

# RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK



**Final Version**

**Local Roads Improvement Project in Moldova**

Feasibility and Design Studies

With support from:  
World Bank

# **RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR LOCAL ROADS**

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**IMC Worldwide Limited**

## RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

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## Abbreviations

ARFC	Cadaster and Land Relations Agency
CC	Coordination Committee
CCMR	Community complaints-management register
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GoM	Government of the Republic of Moldova
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
MLPS	Modernization of Local Public Services in the Republic of Moldova
RSP	Regional Sector Program
MDL	Moldova Lei
MRDC	Ministry of Regional Development and Construction
ME	Ministry of Economy
ME	Ministry of Environment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NLP	National Land Program
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project-affected person
PMU	Project Management Unit
PSA	Poverty and Social Assessment
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
RSP	Regional Sector Program
SRA	State Roads Administration
IPOT	Institute for Land Use Planning

## Definitions

Resettlement, in Bank terminology, covers all direct economic and social losses resulting from land taking and restriction of access, together with the consequent compensatory and remedial measures. Resettlement is not restricted to its usual meaning—physical relocation.

Resettlement can, depending on the case, include (a) acquisition of land and physical structures on the land, including businesses; (b) physical relocation; and (c) economic rehabilitation of displaced persons (DPs), to improve (or at least restore) incomes and living standards.

Project affected persons (PAPs) means persons who suffer from a direct economic or social adverse impact of the project, through

- loss or damage of assets
- land expropriation
- involuntary displacement
- adverse effect on right, title, interest in any house, land (including premises, agricultural and grazing land) or any other fixed or movable asset acquired or possessed (temporarily or permanently);
- adverse effect on access to productive assets (temporarily or permanently); or
- adverse effect on business, occupation, work or place of residence or habitat.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is a resettlement document to be prepared if the extent and location of resettlement cannot be known at appraisal because the project has multiple components or if the final design (as in this case) is determined at a later stage (final design during construction process). The policy framework establishes resettlement objectives and principles, organizational arrangements, and funding mechanisms for any resettlement operation that may be necessary during project implementation. The framework also estimates the probable number of affected persons and resettlements, and especially for financial intermediary projects, assesses the institutional capability to design, implement, and oversee resettlement operations. When during project implementation the extent of resettlement in any subproject becomes known, a RAP (or an abbreviated RAP, depending on the scale and severity of impacts) is prepared before the investment is approved for funding (OP 4.12, paras. 29–30).

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a resettlement document to be prepared when the exact location of the project i.e. final detailed line routing and exact tower locations are identified. If the final line impacts settlements below the safety distance specified in the law, land acquisition leads to physical displacement of persons, and/or loss of shelter, and /or loss of livelihoods and/or loss, denial or restriction of access to economic resources. RAPs are prepared by the party impacting on the people and their livelihoods. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before

implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts. RAPs contain a census of PAPs, including cadastral information and a detailed inventory of losses.

Compensation means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, or loss of other assets, including fixed assets thereon, in part or whole.

Land acquisition means the taking of or alienation of land, buildings or other assets thereon for purposes of the Project.

Market Price means the current price at which an asset or service can be bought or sold.

Normative price of land constitutes a measure for estimating the value of natural and economic potential equivalent thereof, expressed in national currency. He is determined by law No.1308-XIII dated June 25, 1997 and applies in the process of land relations, regardless of type of land ownership.

Replacement value includes the market value of the land and any registration costs, state/local taxes, or any other fees that may be imposed on PAPs for selling the affected land plot or purchasing a new one.

Replacement cost for agricultural land means the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the costs of:

- preparing the land to levels similar to those of the affected land;
- any registration, transfer taxes and other associated fees.

Replacement cost for houses and other structures means the prevailing cost of replacing affected structures of the quality similar to or better than that the affected structures, in an area. Such costs shall include:

- a) building materials
- b) transporting building materials to the construction site;
- c) any labor and contractors' fees; and
- d) any registration costs.

Cut-off date is the date of commencement of the census of PAPs within the project area boundaries. It is the date from which onwards, any occupation or purchase of land that is used for the project, will not be eligible for compensation.

Vulnerable Groups refers to people who cannot cope with crisis or shock situations to maintain their wellbeing or livelihood. In practice, these are often:

- widows, the disabled, marginalized groups, low income households and informal sector operators;

- incapacitated households – those no one fit to work and;
- child-headed households and street children.

This group is among other things, characterized by low nutrition levels, low or no education, lack of employment or revenues, old age, ethnic minority and/or gender bias.



## 1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of Moldova, represented by the Ministry of Transport and Road Infrastructure (MTRI), is implementing a Local Roads Improvement Project (the Project) financed by the World Bank (WB). The Project is in direct support of the Government's overall Road Sector Program. The contracts under the Project are financed through financial agreements signed between the Government of Moldova on the one side, and WB on the other.

The ECA Region Capacity Development Trust Fund has secured a grant for the Government of the Republic of Moldova to finance consulting services for the preparation of Local Roads Improvement Project to be financed by the World Bank.

This project has been included in the most recent country partnership strategy for 2013. The Country Partnership Strategy between the World Bank and the Government of Moldova supports Moldova's agenda for better access to social services in rural areas mainly education and health facilities in a timely and safe manner. It is also necessary to consider how access to markets will improve.

The Modernization of Local Public Services being carried out by the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction (MRDC) with assistance from GIZ has formulated a Regional Sector Program (RSP) in each of the three Development Regions: North, Centre and South (DRN, DRC, DRS). The objective of the RSP is to provide sustainable, safe and cost-effective year-round road connectivity in the regions in order to support their development and increase the welfare of the population.

The RSP has conducted an extensive local road assessment and consultation exercise, which has resulted in the identification of 26 priority Regional and Local Road (RLR) corridors linking villages to the state road network. Considerable research of social, economic and demographic conditions in the raions and villages has gone into creating these 26 corridors and the RSP is in the process of obtaining approval from MRDC and the regional consultative committees of these corridors. The 26 corridors have a total length of 1043,2 km out of a total Regional and Local Road length of approximately 6000 km. Details of the 26 corridors are presented in Table 1.

In keeping with the Regional Sector Programs in Regional and Local Roads (RSPs in RLR—see <http://serviciilocale.md/pageview.php?l=ro&idc=35&t=/Planificare-si-programare-regionala/Planificare-si-programare-regionala/> ), elaborated with support of GIZ Modernization of Local Public Services Project in a participatory manner and approved by the Regional Development Councils (RDCs), MTRI, MRDC and the State

Roads Administration (SRA) together with the Consultant IMC Worldwide have selected at this stage a few roadway sections for detail design, to be completed under this project. The list of road sections is not final, and the listed sections have been identified as eligible for financing to date, but further sections will be identified at later stage of project. The present RPF will apply to all already identify road sections, to all sections of road which will be identified under this project and to all project-related activities that may have an adverse impact on PAPs.

*Table 1 Project Road Sections*

No.	Feasibility, environmental and Social Studies	Km
<b>First Phase</b>		
1.	R1 – Cornești – Sinești – Cornova – Onișcani – Răciula – R21	48,5
2.	M2 – Peresecina – Hîrtopul Mare – Izbiște – Ohrincea – R23	33,2
3.	R1 – Bucovăț – Negrești – Codreanca – R20 – Mălăiești – M14	76,2
4.	R1 – Pîrlița – Bălănești – Seliște – R25	40,9
	Total	<b>198.8</b>
<b>Second Phase</b>		
5.	M14 – Alexăndreni – Bădragii Vechi – Lopatnic – M14	53,8
6.	M14 – Hlinaia – Coreșăuți – Halahora de Sus – M14	30,7
7.	R12 – Elizavetovca – Teleșeuca – Bădiceni – R7	56,9
8.	M14 – Chetroșica Veche – Frasin – Tîrnova – Țarigrad – R7	47,2
9.	R13 – Ivanovca – Izvoare – Vanțina – Ocolina – M2	35,5
10.	R53 – Cobani – Brânzeni – Petrușeni – R7	12,7
11.	R16 – Ilenița – Limbenii Vechi – Petrunea – R15	27,3
12.	R16 – Flămînzani – Bursuceni – Bocani – Fălești Noi – M14	34,2
13.	R13 – Mărculești – Rădoia – R14 – Cozasti – Cislea – M14	63,4
14.	M14 – Cucoaia Nouă – Mîndrești – R22 – Bănești – R14	25,7
15.	R13 – Șestaci – Salcia – Japca – Sănătăuca – R19 – Cot – Socola	44,3
16.	M2 – Țîntăreni – Chiștelnița – Ignăței – Trifești – R20	36,5
17.	R3 – Ruseștii Noi – Văsieni – Horodca – M1	27,6
18.	R3 – Pojăreni – Costești – Horești – Țipala – R32	34,6
19.	R59 – Delacău – Bălăbănești – Mereni – Chetrosu – R2	42,5
20.	R34 – Sîrma – Tomai – Sărăteni – Hîrtop – R3	57,2
21.	R26 – Mihailovca – Sagaidac – Ciuflești – Baimaclia – R26	42,6
22.	R32 – Cîrnățenii Noi – Baccealia – Ursoaia – R26	38,8
23.	R30 – Ermoclia – Volontri – Ukrainian border	30,7
24.	R34 – Ciobalaccia – Tartaul – R56 – Baimaclia – Enichioi – R37	43,3
25.	R26 – Mihailovca – Sadaclia – Iordanovca – R3	22,4
26.	R38 – Moscovei – Budăi – Ciumai – Mirnoe – L672/L671	35,6
	Total	<b>1043.2</b>

\*Source: Modernization of Local Public Services Project, implemented by GIZ (MLPS / GIZ).

Moldova is an agriculturally based economy, therefore good access to the main network through the regional and local road network is key to further development of the sector and increased benefits.

The management of the local roads system in Moldova is in transition. Currently, the State Roads Administration is responsible for the network of national and local roads. Some local roads are in the process of being identified as “regional roads”, these are roads providing the connection between localities from two or more rayons or between minimum 4 localities of a territorial-administrative unit.

Under the project on Modernization of Local Public Services in the Republic of Moldova (MLPS), implemented by GIZ in partnership with the MRDC, an extensive local road assessment and consultation exercise has been conducted which has resulted in the development of the Regional Sector Programs (RSPs) in three development regions: North, Centre and South, including identification of 26 priority Regional and Local Road (RLR) corridors linking villages to the state road network.

Considerable research of social, economic and demographic conditions in the development regions, rayons and villages has gone into creating these 26 corridors. The 26 corridors have a total length of 1043,2 km out of a total Regional and Local Road length of approximately 6000 km.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECTS**

### **2.1 Project background**

This local roads program will put more emphasis on building the management capacity of local roads both at the central and local levels. The proposed project would consist of two components.

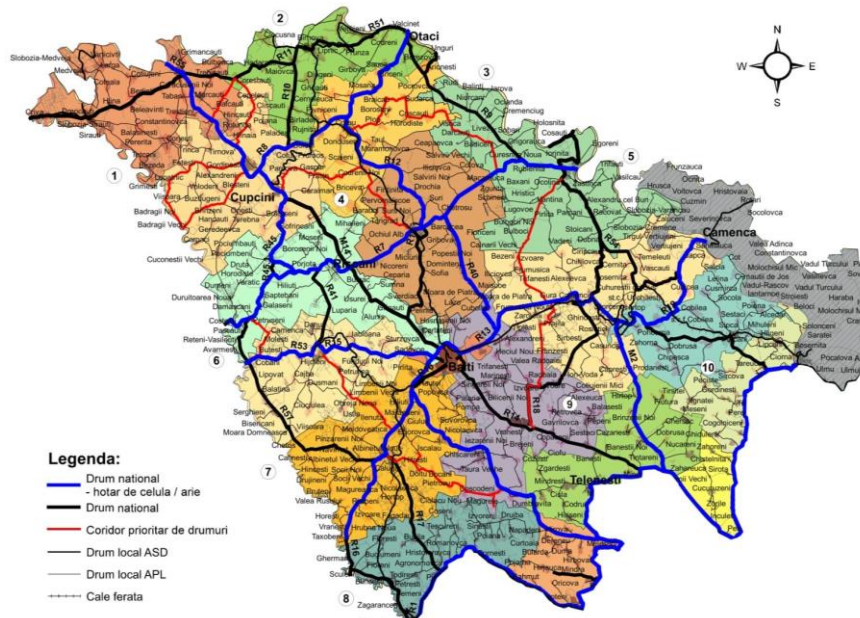
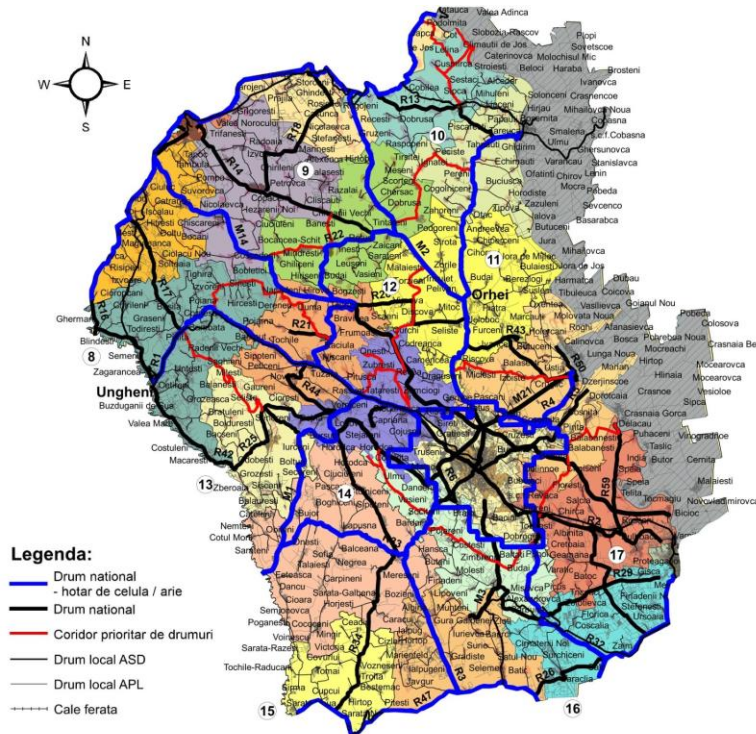
*Component 1: Improvement of Regional and Local Roads.* This component will finance (i) the rehabilitation of local roads, approximately 199 km, (ii) routine maintenance pilot in selected raions using a micro-enterprise approach. This component will include a training activity targeted to the selected Raions/ Municipalities on micro-enterprise contract management. This component will finance the detailed design of the remaining project work program (the detailed design of around 50 km out of 199 km of the selected local roads will be completed during the project appraisal stage) and the supervision activities for all road rehabilitation and maintenance works. This component will also finance independent technical audits of civil works. The component will finance the development of standards for road safety works in the proximity of schools and health

facilities. The key objective will be to provide safe access to schools for children who have been affected by the school consolidation program. This includes transportation to/from schools, and safe access to schools and bus stops.

*Component 2: Capacity Building and Advisory Services to the newly established local roads Unit within the State Road Administration and to Rayon's or Regional Development Agencies.* The aim of this component is to consolidate the previous condition survey carried out by the SRA on the core local road network, integrate this in the database and develop a priority road rehabilitation/maintenance program for the core local road network. The component will also finance baseline survey and impact studies on project beneficiaries. Through the collection of quantitative and qualitative data (practical surveys instruments before and after project completion), the proposed assessments will document potential income and social impacts.

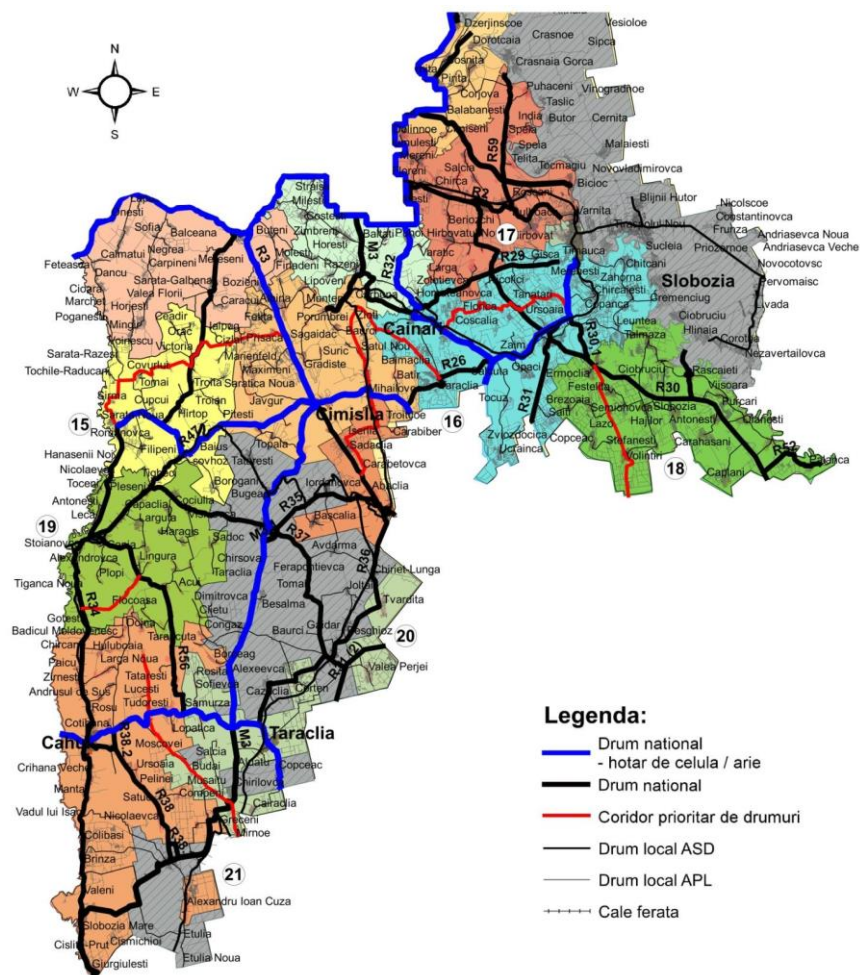
The project will not finance construction of new roads or their major upgrading - the proposed activities are essentially road rehabilitation and maintenance within the "Right of Way" (ROW) areas. Thus expected environmental impacts related to air and water pollution, solid and hazardous wastes, labor security etc., are expected to be low, site specific and mostly temporarily. The impact on natural vegetation associated with operating the quarry and borrow areas, and constructing bypass and access road to the borrow material pits and quarry sites, will not be applicable here – as there will be used the existing borrow/quarry sites. There will be no potential impacts of the project activities upon natural habitats and forests, as well as on cultural, religious and historical sites and/or it is expected no such sites will be directly impacted by road rehabilitation and/or maintenance works. With regard to social issues, since all works will be conducted on the existing roads, there will be no temporary or permanent loss of agricultural or grazing lands. In addition, the project activities will not trigger major psychical resettlement or land-taking. The list of road sections is not final, and the listed sections have been identified as eligible for financing to date, but further sections will be identified at later stage of project. The present RPF will apply to all already identify road sections and to all sections of road which will be identified under this project.

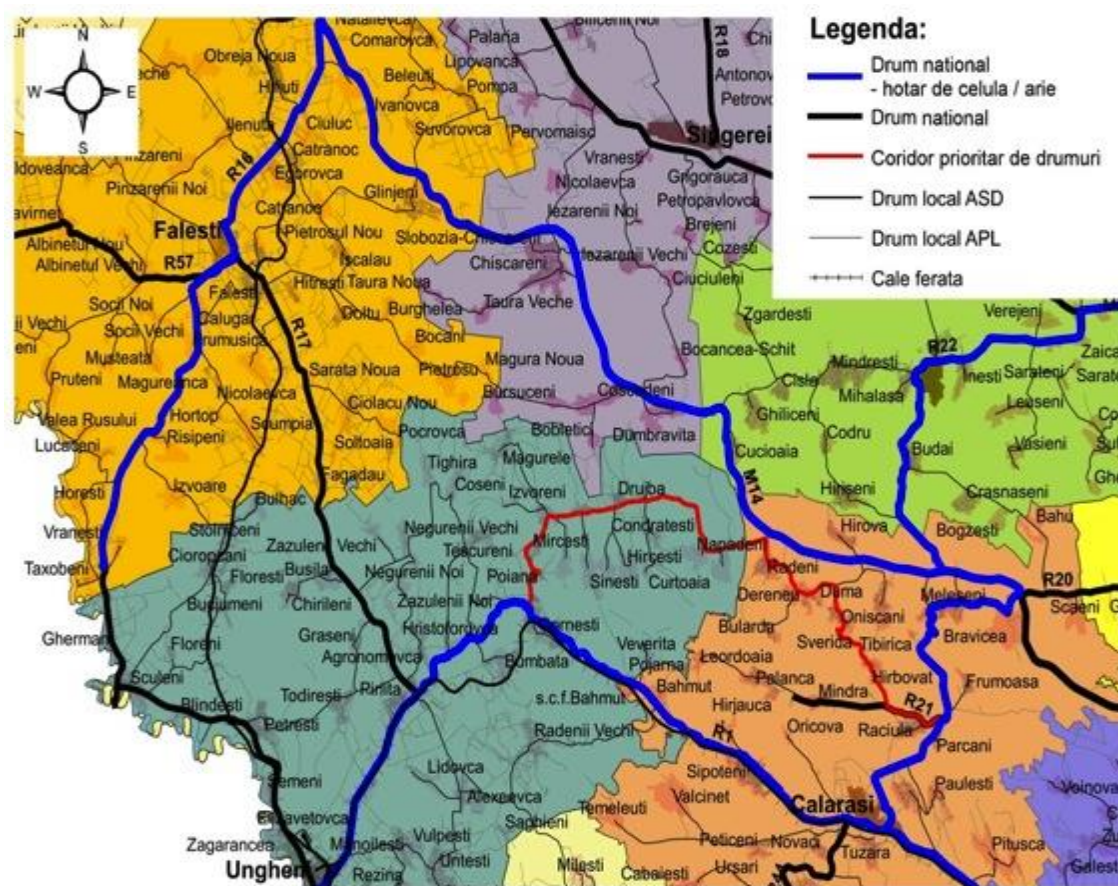
This document presents a preliminary assessment of the likely need for resettlement, note that the following list of selected roads at this stage is not final and RPF will be valid for all road sections identified in future stages of the project. Unauthorized constructions and businesses have been removed according to the national legislation in force before the start of project. No other impacts on PAPs economic sources of livelihood expected.

