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AL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Republic of Moldova

draft

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)

for

**Agriculture, Governance, Growth and
Resilience Investment Project (P170035)**

UCIMPA

Unitatea Consolidată pentru
Implementarea și Monitorizarea
Proiectelor în domeniul Agriculturii

Consolidated Agricultural Projects Management Unit (CAPMU)

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Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Glossary of Key Terms | 5 |
| I. Description of the Project and Components | 7 |
| II. Rationale for Use of ESS 5 and Scope of RFP | 10 |
| III. Objectives and Principles of Resettlement Planning | 11 |
| IV. Resettlement Plans Preparation and Approval..... | 12 |
| 4.1. Census, Social and Economic Surveys, Inventory of Losses..... | 13 |
| 4.2. Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans..... | 13 |
| 4.3. Disclosure and approval..... | 14 |
| V. Estimated Population Displacement..... | 14 |
| VI. Entitlement and Eligibility Criteria | 15 |
| 6.1. Methods to Determine Cut-Off Dates | 18 |
| VII. Legal Frameworks and Policies Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement | 18 |
| 7.1. National Legal Frameworks | 18 |
| 7.1.1. Relevant legislation for land administration and expropriation | 18 |
| 7.1.2. Relevant legislation for public consultation | 20 |
| 7.1.3. Relevant legislation for grievances redress..... | 21 |
| 7.1.4. Relevant legislation for support to vulnerable groups..... | 21 |
| 7.2. The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5) | 22 |
| VIII. Affected Assets Valuation Methodology | 27 |
| 8.1. Compensations for loss of annual crops..... | 28 |
| 8.2. Compensations for loss of perennial crops..... | 28 |
| IX. Institutional Arrangements..... | 29 |
| 9.1. Overview..... | 29 |
| 9.2. Specific roles and responsibilities | 29 |
| X. Grievance Redress Mechanism..... | 31 |
| 10.1. Grievance Redress Mechanism at Project Level | 31 |
| 10.2. Grievance Records and Documentation..... | 33 |
| 10.3. Grievance Closure..... | 34 |
| 10.4. Communication on the GRM | 34 |
| 10.5. Monitoring and Reporting on GRM implementation..... | 34 |
| XI. Arrangements for Funding Resettlement | 34 |
| XII. Consultation and Participation..... | 35 |
| 12.1. RPF Disclosure..... | 35 |
| 12.2. Public Consultations..... | 35 |
| XIII. Monitoring Arrangements | 36 |

Resettlement Policy Framework

Agriculture, Governance, Growth and Resilience Investment Project

| | |
|--|-----------|
| XIV. References..... | 38 |
| XV. Annexes | 39 |
| <i>Annex 1: Screening report form of expected social impacts</i> | <i>39</i> |
| <i>Annex 2: Outline of the Resettlement Action Plan.....</i> | <i>40</i> |
| <i>Annex 3: Sample PAP census form and inventory of the land fund.....</i> | <i>51</i> |
| <i>Annex 4: Sample Inventory of PAP's land assets</i> | <i>52</i> |
| <i>Annex 5: PAP rights for compensation.....</i> | <i>53</i> |

Tables

| | |
|---|-----------|
| <i>Table 1: Project components and sub-components</i> | <i>7</i> |
| <i>Table 2: Entitlement and eligibility criteria</i> | <i>15</i> |
| <i>Table 3: Gap analysis between Moldova legislation and ESS5.....</i> | <i>25</i> |
| <i>Table 4: Roles and Responsibilities during the resettlement process implementation</i> | <i>29</i> |

Resettlement Policy Framework

Agriculture, Governance, Growth and Resilience Investment Project

Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|--|
| ACSA | National Agency for Rural Development (ro. Agenția Națională de Dezvoltare Rurală) |
| AGGRIP | Agriculture Governance, Growth and Resilience Investment Project |
| AIPA | MAFI's Agency for Interventions and Payments in Agriculture |
| CAC | Center for Agricultural Consultancy |
| CAPMU | Consolidated Agricultural Projects' Management Unit |
| CIS | Centralized Irrigation System |
| ESCP | Environmental and Social Commitment Plan |
| ESF | Environmental and Social Frameworks |
| ESHS | Environmental, Social, Health and Safety |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| ESS | Environmental and Social Standard |
| FSA | Food Safety Agency |
| EU | European Union |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| GoM | Government of Republic of Moldova |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| IWUAs | Irrigation Water Users Associations |
| IPF | Investment Project Financing |
| LC | Labor Code of Republic of Moldova |
| LMPs | Labor Management Procedures |
| LPAs | Local Public Authorities |
| MACP | Moldova Agriculture Competitiveness Project |
| MAFI | Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry |
| MCA | Moldova Millennium Challenge Account |
| NGOs | Non-governmental organizations |
| OHS | Occupational Health and Safety |
| PAPs | Project Affected Persons |
| RAP | Resettlement Action Plan |
| RPF | Resettlement Policy Framework |
| SDA | Sustainable Development Account Moldova |
| SEA | Sexual exploitation and abuse |
| SEP | Stakeholders Engagement Plan |
| SH | Sexual harassment |
| SLI | State Labor Inspectorate |
| WB | World Bank |
| WUAs | Water User Associations |

Glossary of Key Terms

Cut-off date Refers to a day on and beyond which any person who occupies land or assets on land, required for project use, will not be eligible for compensation. The date is often the day when the assessment of persons and their property in the project area commences.

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

Entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the compensation and other forms of assistance provided to impacted persons in the respective eligibility.

Grievance procedure: The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other impacted persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM): A Mechanism established under the Project and managed by Project's implementation entities. The aim of this GRM is to be able to resolve complaints and address the concerns of the affected persons in order to avoid litigation.

Involuntary land acquisition means the process whereby a person is compelled by government or a government agency to alienate all or part of the land he/she owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of the agency, for public purpose in return for a consideration

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

Project affected person (PAP): a person who loses assets and/or usage rights and/or income generation capacities (e.g. land, structure, crops, businesses) because these assets/rights/capacities are located in the land to be acquired or used, for needs of the Project.

Relocation means the physical moving of PAPs from their pre-project place of residence, place of work or business premises.

Replacement cost means the amount that will be paid to replace the value for the land and all assets on it, without any deductions for depreciation. The replacement cost will be calculated according to national law and regulation and pursuant to approach described in the ESS5.

Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) refers to the present safeguard instrument (document) which is the overall Policy Framework for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation of PAP for the Project implementation or livelihood restoration. The Policy Framework describes the process and methods for carrying out resettlement under the Project, including compensation.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a document to follow, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of ESS5 regardless of the number of people affected. This will include compensation at full replacement cost for land and other assets lost. The RAP is designed to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement; identify development opportunities; develop a resettlement budget and schedule; and establish the entitlements of all categories of affected persons (including host communities). Particular attention will be paid to the needs of the poor and the vulnerable.

Resettlement Policy Framework

Agriculture, Governance, Growth and Resilience Investment Project

Resettlement means all the measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts for the Project on PAPs property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation.

Vulnerable or at-risk groups include people who, by gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits. Vulnerable groups in the context of displacement also include people living below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children-headed households, ethnic minorities, natural resource-dependent communities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation or land titling legislation.

I. Description of the Project and Components

Despite the issues and challenges outlined earlier, Moldova's agricultural potential remains undisputed. The market potential inherent to Moldova's relationship and proximity to the EU, one of the world's largest and most well performing food markets presents an outstanding opportunity for export-oriented growth. To expand on this opportunity, the sector must continue with efforts aimed at alignment with EU requirements, while addressing existing potential-performance discrepancies to translate comparative advantages into enhanced inclusive growth, market orientation and climate resilience. A proposed framework for achieving these objectives is the resilient and resource-efficient production and supply of agri-food products, that meet quality standards in target markets at competitive prices. Such a framework presents a solid platform for reviewing Government of Moldova sector transformation and modernization plans and EU alignment aspirations and justifying the rationale for the mix of interventions proposed under the project. This framework, supported by extensive analytical work by the World Bank (WB) and other development partners, highlights three essential pathways towards more inclusive, market-oriented, and resilient agricultural growth. The first is related to the overall quality of governance of the sector and its alignment with EU rigors. The second is related to competitive and inclusive value chain development, where extra support is needed for EU-compliant modernization, particularly in under-performing subsectors which are important for the country's development. And the third is related to green growth aimed at increasing resilience and sustainability and thus reducing large volatility of agricultural production and its environmental footprint. In this context The Government of the Republic of Moldova (GoM) has initiated discussions with the WB for the launch of Moldova Agriculture Governance, Growth and Resilience Investment Project (AGGRIP/the Project).

Project Development Objective:

Support inclusive development, market orientation and climate resilience of Moldova's agriculture sector.

Components and activities of the proposed Project

Table 1: Project components and sub-components

| Components | Sub-components and activities |
|---|---|
| Component 1 – Enhancing Sector Governance and Agriculture Knowledge Management | <p><i>Sub-component 1.1: Enhancing functionality of the payment agency</i> (the Agency for Payment and Interventions in Agriculture (AIPA));</p> <p><i>Sub-component 1.2: Enhancing food quality and safety systems</i> - aimed at enhancing human, institutional and technical capacity of the country's food safety management system, as well as ensuring regulatory harmonization with EU requirements.</p> <p><i>Sub-component 1.2.1: Regulatory and institutional support</i> - would support activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of MAFI and the Food Safety Agency (FSA) by providing training to staff involved in food safety policy formulation and management activities.</p> <p><i>Sub-component 1.2.2.: Technical enhancements for food safety management</i> - essential office and connectivity equipment, veterinary kits, and transportation means to operationalize an emerging network and procurement of additionally necessary equipment for expanding the current testing capacity of the Republican Center for Veterinary Medicine and support the accreditation in new methods.</p> <p><i>Sub-component 1.3: Enhancing Access to Agricultural Knowledge</i> - Systems for the generation and effective dissemination of essential advice on agricultural productive, processing and marketing aspects.</p> <p><i>Sub-component 1.3.1: Agricultural Knowledge Management</i> - providing support for the establishment and operationalization of the MAFI's Center for Agricultural Consultancy (CAC) to be established by financing necessary technical assistance and equipment.</p> |

| Components | Sub-components and activities |
|--|--|
| | <p><i>Sub-component 1.3.2: Fostering Excellence in Veterinary Services</i> - establishment of three centers of veterinary excellence, including technical assistance, equipment and consumable for the establishment and operationalization of the veterinary centers.</p> |
| <p>Component 2 – Market Oriented Value Chain Development</p> | <p><u><i>Subcomponent 2.1: Matching Investment Support for Fostering Growth</i></u> - The activities of the sub-component would focus on enabling dairy and livestock producers crop farmers to increase productivity, improve adherence to production standards, and enhance market-ready quality. Dairy requires higher degrees of commercialization and industrialization of commercial farms, away from the currently dominating household systems. More specifically, financed activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiatives piloting the establishment of new commercial dairy farms in line with best regional/global practices in herd management, nutrition, climate resilience and green production (a mix of matching grant and hire-purchase or lease-pay arrangement for a portion of the investment). - Initiatives aiming to modernize existing commercially oriented dairy and meat farms. - Initiatives aiming to promote effective up-stream integration of farmers into processor-driven value chains. - Initiatives supporting the emergence and functionality of local cooperation units for joint set up and operation of various productive infrastructure elements – collection, pre-processing, slaughtering, pasture management, and fodder production. - Initiatives supporting alignment to EU market requirements and access thereof for dairy- and meat-based products (including needed certification). - Initiatives aiming to modernize existing commercially oriented operations for value addition. - Initiatives aiming to promote effective up-stream integration of farmers into processor-driven value chains. - Initiatives supporting the emergence and functionality of local cooperation units for joint set up and operation of various productive infrastructure elements – collection, storage, pre-processing, - Initiatives supporting alignment to EU market requirements and access thereof for fresh produce and processed products (including needed certification). <p><u><i>Subcomponent 2.2: Capacity Building and Business Development Support</i></u> - This sub-component would support technical assistance and capacity building activities for participating livestock and crop farmers in formulating business and marketing plans, setting up and further developing productive partnerships, providing consulting and training on value chain integration, etc. The principal delivery mechanism of assistance to producers will be through local business development agents drawing on local and international expertise.</p> |
| <p>Component 3 – Strengthening Resilience through Irrigation Services</p> | <p><u><i>Sub-component 3.1: Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure</i></u> – the rehabilitation of primary and secondary irrigation schemes for which feasibility studies and/or technical design work currently exists. The participating Irrigation Water Users Associations (IWUAs) would be expected to contribute to the public investment through matching investment funds and and/or assets.</p> <p><u><i>Sub-component 3.1.1: The Rehabilitation of the “Tudora” Centralized Irigation System (CIS)</i></u>. The sub-component would finance the range of necessary activities for the rehabilitation of the “Tudora” CIS and its interconnection with the “Caplani” CIS. The activity will include (i) the rehabilitation of the “Tudora”CIS collection station, construction of an adduction pipeline, and the rehabilitation of the existing water storage reservoir and (ii) the rehabilitation of the transit pumping station and the construction pipeline to the “Caplani” CIS. The sub-component will finance the necessary technical updates to the feasibility work, the finalization of the technical design work, and capital investments required for the functional rehabilitation of</p> |

