels for filling in grievance form should be disclosed on official sources;
  - The MIRD/PIU will provide an opportunity to submit a grievance anonymously;
  - Affected persons may raise a complain at any time of project related activity.
- The GRM is designed to be responsive to the needs of all complainants, including anonymous ones.
- All grievances, simple or complex, will be addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the grievance will be swift, decisive, and constructive.
- In cases where the aggrieved individuals or group is not satisfied with the outcome of the amicable mechanism, they will always be able to file to the court at any stage in the resolution process;
- All grievances will be registered and documented, and each grievance resolution process and communication will be systematically tracked;
- The channels for filing complaints will be listed in SEP and communicated to the public during the consultations.

The MWSSP will ensure equal and nondiscriminatory access to grievance mechanisms, but the special attention will be given to the most vulnerable groups: people less informed, with limited legal knowledge, the poorest community members, with limited or no access to internet; the Roma people that have the least access to education and the infrastructure required for proper understanding of how to file complaints through conventional channels. The project team will be working together with LPA, social assistances and community mediator (for Roma people) to provide access for complaints and ensure that the most vulnerable groups views are taken into account. The representatives of the vulnerable groups (NGOs, community leaders) will be included in the communication channels for ensuring the dissemination of information to communities about Project preparation activities and also about planned public consultations.

The Social Specialist is a Grievance Focal Point who is registering the submitted grievances in the Grievance Log (database) and review within 15 (fifteen) calendar days, including the information verification, cross-checking, and analysis, and follow-up with the applicant as needed. As necessary, the Grievance Focal Point will involve the other relevant units' specialists in this activity.

*Channels to Make Complaints:* The suggestions/complaints can be submitted by e-mail, website, online platform, telephone, mail, grievance box on the site etc. The templates for grievances are provided on <https://ondrl.gov.md/reclamatii/>. To make grievance mechanisms accessible to all stakeholders, it is helpful to make the procedures to submit grievances simple and easy to understand and provide an opportunity to submit a grievance anonymously. The MIRD/PIU has established the following channels through which citizens/beneficiaries/ PAPs can make complaints/suggestions/compliments regarding MWSSP activities:

- a) In writing:
  - by email: MIRD/ PIU
  - letters: MIRD/ PIU address /post box where the letters should be sent
- b) oral/verbal (which should be recorded in writing by the receiver):
  - by phone
  - verbal complaints addressed to the LPA, RDA, PIU/ MIRD
- c) Both audio and written forms on online resources (ONDRL website, Facebook, Viber).

For GBV, and particularly for SEA/ SH complaints, there are risks of stigmatization, rejection and reprisals against survivors. The GRM therefore have multiple channels through which complaints can be registered in a safe and confidential manner.

A grievance mechanism will be available to allow PAPs to appeal any decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation to which they have not agreed.

For **Cahul – Vulcanesti Water Supply** GRM was established at 3 levels:

✓ **Local level**

- a) **Local Public Administration (City Hall or District Council).**
  - **Cahul District Council or Vulcanesti City Hall**

**Cahul District Council**

address: Republic of Moldova, MD-3909, Cahul, 2 Piata Independentei street  
email: [consiliulraional@cahul.md](mailto:consiliulraional@cahul.md)  
tel.: 0 299 22058

**Vulcanesti City Hall**

address: Republic of Moldova, MD-5301, Vulcanesti town. 75 Lenin street  
email: [primaria\\_vulc@mail.md](mailto:primaria_vulc@mail.md)  
tel.: 0 293 23774

✓ **Regional level to South Regional Development Agency**

- **South Regional Development Agency (sub-projects in Cahul district)**

address: Republic of Moldova, MD-4101, Cimislia, 12 Stefan cel Mare Bd.  
email: [adrsud@adrsud.gov.md](mailto:adrsud@adrsud.gov.md)  
tel.: 0 241 2 62 86

✓ **National level to the National Office for Regional and Local Development (NORLD) or the Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development**

• **PIU/National Office for Regional and Local Development**

address: Chisinau, MD-2012, 124 Stefan cel Mare Bd, floor 3  
email: [reclamatii@ondrl.gov.md](mailto:reclamatii@ondrl.gov.md)  
tel.: 069131817

• **Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development**

address: Chisinau, MD-2012 Piata Marii Adunari Nationale 1  
email: [secretariat@midr.gov.md](mailto:secretariat@midr.gov.md) or [petitii@gov.md](mailto:petitii@gov.md)  
tel.: Green Line 022 250 500

Complaints may also be submitted anonymously and will be investigated and resolved. It should be noted that under national law anonymous complaints are not examined, so we suggest that people who wish to submit an anonymous complaint use other channels than the government platform.

The World Bank provides its own mechanism, **Grievance Redress Service (GRS)**, for collecting the complaints from individuals and communities who consider that a Project financed by the World Bank can causing them harm or has already affected them.

Complaints to the WB GRS can be submitted directly by the affected persons, using one of the methods listed below:

- By email: [grievances@worldbank.org](mailto:grievances@worldbank.org)
- By mail: 1818 H Street, NW Washington, DC 20433 USA
- Through the World Bank Local Office:  
Str. Puskin 20/1, MD-2012, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova  
+373-22-262-262, 373-22-262-236  
[moldova\\_contact@worldbank.org](mailto:moldova_contact@worldbank.org)
- Through the World Bank's GRS online platform:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>

or directly at <https://wbgcmgrs.powerappsportals.com/en-US/new-complaint/>

All the responsible personnel for GRM (local and regional focal points and MIRD/PIU) have to fill the Grievance/inquiry template record (Annex 3) for GRM Log.

The term of response will not exceed 10 working days. PIU will coordinate and monitor the responses to all complaints The MIRD will be able to extend the term of addressing grievance up to 20 working days (the complainant will be informed about extension).

All land acquisition and resettlement preparation complaints will be referred to the CWSC. The project will train the committees about their roles and responsibilities; communication with the PAPs, frequency of the meetings and the ways to engage and provide feedback to community members.

The GRM will assist GBV survivors by referring them to GBV Services Provider(s) for support immediately after receiving a complaint directly from a survivor. The list of GBV service providers/ NGOs is available [www.stopviolenta.md](http://www.stopviolenta.md)<sup>5</sup>. The Trust Line for Women - 0 8008 8008 for appropriate GBV and SHE support, will be disclosure during the public consultations and on the Project online platform.