**Local Road rehabilitation:****Development Region North****Development Region Centre**



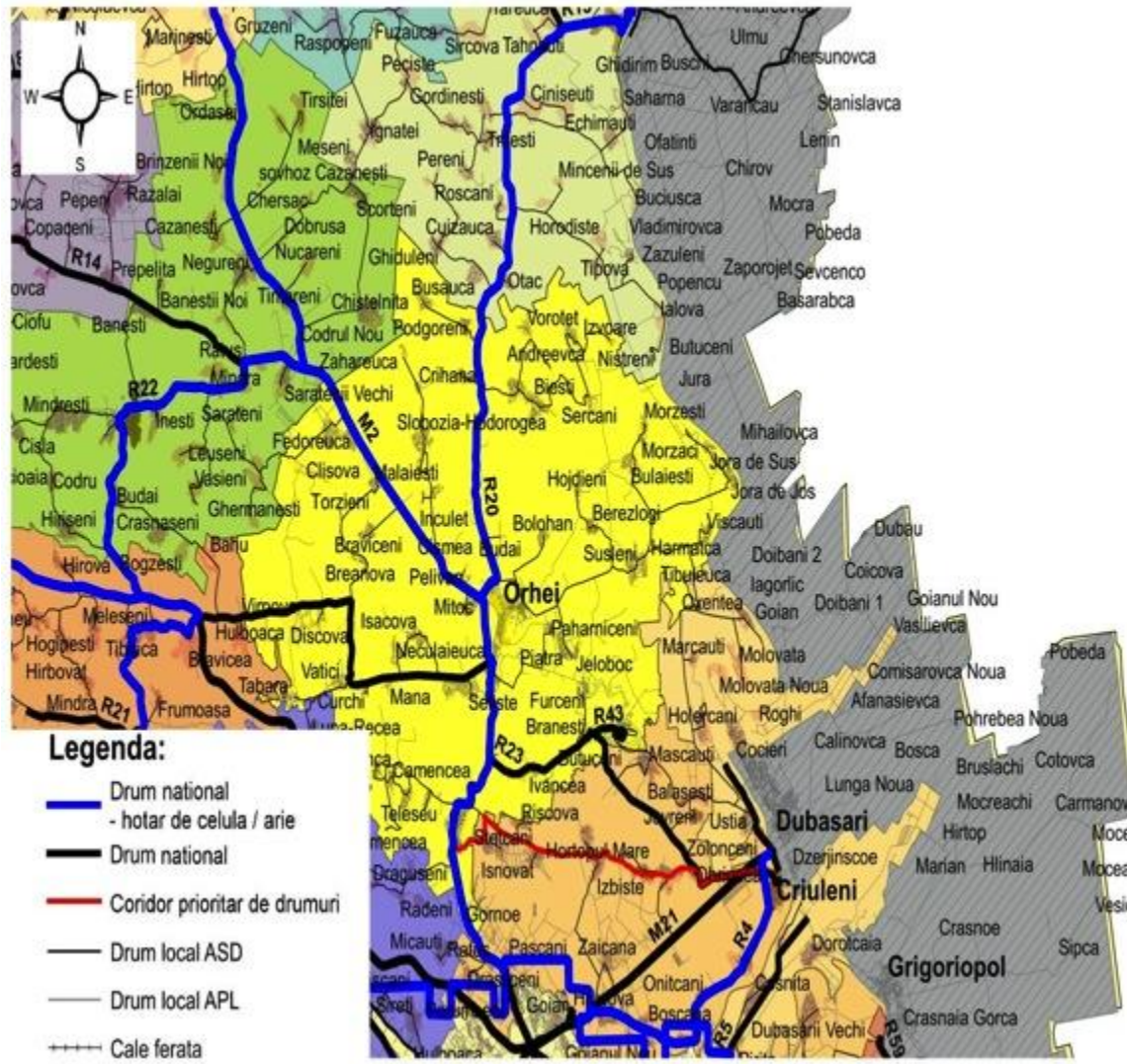
## Development Region South



**Figure 1 R1 – Cornești – Sinești – Cornova – Onișcani – Răciula – R21****R1 – Cornești – Sinești – Cornova – Onișcani – Răciula – R21**

In the case of Road R1–Cornești–Sinești–Cornova–Onișcani–Răciula–R21 (Figure1), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, no land acquisition required for this road. No land acquisition and no physical displacement anticipated in section C8.1: R1-Cornești-Sinesti-Cornova to be implemented in the first year. May require minor relocation of public utilities (gas, electricity, water and sanitation network) in village sections to provide safer alignment in section C8.2 Radeni-Oniscani-Raciula-R21 to be implemented later.

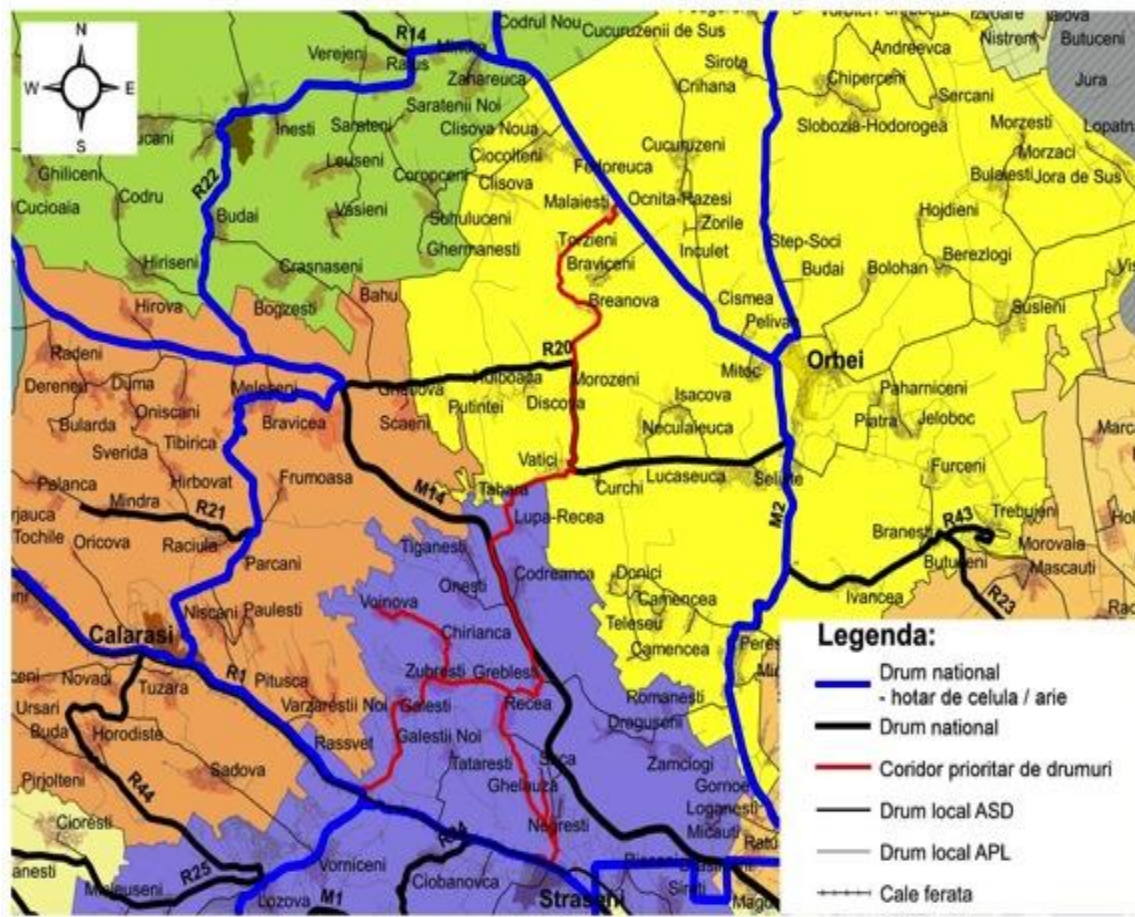


**Figure 2** M2 – Peresecina – Hîrtopul Mare – Izbiște – Ohrincea – R23**M2 – Peresecina – Hîrtopul Mare – Izbiște – Ohrincea – R23**

The proposed rehabilitation of the *M2 – Peresecina – Hîrtopul Mare – Izbiște – Ohrincea – R23* (Figure 2) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road.

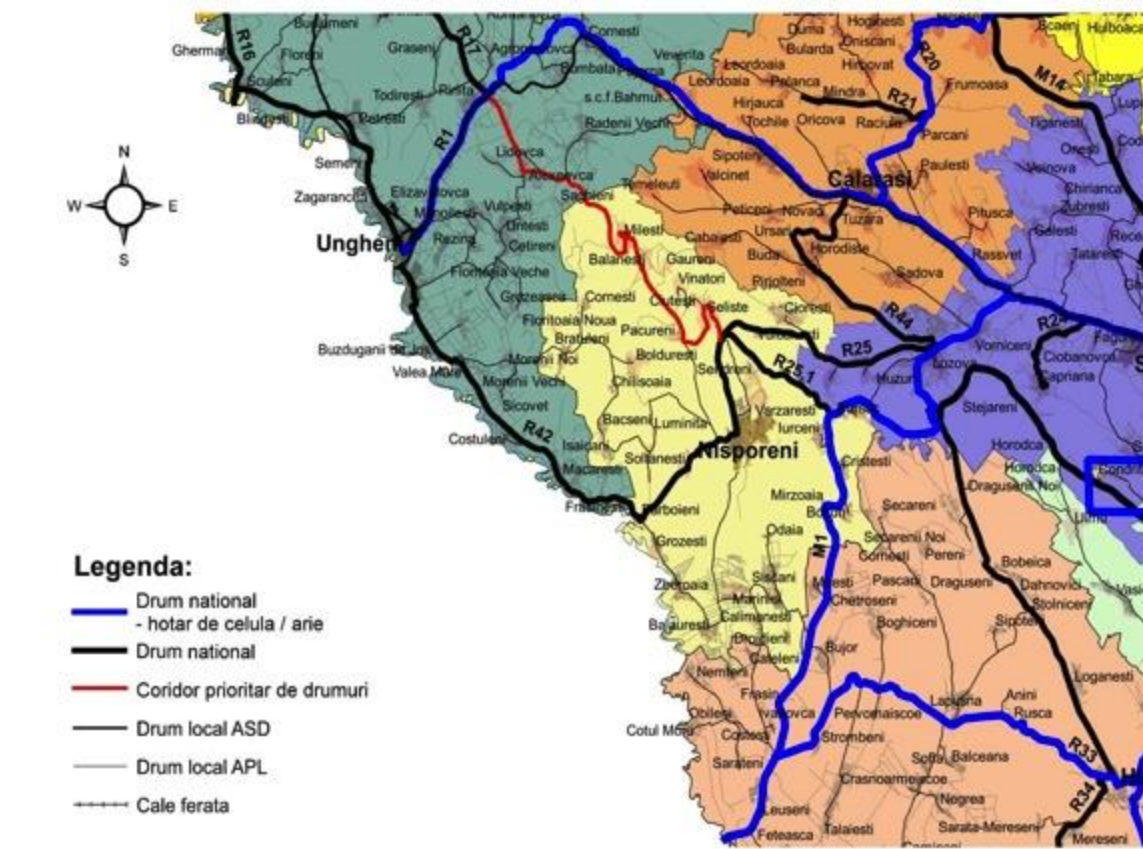


**Figure 3** R1 – Bucovăt – Negrești – Codreanca – R20 – Mălăiești – M14



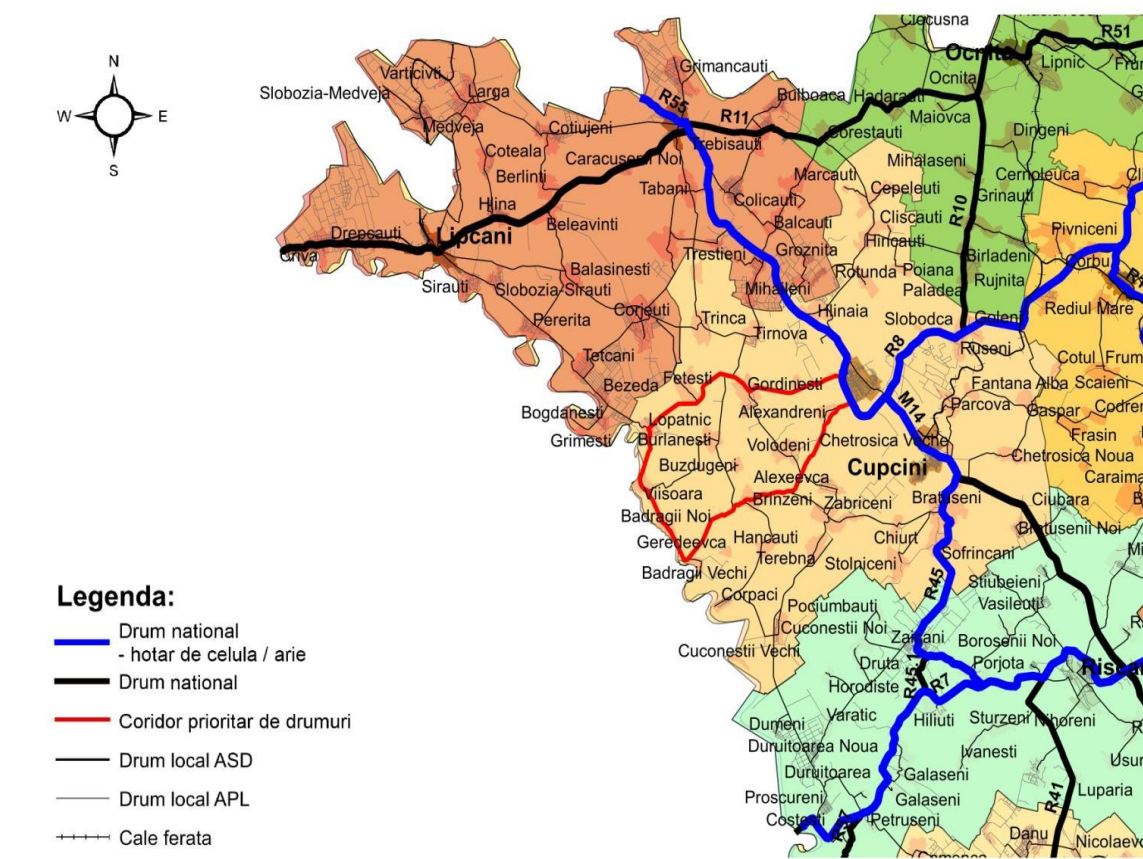
**R1 – Bucovăt – Negrești – Codreanca – R20 – Mălăiești – M14**

In the case of Road ***R1 – Bucovăț – Negrești – Codreanca – R20 – Mălăiești – M14*** (Figure 3), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road. No affected businesses/informal vendors/any other people operating on the sides of these roads.

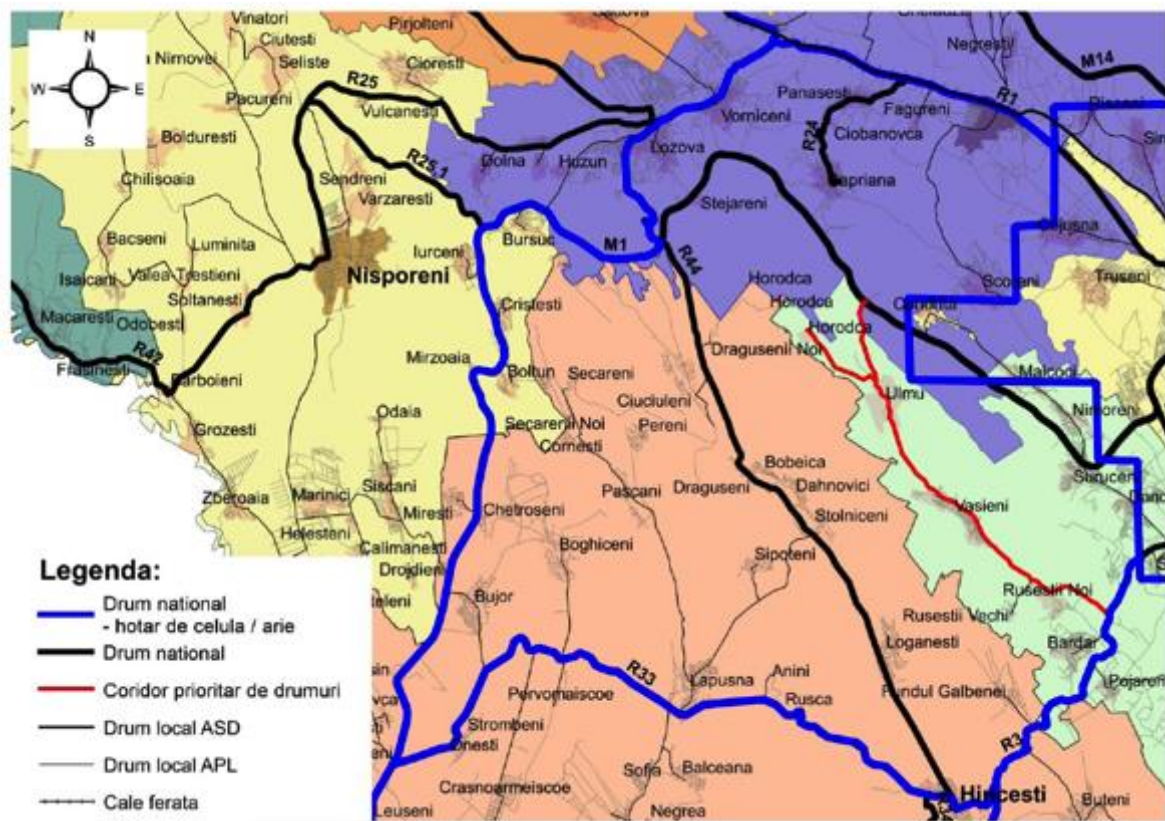
**Figure 4 R1 – Pîrlița – Bălănești – Seliște – R25****R1 – Pîrlița – Bălănești – Seliște – R25**

The proposed rehabilitation of the **R1 – Pîrlița – Bălănești – Seliște – R25** (Figure 4) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design. No permanent land acquisition and no permanent physical displacement anticipated. Temporary diversions will be required during construction of four large culverts and repair of one bridge.



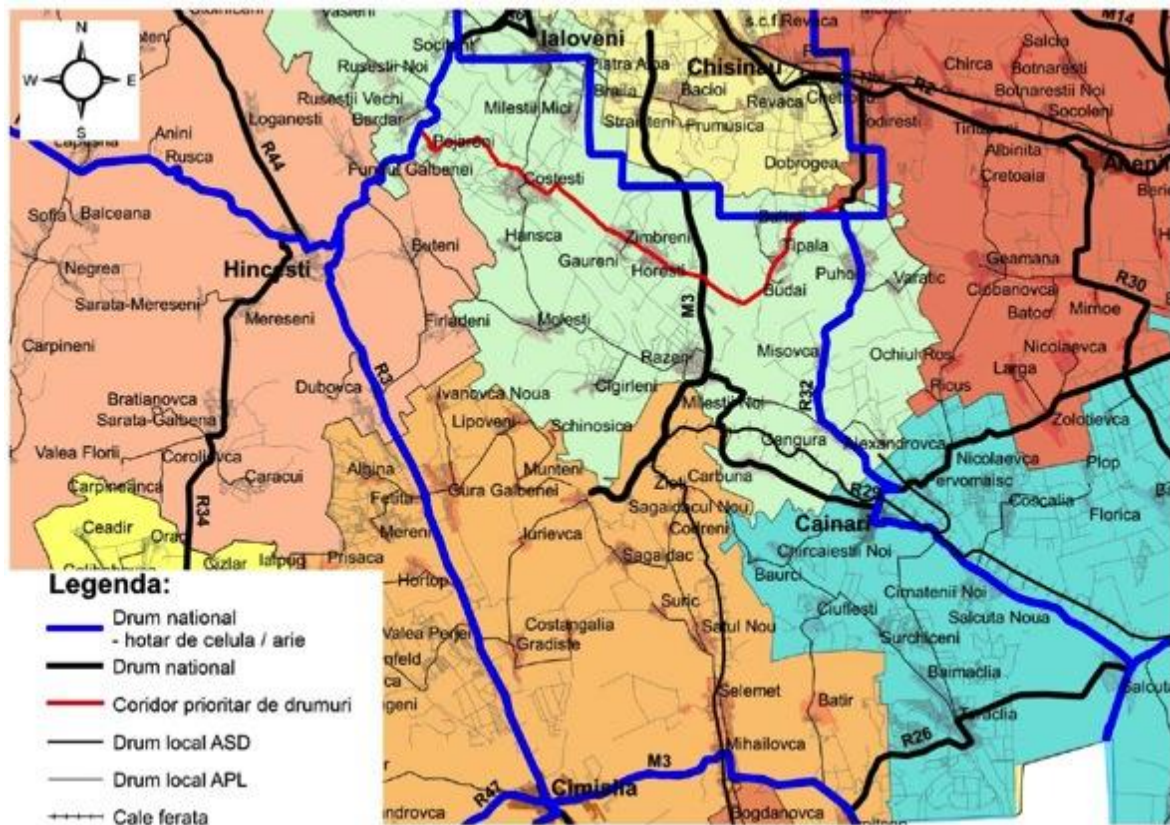
**Figure 5** M14 – Alexandreni – Bădragii Vechi – Lopatnic – M14**M14 – Alexandreni – Bădragii Vechi – Lopatnic – M14**

The proposed rehabilitation of the *M14 – Alexandreni – Bădragii Vechi – Lopatnic – M14* (Figure 5) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.