| Components | Sub-components and activities |
|--|---|
| | <p>two.</p> <p><i>Sub-component 3.1.2: The Rehabilitation of the “Tetcani” CIS.</i> The sub-component would finance the range of necessary actions for the rehabilitation of the “Tetcani” CIS and its interconnection with the “Corjeuti” CIS. The sub-component will finance the necessary technical updates to the feasibility work, the finalization of the technical design work, and capital investments required for the functional rehabilitation of two CISs.</p> <p><i>Sub-component 3.1.3: The Rehabilitation of the “Etulia” CIS.</i> The sub-component would finance the range of necessary activities for the partial rehabilitation of the “Etulia” CIS. The scheme relies on abstracting water from the Cahul lake (fed by the Danube) and will require the rehabilitation of existing pumping and repumping stations, lining of an existing channel with geomembrane (1.6 kilometers), replacing an existing channel with a pipeline (15.3 kilometers), and the construction of 2 new repumping stations and 2 storage reservoirs. The sub-component will finance the necessary feasibility work, the finalization of the technical design work, and the investments in the goods and civil works related to the functional rehabilitation of CIS infrastructure.</p> <p><u><i>Sub-component 3.2: Strengthening the enabling environment:</i></u></p> <p>a) The sub-component will finance costs associated with contract management, technical supervision, and safeguards associated with the rehabilitation of the CISs.</p> <p>b) The sub-component will focus on expanding participating WUA institutional development efforts by providing training for transparent and inclusive governance and efficient management, optimizing operation of the irrigation schemes (including at on-farm level), improving up-stream linkages with agro-meteorological services, disseminating knowledge on risk management practices, etc.</p> <p>c) The sub-component will support on-going GoM efforts to advance institutional and policy reforms in the irrigation services space and strengthen technical capacities in MAFI and the State Water Agency - Apele Moldovei.</p> |
| Component 4 – Contingent Emergency Response Component | <p>This is an unfunded contingency component that can be activated in case of an eligible emergency event. Following such an event, the Government of Republic of Moldova may request the WB to reallocate uncommitted project funds to support an emergency response. Eligible emergency and/or crisis is any natural or man-made event that has caused, or is likely to cause imminently, a major adverse economic and/or social impact to the country. This design of the activities to be carried out under this component will consider the impacts of the precarious regional geopolitical context.</p> |
| Component 5 – Project Management | <p>This component will finance costs related to project implementation and coordination across various government agencies. MAFI will play the leading role in implementing the proposed project, while relying on its departments, sub-divisions, and subordinated agencies to provide technical support for implementation. Of these, the Consolidated Agricultural Projects’ Management Unit (CAPMU), directly responsible to MAFI, will carry out a range of fiduciary, coordination and supporting functions to ensure efficient project implementation in relation to the MAFI’s obligations on social and environmental safeguards, procurement, financial management and other country-specific requirements such as monitoring and evaluation. MAFI’s AIPA would play a key role in the project’s set-up for the implementation of the matching investment grant schemes. The Sustainable Development Account Moldova (SDA) would support in the implementation of Component 3, to ensure swift and efficient implementation of the activities related to irrigation.</p> |

II. Rationale for Use of ESS 5 and Scope of RFP

The Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) became effective on October 1, 2018 and applies to all Investment Policy Financing (IPF) projects initiated after this date. It makes important advances in areas such as labor, non-discrimination, climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity, community health and safety, and stakeholder engagement – including expanding the role of public participation and grievance mechanisms. The ESF enhances commitment to sustainable development through ten Environmental and Social Standards (ESS) that are designed to support Borrowers' environmental and social (E&S) risk management. The ESF uses a risk-based approach that applies increased oversight and resources to complex projects and promotes increased responsiveness to changes in project circumstances through adaptive risk management and stakeholder engagement.

The Environmental and Social Standards (ESS): (a) support Borrowers in achieving good international practice relating to environmental and social sustainability; (b) assist Borrowers in fulfilling their national and international environmental and social obligations; (c) enhance non-discrimination, transparency, participation, accountability and governance; and (d) enhance the sustainable development outcomes of projects through ongoing stakeholder engagement.

Ten ESS establish the standards that the Borrower and the project will meet through the project life cycle. ESS5 on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. In this context, the Project's implementation entities are required to prepare and disclose within Moldova and on the World Bank Infoshop, appropriate environmental and social safeguards instruments under the Environmental and Social Framework for proposed project investments prior to the project's appraisal. As the project planned interventions including the location of the sub-projects have not yet been fully defined, the preparation of the following framework documents is required prior to appraisal: draft Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP), Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Labor Management Procedure (LMP) and **this Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)**.

The proposed activities are not expected to generate serious adverse effects to human health and the social environment. However, the planned activities under sub-components 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 can imply temporary land acquisition or restrictions on land use:

- I. Rehabilitation of the "Tudora" CIS and its interconnection with the "Caplani" CIS, which will include (i) the rehabilitation of the "Tudora" CIS collection station, construction of an adduction pipeline, and the rehabilitation of the existing water storage reservoir and (ii) the rehabilitation of the transit pumping station and the construction pipeline to the "Caplani" CIS.
- II. Rehabilitation of the "Tetcani" CIS and its interconnection with the "Corjeuti" CIS.
- III. Rehabilitation of the "Etulia" CIS, including the rehabilitation of existing pumping and repumping stations, lining of an existing channel with geomembrane (1.6 kilometres), replacing an existing channel with a pipeline (15.3 kilometres), and the construction of 2 new repumping stations and 2 storage reservoirs.

Considering that the existing CIS and associated lands are owned by state and used though a contract by IWUAs, the rehabilitation works will not require additional land for the rehabilitation of the already existing systems and infrastructure. Additionally, according to the Law no. 171 of 09-07-2010 regarding water user associations for irrigation, during the construction, rehabilitation, retrofitting, operation and maintenance of the irrigation system, the Association, with the consent of the owners or other legal holders, under the law, benefits from the following rights in relation to the lands and other privately-owned assets: a) the right of use (usage) over the land for the execution of the necessary construction, rehabilitation or retrofitting of irrigation systems; b) the right of use (usage) over the land to ensure the normal functioning of the irrigation

systems by carrying out revisions, repairs and other necessary interventions; c) the right of servitude of underground or surface passage of the land for the execution of renovation, repair, revision and removal of the consequences of damage to the irrigation system, as well as for access to its location; d) the right of access to the land where the irrigation system is located.