The information about the Grievance Redress Mechanism is available at the ONDRL web site - <https://ondrl.gov.md/reclamatii/> and are included in the communications conducted with the project stakeholders through the communications methods and tools that are part of this stakeholder engagement plan and communications plan under the project, including emails, website, workshops, meetings, focus groups discussions etc.

Also, as part of the promotion of GRM, information leaflets have been developed and will be distributed at public meetings and consultations. The information in the leaflets on GRM was displayed on information boards in the project localities.

## 9.1 Grievance Log

All complaints, including the anonymous ones, to be recorded in writing and stored in a database. Complaints received should be assigned a number that will help the assigned specialist to track progress via the database. The database should at least contain relevant information on the date of submission, sphere of issue, responsible party, deadline for the problem solving and feedback (positive or negative).

**Stage 1: Receiving the Complaints/proposal/suggestion** (all together named future “complaint”) do not matter what form of receiving: verbal, writing, online etc. An initial screening is done by the receiver - Social specialist and included obligatory in the GRM Log. All complaints that meet the admissibility criteria (related to the Project) are transmitted also to the concerned to obtain their views/proposals on the complaints or allegations of violations contained therein.

**Stage 2: The screening / reviewing of complaints.** The Social specialist together with other specialists investigates and decides on the complaint and assesses the case including whether the complaint alone or in combination with other complaints appear to reveal a consistent pattern of reliably attested future steps.

During its review, the social specialist may propose to Project manager to decide to:

- dismiss a complaint if it is not admissible because is not related with Project directly or indirectly and inform the applicant.
- keep a complaint under review and request the other stakeholders concerned and/or the complainant to provide further information within a reasonable time.
- solve the grievance in 15 days and inform the applicant about the decision with explanations.
- If it is not in his competence to transmit a file containing all admissible communications as well as recommendations thereon to the MIRD and WB for further consideration.

**Stage 3: MIRD, PIU, WB.** The Ministries and WB may express their opinion to:

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<sup>5</sup> <https://stopviolenta.md/index.php?do=feedback>

- discontinue its consideration of the situation.
- keep the situation under review for further consideration or additional information.
- transmit the situation to the other Moldova State institutions for their opinion or solving.

All the stages of solving grievances have to be documented and the resolution included in the GRM Log.

PAPs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation.

Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be obtained through careful ARAP design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the PAPs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the community, the PIU and local governments in general.

Grievance procedure should be simple as to allow easy administration of all steps to the local community and individual level; it should be flexible, open to various proofs and fair resolution of the grievance of those who expressed dissatisfaction and therefore seek redress; and

It is important that individuals or communities are provided with clear and timely information on the progress of grievance procedure throughout the entire duration; in the case of community redress, it is advisable that local legal and traditional mechanisms of dispute resolution and grievance are also considered.

## **10 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE**

In the line with WB ESS10, the information was disclosed in relevant local languages (Romanian and Russian, all ethnic minorities know Russian) and in a manner that was accessible and culturally appropriate, for any groups with specific needs that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project or for groups of the population with specific information needs. The Citizen Water and Sanitation Committees were involved in public consultations preparation in order to assure that vulnerable groups among stakeholders are given a voice and are not disproportionately impacted by the project. For landowners who had difficulties in moving (the elderly, the disabled) the LPA provided car travel to the public consultations.

Officials of provincial, district levels, villagers were informed about the proposed projects, and their assistance will be solicited in the conduct of the inventory of affected assets and the census of all PAP. Also, prior to the finalization of the ARAP and its submission to World Bank approval, the PAP will be thoroughly informed on the results of the census and inventory of impacts, and their preferences on compensation or other resettlement assistance will be given due consideration. The processes and mechanisms ensuring the active involvement of PAP and other stakeholders will be detailed in the ARAP which will also include an appendix with date, list of participants, and minutes of consultation meetings.

This ARAP will be made available to public at the Project website and LPAs on-line resources. Romanian versions of the ARAP will be disclosed to the affected communities. Summary in Romanian and Russian, summarizing compensation eligibility and entitlement provisions, will be sent to all PAP before construction works commence.

During development of this ARAP first round of consultations with the LPAs representatives was conducted to reach the common understanding between LPA and PIU about how to approach the dialogue with the PAPs. Thus, the dates for public consultations with PAPs and general public have been agreed and notices of public consultations arrangements have been distributed through the available channels (Annex 5).

The PAPs were invited to attend the meetings by sending them registered letters (Annex 6). They also will be informed about the ARAP content, project's land use and their rights in this context. Further consultations with the population will be carried out as necessary.

The meetings were held in each envisaged locality. Initial public consultations for the ARAP were held: February 15, 2024 (Crihana Veche, Lebedenco, Pelinei); February 19, 2024 (Gavanoasa, Vulcanesti) and February 21, 2024 (Alexandru Ioan Cuza).

The public consultations had the following objectives:

- Informing the public about the notion of economic and its consequences and the rights / obligations of the affected persons in the light of the provisions of the national legislation and the ESS5 of the World Bank;

- Explaining to the affected people what the informed agreement is for the temporary transfer of land owned or used for the purpose of the project and about the two main options for offering the land for use - with and without payment of compensation.
- Obtaining the informed consent (document signed by the owner / user of the land and countersigned by the mayor of the locality) regarding the voluntary assignment of the temporary use of the land.

The participants of public consultations were particularly interested in when the works will start and they would be connected to the MTP. Landowners were also concerned about how the works would affect their agricultural crops and soil quality. During these Public Consultations, the PAP were informed about the objectives of the ARAP, the details about the rights of affected land users, and Consent/ Agreement for the temporary use of land/lands, also the people were informed about the GRM and importance of community engagement. The Minutes of meetings of inception public consultations are attached in Annex 7.

The main subjects presented and discussed during the initial consultation sessions with affected landowners and land users were:

- The progress of the sub-project and the current stage of development;
- The localities included in the sub-project and the planned water infrastructure;
- The environmental and social standards of the World Bank, as well as national legislation, apply to land expected to be temporarily affected by the project.
- The purpose and objectives of the ARAP;
- Steps to be taken to develop and implement the ARAP;
- They were made aware of the rights of the landowners or the people who process the land and what an informed consent is;
- The content of the informed consent was discussed and analyzed;
- Implementation schedule and planning of the next round of consultations with the public;
- The Project Grievance Redress Mechanism.

Public disclosure of the RAP has to be made to PAPs and other stakeholders for review and comments on entitlement measures and other issues in the implementation of the RAP. The purpose of the disclosure is to receive comments and suggestions from PAPs and incorporate appropriate suggestions.