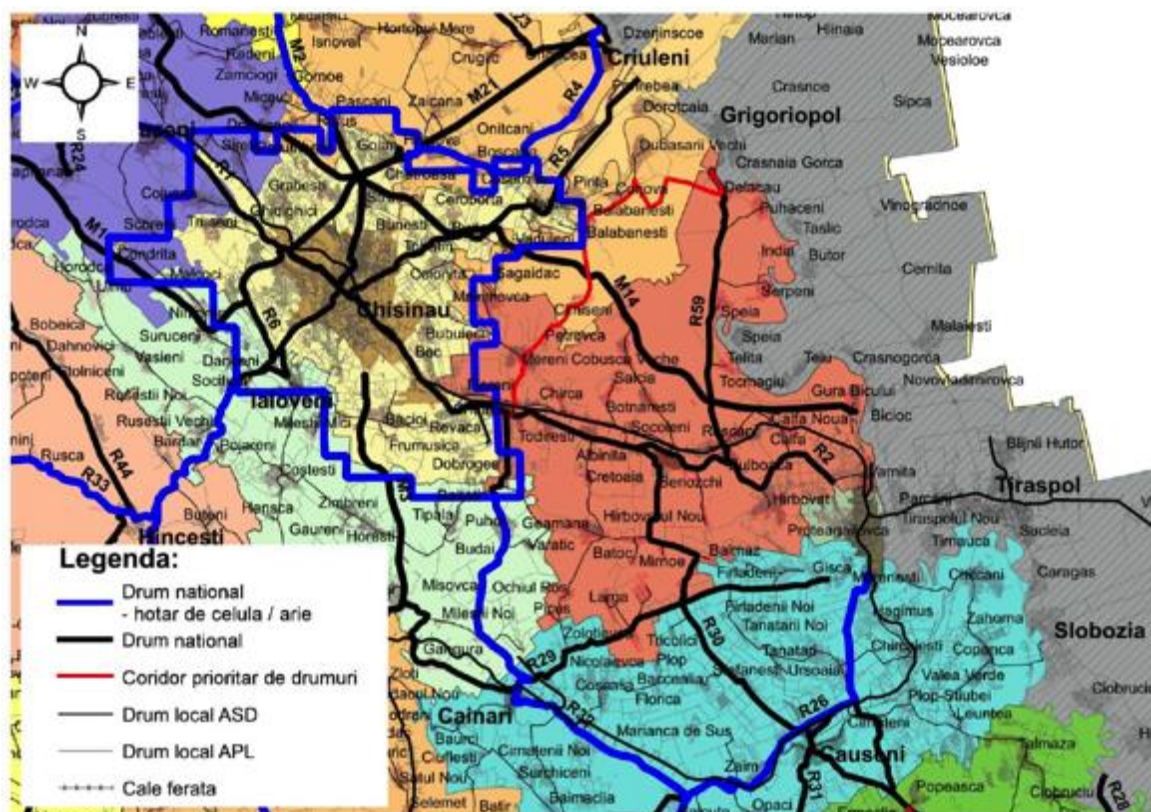
**Figure 6 R3 – Ruseștii Noi – Vășieni – Horodca – M1****R3 – Ruseștii Noi – Vășieni – Horodca – M1**

In the case of Road **R3 – Ruseștii Noi – Vășieni – Horodca – M1** (Figure 6), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road.



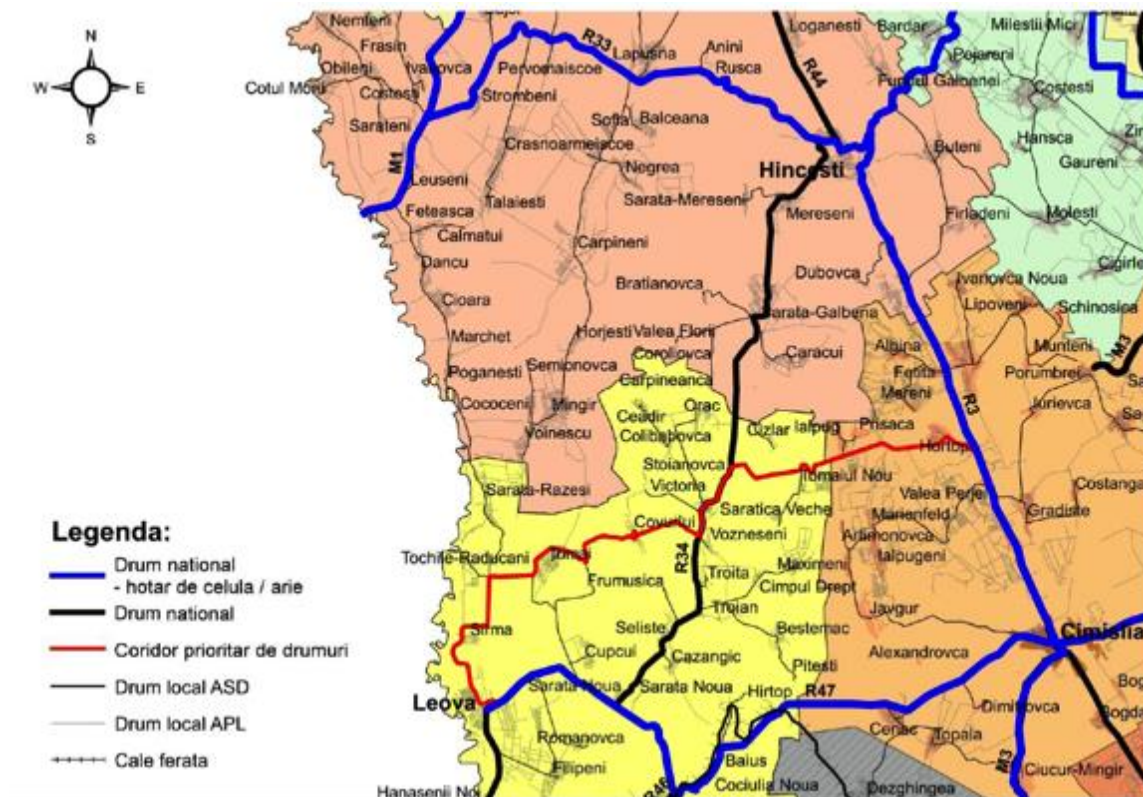
**Figure 7 R3 – Pojăreni – Costești – Horești – Țipala – R32****R3 – Pojăreni – Costești – Horești – Țipala – R32**

The proposed rehabilitation of the *R3 – Pojăreni – Costești – Horești – Țipala – R32* (Figure 7) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.

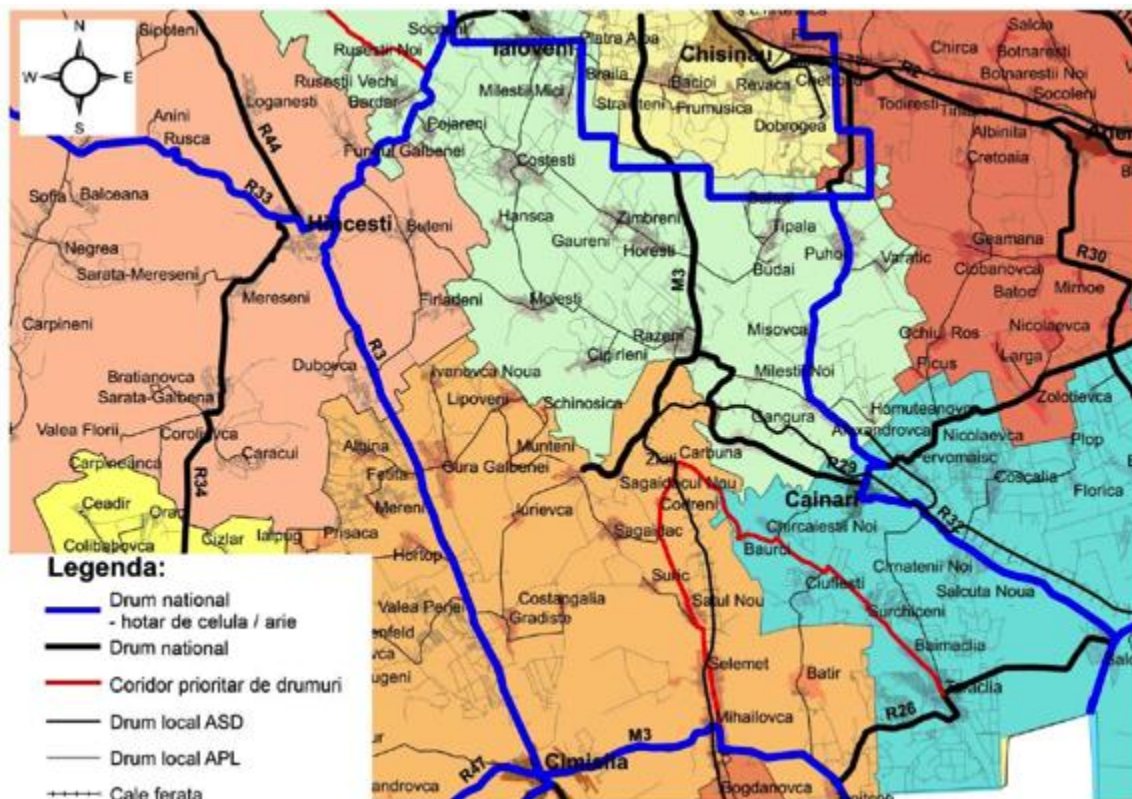
**Figure 8 R59 – Delacău – Bălăbănești – Mereni – Chetrosu – R2****R59 – Delacău – Bălăbănești – Mereni – Chetrosu – R2**

In the case of Road **R59 – Delacău – Bălăbănești – Mereni – Chetrosu – R2** (Figure 8), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road.



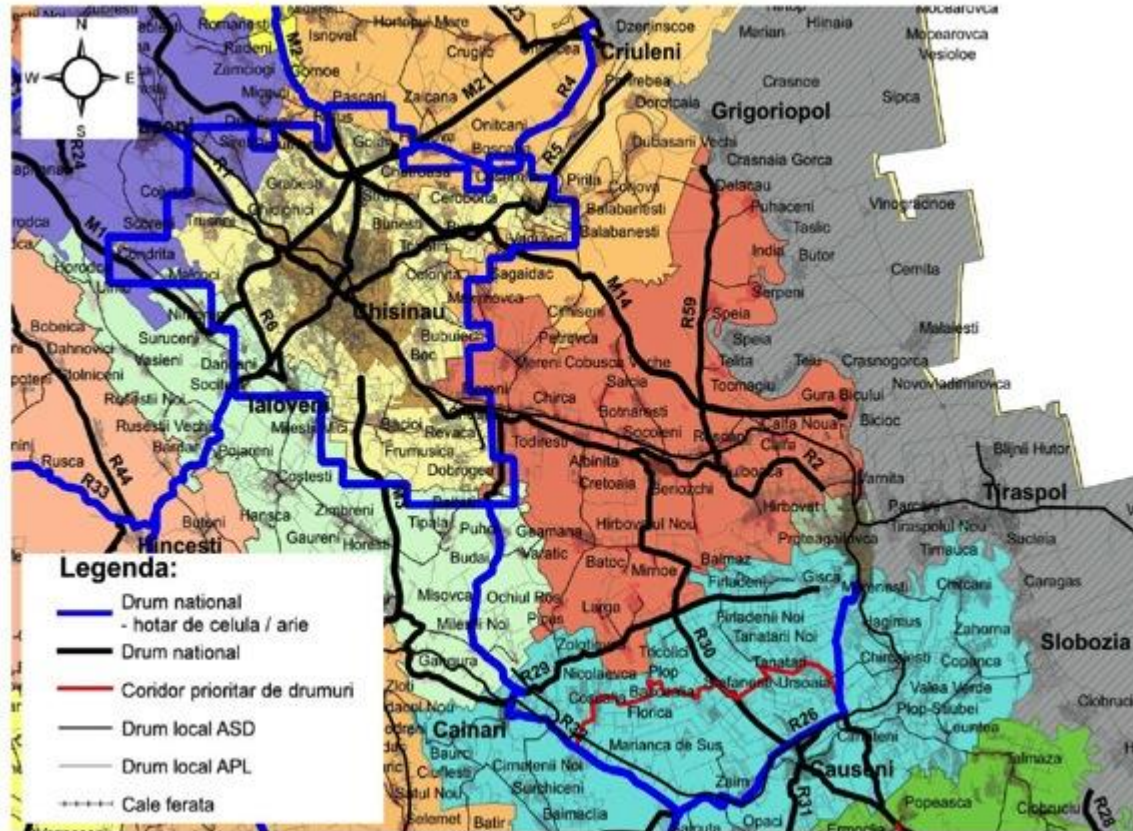
**Figure 9** R34 – Sîrma – Tomai – Sărăteni – Hîrtop – R3**R34 – Sîrma – Tomai – Sărăteni – Hîrtop – R3**

The proposed rehabilitation of the **R34 – Sîrma – Tomai – Sărăteni – Hîrtop – R3** (Figure 9) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.

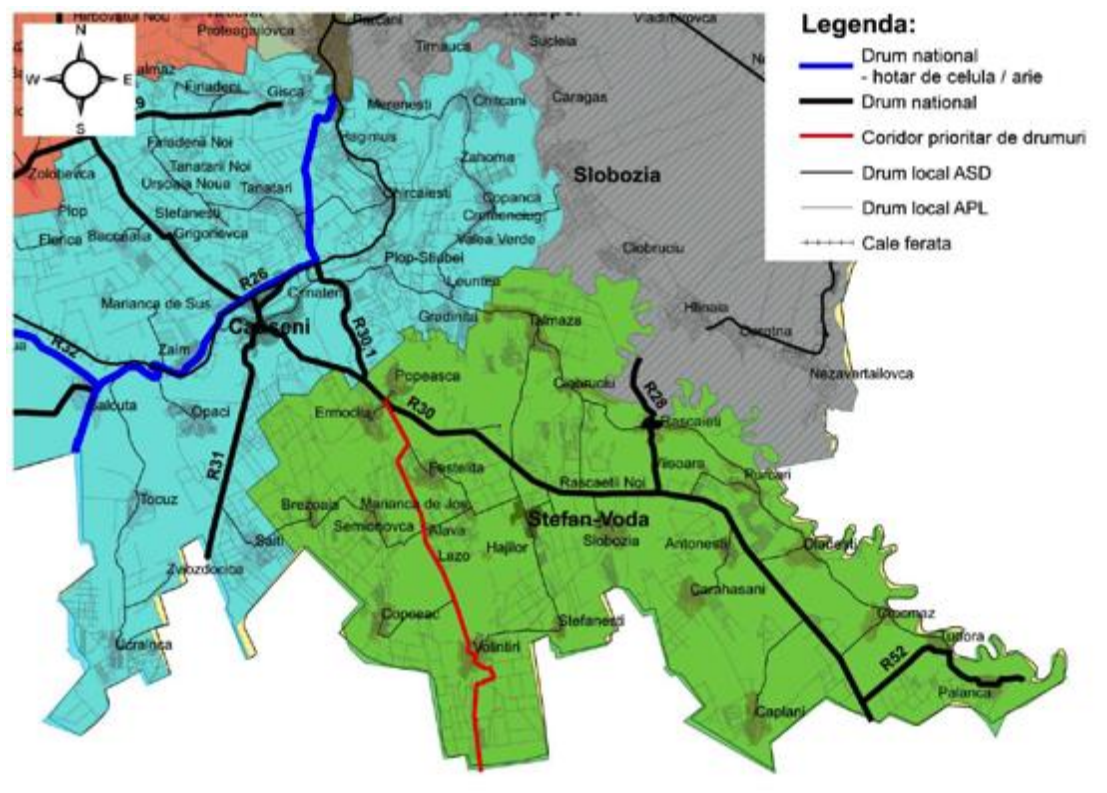
**Figure 10 R26 – Mihailovca – Sagaidac – Ciuflești – Baimaclia – R26****R26 – Mihailovca – Sagaidac – Ciuflești – Baimaclia – R26**

In the case of Road **R26 – Mihailovca – Sagaidac – Ciuflești – Baimaclia – R26** (Figure 10), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road.



**Figure 11** R32 – Cîrnăţenii Noi – Baccealia – Ursoaia – R26**R32 – Cîrnăţenii Noi – Baccealia – Ursoaia – R26**

The proposed rehabilitation of the **R32 – Cîrnăţenii Noi – Baccealia – Ursoaia – R26** (Figure 11) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.

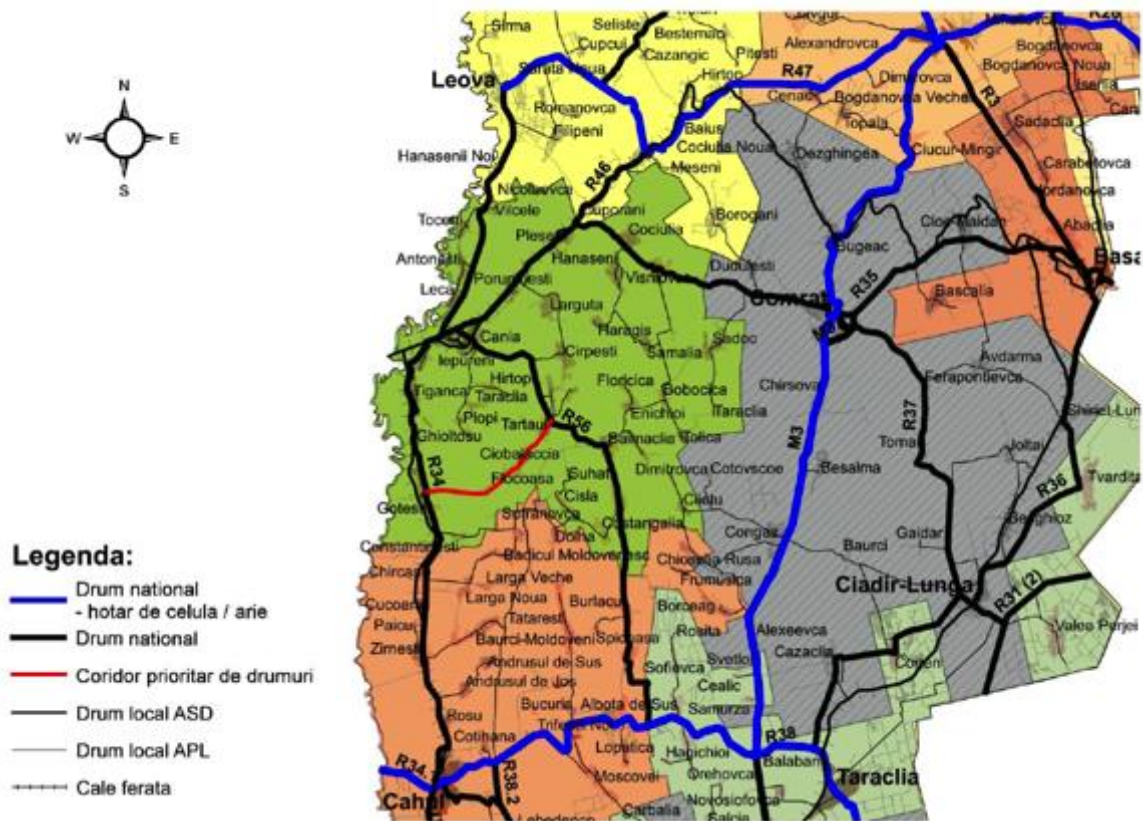
**Figure 12 R30 – Ermoclia – Marianca de Jos – Voluntiri – L509**

### R30 – Ermoclia – Voluntiri – Ukrainian Border

In the case of Road **R30 – Ermoclia – Voluntiri – Ukrainian Border** (Figure 12), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road.