Considering that the detailed information on the subprojects, the associated impacts will be known only after the detailed technical designs have been prepared, the document uses a framework approach for possible needs of the portions of additional lands for the rehabilitation and construction works necessary to realize the interconnection between the CISs and for the construction of new necessary infrastructure (repumping stations and reservoirs). Thus, also the land owners or land users who are not members of the IWUAs could be affected by these works.

For the Project implementation, any adverse impacts associated with land use restrictions will be avoided as much as possible. However, to prevent, avoid, mitigate and reduce those risks and to meet ESS5 requirements the present Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) was developed. Once the sub-components and necessary investments and resources are defined and the necessary information becomes available, this RPF will be expanded into the specific plans proportionate to potential risks and impacts (i.e. Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) if any).

III. Objectives and Principles of Resettlement Planning

The purpose of this RFP is to clarify general resettlement principles and the measures, actions and regulations under the national legal framework and ESS5 that can be implemented or applied to mitigate the impacts and risks related to resettlement.

This RPF provides the policies and procedures to determine requirements of the WB's ESS5, to assess potential expected risks and impacts, to identify detailed steps to develop appropriate mitigation measures, including mitigation and compensation for the impact caused under the Project, including:

- involuntary land acquisition (temporary or permanent);
- loss of, or impact on, assets or access thereto;
- loss of standing crops, trees income source or livelihoods, regardless of whether the project affected
- persons (PAPs) will be resettled, or not;
- restricted access to natural resources, public places and services;
- legal framework, eligibility criteria of displaced population, valuation methodology, compensations
- provision, entitlement matrix, implementation process, consultation procedures,
- due diligence procedures in case of project interventions linked to other development activities;
- supported by the Government and other funding agencies
- grievance redress mechanisms, entitlement payment procedures, and monitoring and evaluation procedures for land acquisition and resettlement under this project.

The basic objectives of the RPF are to: (i) guide the Project implementation entities in properly identifying, compensating, and restoring the livelihoods of Project Affected Persons (PAPs), (ii) serve as a binding document to ensure payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs, and (iii) provide direction in preparing, updating, implementing and monitoring subprojects RAPs.

The RFP includes measures to ensure that PAPs are (i) informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (ii) consulted on, offered choices among, and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives; and (iii) provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the Project.

The objectives of the RAPs to be prepared and implemented prior to start the construction works will be to specify the procedures to be followed and the actions to be taken to properly compensate and/or assist affected people and communities. The RAPs will identify the full range of people affected by the project

and justify their displacement (if any) after consideration of alternatives that would minimize or avoid displacement.

The RFP is based on the following general principles:

- All possible steps will be taken to minimize acquisition of productive, privately owned land and to avoid acquisition of residential areas and businesses through careful selection of the needed plots and consideration of all possible alternatives.
- Related to the above, the project will use government/state owned land as much as possible for the needed infrastructure.
- In case land acquisition is necessary, the property and inheritance rights of affected people will be respected, and procedures specified in the RPF and relevant RAP will be followed.
- The preparation and implementation of the resettlement instruments will be done in a transparent manner with the participation of affected persons and relevant institutions.
- For those losing agricultural land, the project will place primary emphasis on providing acceptable replacement land of equivalent production value or cash compensation as may be agreed with the Project Affected Person. Valuation of land, businesses, and other assets for which compensation is given will be based on full replacement cost, for land also normative land value¹, as it is specified in the replacement cost definition. In case alternative replacement land with similar quality (area and quality worthiness) is not available the difference in quality and area may be compensated in cash at replacement value.
- Project will seek resolve compensation, registration, and transfer issues with owners on a mutual agreement basis.
- The policy applies to all affected persons regardless of the total number affected, the severity of impact and whether they have legal title to land or assets. Particular attention shall be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those affected.
- During RAP preparation and implementation particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, women and minorities, people who live below the poverty line, ethnic minorities and displaced persons. The vulnerable PAP's will be identified and their special needs will be assessed during RAP preparation.
- Public consultations will be conducted with identified Project's stakeholders (the detailed description of the identified Project's stakeholders is provided in the SEP). The final RPF version, upon World Bank approval, will be published on the official websites of implementation entities. In addition, this RPF will be submitted to IWUAs and Local Public Authorities (LPAs).

IV. Resettlement Plans Preparation and Approval

Upon availability of the information on the exact amount and type of land to be allocated, number of people affected, RAPs will be prepared for the sub-components related to irrigation rehabilitation works of the Project.

Resettlement planning screening will be used to identify the type and nature of potential negative impacts resulting from the activities proposed under the Project (the project components or activities that needs

¹ According to The Law "on land normative value and sale and purchase" (No.1308/1997 as of 25.07.1997-"The Law") land plots owners (possessing either agricultural, or non-agricultural land) have a right for a land compensation at market value, but not less than the normative land value which is established by the land quality indicators.

resettlement, explaining why the selected land must be acquired for use within the timeframe of the Project; the zone of impact of such components or activities; the scope and scale of land acquisition and impacts on structures and other fixed assets; any project-imposed restrictions on use of, or access to, land or natural resources; alternatives considered to avoid or minimize displacement and why those were rejected; and the mechanisms established to minimize displacement, to the extent possible, during Project implementation) and provide adequate measures to address these impacts. The steps to be undertaken for each RAPs include a screening process, identification of Project Affected Persons. The goal of screening is to identify and consider resettlement issues as early as possible. The level of Project impact on individual affected people is not expected to be significant (i.e., the PAPs are not likely to be physically displaced or lose their productive assets). A sample of a social screening report is presented in the Annex 1 to this RFP.

Once resettlement issues and Project affected persons are identified, the following steps should be undertaken:

4.1. Census, Social and Economic Surveys, Inventory of Losses

The census and socio economic survey shall be carried out using a structured questionnaire to record the details of the present occupants of land being acquired, their tenure status (primary land user or secondary land user), the extent of land required for the proposed improvements, in order to: (i) assess the magnitude of impact to private assets; and (ii) to assess the extent of physical and/or economic displacement, as well as standard of living, inventory of assets, sources of income, level of indebtedness, profile of household members, health and sanitation, perceived benefits and impacts of the sub-project and resettlement preferences of those who require to relocate. This information would facilitate the preparation of a resettlement action plan to mitigate adverse impact.