## **11 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS**

ARAP tasks under the Cahul sub-project will be subjected to internal monitoring. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the PIU supported by social consultant. Overall oversight rests with ONDRL/MIDR.

### **Internal Monitoring**

Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by the PIU. Their results will be communicated to MIDR and affected LPAs through the Project implementation reports. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to process and immediate outputs and results. This information will be collected directly from the field, with support of LPAs and reported to the PIU to assess the progress and results of ARAP implementation, and to adjust the work program, if necessary.

Specific monitoring benchmarks for Internal Monitoring will be:

- Information campaign and consultation with PAP;
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- Compensation for affected land plots and other assets;
- GRM Log.

The above information will be collected by the PIU which will be responsible for monitoring the day-to-day resettlement activities of the Project through the following instruments:

- Review of census information for all PAP;
- Consultation and discussions with LPAs representativeness, CWSC and PAP;
- Community public meetings.

## **REFERENCES**

ESS 5 Guidance Notes, Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, The World Bank, 2018

Executive Summary Moldova Water Security Diagnostic, The World Bank, 2020

MWSSP Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), ECAPDEV, 2021

The World Bank Environmental and Social Management Framework, The World Bank, 2017

Resettlement Screening Report, as a part of Review and up-date of Detailed Design technical documents for Cahul Sub-project implementation, 2023

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), last updated in August 2023

### Annex.1 Temporary affected lands, during the execution of construction-assembly works

N.o.	Description	Ownership	Cadastral number*	Dimensions of the affected section, m		Estimated percentage of the affected land	Comments
				Lenght	Width		
<b><i>Drinking water transmission main</i></b>							
1.	From F-77 (WPS-2a) to F-1 (WPS-5)	Crihana Veche village	1720208.109	30.80	3.20	1,40	
			1720208.108	11.45	2.28	1,42	
			1720208.107	34.63	3.00	3,90	
			1720208.106	38.53	2.70	3,53	
			1720208.105	24.62	1.64	2,90	
			1720208.104	17.43	0.50	1,09	
			1720112.140	63.36	3.40	0,91	
			1720112.139	20.82	2.83	0,72	
			1720112.138	20.99	2.77	0,45	
			1720112.137	14.09	2.72	0,46	
			1720112.136	14.17	2.68	0,45	
			1720112.135	21.39	2.63	0,36	
			1720112.134	21.56	2.57	0,25	
			1720112.133	7.23	2.54	0,17	
			1720112.132	7.25	2.52	0,10	
			1720112.131	21.87	2.46	0,04	

N.o.	Description	Ownership	Cadastral number*	Dimensions of the affected section, m		Estimated percentage of the affected land	Comments
				Lenght	Width		
2.	From F-12 to Platform E_Water disinfection station, Ursoaia	Lebedenco comm, Ursoaia village	-				
3.	From Platform E_Water disinfection station, Ursoaia to F-15	Lebedenco comm., Lebedenco village	1727301.666	136.00	2.55	0,7	
4.	From F-15 to F-18	Pelinei comm., Pelinei village	1736204.139	152.58	3.70	11,8	
			1736204.117	116.75	2.95	7,2	
			1736201.284	19.66	2.20	1,1	
			1736201.285	18.06	2.20	1,8	
			1736204.083	52.30	7.55	0,2	
			1736204.060	22.75	7.15	0.3	
5.	From F-18 to F-21	Pelinei comm.	-				
6.	From F-21 to F-28	Gavanoasa comm.	-				
7.	From F-28 to F-35	Gavanoasa comm., Gavanoasa village	-				
8.	From F-35 to F-38	Gavanoasa comm., Gavanoasa village	-				
9.	From F-3 to Platform C_Water repumping station WRPS-1	Gavanoasa comm.,	9417211.224	70.00	3.75	8,7	
			9417211.149	100.07	3.45	14,0	
			9417211.157	29.00	3.10	3,6	

N.o.	Description	Ownership	Cadastral number*	Dimensions of the affected section, m		Estimated percentage of the affected land	Comments	
				Lenght	Width			
		Gavanoasa village	9417211.178	75.80	3.93	9,9		
10.	From Platform C_Water repumping station WRPS-1 to F-43	Gavanoasa comm.	9417211.118	50.91	3.00	1,5		
			9417211.119	11.63	3.20	5,0		
			9417211.120	25.27	3.30	2,6		
			9417211.121	23.43	3.30	2,2		
			9417211.122	14.00	3.20	3,4		Is not registered
			9417211.123	20.23	3.10	2,1		
			9417211.124	12.32	3.10	3,2		
			9417211.131	49.67	2.35	0,9		
			9417211.132	35.00	1.55	0,6		
			9417211.229	12.20	1.50	1,6		
			9417211.230	29.10	1.60	0,6		
			9417211.231	36.88	2.30	0,5		
			9417211.232	13.53	3.20	1,8		
			9417211.233	12.95	2.50	2,1		
9417211.234	24.40	1.20	0,6					
11.	From F-43 to F-47	Gavanoasa comm.	9417204.084	208.10	3.57	13,7		
			9417204.108	165.23	3.60	10,8		
			9417204.109	126.54	3.80	8,7		
		ATU Gagauzia, Vulcanesti city	9603301.165	33.21	4.65	1,4		
			9603301.203	490.08	8.90	3,0		
			9603301.202	130.43	8.20	0,6		
			9603301.006	99.55	5.90	1,9		
			9603301.017	116.88	6.40	0,7		
			9603301.031	32.51	3.10	0,6		
			9603301.032	32.53	3.00	0,6		
			9603301.033	32.63	3.60	0,7		
			9603301.034	32.71	4.60	0,9		
			9603301.035	35.06	5.46	1,2		