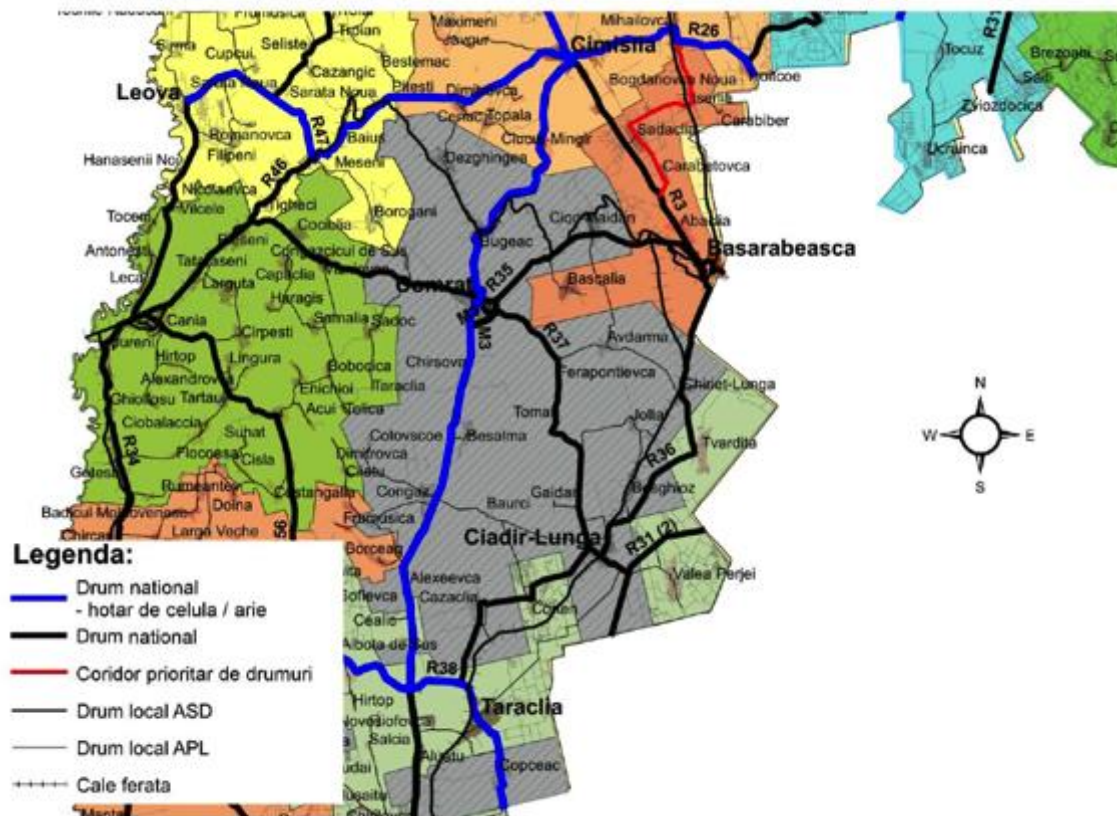


**Figure 13** R34 – Gotești – Ciobalaccia – Tartaul – R56 – Baimaclia – Enichioi – R37

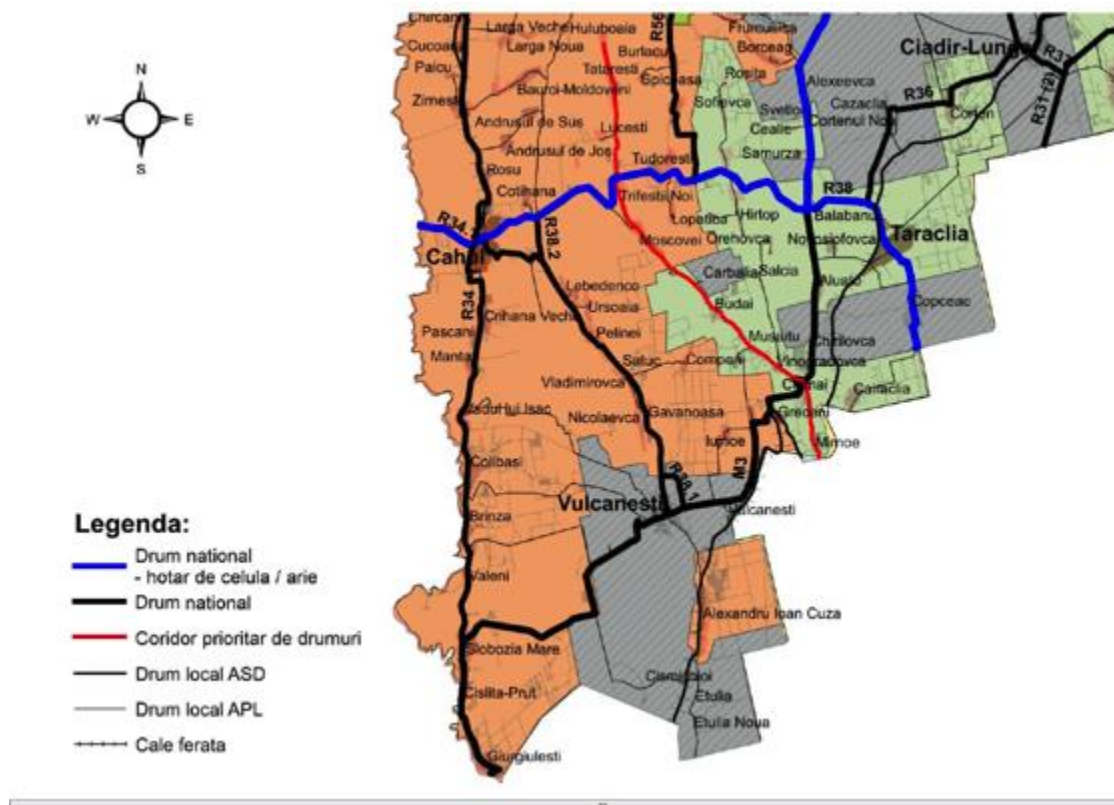


### R34 – Gotești – Ciobalaccia – Tartaul – R56 – Baimaclia – Enichioi – R37

The proposed rehabilitation of the **R34 – Gotești – Ciobalaccia – Tartaul – R56 – Baimaclia – Enichioi – R37** (Figure 13) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.

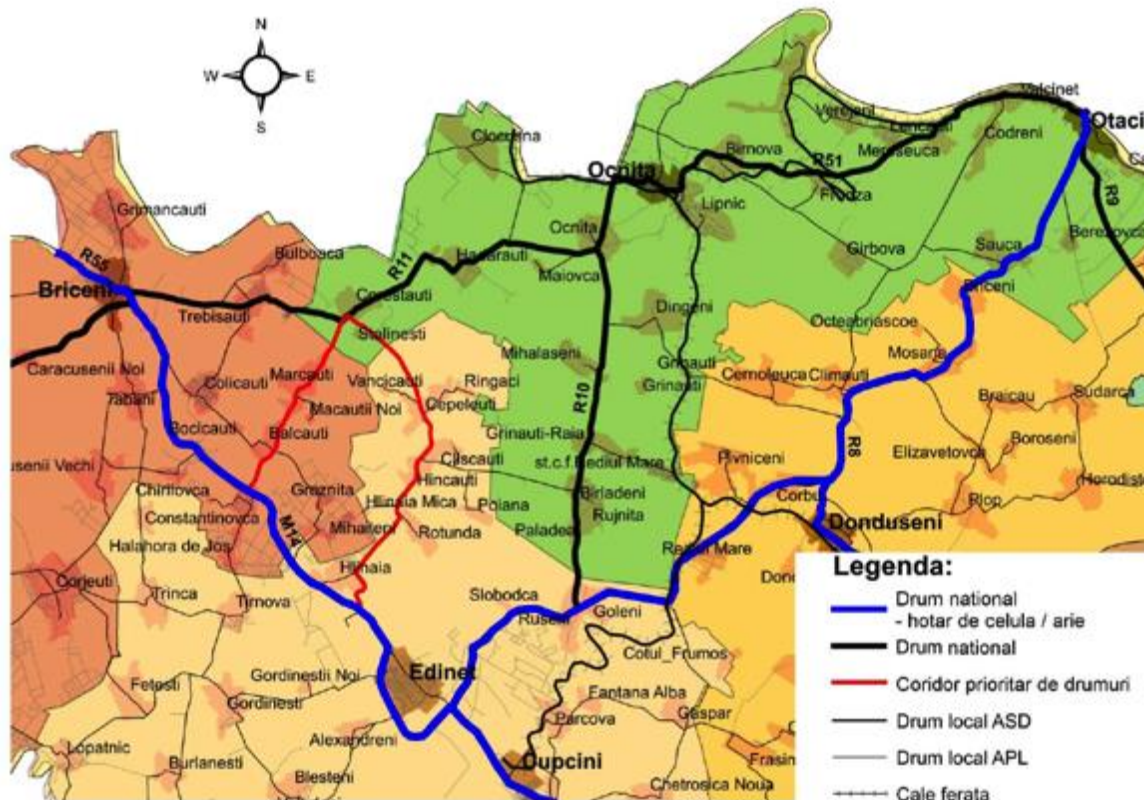
**Figure 14 R26 – Mihailovca – Sadacليا – Iordanovca – R3****R26 – Mihailovca – Sadacليا – Iordanovca – R3**

In the case of Road *R26 – Mihailovca – Sadacليا – Iordanovca – R3* (Figure 14), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road.

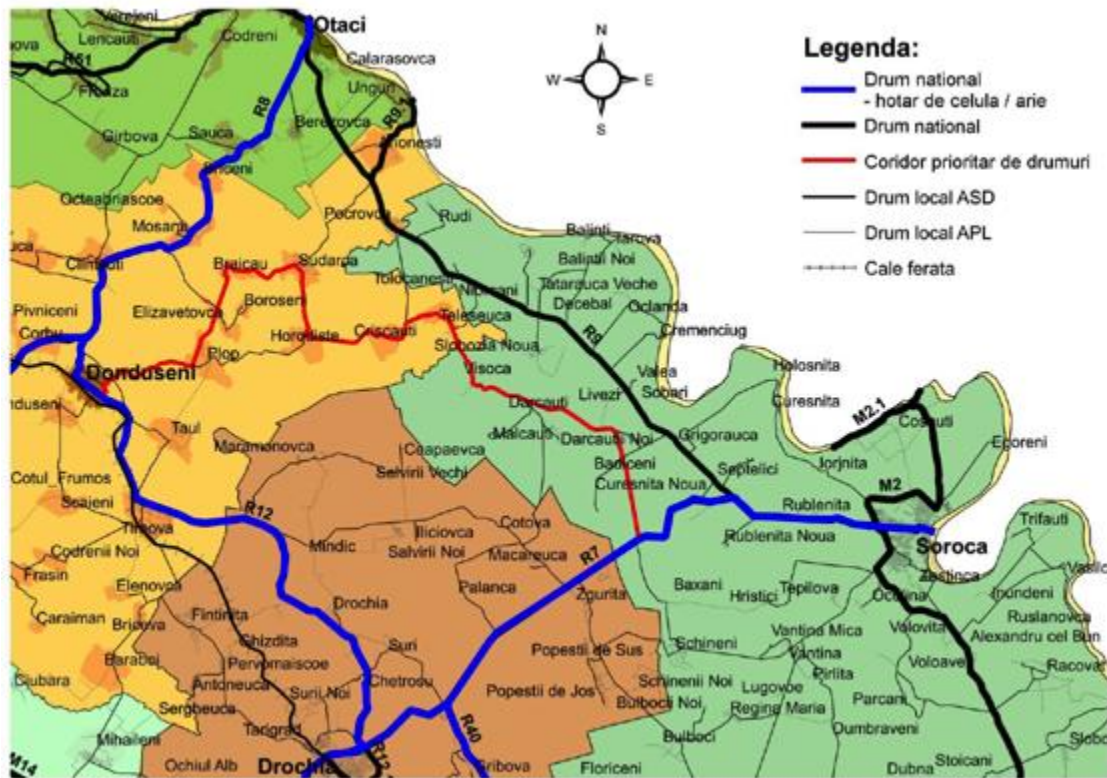
**Figure 15 R38 – Moscovei – Budăi – Ciumai – Mirnoe – L672/L671****R38 – Moscovei – Budăi – Ciumai – Mirnoe – L672/L671**

The proposed rehabilitation of the **R38 – Moscovei – Budăi – Ciumai – Mirnoe – L672/L671** (Figure 15) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.

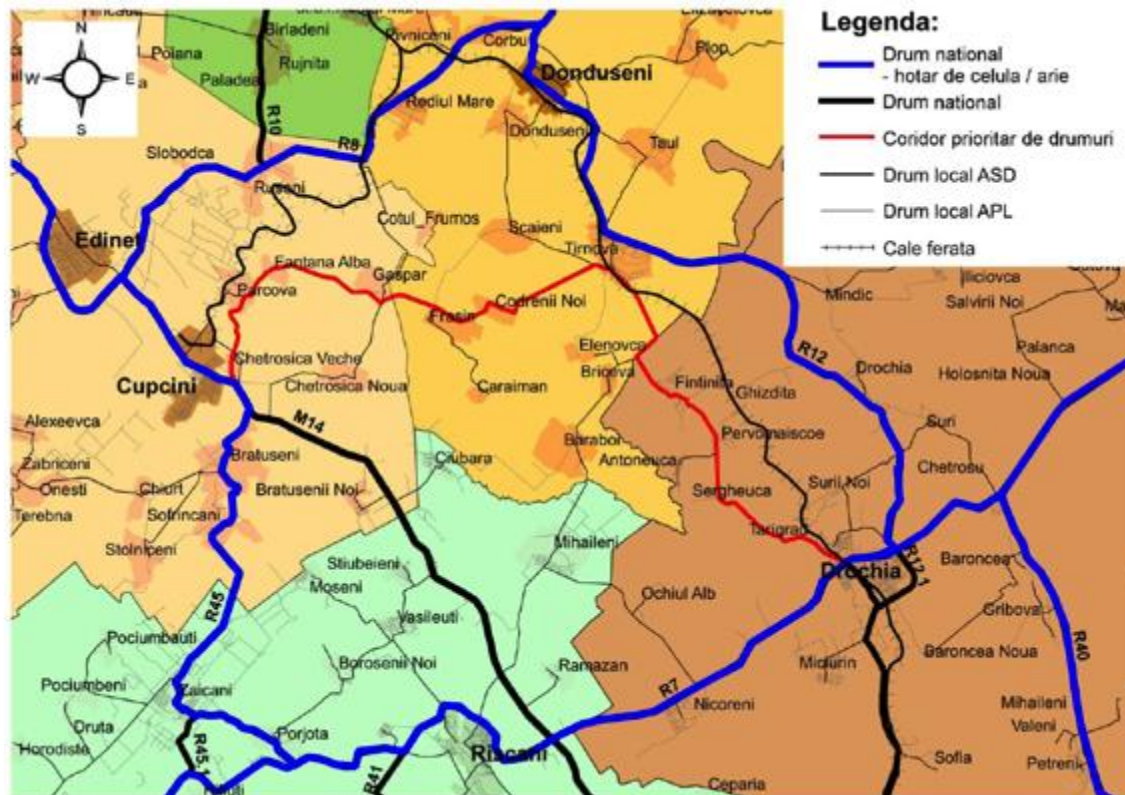


**Figure 16 M14 – Hlinaia – Corestăuți – Halahora de Sus – M14****M14 – Hlinaia – Corestăuți – Halahora de Sus – M14**

In the case of Road **M14 – Hlinaia – Corestăuți – Halahora de Sus – M14** (Figure 16), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road.

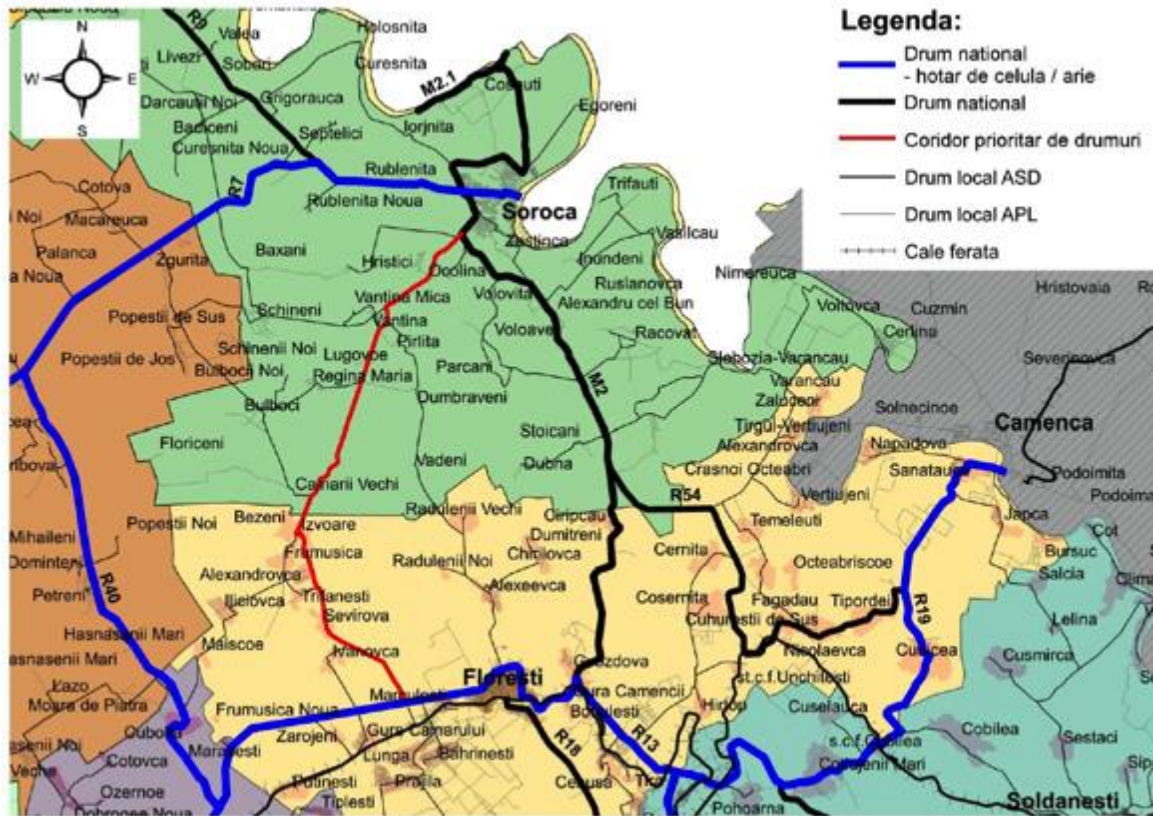
**Figure 17 R12 – Elizavetovca – Teleșeuca – Bădiceni – R7****R12 – Elizavetovca – Teleșeuca – Bădiceni – R7**

The proposed rehabilitation of the **R12 – Elizavetovca – Teleșeuca – Bădiceni – R7** (Figure 17) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.

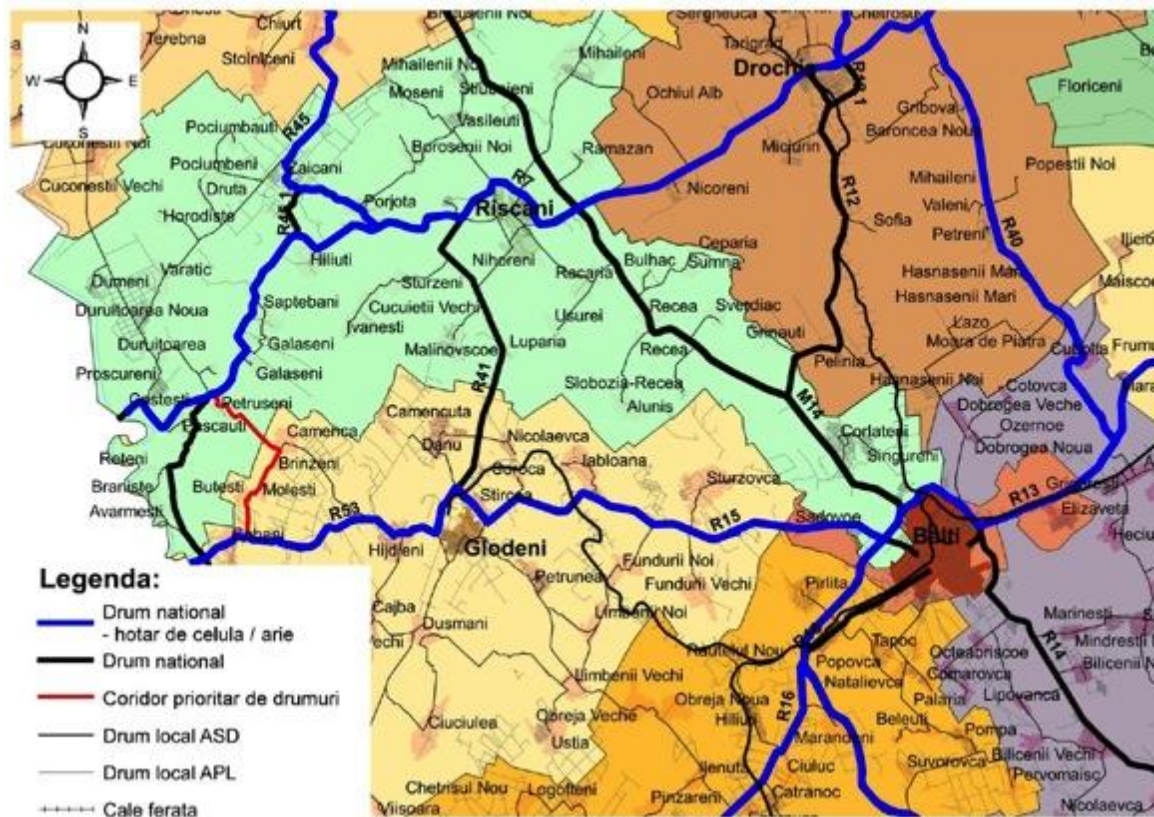
**Figure 18 M14 – Chetroșica Veche – Frasin – Tîrnova – Țarigrad – R7****M14 – Chetroșica Veche – Frasin – Tîrnova – Țarigrad – R7**

In the case of Road **M14 – Chetroșica Veche – Frasin – Tîrnova – Țarigrad – R7** (Figure 18), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road.