The purpose of the baseline socio-economic survey of affected persons is to capture the socio-economic characteristics of the affected persons and to establish monitoring and evaluation parameters. The key socio-economic indicators will be used as a benchmark for monitoring the socio-economic status of project affected persons. The survey shall cover all PAPs and the survey shall also collect gender-disaggregated data to address gender issues in resettlement. As part of socio-economic survey, a wide range of consultations with different impacted groups as well as other stakeholders will be conducted to ascertain their views and preferences. Based on the outcome of these consultations the design changes, if required, and mitigation measures will be incorporated. Consultations will include women and their concerns and reactions, in particular to land tenure, livelihood impacts, delivery of compensation, and resettlement planning, will be addressed through appropriate mitigation. A cut-off date will be established during the census and will be the date of the population census and enumeration of impacted assets. Following the census, a RAP will be developed based on the collected data of impacts and impacted persons

4.2. Preparation of Resettlement Action Plans

RAP will be prepared after the social and economic census and the identification of project affected parties.

- RAP should be prepared by the Project's implementation entities in consultation with the local authorities and PAPs.
- RAP needs to be developed, it should include the following at minimum: (i) baseline census and socioeconomic survey information; (ii) specific compensation rates and standards; (iii) policy entitlements related to any additional impacts which are not identified in this RPF but which are identified through the census or survey during implementation; (iv) programs for the improvement or restoration of livelihoods and standards of living; (v) implementation schedule for the resettlement activities; (vi) and detailed cost estimate.
- RAP shall be approved by the WB. Once approved by the Bank the RAP shall be disclosed and public consultations with the PAPs conducted by the implementation entities prior to implementation of the RAP.

- The RAP must be fully implemented to address compensation issues for the losses sustained by PAPs prior initiation of the works.

A sample outline of a RAP is included as Annex 2 to this RFP.

4.3. Disclosure and approval

Public consultation and participation during RAP preparation and implementation are essential because they afford PAPs the opportunity to contribute to both the design and implementation of the project activities and reduce the likelihood for conflicts as well as increased benefits being realized by PAPs. For the project to be successful and effective close consultations with local communities is a prerequisite. In recognition of this, particular attention should be paid to public consultation with potentially affected individuals/households.

The consultation process shall ensure that all those identified as stakeholders are consulted, the information about the project is shared with the public through notification in local newspapers, paper announcements in state offices or on information boards in the region, etc., to enable meaningful contribution, and enhance the local communities' engagement in monitoring of the Project.

After the discussion and consultation, comments and proposals shall be reflected in the RAP. The RAP shall include a section of the consultation process with the matrix of comments and proposals for the inclusion and implementation thereof. After inclusion of the comments received as a result of disclosure, the RAP shall be officially sent to the WB for review and confirmation on the compliance with ESS5 and other applicable policies/procedures. Once the WB confirms the acceptability of the quality of each RAP, it shall be disclosed on the WB website, published as a final RAP on the implementation entities websites and re-shared with all Project stakeholders. Private information about PAPs shall not be made publicly available.

No changes shall be made to the compensation entitlement matrix, eligibility criteria, compensation rates, or provisions for assistance without the prior World Bank's consent

V. Estimated Population Displacement

At the preparation stage of the Project there is no estimation on the number of affected persons or displaced persons.

The number of the affected persons will determine once the final designs are approved. Based on the designed location for water and adduction pipelines, water storage reservoirs, pumping and repumping stations locations the exact right of way and resettlement area of potential impact will be established.

The design will focus on minimizing the need for resettlement and land acquisition considering that the rehabilitation or replacement works required will be carried out on publicly owned property or within existing alignments. The new pipelines can be located within the road reserve. There will also be short term resettlement impacts during construction. There are however exceptions at limited locations where the works contractors will be required to work in a narrower area to minimize resettlement impacts. In such locations the works contractor might use smaller excavator (mini excavator) or hand excavation using handheld equipment. Locations with a reduced resettlement corridor of impact will be identified in the Bidding Documents scheduled and shown on the plans with GPS coordinates.

Nevertheless, while at this stage it is expected that the Project will aim at using publicly owned land for repumping stations and reservoirs and will follow existing roads, i.e. the pipelines will be placed within roads' right of way, there may be instances after final designs are approved which may trigger the following potential resettlement impacts:

- Permanent land and assets (including crops) loss due to construction of repumping stations, reservoirs, and/or pipelines on privately owned land.
- Permanent loss of assets (including crops) on public lands (public land encroachers) due to construction of repumping stations, reservoirs and/or pipelines on public land occupied informally.

- Temporary loss of land during the construction phase of the Project (construction works accommodation within the designed constructions works way leave).
- Temporary loss of incomes in case of businesses located in the designed constructions works way leave or businesses losing access to locations due to construction works. These business activities may be disrupted by the construction works.
- Impacts on vulnerable people which may lead to increased vulnerability.

Landowners and renters (registered and unregistered) who are cultivating seasonal crops will be informed 6 months in advance or as yearly as possible about works' commencement. This will enable landowners and renters to adequately plan next crop season and avoid unnecessary costs.

VI. Entitlement and Eligibility Criteria

This section sets out eligibility criteria, which are necessary to determine who will be eligible for resettlement and benefits, and to discourage claims of ineligible people.

According to ESS5 the affected persons may be classified as persons:

- Who have formal legal rights to land or assets;
- Who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land or assets that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or
- Who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use.

Non-titled PAPs are not eligible for compensation for land but will receive compensation for assets attached to land and other assistance as required, in lieu of land compensation.

Households or farms headed by women and other vulnerable households will be eligible for further assistance to fully mitigate Project impacts. Table below presents the Project's entitlement matrix, based on potential losses.

Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date to be set for each subproject and PAPs who settle in the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. They, however, will be given sufficient advance notice, requested to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated, and they will not pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered after all other efforts are exhausted.