N.o.	Description	Ownership	Cadastral number*	Dimensions of the affected section, m		Estimated percentage of the affected land	Comments	
				Lenght	Width			
			9603301.036	35.98	7.26	1,6		
			9603301.037	15.00	8.50	0,8		
			9603302.125	99.96	3.95	1,7		
			9603302.070	48.48	3.35	1,5		
			9603302.044	101.28	3.90	1,4		
			9603302.029	99.20	3.25	1,0		
			9603302.002	99.65	4.20	13,0		
			9603302.166	62.76	4.25	5,3		
			9603216.088	100.26	3.35	0,5		
			9603216.095	100.00	1.95	0,7		
			9603216.096	106.65	3.53	8,0		
			9603216.031	109.35	4.50	8,0		
			9603216.035	86.23	4.20	6.0		
12.	From F-47 to F-1 (Connection point to Ob.no.01.3/18)	ATU Gagauzia, Vulcanesti city	-					
13.	From F-1 (Connection point to Ob.no.01.3/18) to Platform F_Water repumping station WRPS-2 (Alexandru Ioan Cuza)	ATU Gagauzia, Vulcanesti city	9603309.016	28.00	4.15	0,2		
			9603309.022	263.30	3.35	5,7		
			9603309.023	125.50	3.90	0,2		
			9603309.029	155.60	3.95	1,2		
			9603312.041	188.45	2.95	0,3		
			9603312.035	208.00	4.00	0,3		
			9603312.034	203.00	4.05	1,3		
			9603312.029	201.75	5.00	37,3		
			9603312.028	149.00	2.20	2,6		
			9603224.054	17.65	1.25	1,3		
			9603224.055	12.75	2.25	1,6		
			9603224.056	5.90	2.30	3,4		
			9603224.057	3.95	2.20	5,0		
			9603224.058	13.72	2.10	1,4		
9603224.059	13.68	1.85	1,3					

N.o.	Description	Ownership	Cadastral number*	Dimensions of the affected section, m		Estimated percentage of the affected land	Comments
				Lenght	Width		
			9603224.060	13.65	1.40	1,2	
			9603224.061	18.40	0.80	0,8	
			9603224.062	14.45	0.20	0,9	
			9603224.006	17.26	1.25	0,4	
			9603224.007	20.23	1.40	0,4	
			9603224.008	14.70	1.60	0,7	
			9603224.009	11.25	2.20	1,2	
			9603224.010	25.97	2.55	0,6	
			9603224.011	30.92	2.25	0,4	
			9603224.012	24.14	2.50	0,7	
			9603224.013	14.06	3.35	1,7	
			9603224.014	15.64	3.80	1,7	
		Alexandru Iona Cuza village	9410101.060	52.55	4.40	11,0	
			9410101.059	122.21	4.05	22,0	
			9410101.242	24.57	1.75	0,9	
			9410101.241	11.53	1.00	0,5	
			9410101.243	90.36	1.50	1,2	
			9410101.244	36.32	2.05	2,0	
			9410101.245	28.33	2.30	2,2	
			9410101.246	8.23	2.50	0,2	
			9410101.309	88.40	3.00	3,4	
			9410101.308	39.21	3.50	3,2	
			9410101.307	30.08	3.90	3,5	
			9410101.306	25.52	4.15	2,9	
			9410101.310	84.90	4.00	17,0	
			9410101.311	39.12	3.65	3,3	
			9410101.312	30.00	3.45	3,2	
			9410101.313	25.28	3.30	3,1	
			9410101.314	17.60	3.25	2,5	
			9410102.010	101.88	3.00	15,0	
			9410102.009	46.38	2.80	6,0	

N.o.	Description	Ownership	Cadastral number*	Dimensions of the affected section, m		Estimated percentage of the affected land	Comments
				Lenght	Width		
			9410103.580	25.43	3.00	9,0	
			9410103.579	53.85	3.45	24,0	
			9410103.422	7.76	3.10	4,0	
			9410103.423	26.40	3.90	4,0	
			9410202.506	148.00	2.20	6,5	
			9410202.485	165.93	1.70	12,0	
			9410202.454	161.14	2.15	5,7	
			9410202.423	29.00	2.00	0,2	
			9410202.422	62.60	2.00	0,1	
			9410202.564	13.55	1.90	1,0	
			9410202.420	95.00	2.50	0,2	
			9410202.579	105.00	2.75	6,0	
			9410202.023	17.15	4.30	1,7	
			9410202.024	28.83	3.50	0,8	
			9410202.025	15.44	3.60	2,0	
			9410202.026	22.92	3.70	1,5	
			9410202.027	23.06	3.05	1,6	
			9410202.028	40.19	2.50	0,8	
			9410202.029	27.62	2.15	0,9	
			9410202.030	23.08	2.90	1,4	
			9410202.031	23.63	3.40	1,7	
			9410202.032	69.20	3.40	1,0	
			9410202.269	41.50	3.90	3,5	
			9410202.261	59.97	3.70	1,2	
			9410202.262	20.36	1.80	0,4	

N.o.	Description	Ownership	Cadastral number*	Dimensions of the affected section, m		Estimated percentage of the affected land	Comments
				Lenght	Width		
14.	From Platform F_Water repumping station WRPS-2 (Alexandru Ioan Cuza) to F-67 (Connection point for pentru Etulia, Etulia Noua and Cismichioi localities)	Alexandru Iona Cuza village	-				
15.	From F-1 (Connection point to Ob.no.01.3/18) to Platform B_Water tower for Gara Vulcanesti sector	ATU Gagauzia, Vulcanesti city	-				
16.	Pelinei comm.	Pelinei village  Satuc village	-				
17.	Gavanoasa village	Vladimirovca village  Nicolaevca village  Gavanoasa village	-				
18.	Gara Vulcanesti sector		-				

**\*Note:** The lands with the indicated cadastral numbers are private lands, unless otherwise indicated in the Comments.

## Annex.2 Grievance Registration Form

Reference No: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note: you can remain anonymous if you prefer or request not to disclose your identity to the third parties without your consent. In case of anonymous grievances, the decision will be disclosed online at the NORLD site.*

First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Last Name \_\_\_\_\_

- I wish to raise my grievance anonymously
- I request not to disclose my identity without my consent
- Contact Information

*Please mark how you wish to be contacted (telephone, e-mail).*

By Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

By E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

I will follow up the resolution at the website as I want to remain anonymous

Preferred Language for communication:     Romanian     Russian     Other (*indicate*)

Locality: \_\_\_\_\_

Place (location) of submission: \_\_\_\_\_

**Description of Incident or Grievance** (*What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem? Date of Incident etc.*)

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Please return this form to: PIU/NORLD, Chisinau, MD-2001, UIP/ ONDRL, Chisinau, MD-2012, 51A Alexandru cel Bun, 2 floor, or email: [reclamatii@ondrl.gov.md](mailto:reclamatii@ondrl.gov.md), tel.069131817