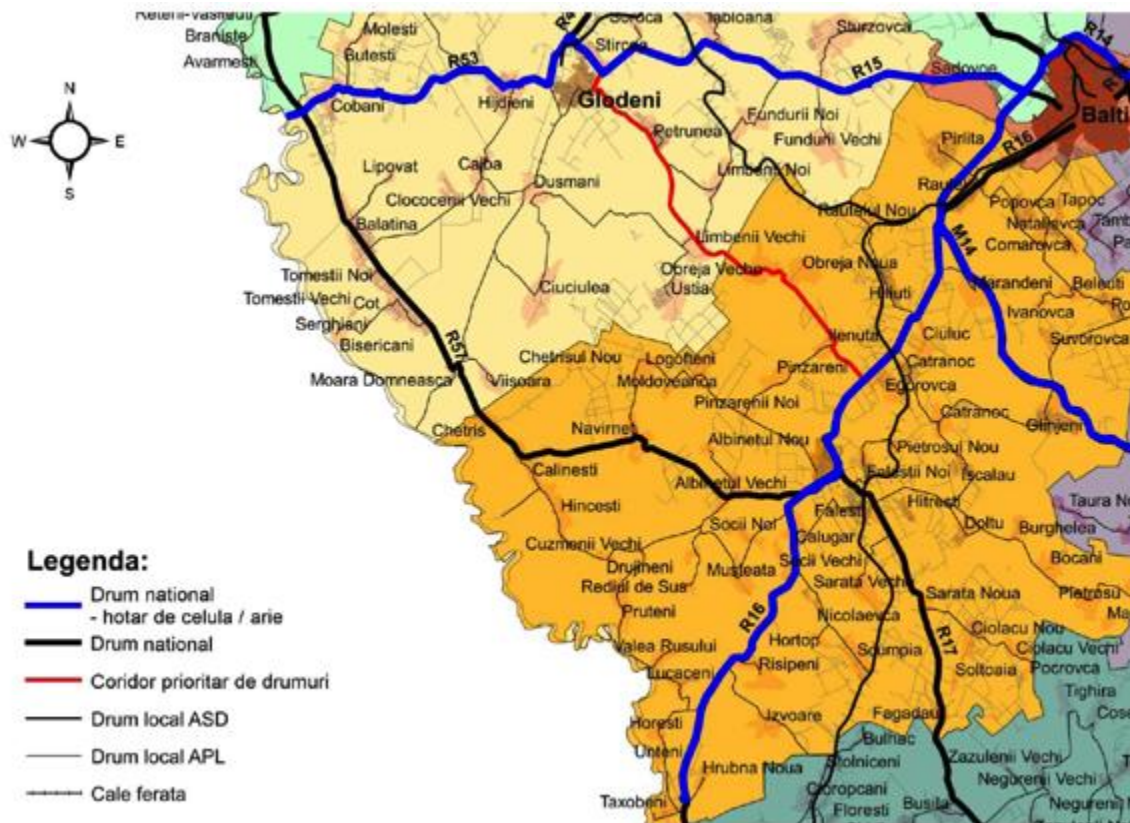
**Figure 19 R13 – Ivanovca – Izvoare – Vanțina – Ocolina – M2****R13 – Ivanovca – Izvoare – Vanțina – Ocolina – M2**

The proposed rehabilitation of the **R13 – Ivanovca – Izvoare – Vantina – Ocolina-M2** (Figure 19) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.

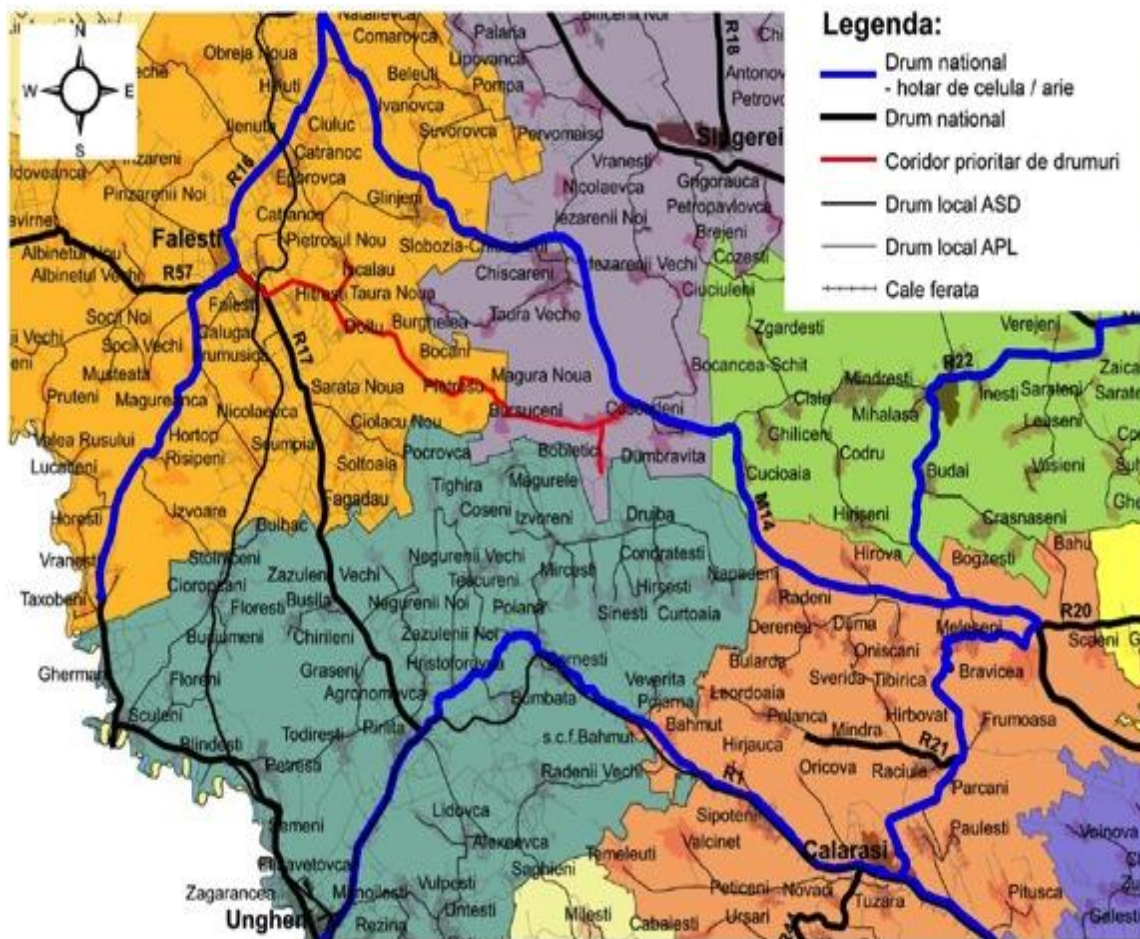
**Figure 20 R53 – Cobani – Brânzeni – Petrușeni – R7****R53 – Cobani – Brânzeni – Petrușeni – R7**

The proposed rehabilitation of the **R53–Cobani – Brânzeni – Petrușeni – R7** (Figure 20) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.



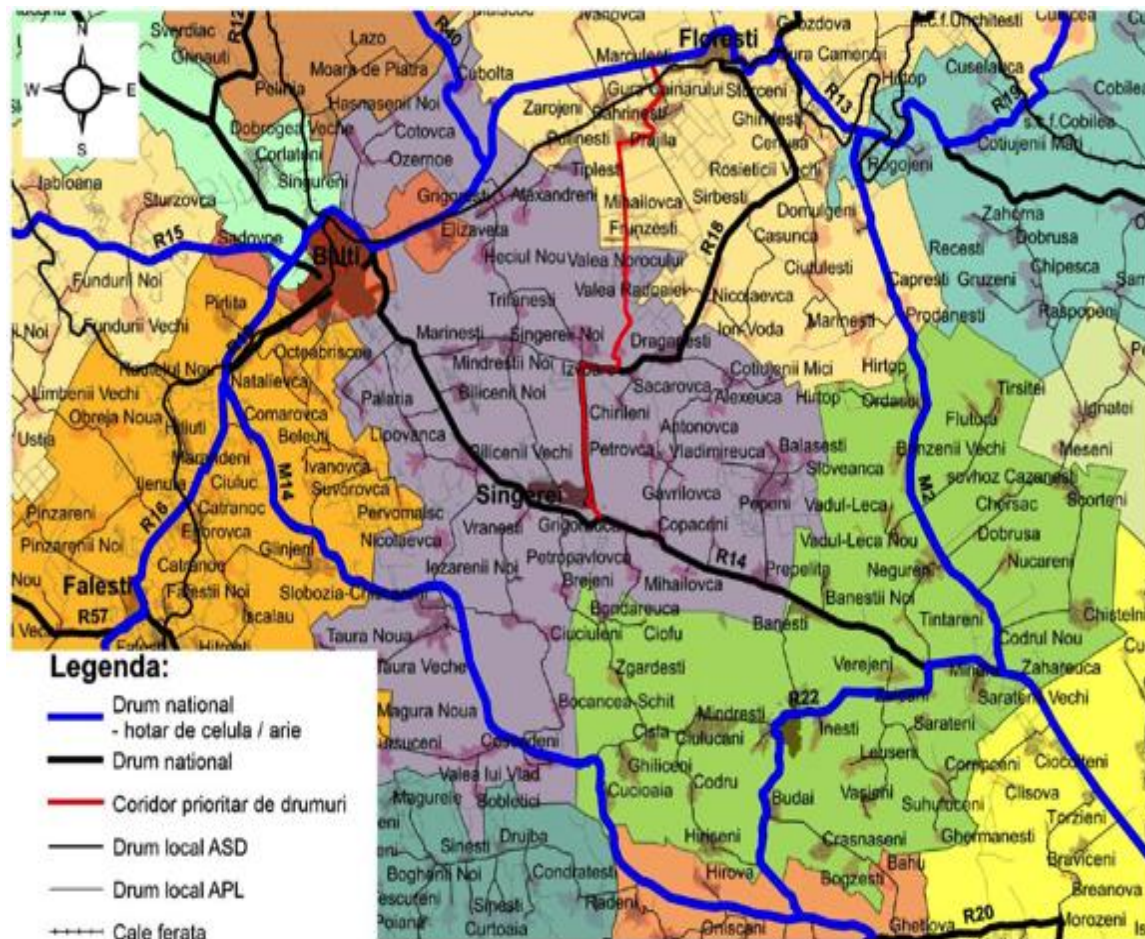
**Figure 21** R16 – Ilenuța – Limbenii Vechi – Petruna – R15**R16 – Ilenuța – Limbenii Vechi – Petruna – R15**

In the case of Road **R16 – Ilenuța – Limbenii Vechi – Petruna – R15** (Figure 21), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road.

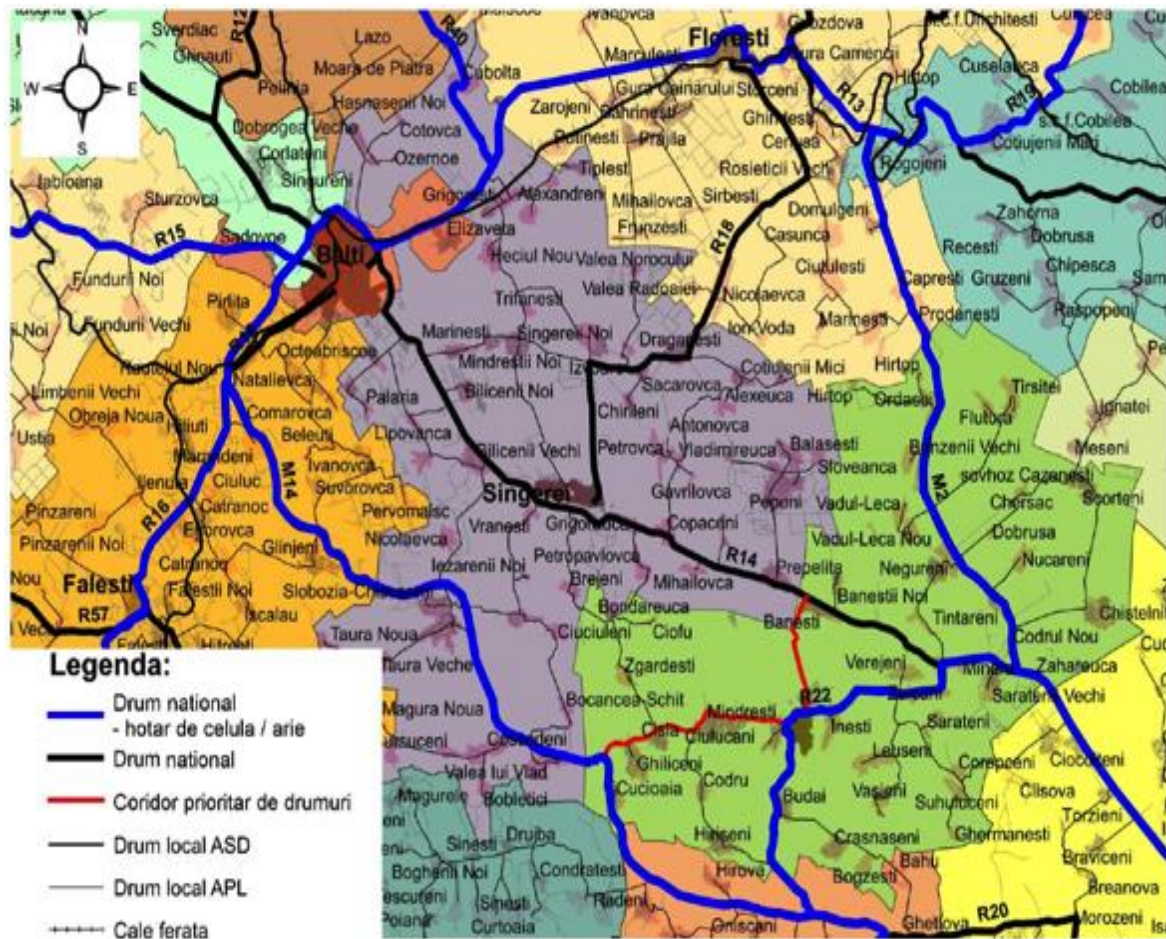
**Figure 22** R16 – Flămînzani – Bursuceni – Bocani – Făleştii Noi – M14**R16 – Flămînzani – Bursuceni – Bocani – Făleştii Noi – M14**

The proposed rehabilitation of the **R16 – Flămînzani – Bursuceni – Bocani – Făleştii Noi – M14** (Figure 22) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.



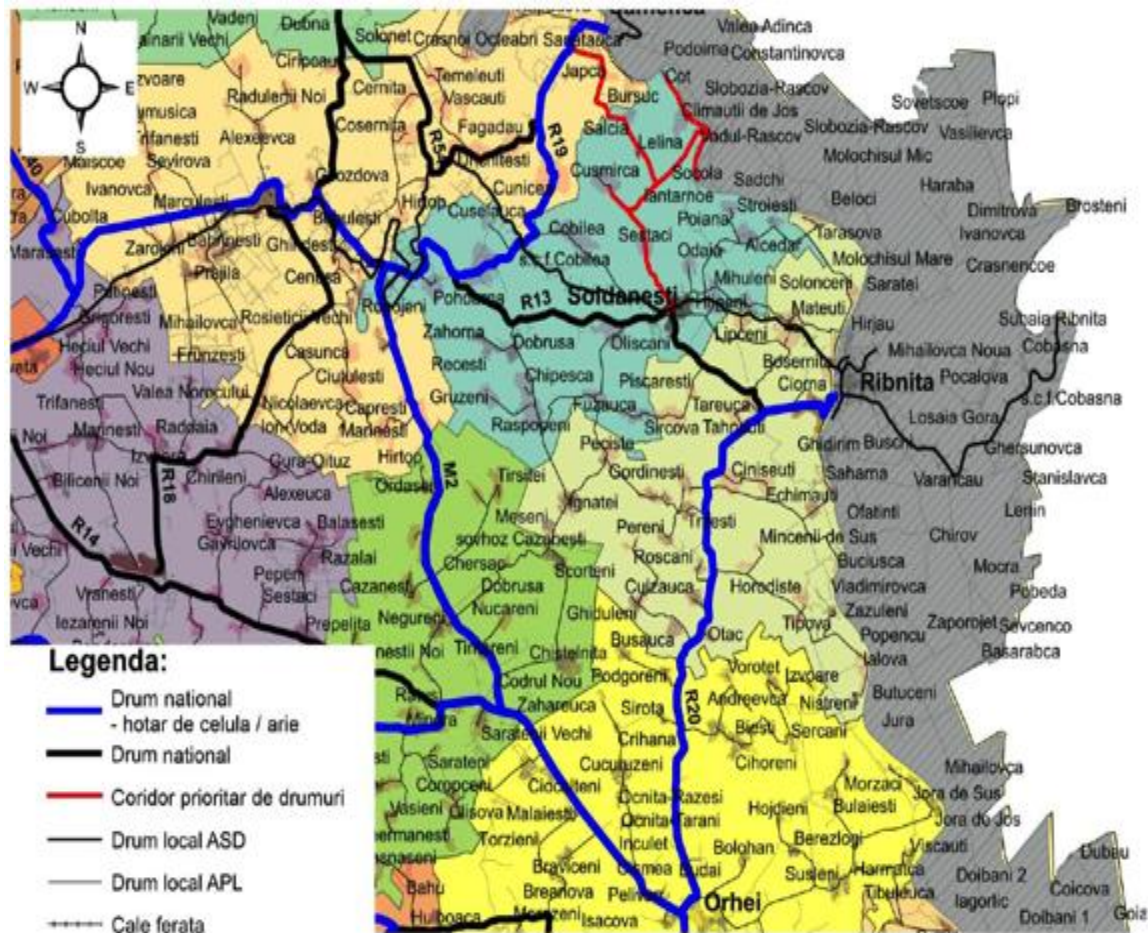
**Figure 23** R13 – Mărculești – Rădoia – R14 – Cozasti – Cislea – M14**R13 – Mărculești – Prăjila – Valea Norocului – Rădoia – R14**

In the case of Road **R13 – Rădoia – R14 – Cozasti – Cislea – M14** (Figure 23), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road.

**Figure 24** M14 – Cucoaia Nouă – Mîndreşti – R22 – Băneşti – R14**M14 – Cucoaia Nouă – Mîndreşti – R22 – Băneşti – R14**

The proposed rehabilitation of the **M14 – Cucoaia Nouă – Mîndreşti – R22 – Băneşti – R14** (Figure 24) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.



**Figure 25** R13 – Șestaci – Salcia – Japca – Sănătăuca – R19 – Cot – Socola

### R13 – Șestaci – Salcia – Japca – Sănătăuca – R19 – Cot – Socola

In the case of Road **R13 – Șestaci – Salcia – Japca – Sănătăuca – R19 – Cot – Socola** (Figure 25), rehabilitation of the road will also be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation, and within the existing right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The proposed rehabilitation activities will be limited to the existing alignments and RoW, because no road widening or extensions are anticipated for this road.

**Figure 26 M2 – Țîntăreni – Chiștelnița – Ignăței – Trifești – R20****M2 – Țîntăreni – Chiștelnița – Ignăței – Trifești – R20**

The proposed rehabilitation of the *M2 – Țîntăreni – Chiștelnița – Ignăței – Trifești – R20* (Figure 26) will be carried out as much as possible on the existing road formation and within the right-of-way (RoW). Rehabilitation of the road may require different types of construction work ranging from minimum maintenance work (patching, crack sealing, vegetation control, and guardrail repair and replacement), to surface treatment, shape correction, resurfacing and strengthening by overlay, to strengthening by reconstruction in different road segments. In addition, cross drainage structures such as runoff trenches, water bypasses, and bridges may need to be repaired or cleaned in some locations. The precise locations where each type of work needs to be performed will be identified in the final design.



### **3 PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES GOVERNING RESETTLEMENT PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION**

The Project RPF is based on the World Bank's policy on involuntary resettlement. The principles and objectives of this RPF can be summarized as:

- Where population displacement is unavoidable, it should be minimized by exploring all viable project options.
- In general, resettlement will be undertaken in such a way that no project affected person, with or without formal title, will be worse off because of the project.
- People unavoidably displaced (physically and/or economically) or restricted use or access to land should be compensated and assisted, so that their economic and social future would be generally as favorable as it would have been in the absence of the project and compensation of assets provided at replacement costs.
- People affected should be informed fully and consulted on resettlement and compensation options, eligibility requirements and assistance available.
- Existing social and cultural institutions of resettled and their hosts should be supported and used to the greatest extent possible, and resettled should be integrated economically and socially into host communities.
- The absence of a formal legal title to land by some affected groups should not be a bar to compensation; particular attention should be paid to households headed by women and other vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities, and appropriate assistance provided to help them to improve their status.
- Involuntary resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project.
- The compensation and eligible resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be paid prior to taking over of land and other assets for construction purposes
- The full costs of resettlement and compensation should be included in the presentation of project costs and benefits.
- In cases where involving economic displacement compensation and other assistance will be provided in accordance with the RPF a grievance mechanism to receive and address concerns about relocation and compensation , including a recourse mechanism to resolve disputes in a time manner.
- Affect people are informed about access to legal assistance (free)

- Resettlement measures are designed and implemented through the informed and meaningful consultation and participation of the project-affected people throughout the resettlement process
- If the remaining parcel of land after expropriation of part of it is not economically viable, it will be expropriated, if the project affected person desires so (e.g., land is not economically viable if the affected person does not have economic interest to use the remaining parcel of land, i.e. if because of the expropriation his existence on the remaining parcel of land is impossible or significantly difficult);

## **4 PROCESS FOR PREPARING AND APPROVING A RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)**

### **4.1 RAP Preparation**

If resettlement impacts are unavoidable and preparation of an RAP is therefore required, a RAP will be prepared and attached to the investment report for individual subprojects for each section even for minor acquisitions. Following the completion of detailed design for each the sections, SRA shall verify the preliminary assessment with regard to the needs for land acquisition and resettlement. If such need is identified and if resettlement is unavoidable, the preparation of a subproject RAP will be done by consultants assisted by State Roads Administration and use the following procedure:

- (i) Undertake a census of all APs.
- (ii) Undertake an inventory and detailed measurement survey (DMS)<sup>1</sup> of all losses of all APs. At the same time, inform potential APs (without discrimination) of the subproject, its likely impacts, and principles and entitlements as per the RPF.
- (iii) Undertake a socioeconomic survey (SES)<sup>2</sup> of all APs. A plan which will contain practical actions may be required for addressing vulnerable group needs if they are among the APs.
- (iv) Undertake a replacement cost survey for various types of affected assets as a basis for determining compensation rates at replacement cost. Determine the losses in accordance with the entitlement matrix.<sup>3</sup>
- (v) Provide project and resettlement information to all persons affected in a form and language that are understandable to them, and closely consult them on compensation and resettlement options, including relocation sites and economic rehabilitation.