Table 2: Entitlement and eligibility criteria

| Type of losses | Entitled Person | Compensation Policy and Standards |
|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Permanent Loss of land | <p>Private Landowners, including:</p> <p>Landowners with registered land ownership documentation</p> <p>Persons who obtained the right to register their ownership due to long actual possession, but undocumented</p> <p>Person with a notarised Power of Attorney to act on behalf of an absentee landowner</p> | <p>The loss of land will be compensated for the full replacement cost. The compensation will be paid in kind with a replacement land, land for land option.</p> <p>In case alternative replacement land with similar quality (area and quality worthiness) is not available the difference in quality and area may be compensated in cash at replacement cost.</p> |
| Temporary Loss | Private Landowners, including: | Cash compensation for use of land calculated at rent market value or normative |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| of Land | <p>Landowners with registered land ownership documentation</p> <p>Persons who obtained the right to register their ownership due to long actual possession, but undocumented</p> <p>Person with a notarised Power of Attorney to act on behalf of an absentee landowner</p> | land value whichever is higher. |
| | <p>Registered Renters, including:</p> <p>Private renters or entities with registered leases on State land</p> <p>Private renters or entities with registered leases on LPAs land</p> <p>Private renters or entities with registered lease on private land</p> <p>Private renters or entities with third party rights (seasonal grazing and stock movement rights, hay making)</p> | Cash compensation for use of land calculated at rent market value or normative land value whichever is higher. |
| | <p>Un-Registered renters, including:</p> <p>Private renters with verbal or informal (unregistered) agreement with landowner</p> <p>Private renters of State or LPA land without lease or formal agreement</p> <p>Private renters of private land without formal agreement with landowner</p> | Cash compensation for use of land calculated at rent market value or normative land value whichever is higher. |
| Loss of Assets | <p>Private Assets Owners, including:</p> <p>Assets owners with registered documentation</p> <p>Persons who obtained the right to register their assets due to long actual possession, but undocumented</p> <p>Person with a notarised Power of Attorney to act on behalf of an absentee asset owner</p> | <p>The loss of assets will be compensated at the full replacement cost. The compensation will be paid in kind with a replacement asset.</p> <p>In exceptional cases of non-vulnerable PAPs who express a strong preference for cash, this compensation can be paid in cash for the value of full replacement cost.</p> |
| | <p>Un-Registered Asset Owners, including:</p> <p>Asset owner with verbal or informal (unregistered) agreement with landowner</p> <p>Asset owner on State or LPA land without lease or formal agreement</p> <p>Asset owner on private land without formal agreement with landowner</p> | <p>The loss of assets will be compensated at the full replacement cost. The compensation will be paid in kind with a replacement asset.</p> <p>In exceptional cases of non-vulnerable PAPs who express a strong preference for cash, this compensation can be paid in cash for the value of full replacement cost.</p> |
| Loss of Trees/Crops² | <p>Trees/Crop Owners, including:</p> <p>Trees/crop owners with registered land</p> | Compensation includes the value of the lost harvests and plantation reestablishment |

² Perennial plantations refer to fixed assets. Their specific characteristic is that they are created as a result of long-term costs, and the process of their direct reproduction is intertwined with a natural, biological process. The lifespan of perennials depends on the length of their fruiting period. In the Annex to the Catalog of fixed assets, Decision no. HG941/2020 the useful operating time for

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| | <p>ownership documentation</p> <p>Trees/crop owner who obtained the right to register their land due to long actual possession, but undocumented</p> <p>Person with a notarised Power of Attorney to act on behalf of an absentee trees/crops owner</p> | <p>costs.</p> <p>In case of annual crops, the crops owners will be informed 6 months in advance about the works commencement to enable them to plan in advance and avoid unnecessary costs.</p> <p>Annual crops owners will also be allowed to collect their crops if by the works commencement the crops are ready for harvest.</p> |
| | <p>Registered Renters, including:</p> <p>Trees/crop owners or entities with registered leases on State land</p> <p>Trees/crop owners or entities with registered leases on LPAs land</p> <p>Trees/crop owners or entities with registered lease on private land</p> <p>Trees/crop owners or entities with third party rights (seasonal grazing and stock movement rights, hay making)</p> | <p>Compensation at market value.</p> <p>In case of annual crops, the crops owners will be informed 6 months in advance about the works commencement to enable them to plan in advance and avoid unnecessary costs.</p> <p>Annual crops owners will also be allowed to collect their crops if by the works commencement the crops are ready for harvest.</p> |
| | <p>Un-Registered Renters, including:</p> <p>Trees/crop owners with verbal or informal (unregistered) agreement with landowner</p> <p>Trees/crop owners on State or LPA land without lease or formal agreement</p> <p>Trees/crop owners on private land without formal agreement with landowner</p> | <p>Compensation at market value.</p> <p>In case of annual crops, the crops owners will be informed 6 months in advance about the works commencement to enable them to plan in advance and avoid unnecessary costs.</p> <p>Annual crops owners will also be allowed to collect their crops if by the works commencement the crops are ready for harvest.</p> |
| Loss of income and livelihoods | Loss of formal and informal businesses (income) | Compensation to cover the losses (income) derived from that business when that business would not be functioning due to Project implementation. |
| | Loss of formal and informal employment income due to the permanent closure or relocation of productive activities | Affected employees will receive assistance in cash for six (6) months of loss of wages and, if necessary, assistance in identifying alternative employment opportunities and skill training. |
| | Loss of income from lease | The loss of income from leasing will be compensated in cash with a monthly payment rent until the building for the rental is restored or a new income source is in place. |
| | Reestablishment costs - Costs and disruptions associated with dismantling, transportation and | The PAP will receive in-kind and in-cash allowances to dismantle their homes and/or |

each type of perennial plantation is fixed. According to the International Valuation Standards for the valuation of agricultural land with perennial plantations, the most appropriate is the income approach (cash flow discounting method).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | rebuilding of structures and assets | businesses, transport and reinstallation of the movable assets |
| | Access to services - disruption of access to local/familiar educational resources | Social support |
| Impacts on Vulnerable PAPs – risk of increased vulnerability | Vulnerable or in risk groups | Special measures for vulnerable people will include financial support to secure income, health or education services, and social support, according to their necessities. |

6.1. Methods to Determine Cut-Off Dates

Once the design of a sub-project has been finalized and legal procedures completed, a RAP will be prepared for the activity. As part of the RAP, a census will be undertaken to identify all the PAPs and the related levels of impact. The date when the census begins is the cut-off date for eligibility for resettlement and compensation. Hence, it is important that this date is fully communicated to all potential PAPs, including through local and national mass-media in the project affected area, social-media channels with sufficient time for these people to ensure their availability for the census.

This communication will be done through the implementation entities in line with the consultation procedures outlined in this document. The potential PAPs will be informed through both formal notifications in writing and verbal delivered in the public consultation meetings.