### Annex.3 Grievance/inquiry record

<i>Instructions: This form must be completed by the person receiving the complaint and kept in the project file. Attach any documents / letters, images presented</i>	
Date of receipt of complaint:	Responsible person:
Level of Grievance (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ): <input type="checkbox"/> National <input type="checkbox"/> Rayon/ district <input type="checkbox"/> Town/village	
How the complaint was submitted (check <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ): <input type="checkbox"/> In person <input type="checkbox"/> Phone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail <input type="checkbox"/> SMS message <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint collection box <input type="checkbox"/> Local meetings <input type="checkbox"/> Public consultation activities <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Please note) _____	
Complainant's name: <i>(information is optional and always treated as confidential)</i>	
Complainant's gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	
Complainant's address and contact details: <i>(information is optional and always treated as confidential)</i>	
The locality or place where the subject of the complaint occurred:	
Complaint subject/category:	
Brief description of the complaint (Provide as many details and arguments as possible)	
Who will be responsible for resolving the complaint (name and contact details):	
The period established for the resolution of the complaint and response to the complainant:	
Complaint resolution progress (ex: review, resolution, response to complainant, rejection):	

**Annex.4 Agreement for the temporary use of land/lands**

**Agreement for the temporary use of land/lands**  
within the project "Security of water supply and sanitation in Moldova"  
Cahul - Vulcanesti sub-project

The undersigned \_\_\_\_\_,

with domicile \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby express my consent to the temporary use of a portion

Length \_\_\_\_\_ (m), Width \_\_\_\_\_ (m) of the privately owned land/lands with the cadastral number \_\_\_\_\_ for the execution of works for the construction of the aqueduct within the project "Security of water supply and sanitation in Moldova".

I confirm that I have been informed about how the land/lands may be affected and I have expressed my voluntary consent to the possible use of the land/temporary withdrawal of a plot of land/lands from the agricultural circuit (not more than 2 months) without request the payment of the rent during the execution of the works on the aqueduct during the years 2025-2026, under the following conditions:

- I will be informed at least 3 months in advance regarding the period of the works in the perimeter where the land is located.
- If agricultural crops are affected during the performance of the works, in the perimeter established as affected, I will be compensated according to the provisions of Annex 1.
- In case of damage to agricultural crops, on an area larger than the land declared affected, compensation will be paid by the Contractor who performs the works according to the contractual provisions with him, according to the same principles presented in Annex 1.
- At the end of the activity, the land will be handed over in its initial state of operation.
- I will not prevent the contractor from using the land/lands mentioned above during the excavation, carrying out other works in the given perimeter.
- I agree that my personal data will be processed by the Project Implementation Unit for the purpose of this agreement, in accordance with the legislation on the protection of personal data.

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Countersigned, APL representative \_\_\_\_\_

## **Annex 1. Compensations for loss of crops**

### a) Compensations for **the loss of annual crops**

Cash compensation for the loss of annual crops will be determined according to the following formula:

$V=A \times P \times AP/10$ ; where:

A – the area of the affected land lot, ha;

P – average harvest of the last 5 years, quintals/ha;

AP – the average value of agricultural production in the last 5 years, lei/ton.

A separate assessment will be made for each crop, thus obtaining the average annual income. Landowners will benefit from consultations regarding their rights under the compensation calculation methods mentioned above. To calculate the amount of compensation for the temporary damage to the land, the following information will be taken into account:

- The structure of the sown surfaces.
- Current market prices for crops.
- Production obtained for the targeted crop in the last 5 years.
- Expenses related to the production of the targeted crop.

Compensation for the loss of annual crops will be granted where annual crops will be affected either by direct destruction or by preventing their planting (ie the affected land could not be planted due to project works).

### b) Compensations for the **loss of perennial crops**

Compensation for loss of perennial crops will be calculated at full replacement cost. The compensation includes the value of the lost crops and costs to restore the plantation. Therefore, when calculating compensation for orchards, vineyards affected, account will be taken of direct and indirect costs related to soil preparation, planting costs until the plantation reaches the previous state and costs related to lost harvests until the plantation comes into fruition.

The volume of capital investments for orchards/vineyards until they come into fruition (plantation recovery costs), as well as information on market prices and average harvest per 1 ha which will be established based on the data collected by the evaluation expert.

Perennial crop loss calculations will be based on yield loss and/or replacement costs as appropriate. They will be carried out according to the following formula:

$Tc= (Pm \times Pr \times Ac \times Nc) + (Rc \times Nc)$ , where:

Tc – total compensation for the loss of perennial crops (lei)

Pm – average marketed yield (kg/tree)

Pr – average wholesale price (lei/kg)

Ac – the number of years needed to recover the crop (years)

Rc – recovery costs (lei/tree) representing the costs for land preparation plus costs for seedlings  
Nc – the number of affected trees

Tree wood will be compensated at the market value of the wood.

**Acord pentru utilizarea temporară a terenului/ terenurilor**

**în cadrul proiectului „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova”**

**Sub-proiectul Cahul - Vulcănești**

Subsemnatul(a) \_\_\_\_\_,  
cu domiciliul \_\_\_\_\_

Prin prezenta îmi exprim acordul utilizării temporare a unei porțiuni \_\_\_\_\_  
din terenul/terenurile proprietate privată cu numărul cadastral \_\_\_\_\_  
pentru executarea lucrărilor pentru construcția apeductului din cadrul proiectului „**Securitatea  
aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova**”.

Confirm că am fost informat privind modul în care poate fi afectat terenul/terenurile și mi-am  
exprimat acordul voluntar pentru posibila utilizare a terenului / retragerea temporară a unei parcele  
a terenului/ terenurilor din circuitul agricol (nu mai mult de 2 luni) fără a solicita plata arendeii în  
perioada executării lucrărilor la apeduct în intervalul 2024-2026, în următoarele condiții:

- Voi fi informat cel puțin cu 3 luni înainte privind perioada de desfășurare a lucrărilor în perimetrul unde este situat terenul.
- În cazul afectării culturilor agricole în timpul efectuării lucrărilor, în perimetrul stabilit ca fiind afectat, voi fi despăgubit conform prevederilor din Anexa 1.
- În cazul afectării culturilor agricole, pe o suprafață mai mare decât terenul declarat afectat, despăgubirile vor fi achitate de către Antreprenorul care efectuează lucrările conform prevederilor contractuale cu acesta, după aceleași principii prezentate în Anexa 1.
- La finalul activității terenul va fi predat în starea inițială de funcționare.
- Nu voi împiedica antreprenorul să utilizeze terenul/terenurile menționate mai sus pe perioada excavării, efectuării altor lucrări în perimetrul dat.
- Sunt de acord ca datele mele cu caracter personal să fie prelucrate de către Unitatea de Implementarea a Proiectului în scopul prezentului acord, în conformitate cu legislația privind protecția datelor cu caracter personal.