<sup>1</sup> Data will be gender and ethnic minority disaggregated.

<sup>2</sup> It will include gender analysis and data will be gender and ethnic minority disaggregated.

<sup>3</sup> If there are new categories of APs and/or losses identified during the DMS (other than those described in the entitlement matrix), the entitlements will be in accordance with SRA/IFI policies.

- (vi) Prepare a special rehabilitation program for affected vulnerable groups population.
- (vii) Prepare the draft RAPs with time-bound implementation schedule, procedures for grievance mechanism and monitoring and evaluation, and a budget (see Annex 1).
- (viii) Finalize the subproject RAP in both Moldovan and English versions. Submit it to SRA for preliminary review, and then SRA will forward it to respective WB for approval.
- (ix) Disclose the draft and final RAP in accordance with RPF policy on public communications to the affected communities and on respective IFIs websites, as appropriate (no confidential data will be disclosed). The draft RAP will be disclosed prior to submission to SRA for approval. The final RAP will be disclosed after approval.

In instances where project-affected people/landowners are less than 200, an ARAP, or abbreviated RAP will be prepared. The ARAP at the minimum includes the following key elements:

- a. a census survey of affected households and valuation of assets;
- b. description of compensation, entitlements, and other resettlement assistance to be provided;
- c. consultations with affected households about the project impacts and land acquisition process;
- d. institutional responsibility for implementation and procedures for grievance redress; arrangements for monitoring and implementation; and
- e. a timetable and budget.

Considering the land acquisition and physical displacement requirements as shown in tables under each road description it is likely that there will not be a need in developing (A) RAPs for the selected roads, but the situation may change after final design.

#### **4.2 Process for preparing and approving RAPs**

The Executing and Implementing Agency for the Project will be the SRA. If thought necessary, separate Project Management Units (PMU) will be established for each Sub-Project.

SRA will recruit, if considered necessary, national or international consultants to undertake sufficient and appropriate research and field investigations enabling formulation of reports and plans required to fulfill SRA and WB safeguard requirements. Among these reports and plans will be ARAPs.



The contracted consultants will submit completed draft ARAPs to their respective PMU who will consult with the International Safeguards consultant so as to ensure respective RAPs will be approved when submitted to SRA and respective WB.

This RPF has been designed in accordance with the laws of the Government of Moldova and the principles contained in the World OP 4.12. The SRA requires that any issues arising and/or claims for compensation will be addressed in accordance with this project policy.

#### **4.3 Compensation and other entitlement of PAPs**

Actual entitlements will be negotiated between the PMU and respective eligible households, either on individual or community basis in accordance with RPF requirements. These agreed entitlements will require endorsement by SRA and WB before payments can be authorized. Households will be issued with written documentation of their respective agreed entitlements.

The option to appeal against any aspect of this process can be channeled through the established grievance procedures

#### **4.4 Clearance of the project area**

SRA will delegate responsibility for any resettlement activities arising to the respective consultant. This consultant will be responsible for the following activities, to be completed before the start of construction activities:

- Identification of any affected households;
- Assessment of lost assets (trees/crops) for respective households;
- Signing agreement between the Project and the households regarding compensation and rights and obligations of both parties;
- Organize the process of the payment of all compensation entitlements.

Clearance of project areas will be completed at least one month before Project construction begins, and only after WB has certified that the resettlement operation has been completed to their satisfaction.

#### **4.5 RAP Implementation**

Land acquisition, compensation payment and relocation of project affected persons (APs) cannot commence until the RAP has been reviewed and approved by SRA and WB. All resettlement activities will be coordinated with the civil works schedule. Civil works (construction) for any given section of road may not begin until all relevant affected parties in the section have received full compensation for the land, asset or resource that will be taken for construction or other project use. SRA will ensure that civil works contractors are not issued a notice of possession of site for construction work for any specific section of infrastructure before SRA/PMUs have, in accordance with the approved RAP, completed both the payment of AP compensation entitlements and any

necessary relocation of AP households to new sites. Each RAP must be completed, both in format and in substance, satisfactory to these agencies prior to the issuance of tender documents for construction. It is, however, possible that a phased procedure be agreed allowing construction to begin on a stretch of road where the RAP has been fully implemented while completing resettlement and RoW clearance activities on another stretch of the same road.

## **5 ESTIMATED POPULATION DISPLACEMENT**

Given that the detailed road design has not been finalized for any of the planned sections, it is not possible at this time to provide definitive lists of either APs or of their respective lost assets or entitlements. Following completion of the detail design for the respective roads, a socio-economic survey will be carried out targeting 100% of those households identified as potentially losing assets or suffering other types of Project related loss.

### **5.1 Procedure for Preliminary Estimate of Resettlement**

The following procedure was used to provide a rough estimate of resettlement impacts for each road project.

1. Identify on the plan sheets and other suitable mapping the following:
  - Locations where minor alignment changes will be necessary due to safety concerns (such as bus stops, pull-offs, and pedestrian walkways/crossings, or the presence of structures or other objects that compromise road safety), and approximate road length involved
  - Locations requiring significant vertical or horizontal realignments to meet safety requirements, and approximate road length involved
  - Major intersections that need to be modified
2. Using professional engineering judgment, determine a suitable “average distance from the existing road centerline” that would be needed for accomplishing the modifications indicated in Item 1, above. It is understood that this is a preliminary estimate at this time and that the final design will vary from this estimate. Document the assumptions and caveats involved in making this estimate of average additional RoW required, for example:
  - Major intersections would be converted to roundabouts.
  - Additional RoW width for curve straightening would likely be needed on the inside of the curve only.
  - RoW width to accommodate likely fills and cuts should be included, not just pavement width.

Provide an “average distance from centerline” needed for each of the following conditions:

- Roundabouts
- Major realignments (vertical and/or horizontal)
- Minor realignments

3. Perform a reconnaissance survey of the locations identified before to gather the following information for all features within the appropriate average distance from the centerline (as defined in Item 2). For each location, provide a count of:

- Fruit and nut trees
- Other trees
- Large commercial/institutional buildings.
- Large residential buildings such as apartment complexes. If possible, provide a cadastral number (approximate building footprint area times number of stories)
- Medium commercial/institutional buildings (e.g., well-constructed smaller shops, etc.).
- Medium residential buildings (e.g., larger private homes, etc.)
- Small non-residential buildings (e.g., farm outbuildings, garages, etc.).
- Small residential buildings (e.g., small homes, etc.)
- Fence lengths
- Roadside Shrines
- Community Wells
- Any informal vendors/businesses or land owners

4. For each location at which vacant or cultivated land is present, provide an estimate of the area of such land within the average distance from the centerline, classifying by:

- Vacant land
- Intense cultivation (vineyards, fruit trees, etc.), and irrigated land
- Other crop land
- Any land being used informally (grazing)

5. Develop a list of unit prices based on current market conditions for the following will be done by a licensed organization that is experienced in determining land value and of course this land valuation will only be needed if there is a need to compensate PAPs (and then a RAP would have to be created):

- a) Average value of walnut and other fruit/nut tree harvest per year, per tree (this is needed to estimate the value of usufruct harvests made from trees currently in the RoW)



- b) Current average real estate values (per sq. m.) and normative land values according to the Law on normative land price and land sale and purchase no. 1308 as of 25.07.1997, classified as either urban or rural (or by region), for
    - Vacant land
    - Irrigated crop land
    - Orchards
    - Urban/suburban land
  - c) Current average real estate values (per sq. m.), classified by urban or rural (or by region), for
    - Large commercial/institutional buildings.
    - Large residential buildings such as apartment complexes
    - Medium commercial/institutional buildings
    - Medium residential buildings
    - Small non-residential buildings
    - Small residential buildings
  - d) Wells (cost for drilling and completing an average well that provides safe water)
  - e) Fences (per linear m.)
6. Estimate the average number of residents for:
- a) Apartment buildings (per sq.m.)
  - b) Private homes

## 6 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND COMPENSATION FRAMEWORK

### 6.1 Project Affected Persons definition

Project affected persons are defined to include the following categories:

- Project affected persons, with formal title, who lose all or part of their land;
- Project affected persons, with formal title, who have immovable property with or without building permissions on the land to be expropriated;
- Project affected persons with formal title over businesses or informal businesses that are affected by the loss of all or part of the land on which the businesses are located;
- Project affected persons with formal title over animal husbandries and agricultural processors that are affected by the loss of all or part of the land on which they are based;
- Project affected persons with formal title of tenancy on private or public land;

- Project affected persons with formal title over land that will be needed during construction on a temporary basis;
- Project affected persons without formal title on affected land or businesses but their livelihoods are directly dependent on the affected land or businesses (e.g., those working on affected agricultural land or working in the affected businesses), there is also a category of PAPs without formal title whose rights can be established and "legalized" in court. The Project will offer such PAPs legal assistance in the legalization of their rights;
- Project affected persons without formal title of ownership or use but who have established usage of public or private land by investing in immovable objects, crops, woods, trees, fruit bearing trees, vineyards, the age of crops, and the time needed to reproduce them; and Any affected community facilities will also be reconstructed or necessary support will be provide for their relation to the community loosing access to such common facilities.

## 6.2 Compensation Framework

Compensation and rehabilitation tasks for the Project will be carried out in accordance with the following set of WB resettlement principles.

This RPF, which reflects WB policy on resettlement, requires that compensation rates and entitlements reflect full replacement cost. Entitlements will be calculated and “eligible persons” compensated/reimbursed, following the procedures outlined below:

**Land.** Households losing land will be eligible for replacement land of at least the same quality as that lost. Where replacement land is not available compensation will be paid in cash. Land values will reflect ‘local market price’. This valuation can be adjusted, taking into account land location, current land use, land improvements, and other factors that may influence land prices;

Also normative land price will determined according to the law on normative land price and land sale and purchase no. 1308 as of 25.07.1997, and if the land “local market price” is lower than the calculated normative price, the PAP are entitled to receive "replacement value" Cash compensation at market rate or normative rate whichever is higher is paid to the Affected Person prior to expropriation. Transaction costs are bared by the Expropriator.

- **Annual Crops.** These will be valued at current market prices of harvested crops and there also is included compensation for the years required to plant the crops in a new location according the national legislation.
- **Productive trees.** Valued at market price for loss of crops/fruits calculated as number of years needed to bear fruit.
- **Houses.** These will be valued at replacement cost on a m<sup>2</sup> basis inclusive of cost of materials. No reduction on account of age or present condition of property.

- **Businesses.** For example: retail outlets, will be compensated on the basis of an allowance corresponding either to a fixed lump-sum equivalent to average monthly income derived from that business multiplying it to the number of months when that business would not be functioning due to our projects implementation.

For further details of entitlements see, below.

### 6.3 Eligibility Cut-off date

Compensation eligibility for impacts caused by the project road rehabilitation scheme will be limited by a cut-off date to be specifically established for the project. The cut-off-date will be set on the day when the PAP census and asset inventory would be completed. Affected parties who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible to compensation. The information about the cut-off date will be provided to local communities on public billboards, local newspapers, etc.

### 6.4 Special provisions for vulnerable PAPs

WB's policy specifies that vulnerable groups merit special attention in planning and implementing resettlement and that resettlement represents an opportunity to help them improve their status. Vulnerable groups are those likely to be particularly disadvantaged as a consequence of resettlement. The policy defines as vulnerable groups the poorest those without legal title to assets, households headed by women, indigenous peoples, ethnic minorities, and pastoralists. There may be other groups, such as isolated communities, the disabled or those unable to work, or those left behind when the majority of their community becomes eligible for relocation. Vulnerability however should be determined and assessed within a specific context. Bank policy specifies that, where adversely affected people are particularly vulnerable, resettlement and compensation decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase to build up the capacity of the vulnerable people to deal with the issues. For compensation will be provide a special "vulnerability allowance" to such affected PAPs equal to 3 months of a minimal salary in Moldova.

### 6.5 People affected temporarily are counted as APs

People suffering only temporary adverse impacts must nevertheless be regarded as PAPs and must be compensated and assisted accordingly. However, they would not be counted in determining the number affected for level of significance. Temporary losses might include land or assets borrowed during construction (for borrow pits, quarries, work sites, temporary access, or storage), loss of crops and income foregone on agricultural land, loss of housing or community services, loss of business income due to construction work, or loss of wages to employees. If the losses are to be prolonged, it might be better to count them as permanent losses. If losses will be for a period longer than 5 years they



will be evaluated by certified consultants that will categorize as permanent losses and will determine compensation according to national legislation.

In order to ensure the rehabilitation of severely affected APs defined as APs that lose more than 10% of their land or other productive assets, the Project has established a special rehabilitation allowance in cash corresponding to one year produce of the land acquired, allowance will be calculated depending on the affected area, but not less than a National Minimum Wage. The same will be provided to tenants and farmers with usufruct rights in public land losing more than 10% of their land or other productive assets. This allowance will allow the affected parties to maintain the same incomes they had before the project for one year, a period which should be sufficient to purchase new land or establish new rent or land usufruct contracts.

## 6.6 Compensation Entitlements

Entitlements for AP losing land, houses and income and rehabilitation subsidies will include provisions for: *Permanent Land losses*, *Temporary Land Losses*, *Crops losses* and *Community infrastructure*. The Project will also provide to PAPs losing a house a *Relocation subsidy*. A special rehabilitation allowances will be provided to *severely affected* PAPs incurring *Business losses*. The policy requires that compensation entitlements are available to all categories of affected households and will be paid for loss of productive assets, such as access to cultivable land as well as business activities. Eligibility for compensation will be calculated paying no respect to the legal respective status of household's land use.

## 6.7 Entitlement Matrix

A preliminary Entitlement Matrix is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: Entitlement Matrix**

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	RAP entitlements
1. Loss of arable, forest, residential, or commercial Land	1.1 Permanent loss of land.	Eligible land owner/ landholder	Cash compensation at full replacement cost, i.e. market value plus any transaction costs or normative value plus any transaction costs, whichever is higher, all technical, administrative and transaction costs are covered by the project Or: Compensation through “land for land” mechanisms at PAP’s preference. Note that loss of infrastructure will require land replacement (unless PAP specifically requests otherwise)
	1.2 Temporary acquisition or easement during construction/ camp/ storage	Eligible land owner/ landholder	1.2 The compensation for temporary acquisition or easement should be paid in amount of at least 2% per annum of the normative value of the land.
2. Temporary structures: housing, mobile stores, fence, latrine, etc.	During construction	Affected person (AP) who is the recognized owner, user or otherwise beneficiary whether or not, with land title and whether the structure was built with permit or not	(i) Compensation in cash or materials at full replacement cost at current market value, with no deduction in compensation for depreciation or salvageable materials. (ii) If relocation is required, for movable structures, assessment of ability to move the un-dismantled structure. If APs agree the structure can be moved, assistance will be provided to cover the replacement costs of site preparation, dismantling, moving, and rebuilding the structure.
3. Annual crops		Owner of crops	If crops will be affected during the harvest season the compensation will be calculated to cover the full replacement value for the lost crops

Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	RAP entitlements
			as result of construction works.
4. Perennial crops and trees	(i) Timber and fruit trees  (ii) Private shade trees  (iii) Public shade and fruit trees	(i) Owner of crops or trees  (ii) Owner of trees  (iii) Communities and road authorities  (iv) non-titled affected people	(i) Compensation at a market value for loss of crops/fruits calculated as number of years needed to bear fruit. Compensation for lost trees at 110% of market (timber) value. (ii) Replacement, on request, by planting of saplings up to a factor of 15 new to one old tree. (iii) Cash compensation to local communities paid at market price for loss of crops/fruits calculated as three annual harvests. Replacement, on request, by planting of saplings up to a factor of 15 new to one old tree. (iv) Replacement, on request, by planting of saplings up to a factor of 15 new to one old tree.
5. Loss of workdays and income		Employees losing income during the construction	Cash allowance representing the monthly average salary (adjusted to book-keeping records of the Employer and statistical data) multiplying it to the number of months when the employee would not be able to activate due to roads rehabilitation (to be monitored for adequacy).
6. Relocation allowance		House owner and other affected people	Cash allowance
7. Business losses allowance		Business owner and employees	Compensation to cover the losses (income) derived from that business when that business would not be functioning due to project implementation
8. Public/private infrastructure		Local communities	Full replacement or rehabilitation of the affected item at no cost for the community.



Type of Loss	Application	Entitled Person	RAP entitlements
(such as community wells and shrines)			

## 7 LEGAL FRAMEWORK PERTAINING TO RESETTLEMENT

### 7.1 Introduction

This section presents a review of existing legislation, by-laws and government policies and programs of the Republic of Moldova relevant to the resettlement and other related issues (environmental and social assessment, gender, child labor and human trafficking, cultural heritage, etc.). The review included an analysis of gaps between the Moldovan legislation and the environmental and social safeguard policies applied for the proposed road projects, principally reflecting WB guidelines for environmental and social assessment. With respect to resettlement, the proposed Road projects are guided by the World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement for matters of land acquisition and resettlement.

The review of legal and policy frameworks pertaining resettlement aimed to identify the legal and institutional context within which the resettlement as well as compensation and resettlement assistance measures as the result of resettlement have to be implemented. The first step in designing the compensation and rehabilitation measures is to determine the entitlements of affected persons under applicable laws and regulations, to identify any services or social benefits to which they might have access, and to ensure that sufficient resources are available.

The next step is to assess what additional measures are needed, if any, to restore the livelihoods of the affected population to the pre-resettlement level, and to design mechanisms capable of delivering the goods or services that are needed, including effective and expeditious procedures for the resolution of disputes. This allows the compensation and rehabilitation package to work within the constraints of local laws and institutions, complementing them only as required, with project specific measures. Therefore, review of legal and policy frameworks includes identification of gaps in the local institutional and regulatory frameworks, which can eventually be addressed through institutional strengthening or other components for the client and a project financier to agree.

World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement is triggered in situations involving involuntary taking of land and involuntary restrictions of access to

legally designated parks and protected areas. The policies aim to avoid involuntary resettlement to the extent feasible, or to minimize and mitigate its adverse social and economic impacts. Specifically, the policies state that project planning must avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement, and that if people lose their homes or livelihoods as a result of projects, they should have their standard of living improved, or at least restored. It promotes participation of displaced people in resettlement planning and implementation. The policies' economic objective is to assist displaced persons in their efforts to improve or at least restore their incomes and standards of living after displacement. The policy prescribes compensation and other resettlement measures to achieve its objectives and requires that implementers prepare adequate resettlement planning instruments prior to appraisal of proposed projects.

## 7.2 Gap Analysis between Moldovan Legislation and WB policies

### 7.2.1 General provision of Moldovan legislation

There is compatibility between Moldovan legislation and World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. Moldovan legislation and regulatory instruments 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);
  - 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;
  - Approval of the Regulation on Agricultural Terrain Consolidation, Government Decision No. 1075 of 2007.
- Legislation specifically related to **acquisition of land** includes:
  - Law # 1308 regarding the normative price and the mode of selling-purchase of land (25 July 1997)
  - GoM Decision # 1451 on approval of Regulation regarding the mode on attribution, change of purpose and exchange of lands from 24.12.2007
  - The Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use No. 488 of 8 July 1999 or Eminent Domain.
  - Law on State Land-Tenure Regulations, State Land Survey, and Land Monitoring No. 1247-XII of December 22, 1992

Among these laws, Land Code No. 828-XII, 1991 with amendments and the Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use No. 488 of 8 July 1999 provide the basis for

acquisition of land for projects of national interest and municipal needs. The land code, which is one of the basic laws regulating land relations in the country, prioritizes the protection of land over other types of land use activity. The Code stipulates that the State shall financially and administratively support, inter alia, development of various types of effective land management and use, including those aimed at reducing land pollution by waste, and research regarding interrelationships between environmental and land protection. The Code requires routine coordination with a national environmental authority regarding any plans for land development and construction and all industrial, communal, and other land users and owners to prevent any negative impacts of agricultural land use.

The Code establishes different categories of land based on their use and mandates respective protection regimes. The Code stipulates that land protection measures shall be elaborated and implemented at the planning, design, construction, and operation stages of various facilities and technologies. The Code prohibits operation of any facilities and technologies that do not protect land and also stipulates that to protect land quality, the environment, and human health, the maximum permissible concentrations of chemical, biological, and other active substances in soil shall be defined and approved by separate legislation. The Code requires land protection actions be identified and implemented during the design, siting, construction, and operation of new and re-constructed facilities, as well as for the installation of new technologies affecting land conditions.

The Law on State Land-Tenure Regulations, State Land Survey, and Land Monitoring establishes the basic principles of state land-tenure regulations including use of land resources for society's benefit, introduces advanced methods of economic activity and functions of the State Land-Tenure Regulations Service, substantiates and delimits land plots' boundaries, developing of projects on land demarcation, regulates existent land boundaries, delineates plots and outlines the preparation of documents for land rendered into use, etc.