VII. Legal Frameworks and Policies Related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Moldovan legislation doesn't make explicit references to resettlement. However, the national legal frameworks include a set of laws and regulations relevant for development of social safeguards instruments.

The main laws and regulations of Republic of Moldova pertaining to land acquisition and resettlement are:

- Constitution of the Republic of Moldova (adopted on July 29, 1994);
- Civil Code No. 1107-XV of June 6, 2002;
- Land Code No. 828-XII of December 25, 1991;
- Water law nr. 272 of 23.11.2011, modified in October 2022;
- Law no. 171 of 09-07-2010 regarding water user associations for irrigation, modified in 2020;
- Family Code No. 1316 of October 26, 2000;
- Law on expropriation for public benefit No. 488-XIV of July 8, 1999;
- Law on normative price and order of purchase and sale of land No. 1308-XIII of July 25, 1997;
- Law on public administration No. 436-XVI of December 28, 2006;
- Law on Small Farmers' Households No. 1353 of 3 November 2000;
- Law on Renting in Agriculture No. 198 of 15 May 2003.

7.1. National Legal Frameworks

7.1.1. Relevant legislation for land administration and expropriation

- **Land Code of the Republic of Moldova of December 25, 1991 No. 828-XII (as amended on 01-07-2022).**

Land Code regulates the land relations for all types of lands (in public or in private property). The article 97 of this Code provides the damages caused by the withdrawal or temporary occupation of the lands, as well as by limiting the rights of the owners or by worsening the quality of the lands as a result of the activity of enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens, must be fully repaired (including the lost advantage) to the owners of the lands who have borne these damage.

- **Law no. 171 of 09-07-2010 regarding water user associations for irrigation, modified in 2020**, establishes the necessary legal framework for:
 - ✓ the establishment and functioning of irrigation water user associations as specific legal entities;
 - ✓ establishing a legal basis to transfer the centralized irrigation infrastructure, which is the object of the state's private domain, to irrigation water user associations for free use;
 - ✓ the creation of an effective mechanism for managing the irrigation infrastructure owned by the state, as well as that owned jointly by shares, by setting up associations of water users for irrigation, etc.

This law provided the following:

1. During the construction, rehabilitation, retrofitting, operation and maintenance of the irrigation system, the Association, with the consent of the owners or other legal holders, under the law, benefits from the following rights in relation to the lands and other privately-owned assets:
 - a) the right of use (usage) over the land for the execution of the necessary construction, rehabilitation or retrofitting of irrigation systems;
 - b) the right of use (usage) over the land to ensure the normal functioning of the irrigation systems by carrying out revisions, repairs and other necessary interventions;
 - c) the right of servitude of underground or surface passage of the land for the execution of renovation, repair, revision and removal of the consequences of damage to the irrigation system, as well as for access to its location;
 - d) the right of access to the land where the irrigation system is located.
 2. The association is obliged to notify in writing the owner or user of the lands or other goods, which may be affected as a result of the works carried out on the irrigation system, except in cases of damage, in which case the owner or user is notified within the term as short as possible.
 3. Upon termination of the exercise of the rights provided for in paragraph (1), the Association is obliged to ensure the release of the land and its redevelopment in its original form.
 4. The association is obliged to exercise in good faith the rights provided for in paragraph (1) and to pay the owner or user of land or other goods the compensation due for the damages caused during the performance of the mentioned works, including in the case of removing the consequences of the damages.
- **Law on expropriation for Eminent Domain no. 488 as of 08.07.1999** guides and provides a procedure for expropriation of private property.

The law on expropriation for public benefit projects offers guidance and sets the procedures for supporting projects to be implemented when these are in need of obtaining certain lands. The main principles set in the expropriation law are:

- The law is applicable only if the project is declared as being of public interest and the responsible authority (at national/regional or local level) issues an official decision in this respect;
- The Expropriator has to value the property both at market value and normative value. Cash compensation at market rate or normative rate, whichever is higher, is paid to the Affected Person prior to expropriation. Transaction costs are born by the Expropriator;
- Land to land option is also considered under expropriation law;

The expropriation law does not have any provision on how to consider persons without formal title on property. Art 5 establishes the types of public utilities projects that have to be declared as utilities of national or local interest – the works related to construction and rehabilitation of the centralized irrigation system were not included in the law; However, works that meet the objectives and interests of a locality, of a group of localities within an administrative-territorial unit are as public utility of local interest. Declaration of public utility is provided after a preliminary assessment, if all legal conditions for expropriation are met (art.7). In case of land expropriation for public utilities projects, the land owner is entitled to compensation (art. 9, para. 2); In case that the public administration authority and landowner do not reach an agreement related to the market price of the land, the price should be established by the court, based on an expertise conducted by independent experts (art. 15).

- **Law on normative price for land and sale/purchase procedure no. 1308, July 25, 1997**, establishes the following provisions relevant for the proposed investment:

Art. 11 stipulates that lands withdrawal from agricultural use and forest lands are allowed for public

interest; Art 12 stipulates that losses caused by lands withdrawal from agricultural use and from forest lands shall be compensated; Art 15 defines purposes and cases of land expropriation; the land expropriation for public utilities projects are allowed (art. 15 para.3); Art. 17 establishes the rules for compensation in case of land expropriation; the land may be expropriated at the market prices that are not allowed to be less than the normative price specified in the Annex, at item II (1,248.02 MD for one point-hectare); in case that the public administration authority and landowner do not reach an agreement related to the market price of the land, the price should be established by the court, based on an expertise conducted by independent experts;

- **GD no. 1170, 25 October 2016**, on approval of provisions for procedure on the assignment, land use change and land exchange establishes the procedure for preparation, submissions and processing the application documents and defines the involved authorities and timeframe of the process.
- **GD no. 958/2003** on temporary methodology of evaluation of estate/land regardless its type and ownership;

7.1.2. Relevant legislation for public consultation

- **Republic of Moldova Constitution / 1994** - Republished. Amended and completed in 2016:

Article 32. Freedom of Opinion and Expression

1. Every citizen shall be guaranteed the freedom of thought and opinion, as well as the freedom of expression in public by means of word, image or any other means possible.
2. The freedom of expression may not harm the honor, dignity or the rights of other people to have and express their own opinions or judgments.

Article 34. Right of Access to Information

1. The right of a person to have access to any kind of information of public interest shall not be curtailed.
2. Public authorities, according to their as-signed competence, shall be committed to ensure that citizens are correctly informed.
3. The right of access to information shall not prejudice neither the measures taken to protect the citizens or the national security.
4. The State and private public media shall be bound to provide the correct information of the public opinion.
5. The public media shall not be submitted to censorship.