**Data** \_\_\_\_\_

**Semnătura** \_\_\_\_\_

**Contrasemnat, reprezentant APL** \_\_\_\_\_

## **Anexa 1. Compensații pentru pierderea culturilor**

### **a) Compensații pentru pierderea culturilor anuale**

Compensația în numerar pentru pierderea culturilor anuale va fi determinată în conformitate cu următoarea formulă:

$V=A \times P \times AP/10$ ; unde:

**A** – suprafața lotului de teren afectat, ha;

**P** – recolta medie din ultimii 5 ani, chintale/ha;

**AP** – valoarea medie a producției agricole din ultimii 5 ani, lei/tonă.

Pentru fiecare cultură se va realiza o evaluare separată, obținând astfel venitul anual mediu. Proprietarii de terenuri vor beneficia de consultări în ceea ce ține de drepturile lor conform metodelor de calcul al compensației menționate mai sus. Pentru a calcula suma compensației pentru afectarea temporară a terenurilor, se va ține cont de următoarele informații:

- Structura suprafețelor semănate.
- Prețurile curente de piață pentru culturi.
- Producția obținută pentru cultura vizată în ultimii 5 ani.
- Cheltuielile legate de producția culturii vizate.

Compensația pentru pierderea culturilor anuale va fi acordată în cazul în care vor fi afectate culturile anuale fie prin distrugerea directă, fie prin împiedicarea plantării acestora (adică terenul afectat nu a putut fi plantat din cauza lucrărilor proiectului).

### **b) Compensații pentru pierderea culturilor perene**

Compensația pentru pierderea culturilor perene va fi calculată la costul total de înlocuire. Compensația include valoarea recoltelor pierdute și costurile pentru restabilirea plantației. Prin urmare, la calcularea compensației pentru livezile, viile afectate se va ține cont de costurile directe și indirecte legate de pregătirea solului, de costurile de plantare până când plantația atinge starea anterioară și de costurile legate de recoltele pierdute până când plantația intră pe rod.

Volumul investițiilor capitale pentru livezi/ vii până când acestea intră pe rod (costurile de recuperare a plantației), precum și informațiile privind prețurile de piață și recolta medie per 1 ha care vor fi stabilite pe baza datelor colectate de expertul de evaluare.

Calcululele pentru pierderea culturilor perene se vor baza după caz pe pierderea roadei și/sau pe costurile de înlocuire. Acestea vor fi efectuate în conformitate cu următoarea formulă:

$Tc = (Pm \times Pr \times Ac \times Nc) + (Rc \times Nc)$ , unde:

**Tc** – compensația totală pentru pierderea culturii perene (lei)

**Pm** – recolta medie comercializată (kg/pom)

**Pr** – prețul mediu de vânzare angro (lei/kg)

**Ac** – numărul de ani necesari pentru recuperarea recoltei (ani)

**Rc** – costuri de recuperare (lei/pom) reprezentând costurile pentru pregătirea terenului plus costurile pentru puieți

**Nc** – numărul de pomi afectați

Lemnul copacilor va fi compensat la valoarea de piață a lemnului

## Annex.5 Examples of distribution of notice about ARAP public consultations



**Comuna Pelinei**

1 feb. · 🌐



Ministerul  
Infrastructurii  
și Dezvoltării Regionale



Oficiul Național de  
Dezvoltare Regională și  
Locală



### ANUNȚ

**I.P. „Oficiul Național de Dezvoltare Regională și Locală”** Vă informează că sunt în proces procedurile de implementare ale subproiectului pentru construcția **apeductului Cahul-Vulcănești** din cadrul Proiectului **„Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova”**.

Prin prezenta vă informăm că în procesul de actualizare a documentație tehnice pentru construcția magistralei apeductului Cahul-Vulcănești s-a stabilit că vor fi afectate parțial de lucrările proiectului (în perioada 2024-2026) 6 terenuri proprietate privată din localitatea Pelinei (se va solicita dreptul de trecere peste terenul marcat a tehnicii și stocarea temporară – de la câteva zile la câteva săptămâni - a pământului excavat).

În acest context, Vă aducem la cunoștință că în data de **15 februarie, 2024 la ora 15:00** în incinta Primăriei Pelinei, vor avea loc consultări publice la acest subiect. Toți proprietarii terenurilor afectate temporar vor primi scrisori cu invitație la acest eveniment, dar la acesta pot participa toți cetățenii interesați de acest subiect.

În cadrul consultărilor publice se va discuta posibilele impacturi asupra terenurilor și modalitățile de diminuare sau evitare a acestora. La consultările publice vor fi prezenți reprezentanți ai Consiliului Raional, ai Administrației Publice Locale și ai Unității de Implementare a Proiectului.

Vă mulțumim pentru implicare și colaborare!

Pentru întrebări suplimentare: adresați-vă la Primărie, Consiliul Local pentru Apă și Sanitație (CLAS) sau contactați Unitatea de Implementare a Proiectului: tel. 069131817

*Referință: Proiectul „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova” ratificat prin Legea nr. 169/2022 pentru ratificarea Acordului de finanțare dintre Republica Moldova și Asociația Internațională pentru Dezvoltare în vederea implementării proiectului „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova”.*



Îmi place



Comentează



Trimite



Distribuie

Ministerul  
Infrastructurii  
și Dezvoltării Regionale



Oficiul Național de  
Dezvoltare Regională și  
Locală



## ANUNȚ

I.P. „Oficiul Național de Dezvoltare Regională și Locală” Vă informează că sunt în proces procedurile de implementare ale subproiectului pentru construcția **apeductului Cahul-Vulcănești** din cadrul Proiectului „**Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova**”.

Prin prezenta vă informăm că în procesul de actualizare a documentație tehnice pentru construcția magistralei apeductului Cahul-Vulcănești s-a stabilit că vor fi afectate parțial de lucrările proiectului (în perioada 2024-2026) 44 terenuri proprietate privată din localitatea Alexandru Ioan Cuza (se va solicita dreptul de trecere peste terenul marcat a tehnicii și stocarea temporară – de la câteva zile la câteva săptămâni - a pământului excavat). În acest context, Vă aducem la cunoștință că în data de **21 februarie, 2024 la ora 11:00** în incinta Casei de Cultură, vor avea loc consultări publice la acest subiect. Toți proprietarii terenurilor afectate temporar vor primi scrisori cu invitație la acest eveniment, dar la acesta pot participa toți cetățenii interesați de subiectul dat.