Law on expropriation for Eminent Domain no. 488 as of 08.07.1999 guides and provides a procedure for expropriation of private property. The expropriation law principles are:

- Expropriation can be applied only if the Eminent Domain is declared, the laws makes provision under what circumstances the Eminent Domain is declared and at what level (Parliament – through a Law, Government – through a Government Decision, Local Authorities – through a Decision of Local Authorities) the Eminent Domain is declared;
- The Expropriator has to value the property both at market value and normative value. The market value is assessed by licensed valuers (certified real estate valuers) according to the Law on evaluation no. 989 as of 18.04.2002. The normative value is determined by licensed valuers (certified real estate



- valuators) according to the Law no. 1308 regarding the normative price and the mode of selling-purchase of land as of 25.07.1997. Cash compensation at market rate or normative rate whichever is higher is paid to the Affected Person prior to expropriation. Transaction costs are bared by the Expropriator.
- Land to land option is also considered under expropriation law, if an immovable property is to be expropriated, the Expropriator must provide for an alternative immovable property of an equivalent value; the equivalent value is determined by licensed valuers (certified real estate valuers) according to applicable legislation; in case the remaining parcel of land after expropriation is not economically viable, it will be expropriated, if the project affected person desires so.
  - The person whose property is being expropriated is informed about the Eminent Domain declaration and conditions of expropriation (lost assets, valuation and compensation mechanism). Nevertheless if the person disagrees with the expropriation condition, they may issue a written injunction within 45 days from the expropriation notification. The injunction will be examined by a special Committee to be established by Parliament, Government or Local Authority depending on the level where Eminent Domain was declared. If the Committee and affected person cannot come to a conclusion on expropriation condition, then expropriation is carried out through a Court Decision.
  - The expropriation law does not have any provision on how to consider persons without formal title on property, yet the Civil Code does have separate provision to protect persons without formal title. Civil Code defines the “usucapio estate” allowing for persons who do not have a formal title to be declared owners if they presumably possessed the real estate in good faith for the last 15 years.

### **7.2.2 WB policies, deviations from Moldovan legislation on expropriation and measures to bridge the gaps**

Moldovan legislation on expropriation and land relations is broadly compatible with WB standards and policies, yet there are several provisions of WB policies that are not considered within Moldovan legal framework and these are:

- 1) Grievance Redress Committee establishment. The objective of the independent grievance resolution committee is to provide guidance/advice and to deal with any complaint/grievance associated with any expropriation or resettlement. The scope of responsibility of the independent grievance committee involves the responsibility to mediate in any dispute on the comparability of offered land, or the assessed fair value for immovable property, discrepancies in measurements, nonpayment of compensation and

assistance, eligibility for benefits under the present RPF, the responsibility to accept grievances of people who believe they are being severely impacted even if they do not fall within the criteria that have been set, and related matters. The Moldovan expropriation law provides for the creation of a Committee which will examine potential injunctions from Project Affected Persons, yet the Committee concentrates more on the assessment of compensation package to be provided, if it is fair and if it complies with legal requirements; the other aspects previously described are not covered by the scope of the Committee formed under Moldovan legislation.

Therefore, in order to bridge this gap, the Expropriator/RAP implementer will establish Local Resettlement Committees and Rayonal Resettlement Committees for grievance redress as described and provided under Chapter 10 of the current RPF.

- 2) Socio-economic study. Moldovan legislation does not foresee and measures towards development of any socio-economic studies prior to resettlement or expropriation.

In order to bridge this gap, the Expropriator will have to carry out a socio-economic impact assessment during ARAP development. The socio-economic study will be carried out at Project Affected Person level in order to assess potential losses and baseline socio-economic characteristics. The collected socio-economic data will allow the project to measure exactly the impacts and estimate thoroughly the compensation package and assistance to be provided. The surveys (socio-economic survey and census) will be carried out during ARAP development and the findings of the surveys will be documented in the ARAP.

- 3) Compensation at replacement cost. The compensation for loss of land is paid at average comparable sales statistics to arrive at the replacement as defined in the WB policies. The terms to purchase a similar land plot on the open market will be assessed at the time of preparation of the ARAP by a licensed valuator (certified real estate valuator). In determining the replacement cost of the affected land or asset, the cost of market value plus taxes and fees, if any, will be taken into account. Moldovan legislation, in cases of expropriation, refers to the normative value to be determined by licensed valuers. At present, in rural areas the normative value is much higher than the market value. Therefore, the Project Affected Persons will be entitled to compensations at normative or market values whichever is higher.

In case of valuing the cost of affected structures, the depreciation cost of structures will not be taken into account and the estimation of costs will be assessed on how much it will cost the project to erect a new structure of the same parameters and quality. The valuation of affected structures will also take into account the value of time invested in construction and applicable taxes, if any.

- 4) Payment of taxes and fees. In order to meet the gap in payment of taxes and fees, under this RPF, any compensation of productive land and/or property, including businesses, will include the registration cost in the Cadaster Registry, administrative fees and transfer taxes.

Additionally, the State Roads Administration together with the Ministry of Transports and Roads Infrastructure and Ministry of Finance will seek the opportunity to amend the Fiscal Code to include Project Affected Persons in the list of persons who will not pay the income tax referring and deriving from the compensation received under the expropriation or voluntary land acquisition.

- 5) Assistance to Project Affected Persons without formal title. The Moldovan expropriation law does not have provisions nor does it include PAPs without formal title in the category of persons who are entitled to receive compensation and assistance. However, under WB policies, their status is clear and non-title holders do have the right to be assisted to restore the lost livelihood. This category covers those who do not have formal legal rights to the land at the time of the census but are in the process of obtaining titles and/or have a valid claim to it as well as those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land.

The PAPs without formal title include persons that by the time when census begins do not yet hold title to the land they occupy due to delays in the registration of their land rights or persons that have just inherited the expropriated land/asset and had not yet had the opportunity to register their rights to said land/assets; these persons will be treated exactly as those who have formally legal rights to land.

The untitled holders, to include project affected persons who constructed buildings without permits, who have been using public or private land, are entitled to compensation/assistance for any investment made on public or



private lands in the cost of structures and installations according to a valuation report to be issued by a licensed valuator (certified real estate valuator). These rights do not extend to individuals who commence activities, either in the form of cultivation or construction of any immovable property, after the census is completed. If new encumbrances are noticed those will be asked to be vacated immediately. This will be checked on quarterly basis. The Moldovan expropriation law does have a similar provision, the PAPs who have been noticed about the Eminent Domain and expropriation must preserve the property to be expropriated and no transactions with the property are permitted.

- 6) Cut-off fate. In order to establish a cut-off date to determine the eligibility of PAPs for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, a census survey will be undertaken to enumerate all the impacts supported by videography and photography within the likely impact area along the proposed roads.

## **8 METHODS OF VALUING AFFECTED ASSETS**

All compensation for housing and other affected assets will be paid at replacement cost; land at current market prices or normative land prices; Moldovan legislation requires determining both the market value of land and normative land value according to Law no. 1308. In case the land market value is lower than the normative land value, the Project Affected Persons are entitled to an equal compensation to the land normative value. Depending on the portion of land that is taken from the proprietor and the possibility for him/her to acquire a replacement plot for the same activities market value will suffice. If, however, there is no possibility to restore one's land and related activity further assistance will be considered.

Compensation rates will be established for replacement cost and market prices during the cost survey. The compensation rates will be established by certified valutors. All costs for subproject resettlement programs including land acquisition, compensation and allowances, operation and administration costs, surveys, monitoring and reporting will be financed from GoM funds. Respective PMUs will be responsible for payment of compensation directly to those affected. If Compact funds are utilized, the RAPs will identify key activities for which funds will be used, any disbursement milestones, and auditing requirements that will facilitate appropriate and timely delivery.

A cost table will be included in each Resettlement Action Plan. Cost tables will be prepared according to the template shown in next Table.

**Table 3. Template for Resettlement Cost Table**

Description	no. of PAPs	Unit	Rate lei/unit	Number of units	Amount (lei)
<b>Compensation for the loss of assets and incomes</b>					
<i>Land</i>					
Agricultural land		m <sup>2</sup>	LEI/m <sup>2</sup>		
Residential land		m <sup>2</sup>	LEI/m <sup>2</sup>		
<i>Structures</i>					
Permanent		m <sup>2</sup>	LEI/m <sup>2</sup>		
Semi-permanent		m <sup>2</sup>	LEI/m <sup>2</sup>		
Temporary		m	LEI/m <sup>2</sup>		
<i>Trees/perennial crops</i>					
specify tree types		Stem	LEI/stem		
		Stem	LEI/stem		
		Stem	LEI/stem		
<i>Annual crops</i>		Ha	LEI/Ha		
<i>Subtotal</i>					
<b>Institutional Development</b>					
Training session/workshop[b]		Session	LEI// Training session		
<i>Subtotal</i>					
Independent M and E		Evaluation Input	LEI/Input		
<i>Subtotal</i>					
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					

[a] Figures to be contained in the above Table are for budgeting purposes only. Actual payments will be based on negotiations with APs, and according to respective WB policy and Government regulations.

[b] To function effectively, members of the newly formed Resettlement Committees at respective Project Implementation Units will require re-orientation and training in what will be for them a range of new skills and responsibilities.

## 9 LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

### 9.1 General

The Project IFIs will seek to reach an agreement with the Government of Moldova (GoM) represented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry (MAFI), SRA, National Statistical Office (NSO), and Cadaster and Land Relations Agency (ARFC), Ministry of Constructions and Territorial Development (MCTD), as well as Ministry of Environment (ME), Ministry of Economy and Commerce (MEC), Ministry of Finance (MoF) and State Planning Institute for Land Management (IPOT) as necessary, on defining specific institutional roles and responsibilities for the design, implementation and monitoring of the resettlement activities, including preparation of any individual RAPs.

### 9.2 Specific Roles and Responsibilities of Key Agencies

**ARFC:** Although the implementing entity for the proposed Roads Project is SRA, ARFC, which is in charge of land relations and cadaster in the country, will have overall responsibility for the land acquisition. ARFC will be entitled by the GoM to act as land buyer representing the State. In the implementation of these tasks ARFC will receive specific technical assistance from:

- (i). A **Resettlement Consultant of the Roads Project** (an international or national consultant) will assist in land acquisition and resettlement planning, implementation, internal monitoring and evaluation and training of agencies and local governments in the requirements of OP 4.12; also the Consultant will include management of surveys, asset valuation, community consultations, land acquisition and resettlement cross-agency coordination, and RAP approval. The Consultant will conduct identification of all affected land parcels, assets via a census of the PAPs, as well as ownership status and lease information;
- (ii). A **local consulting team** hired to provide on-site RAP preparation assistance for surveys, base-line information gathering or community consultations;
- (iii). An **independent agency**, hired to conduct periodic monitoring and evaluation/ 3<sup>rd</sup> party validation of implementation of the RPF and RAP activities.

The tasks of the other ministries and agencies are the following:

- **SRA** will provide oversight of all RAP activities, including preparation, implementation and monitoring in collaboration with the Consultant and ARFC;
- **MCTD** will provide technical advisory and approval assistance to the Consultant and ARCF, as necessary, and for the approval of the RAPs;



- **MoF and ARFC** will provide a review and approval of the RAP budgets and their submission to Cabinet, as well for the disbursement of the RAP funds.

### 9.3 Land Acquisition and Compensation Procedures

Land acquisition and compensation will be undertaken according to national legislation with particular reference to the Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use No. 488 of 8 July 1999 (Law of Eminent Domain). This lays down rules for expropriation and appropriation of land and sets out the conditions and procedures for compensation. There is, however, only a very incomplete guidance as to how this legislation is to be enforced. The Private land acquisition process is as follows:

Ownership right over initial land.

The first step to a transaction is the transfer of ownership rights from the deceased PAPs to the heirs / legal successors. This procedure involves obtaining information from the Cadastral Office for property confirmation on the deceased PAP, the transaction at the notary and later the transfer of ownership right on the successor, within the Cadastral Office.

Initial parcels Formation.

Initial parcels have to be divided into two plots: the plot directly affected by the Project and the remaining land. This procedure is performed in accordance with the Law of real estate formation Nr.354 dated October 28th, 2004. The modality of land formation will be separation (Article 10):

- (1) Separation is a way of obtaining an independent plot by detaching it from an initial registered parcel.
  - (2) The registration of property rights over the new formed plots is based on PAPs decision of splitting its private property.
  - (3) Separation can be formed both in cases of private and common properties. In the latter case, after separation, the plot will remain in joint ownership made, observing the same share of ownership.
  - (4) If the initial parcel has encumbrances (lease, mortgage, etc.), the encumbrances will be kept and applied on the new formed plots.
3. The PAP submits the Formation Project at Cadastral Office for right registration, after which the PAP will hold two plots: the plot directly affected and the remaining land. Simultaneously, the PAP orders at the Cadastral Office the release of information confirming the property right of plot directly affected.

4. The transaction of sale/purchase at the notary.

5. The Buyer (state representative) submits the sale/purchase contract at Cadastral Office for registration of ownership of the plot directly affected on the name of Republic of Moldova.

In regular conditions (the land owner is alive, the plot is not arrested etc) - the process of technical separation + land acquisition might take approx. 1-2 months.

If the landowner is deceased, it takes approx. 2 months to be recognized as a legal successor (Notary (within 6 months after death) or Court (more than 6 months after death)), and another 1-2 months to actually separate +sell. In total 3-4 months.

The situation regarding the process of land assignment, that is the acquisition of public/state land, is clearer. But this is a somewhat formal procedure involving neither PAPs nor private property. The aim of the document, therefore, is to provide a procedure that will not only facilitate the parallel responsibilities of resettlement plan composition and land and non-land asset acquisition for this project but will provide a framework meeting international standards for future resettlement needs.

*The acquisition of private land process takes the form of a land purchase agreement and as such will include the following steps:*

- a) The Seller prepares the documents that confirm land ownership rights (including Cadaster Registry Certificate and Valuation Certificate issued by Territorial Cadaster Offices TCO, and Certificate from Fiscal Authority);
- b) Seller and Buyer close the sale and purchase agreement;
- c) Sale and purchase agreement gets notary authentication;
- d) Buyer registers the sale and purchase agreement at the Territorial Cadastral Office.

Ownership rights are acquired from the moment the sale and purchase agreement is registered in Cadaster. As per Law on normative land price; Civil Code, Law on Cadaster

*6.3.2. The acquisition of public/state land involves the following steps:*

- a) The Buyer (Project Owner) issues an application to buy land to the Local Authority or to the State Institution;
- b) Local Authority or State Institution examines, within 30 days, the application, starts the elaboration of cadastral plan, determines (valuates) land price, closes the sale and purchase agreement and establishes the payment schedule;

- c) The Buyer pays, within 30 days, the established price for land which is not less than the normative land price;
- d) Sale and purchase agreement gets notary authentication;
- e) Buyer registers the sale and purchase agreement at the TCO.

Ownership rights are acquired from the moment the sale and purchase agreement is registered in Cadaster.

*The assignment of public/state land:*

Public/state lands of low fertility as well as un-forested lands are assigned for the construction of industrial, residential, communal, railroads and roads, electric lines, pipelines objects.

The assignment procedure is established by the Government Regulation 1451 as of 24.12.2007 and according the Land Code.

*The assignment of public land belonging to State Authorities involves the following steps:*

1. The Project Owner issues a demarche to ARFC where it indicates the scope of land assignment, name and characteristics of the object of assignment, location of lands, lands surface, name and info on the land owner (state institution which holds the ownership title). The demarche is associated with the next papers:
  - a. Argumentation Note, including urban plan and associated design;
  - b. Notice from Project Owner's superior institution (if applicable);
  - c. Notice from lands' Owner;
  - d. Notice from lands' Owner superior institution (if applicable);
  - e. Cadastral Plans coordinated with interested institutions and stakeholders;
2. ARFC appoints IPOT to issue together with the Project Owner of the land assignment cadastral folder.
3. The land Owner (state institution) nominates the Valuation Committee composed of:
  - a. Committee Chairman - land Owner (state institution) leader;
  - b. Committee members – IPOT, representative of land owner, representative of land owner superior institution (if applicable), representative of Project Owner, other representatives of interested institutions (on request from land Owner);

Based on materials presented at art 1 and field researches, the Valuation Committee, within 30 days, prepares the assignment paper (describing total surface, land use, stakeholders obligations and procedures to be followed), including overall plan, cadastral plan 1:10000 (1:5000; 1:2000) showing land plot boundaries, type of lands, type of



boundaries. The assignment paper and associated documentation is signed by the members of Valuation Committee (stamp of the land owner applied).

IPOT based on Project Owner demarche and Valuation Committee documentations issues an Explanatory Notice.

IPOT based on Explanatory Note, Project Owner demarche and Valuation Committee documentation issues the cadastral folder on land assignment.

The cadastral folder is coordinated with the interested institutions and stakeholders by the Project Owner.

The Project Owner, after the cadastral folder is coordinated, hands out the folder to ARFC. ARFC issues the Government Decision on land assignment.

The GoM based on documentation prepared by the ARFC approves the land assignment decision.

*The assignment of public land belonging to Local Authorities (Local Administrations) involves the following steps:*

1. The Project Owner issues a demarche to Local Authority where it indicates the scope of land assignment, name and characteristics of the object of assignment, location of lands, lands surface, name and info on the land owner (local institution which holds the ownership title). The demarche is associated with the next papers:
  - a. Argumentation Note, including urban plan and associated design;
  - b. Notice from Project Owner's superior institution (if applicable);
  - c. Notice from lands' Owner;
  - d. Notice from lands' Owner superior institution (if applicable);
  - e. Cadastral Plans coordinated with interested institutions and stakeholders;
2. The copy of the demarche and associated documentation is presented to IPOT.
3. Local Council examines the demarche and associated documentation, adopts respective Decision and appoints the Mayor's Office to nominate the Valuation Committee.
4. The Mayor of the locality nominates the Valuation Committee composed of:
  - a. Committee Chairman – Mayor or Vice Mayor;
  - b. Committee members – representative of the Project Owner, representative of the land Owner, representative of IPOT;

- c. Mayor's Office cadastral engineer, other representatives of interested institutions (on request from land Owner);

Based on materials presented at art 1 and field researches, the Valuation Committee, within 30 days, prepares the assignment paper and Council Decision on land assignment (describing total surface, land use, stakeholders obligations and procedures to be followed), including overall plan, cadastral plan 1:10000 (1:5000; 1:2000) showing land plot boundaries, type of lands, type of boundaries. The assignment paper and associated documentation is signed by the members of Valuation Committee (stamp of the land owner or Local Authority is applied).

The Assignment Decision is approved by the Local Council.

Considering both, land assignment from state institutions and local authorities in case of land use change necessity (from agricultural to construction) the land assignment is followed and complemented by the next procedure:

1. The Project Owner issue a demarche to central administration (land owner) or local administration with a copy to IPOT including the following information:
  - a. Land use change reasoning;
  - b. Land surface, type of agricultural lands, land fertility;
  - c. Memorandum of understanding on the compensation of agricultural losses (as per law on normative land price).

The demarche will be associated with the following documentation:

1. Project Owner legal documents;
2. Copy of land ownership documents;
3. Detailed Design;
4. Pedagogical report or paper issued by IPOT

Valuation Committees appointed as mentioned above based on presented documentation, field researches prepares the necessary documentation for land use change. The Valuation Committee, within 30 days, prepares the land use change paper (describing total surface, land use, stakeholders obligations and procedures to be followed), including overall plan, cadastral plan 1:10000 (1:5000; 1:2000) showing land plot boundaries, type of lands, type of boundaries. The assignment paper and associated documentation is signed by the members of Valuation Committee (stamp of the land owner or local authority applied).

Central Administration or Local Administration examines the documentation issued by the Valuation Committee and adopts the Decision to suggest Land Use Change. Documentation is forwarded to the Government (ARFC).

ARFC appoints IPOT to issue together with the Project Owner of the land use change cadastral folder.

The Project Owner coordinates the cadastral folder with State Ecological Inspectorate, Forestry Agency “MOLDSILVA”, and then presents the coordinated cadastral folder to ARFC.

ARFC examines the cadastral folder and issues the Government Decision on land use change.

The GoM based on documentation prepared by the ARFC approves the land use change decision.

#### Acquisition of Structures and Non-land Assets

Unlike in the case of land neither protocol nor regulation has been promulgated for calculating a normative price for non-land assets lost to PAPs as a result of civil works activities.

World Bank OP 4.12, however, covers direct economic and social impacts including:

- a. The involuntary taking of land;
- b. Relocation or loss of shelter;
- c. Loss of assets or access to assets; or
- d. Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location.

OP 4.12 further requires that all affected assets (land and structures) are compensated at their replacement cost. Since in much of rural Moldova there are no well-formed markets in not-new housing or physical structures and/or assets the replacement cost of these structures and/or assets should be equal to the cost of constructing/purchasing a new structure or asset, without making any deductions for depreciation.

#### Land-for Land

The land-for-land option is clearly indicated in Moldovan legislation. Specifically, the Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use No. 488 of 8 July 1999 (Law of

Eminent Domain) defines rules of expropriation and of appropriation and sets out the conditions and procedures for compensation. For the loss of assets including replacement of land by offering an alternative land plot of equal value, that is: a land-for-land option. The selection of specific areas of land for which acquired land can be exchanged will be undertaken through negotiation with respective PAPs.

Land for land procedure as described in Government Regulation 1451 as of 24.12.2007:

- a. The Project Owner interested in land for land procedure initiates the process by presenting to the land owner the cadastral plans with all options included, describing land surfaces, land fertility, compensation procedures, etc.;
- b. The Project Owner, if agreed by the land owner, issues the swap agreement, coordinates the swap agreement with the superior institution (if applicable) and land owner;
- c. The Project Owner issues and presents to the GoM the Swap Decision.
- d. GoM approves Land Swap decision; GoM will nominate the state institution to sign the swap agreement.

## **10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS**

### **10.1 Objective and Procedures**

Another objective of PMU is providing for a redress mechanism to avoid potential delays on the commencement of construction works for the Project. The primary objective will always be to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be obtained through careful RAP design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the PAPs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the community, the PMU and local governments in general.

The APs should be aware of the procedures on the resolution of grievances, which the Resettlement Team will inform to Project stakeholders during Project disclosures and public consultations. This framework provides three-stage procedures for redress of grievances and complaints.

An important issue here is to establish and maintain a high level of continuity between the public consultation and project disclosure program which will include briefing on grievance redressal, the recording and management of specific cases and the more general project wide monitoring and evaluation provision. Continuity is important as it ensures that communities feel themselves a permanent issue in project management.