În cadrul consultărilor publice se va discuta posibilele impacturi asupra terenurilor și modalitățile de diminuare sau evitare a acestora. La consultările publice vor fi prezenți reprezentanți ai Consiliului Raional, ai Administrației Publice Locale și ai Unității de Implementare a Proiectului.

Vă mulțumim pentru implicare și colaborare!

Pentru întrebări suplimentare: adresați-vă la Primărie, Comitetul Local pentru Apă și Sanitație sau contactați Unitatea de Implementare a Proiectului: tel. 069131817

*Referință: Proiectul „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova” ratificat prin Legea nr. 169/2022 pentru ratificarea Acordului de finanțare dintre Republica Moldova și Asociația Internațională pentru Dezvoltare în vederea implementării proiectului „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova”.*

## Annex.6 Example of a letter sent to landowners

Ministerul Infrastructurii  
și Dezvoltării Regionale



Oficiul Național de  
Dezvoltare Regională și Locală

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Nr. 02-24/49 din 05.02.2024

**Referință:** Proiectul „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova” ratificat prin Legea nr. 169/2022 pentru ratificarea Acordului de finanțare dintre Republica Moldova și Asociația Internațională pentru Dezvoltare în vederea implementării proiectului „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova”.

I.P. „Oficiul Național de Dezvoltare Regională și Locală” Vă informează că sunt în proces procedurile de implementare a subproiectului pentru construcția apeductului Cahul-Vulcănești din cadrul Proiectului „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova” în conformitate cu acordul de cooperare semnat cu Primăria Alexandru Ioan Cuza în data de 15 martie, 2023.

**Stimate Domnule Zidu Fiodor Stepan,**

Prin prezenta vă informăm că în procesul de actualizare a documentație tehnice pentru construcția magistralei apeductului Cahul-Vulcănești s-a stabilit că vor fi afectate parțial 140 terenuri proprietate privată, dintre care 1 teren permanent și 139 temporar. În acest sens vă informăm că terenul dvs. cu nr. cadastral **9410202.024** va fi afectat temporar (traversarea terenului cu tehnică, depozitarea materialelor de construcție și echipamentelor, stocarea temporară a solului excavat) în procesul de executare a lucrărilor în proporție de aproximativ 0,8%.

În acest context, vă invităm la consultările publice din data 21.02.2024 ora 11:00, în cadrul Casei de Cultură pentru a discuta posibilele impacturi asupra terenurilor și modalitățile de diminuare a acestora. La consultările publice vor fi prezenți reprezentanți ai Consiliului Raional, ai Administrației publice locale, ai Unității de Implementare a Proiectului și persoanele potențial afectate de lucrările proiectului, dar și alți cetățeni interesați de acest subiect.

Vă mulțumim pentru implicare și colaborare!

Cu respect,

**Director ONDRL**

**Mihail CROITORU**

Pentru întrebări suplimentare contactați:

Cornel Busuioc, specialist pe aspecte de mediu - 069106796

Natalia Vladicescu, specialist în domeniul social – 069334995

## **Annex.7 Minutes of meetings, public consultations with landowners**

Initial public consultations for the ARAP were held by ES team of PIU: on February 15, 2024 (Crihana Veche, Lebedenco, Pelinei); on February 19, 2024 (Gavanoasa, Vulcanesti) and on February 21, 2024 (Alexandru Ioan Cuza). The list of attendees is annexed below the text.

- **Crihana Veche**

The initial public expressed scepticism that the contractor's construction teams would respect the rights of landowners and land users based on their previous experience.

It was explained to them the existing tools ESS standards used in World Bank funded projects to minimize and mitigate project impacts, almost daily supervision will be executed by the supervision company and PIU specialists. In addition, the Bank's specialists also monitor compliance with all standards of work execution.

At the request of the public, a map of the plots of land with cadastral numbers was projected on the screen to show clearly where the pipeline will pass and what part of their land will be affected and what compensation they would be entitled to for the lease of the land and any damage caused.

A question on the situation of cancellation of the land lease in the context of signing the informed agreement came from a lessee. In such cases the PIU will work individually with the landowner and draw up all the necessary documents according to the landowner's preferences - signing the informed agreement of voluntary surrender without compensation or the informed agreement with a claim for payment of compensation calculated by an authorised assessor.

To the question of what will happen in case of refusal to sign the informed consent, the answer was given that the expropriation will be carried out under the provisions of the Law of the same name, but in this case the start of the works will be postponed by at least half a year - eight months.

At the end of the meeting, the public often used the notion of solidarity in the speeches - given that the affected inhabitants of Crihana Veche (a locality that is already fully supplied with quality water) should not prevent by exaggerated demands the construction of the water supply pipe for the localities located further south from their locality.

- **Lebedenco**

At Lebedenco the informed agreement of voluntary surrender of the land without claim and payment of rent was signed by the owner. Only one condition - not to damage the vineyard.

- **Pelinei**

The meeting in Pelinei was more or less in the same spirit as the one in Crihana Veche, with people interested in getting answers to more or less the same questions. The affected people expressed their concern that their fences and trees on the land next to their houses bordering the future construction site would be damaged.

The public's attention was repeatedly drawn to the contents of point 4 of the Informed Agreement which states that *"at the end of the work the land will be handed over in its original working condition"*.

The case of an ancillary construction on public land without permission from the authorities which is right on the line of the local network construction route was discussed. It was decided not to take any action to radically solve (demolish) the case for the time being, but it is possible that the design engineer will come up with a technical solution - diverting the pipe laying line by a few meters.

- **Gavanoasa**

The only difference from the other meetings, described above, was people's emphasis on the lack of water and wanting to see the excavators working as soon as possible. For them access to water services are a priority.

- **Vulcanesti**

The meeting in Vulcanesti was conducted in Russian, in compliance with ESS10 requirements. The primary focus of the discussion was on the presence of two fences, partially erected on public land by the contractor in question. There was particular concern expressed by those affected regarding the 800/670 meters of fencing, which separates their vineyards from the Vulcanesti ring road, fearing potential damage or destruction. The answer given to him was the same one given to Pelinei: his attention was repeatedly drawn to the content of point 4 of the Informed Agreement which stipulates that *"at the end of the activity the land will be handed over in its original state of operation"*.

After assurances to concerned persons by the PIU engineers that the layout would minimally touch the fences both gave assurances of signing the Informed Agreement.

- **Alexandru Ioan Cuza**

After the presentation made by PIU specialists to the people present at the meeting the big concern of the people was the loss of soil fertility. A local contractor brought the example of a gas network construction project carried out by a local company that had no idea of environmental protection measures (especially soil protection) and mixed the fertile layer of soil with clay during excavation drastically reducing the soil's goodness.

The person was told about the procedure for starting work on the current project. From now on all those concerned or interested in the conservation of soil resources will know that the future contractor will not be allowed to start work as long as his Environmental and Social Management Plan is not approved by the supervisory company and the client.

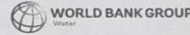


Proiectul „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova”, Sub-proiectul Cahul – Vulcănești

Lista participanților, consultări publice privind terenurile afectate de lucrările proiectului (ARAP)

Localitatea Crihana Veche Data 15.02.2024

Nr.	Nume, prenume	Statut 1. Proprietar de teren afectat de proiect 2. Membru al comunității 3. Reprezentant APL	Nr. de telefon	Semnătura
1.	Chiosa Antonina	proprietar de teren afectat de proiect		[Signature]
2.	Bogdan Claudia	in posesia cadastru		[Signature]
3.	Măruțea Ion	proprietar de teren		[Signature]
4.	Lurca Radion	proprietar de teren		[Signature]
5.	Saracu Odicoale	proprietar de teren		[Signature]
6.	Niculita Ion	proprietar de teren		[Signature]
7.	Vasilescu Burlacu	Administrația SRL Sistem-Ape		[Signature]
8.	Papana Ana	proprietar de teren		[Signature]
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Proiectul „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova”, Sub-proiectul Cahul – Vulcănești

Lista participanților, consultări publice privind terenurile afectate de lucrările proiectului (ARAP)

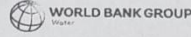
Localitatea

Pelincei

Data

15.02.2024

Nr.	Nume, prenume	Statut	Nr. de telefon	Semnătura
1.	Игорь Кочетан	Proprietar de teren		[Signature]
2.	Малай Тамара	consilier		[Signature]
3.	Смакъл Зинабейа	consilier		[Signature]
4.	Игорь Думитру	HO șeranta Comunei		[Signature]
5.	Младар Боня	Proprietar de teren		[Signature]
6.	Сорелъ Ion	consilier		[Signature]
7.	Маткас Константин	Fermier		[Signature]
8.	Сурценко Домника	consilier		[Signature]
9.	Лина Стефан	primar		[Signature]
10.	Маткас Андриана	consilier		[Signature]
11.	Зоя Тапаєрбуя Мур	consilier		[Signature]
12.	Міса Анна	Director executiv A.E.		[Signature]
13.	Міра Міхаєла	contabil		[Signature]
14.	Сун Валентина	contabil		[Signature]
15.	Сун Сабіа	locuitor		[Signature]
16.	Іacob Beatrice	specialist		[Signature]
17.	Куссу Вал-не	secretar		[Signature]
18.	Сун Іліна	secretar		[Signature]



Proiectul „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova”, Sub-proiectul Cahul – Vulcănești

Lista participanților, consultări publice privind terenurile afectate de lucrările proiectului (ARAP)

Localitatea GĂVÂNDĂZA

Data 19 februarie 2024

Nr.	Nume, prenume	Statut	Nr. de telefon	Semnătura
1.	Иванов Борис Иван	Часіная сабётвеннасць		[Signature]
2.	Иванов Свят Кирил	ООО Коммуна Вулкан		[Signature]
3.	Gherța Gligore	сота партидарь		[Signature]
4.	Фелецьук Шимон	Член сабётвеннасць		[Signature]
5.	Романько Николай	член сабётвеннасць		[Signature]
6.	Иветренко Виталий	Член сабётвеннасць		[Signature]
7.	Иванов Вера	Член сабётвеннасць		[Signature]
8.	Alexandrov Andrei	Мембер комитет		[Signature]
9.	Иванов Виктор	Репрезентант		[Signature]
10.	Иванов Сергей	Член сабётвеннасць		[Signature]
11.	Иванов Valdimir	ПРИМАРИ		[Signature]
12.	Kostan D.J.	прораба		[Signature]
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GUVERNUL  
REPUBLICII MOLDOVA



MINISTERUL INFRASTRUCTURII  
ȘI DEZVOLTĂRII REGIONALE  
AL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA



WORLD BANK GROUP  
Water



Proiectul „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova”, Sub-proiectul Cahul – Vulcănești

Lista participanților, consultări publice privind terenurile afectate de lucrările proiectului (ARAP)

Localitatea or. Vulcănești

Data 19 februarie 2024

Nr.	Nume, prenume	Statut	Nr. de telefon	Semnătura
		1. Proprietar de teren afectat de proiect 2. Membru al comunității 3. Reprezentant APL		
1.	Кашин Людмила	землевладелица		[Signature]
2.	Кашин Владимир Игорьевич	000 Кашин Владимир		[Signature]
3.	Кашин Сергей Владимирович	Виктор Тиреш		[Signature]
4.	Окопный Сергей Владимирович	Григорьевич		[Signature]
5.	Зеленко Юрий	землевладелица		[Signature]
6.	Кашин Оксана Владимировна	землевладелица		[Signature]
7.	Смолануца Е.С.	Служб. инст. стр. бу		[Signature]
8.	Директор, директор АП			[Signature]
9.	Директор			[Signature]
10.	Директор	и.о. директора АПЗ-Канал		[Signature]
11.	Кашин Е.К.	Технический специалист		[Signature]
12.	Поспай Николай Георгиевич	Архитектор г. Вулканешты		[Signature]
13.	Зеленко Юрий	землевладелица		[Signature]
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Proiectul „Securitatea aprovizionării cu apă și sanitație în Moldova”, Sub-proiectul Cahul – Vulcanăști

Lista participanților, consultări publice privind terenurile afectate de lucrările proiectului (ARAP)

Localitatea Alexandru Ioan Cuza, z. Cahul

Data 21 februarie 2024

Nr.	Nume, prenume	Statut	Nr. de telefon	Semnătura
1.	<u>Popovici Mihail</u>	<u>director SRL Dumbrăvești</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
2.	<u>Dieter Peter</u>	<u>reprezentant APL</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
3.	<u>Șerban Aug</u>	<u>Membru al comunității</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
4.	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Membru al comunității</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
5.	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Membru al comunității</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
6.	<u>Mioara Virginia</u>	<u>Reprezentant APL</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
7.	<u>Balacei Natalia</u>	<u>Membru al comunității</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
8.	<u>[Signature]</u>	<u>Membru al comunității</u>		<u>[Signature]</u>
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