Grievances lodged by an affected person can relate to any aspect of the resettlement program including eligibility, rates and access to compensation being offered either for



their losses or their other entitlements. Grievance redresser mechanism for conflict resolution will be part of the institutional and implementation process.

## **10.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

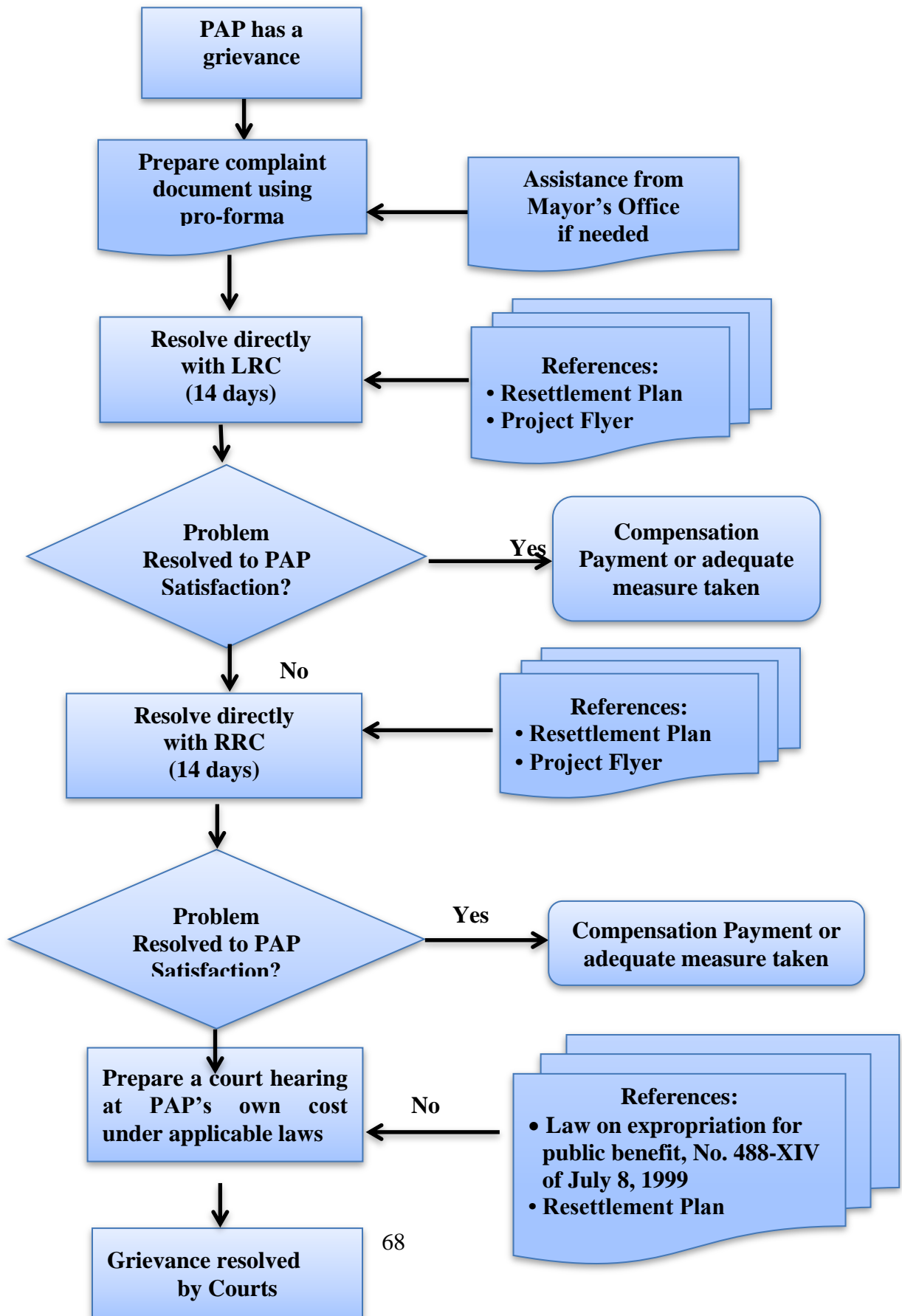
With the support of SRA, if considered necessary, with the support of Consultants, the grievance redress committees will be established as follows: (i) Local Resettlement Committee (LRC) on resettlement and land acquisition located and formed at community level; (ii) Rayonal Resettlement Committee (RRC) located at and formed at Rayonal Administration level.

The Local Resettlement Committees to be established through Mayor's Order will consist of 5 members each; the mayor who will be the LRC chairperson, the cadastral engineer, a representative of Local Council, representative or formal leader of PAPs, and a representative of local NGOs/ teacher. These Committees will provide and disseminate information in various public places in each village/city in cooperation with local public administration.

The Rayonal Resettlement Committee will be established through Order of the Chairman of District Council. It will consist of 7 members and will comprise 3 relevant specialists from Rayon Council, 3 representatives from PAPs and 1 representative to be nominated by the project.

Due to lack of experience in applying in Moldova the principles of the WB OP 4.12 regarding land acquisition and resettlement, members of the LRC and RRC, together with the secretaries of Local and District Councils (in charge for receiving and keeping evidence of complaints), will be provided with trainings concerning operation and implementation of the grievance redress mechanism.

### Grievance Redress Mechanism



### 10.3 Legal Process

The AP always has final recourse to Moldova's legal channels. Moldovan legislation allows landowners an option for seeking redress through the courts, under the Land Code, the Law on Expropriation for Public Use, as well as Law on Petition No. 190-XIII of 19 July 1994, Law on Administrative Litigation, No. 793-XIV of 10 February 2000, Law on Administrative Litigation, No. 793-XIV of 10 February 2000, and Civil Procedure Code, No. 225-XV of 30 May 2003. Specifically, these laws provide the framework under which a grievance mechanism can be developed for the purposes of the resettlement and land acquisition including:

- Provision is made for appeal against the expropriation conditions within 45 days of notification. Such appeals are settled within 30 days of the appeal by a Committee, including three specialists and three land owners. Parties must be notified within five days of the adoption of the Committee's decision which would serve as the basis for compensation (Law on Expropriation for Public Use)
- If the parties cannot agree on the terms, expropriation for reasons of public use can only occur on the basis of a judicial decision and preliminary compensation for the lost assets. In this case the court appoints relevant experts to determine the level of compensation. Payment must be made within 30 days of the court's decision (Law on Expropriation for Public Use)
- Petitioners who do not agree with the decisions of the official person or entity that reviewed the petition, have the right to appeal to the administrative court within 30 days (Article 16 of the Law on Petition, No. 190-XIII of 19 July 1994)
- The right of any interested person to appeal to a court in order to defend her/his rights that were violated or challenged and her/his legitimate freedoms and interests (Article 5 of the Civil Procedure Code, No. 225-XV of 30 May 2003)

## 11 ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNDING RESETTLEMENT

All land acquisition and resettlement preparation and implementation costs, including cost of its compensation and administration, will be considered an integral part of the proposed Road projects' costs. The RAP will include a budget section indicating (i) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances, (ii) methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates, and (iii) a cost table for all compensation expenses including administrative costs and contingencies.

Finances for compensation, allowances, and administration of RAP preparation and implementation will be provided by the proposed Road projects via a specially allocated RAP Fund and partially by the Government, if such agreement can be reached. Costs for

external monitoring tasks can be allocated under WB funding. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for land acquisition and resettlement tasks, the proposed Road projects (RAP Fund) will have to allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in each RAP plus 15% of contingencies before RAP implementation.

Being a key agency for resettlement activities, SRA and ARFC will be responsible for the oversight of the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement the RAP. Allocations will be reviewed twice a year based on the budget requirements indicated by the RAPs.

Respective sources of funding for these and other related studies, responsible institutions and contingency arrangements are not yet known.

## **12 MECHANISMS FOR CONSULTATIONS WITH DISPLACED PERSONS**

### **12.1 Participation and consultation**

Infrastructure development projects are designed and implemented for the public good. Depending on the size of a particular project it is frequently unavoidable that implementation will have immediate adverse impacts on some members of the community. Such adverse impacts put respective households or individuals at risk. Adverse impacts include loss or accommodation and/or other assets and/or livelihood. Other impacts might include temporary loss of access to natural resources or damage to cultural artifacts or areas. Whenever such negative impacts are foreseen a resettlement is prepared to address and mitigate against such negative impacts.

Policy implementation will be carried out with continued participation of affected households. Procedures to assess last moment impacts and establish mechanisms to ensure that the land will be taken only after the impacts are compensated.

Consultation with and between all project stakeholders, and particularly with APs, should proceed throughout project planning, implementation and pre- and post-project evaluation. Participation and consultation activities will be implemented according to a Public Consultation and Project Disclosure Plan (PCPD). An indicative PCPD plan is attached as Annex 2.

## **13 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **13.1 Monitoring indicators**

Monitoring indicators should include but not necessarily be restricted to the following:



- Payment of compensation to households according to entitlements described in the above project policy;
- checks on inventory forms and assessment of compensation;
- sub-project stages between compensation arrangements and commencement of civil works;
- PAP satisfaction with negotiation process, with compensation, with relocation (if any), with economic rehabilitation (if any);
- Monitoring of businesses where income has been affected;
- Monitoring grievances lodged and grievances resolution;
- And other relevant indicators as specified in RAPs, if needed.

Results from this monitoring will be collected and compiled on a regular basis and a database maintained and regularly updated.

### **13.2 External evaluation**

An agency specialized in social sciences will be responsible for conducting an independent external evaluation of the project policy implementation and subsequent consequences.

In addition to verifying the information furnished in the internal supervision and monitoring reports this agency will visit households on a monthly basis for three successive months following completion of sub-project engineering activities to:

- Gather qualitative indications of the social and economic impact of project implementation on the respective households. (For example, what has been their experience of project policy implementation? In retrospect, do they feel the process was fair and equitable? Did they have and/or do they still have grievances? If so, what is their experience of the grievance redress procedure? How might improvements be made?);
- Suggest modification in the implementation procedures of the RAP, as required, so as to up-grade performance in achieving project policy objectives.

### **13.3 Evaluation indicators**

The following indicators will be used in this evaluation:

- The payment of compensation: payments made to all affected households before project implementation;

- The adequacy of the method for determining valuation and compensation for assets (crops and trees) and/or incomes;
- The sub-project age of resettlement and construction: respective resettlement activities should be completed at least one month before the start of associated physical works.
- Restoration of economic activities: affected persons should be monitored for restoration of income earning capacity and production levels.
- Households informed and consulted about project policy and procedures.
- Level of satisfaction: (i) the level of satisfaction of affected households evaluated and recorded; (ii) the operation of the mechanisms of grievance redress and the speed of redress of grievances.

### **13.4 Evaluation methodology**

The first responsibility of the evaluation agency will be to determine the adequacy of compensation payments, according to the above project policy framework. In their evaluation exercise the agency will have access to the information contained in the internal monitoring reports submitted by the appointed NGO.

### **13.5 Reporting**

The evaluation agency will prepare and submit a report of its evaluation to SRA within fifteen days of its final monthly field visit. This report will be included as an annex to the completion report submitted the central project office in Chisinau following completion of works on respective sub-projects.

The report should contain (i) a report on progress of project policy implementation; (ii) deviations, if any, from the provisions and principles of this policy; (iii) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions.

## **14 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE**

According to OP 4.12. “the borrower informs potentially displaced persons at an early stage about the resettlement aspects of the project and takes their views into account in project design.” According to national legislation, all RAPs must be prepared through a process of public consultation with all interested affected parties.

This RPF in draft form was officially disclosed on the official website of the SRA ([www.asd.md](http://www.asd.md)) [http://files.asd.md/Environmental/RPF\\_Local\\_Roads.pdf](http://files.asd.md/Environmental/RPF_Local_Roads.pdf) from **April 16, 2015**, and copies have been made available in offices of relevant local authorities in affected areas (Local Authorities for District Straseni, Calarași, Orhei, Nisporeni).

In order of the project advancement, will be sent copies of the documents in all local public authorities for information and consultation.

On **April 30, 2015** presentation of draft RPF to the stakeholders was held. The Minutes of the Presentation are shown Annex 4. Appropriate comments were incorporated in this RPF.

The provisions of this RPF will be updated/modified from time to time based on the experience during the implementation, as needed.

The administrations of the concerned regions, towns and villages have to be informed about the project. It is important to check the human resources available for the project related activities and if necessary to increase staff and/or give trainings.

Copies of the RPF have to be translated in Romanian language and made available to PAPs and other stakeholders in appropriate, accessible locations especially in the project area. The municipalities of the concerned regions and the concerned villages are suggested as suitable locations.

## ANNEXES

### **ANNEX 1 - RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN CONTENTS**

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION
2. PROJECT IMPACTS
3. EVALUATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND COMPENSATION ( socio-economic study, census survey of affected persons and valuation of assets);
4. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION
5. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS
6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS FRAMEWORK
7. IMPLEMENTATION AND TIMETABLE
8. BUDGET
9. MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS



## **ANNEX 2 - PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PROJECT DISCLOSURE PLAN (PCDP)**

Infrastructure development projects are designed and implemented for the public good. It is, however, sometimes unavoidable that project implementation will have immediate adverse impacts on some members of the community. Such adverse impacts put respective households or individuals at risk. Adverse impacts include loss or accommodation and/or other assets and/or livelihood. Other impacts might include loss of access to natural resources or damage to cultural artifacts or areas. Whenever such negative impacts are foreseen a resettlement plan is prepared to address and mitigate against such negative impacts. The resettlement plan is a tool for risk management.

Consultation with and between all project stakeholders should precede throughout project planning, implementation and pre- and post-project evaluation.

Notification of this planned consultation process is provided in each resettlement plan (RAP). Preparation of a resettlement plan involves a series of steps:

1. The PCPD process will begin with a well-publicized and advertised public meeting. The objectives of the meeting will be:
  - to disclose and provide information about the proposed project, and its importance as a feature of local/national development strategy;
  - to indicate provisional estimates of envisaged scope of negative impacts and to provide opportunity for local communities to express initial concerns and aspirations;
  - to introduce people to the requirement to produce a resettlement plan and AP's entitlements based on negotiated compensation rates and/or 'replacement value'.

A record will be kept of all people attending the meeting with matching signatures. Photographs will be taken to illustrate proceedings.

2. Respective project sites will be walked by informed project professional staff in association with members of local communities, including respective potentially affected persons. The objectives of this activity will be:
  - to ensure that local communities are made fully aware of the scope of proposed works;
  - to provide opportunity for local people to comment on the proposed works and to make suggestions as to how they feel adverse social or environmental project impacts might be minimized and/or project benefits enhanced;
  - to compile an initial list of APs.

Records will be kept of the names of those people accompanying these walks and of suggestions made.

3. Use secondary data (e.g., district statistical records) to prepare a draft socio-economic profile of respective project area populations. Reasons for undertaking such a profile include:
  - to identify social sectors of the sub-project areas (for example ethnic minority peoples or other vulnerable groups) which may need special arrangements to be made;
  - to provide a background for an associated sub-project Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) exercise, among APs and among project beneficiaries in general
  - to provide information to assist the design of alternative income making strategies for severely impacted households;
4. Hold focus group discussions (FGD) both formal and informal. The purpose of these meetings will be:
  - to check and to supplement secondary data so that it is representative of project areas;
  - to provide participants with further opportunity to express their concerns and aspirations as well as propose alternative civil works activities.
  - to refine/confirm list of APs.
5. Undertake registration of APs assets complete with detailed measurement survey (DMS).
6. Convene public meeting to discuss and finalize rates of compensation to be paid for full range of assets.
7. Complete a draft entitlement matrix showing categories of loss, numbers of APs, entitlements, official responsible and arrangements for payment.
8. Prepare Resettlement Plan (RAP) to include final version of entitlement matrix, cost table and schedule of future activities.
9. Both matrix and RAP published along with schedule of dates for payment of entitlements, land clearance and commencement of civil works. Community members are notified that after receiving payment for lost assets there will be a one month delay before land clearance to enable APs to settle outstanding disputes or grievances and to remove assets off site.

Records will be kept of all public meetings and be attached as an annex to respective RAPs.

**ANNEX 3 –UNIT COSTS**

Average market Unit costs				For buildings:		
	Type	units	Value (USD), per unit	Default size, sq.m	Residents per 100 sq. m.	Land Owners per 1000 sq.m.
1	Usufruct Walnut Harvest per tree per season	each	50			
2	Vacant land	sq. m.	7.08			0.25
3	Irrigated crop land	sq. m.	8.35			0.5
4	Orchards	sq. m.	9.91			0.5
5	Urban/suburban land	sq. m.	11.28			0.5
6	Large commercial/institutional buildings.	sq. m.	416	1000		
7	Large residential buildings (apartments)	sq. m.	336	1000	2.5	
8	Medium commercial/institutional buildings	sq. m.	226	170		
9	Medium residential buildings	sq. m.	280	150	2.5	
10	Small non-residential buildings	sq. m.	75	50		
11	Small residential buildings	sq. m.	109	100	2.5	
12	Shrines (move or replace)	each	1000			
13	Wells (replace)	each	3000			
14	Fences (replace)	m.	15			

## ANNEX 4 –PUBLIC CONSULTATION

S.E. “State Road Administration”  
Local Roads Improvement Project

## RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK/ CADRUL POLITICILOR DE STRAMUTARE

30 April, 2015, 10:00 (local time)/ 30 Aprilie 2015, ora 10:00

List of Participants/Lista Participantilor

No.	Name/Nume	E-mail/telefon	Company/Compania	Signature/Semnatura
1	David Toti	david.toti@gopade	GIZ/MIPS	
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16	Rosen Dumitru	069521241	Primăria Hîrtopești	
17	Dorin Andros	068686585	MDRC	
18	Fiodor Grubencio	069122810	GIZ	
19	Eleng Dumitru	069694848	LRB	
20	Plomadeal Ion	069089419	Primăria S. Izvoare	
21	Cucu Svetlana	069624288	Primăria S. Cuglac	
22	Iuliana Cantaragiu	029812714	Centrul Naț. de Mediu	
23	Chiriac Valeriu	068002415	Primăria, Ulscoi	
24	Chicu Ion	069933483	Specialist Consiliul Raional Ulscoi	
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26	Sochirei Diana	068526205	IMC/Alina Sochirei.d.93@mail.ru	
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29				
30				





**MINUTES of MEETING**  
**of the public consultation on Resettlement Policy Framework**  
**which is part of the Moldova Local Roads Improvement Project**

**April 30, 2015, 10:00**

**Meeting address: 12, Bucuria street, floor IV. State Road Administration.**

*The topics proposed for discussion:*

**1. Overview of Local Roads Rehabilitation Project in the Republic of Moldova.**

**Moderator: Elena VLADICESCU, Environmental expert SRA**

**2. Presentation of the Resettlement Policy Framework.**

**Moderator: Valentina TAPIS, Resettlement Expert**

**3. Debates on Resettlement Policy Framework**

**Moderator: Elena VLADICESCU, environmental expert SRA**

*Elena Vladicescu:* Presentation of Local Roads Improvement Project. Mayor's involvement during the project.

*Valentina Tapis:* Presentation Resettlement Policy Framework. Summary, the proposed work;

- 1) Presentation of the corridors; The first phase; Provide access to social services in rural areas, mainly education and health facilities;
- 2) Consultation Services of impact studies, their completion.
- 3) Dispute settlement mechanisms;
- 4) The acquisition process (conducted in accordance with national law, Law no. 488-XIV of 08.07.1999 on expropriation for public utility).

***Discussion / Questions and answers:***

*Ciobanu Ion, Ungheni District Council: Will be included the secondary roads in the rehabilitation?*

*Answer: It will include for rehabilitation 25 m of adjacent roads as is provided by national standards in force.*

*Mayor com. Malaiesti, raion Orhei: Which concrete stretch of road will be rehabilitated?*

*Answer: In the first phase will be rehabilitated the priority corridors in Central Development Region selected by MRDC and ASD.*

*The mayor Izbiște: How many lanes will be prevised?*

*Answer: Two lanes. The works will be executed within the existing footprint.*

*Mayor Criuleni: Within the project, will be the sidewalk of the village renovated?*

*Answer: The existing pavement will be rehabilitated. In places where the sidewalk was not set up in the project, it will be built on one side of the road.*

**Question:** Which will be the collaboration between designer and local city?

**Answer:** It is up to the Local Authorities designer to provide any information required for project documentation (for example: Real number of citizens in the locality etc.).

**District Council Calarasi:** If in future are prevised more road rehabilitation works in Calarasi district outside of work proposed in this project?

*Elena Vladicescu:* Explained the World Bank requirements for design and project expansion.

*Janusz Sobienak* made a brief presentation of the project. He spoke about the visits in the territory and the elucidated problems of construction / reconstruction of bridges, sewers, arranging entries in courts and ensure access routes to social and cultural institutions.

The audience awarded more questions about the terms of the project, cities included in the project and the possibility of extending the project.

*Petru Veverita* granted more questions about the project and requested a technical meeting. At the same time he mentioned that GIZ will officially present same information which will be included in the document for rehabilitation of local roads, he think what GIZ has to be mentioned often, because they do a lot of work and are mentioned just in first part of the document.

*Gorelco Dumitru*, representative of the Ministry of Environment mentioned about the procedure of ecological expertise and impact assessment project documentation.

*Mălăiești and Milești mayors* were interested of the inception period of local roads rehabilitation, motivating their worry by the implementation of water supply and sanitation projects in the village.

*Elena Lungu* explained the general procedures and stages of preparation of project documentation; she spoke about the estimated terms of works ongoing.

*Yanusz Sobienak* emphasized that the village Milești is very important because within the project is going to be built a bridge that crosses the local road. Therefore it is necessary a thorough study in the field. In the next period will be organized repeated visits to several localities included in the project.

The engineers perform the necessary studies in the territory.