- **Law on Access to Information no.982 / 2000**, as amended in 2003-2011-2015-2018

The present law regulates:

- a) the interaction between the providers of information and individuals and/or legal entities during the exercise of their constitutional right to access information.;
- b) the principles, conditions, ways and order of accessing official information held by the providers of the information;
- c) the obligations of information providers to ensure access to official information;
- d) methods of safeguarding the right to information.

- **Law on Environmental Impact Assessment no.86 / 2014, as amended in 2017**

This Law sets the basis for the functioning of the mechanism of environmental impact assessment of some public and private projects or some projected economic activities with a view of prevention or reduction the negative environmental impact and protection of public health at the initial stages of project performance. EIA shall be performed in accordance with the following principles: (a) preventive actions; (b) reliability and completeness of information c) principle of transparency and accessibility; d) participatory principle; e) precautionary principle; f) polluter - pays principle. Public consultations for the projects which require a full EIA are compulsory at the initial stage of the project before preparing the EIA (at the scoping stage) and at a later stage, when the Statement on EIA is disclosed to the public prior to reviewing the final (updated) documentation by the state environmental authority.

- **Law on Freedom of Expression no.64 / 2010**, as amended in 2012-2013-2015

This law guarantees right to freedom of expression and regulates the balance between right to freedom of expression and defense of private and family life.

▪ **Law on Transparency in Decision Making no.239 / 2008**

The law refers to the transparency of information linked with the decision-making process and to the consultation of stakeholders when drafting decisions. The consultation during the decision-making process aims at collecting, providing and exchanging information. The consultation with and involvement of citizens, civil society, and business environment in certain major issues guarantees a higher value of documents drafted and approved by the authorities and their support at the implementation stage.

According to the present law, Citizens have the right:

- a) to participate, under the conditions of the present law, to any stage of the decision-making process;
- b) to request and obtain information regarding the decision-making process, including receiving the draft decisions accompanied by the related materials, according to the Law on access to information;
- c) to propose to the public authorities the initiation of the elaboration and the adoption of the decisions;
- d) to submit to the public authorities' recommendations regarding the draft decisions under discussion.

According to this law, for the purpose of ensuring transparency in decision-making, the public authorities must go through the following stages:

- a) informing the public that the drafting of the decision has started;
- b) providing the draft decision with accompanying materials to the stakeholders;
- c) consulting the citizens, organizations and other stakeholders;
- d) examining the recommendations of citizens, organizations created pursuant to the law, and other stakeholders when drafting decisions;
- e) informing the public regarding the decisions adopted.

7.1.3. Relevant legislation for grievances redress

▪ **Administrative Code of Republic of Moldova, no.116/2018**

The administrative code establishes procedure for consideration of petitions of the RM citizens addressed to the relevant authorities/bodies for the purpose of ensuring protection of petitioners' rights and legitimate interests.

In this code the petition is understood as any the statement, claim, suggestion, appeal submitted to competent authorities, including a preliminary application challenging an administrative act or a failure to consider an application within the statutory deadline.

The Petitioner/Applicant who is not satisfied with the answer received on the preliminary application or did not obtain an answer within the statutory deadline has the right to appeal to the competent administrative court.

The Petition is addressed in written or electronic form in the state or other language according to the Law on functioning of languages on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

The Petition must include: the name and surname of the petitioner; the petitioner's address and the e-mail; the name of the public authority; the subject of the petition and its motivation; the signature of the petitioner or his legal or authorized representative, and in the case of the petition transmitted in electronic form - the electronic signature. The anonymous or submitted petitions without indicating the petitioner's postal or e-mail address are not examined.

7.1.4. Relevant legislation for support to vulnerable groups

- **Family Code of Republic of Moldova no. 1316 of October 26, 2000, modified in August 2022** provides the legal regime of spouses' property, including:

(1) The assets acquired by the spouses during the marriage belong to both with joint ownership, according to the law.

(2) The goods procured from the following account are property in common ownership:

a) the income obtained by each of the spouses from:

- work activity;
- entrepreneurial activity;
- intellectual activity;

b) prizes, allowances and other payments, except for those that have a compensatory character (material aid, compensation for health damage, etc.);

c) other common means.

(3) Movable and immovable property, securities, deposits and shares in the social capital of financial institutions or commercial companies, which were built, constituted, procured or made from the account of common means, are the separate property of the spouses, as well as other assets acquired during marriage, even if they are purchased or deposited in the name of one of the spouses.

(4) The right to property in divorce also extends to the husband who had no income of his own, being busy with the household, with the children's education or for other valid reasons.

- **Civil Code of Republic of Moldova no. 1107 of June 06, 2002** which is based on the recognition of the equality of the participants in the relationships regulated by it, the protection of intimate, private and family life, the recognition of the inviolability of property, the freedom of contract, the protection of good faith, the protection of the consumer, the recognition of the inadmissibility of interference in private affairs, the need for the free realization of civil rights, to guarantee the restoration of the person's rights in which he was injured and to defend them by the competent jurisdictional bodies.
- **Labor Code of Republic of Moldova no. 154 of March 28, 2003.** This code regulates all individual and collective labor relations, control of the application of regulations in the field of labor relations, labor jurisdiction, as well as other relations directly related to labor relations.
- **Law on social assistance no. 547 of December 25, 2003** - aims to determine the principles and objectives of social assistance, establish the right to social assistance, social assistance benefits and services, their beneficiaries, as well as the requirements for the staff of the social assistance system.
- **Law on social services no. 123 of June 18, 2010** - establishes the general framework for the creation and operation of the integrated system of social services, with the determination of the tasks and responsibilities of the central and local public administration authorities, of other legal and physical persons empowered to ensure and provide social services, as well as the protection of the rights of the beneficiaries of social services.
- **Law on employment promotion and unemployment insurance no. 105 of June 14, 2008, amended in 2022.** The purpose of this law is to prevent and reduce unemployment and its social effects, reduce the risk of unemployment and ensure a high level of employment and adaptation of the labor force to the requirements of the labor market.

7.2. The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard on Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use, and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS5)

The WB's ESS5 recognizes that project-related land acquisition and restrictions on land use can have adverse impacts on communities and persons. Project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use may cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter), economic displacement (loss of land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood), or both. The term "involuntary resettlement" refers to these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in displacement.

ESS5 Objectives

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

This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the following types of land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation:

- a) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through expropriation or other compulsory procedures in accordance with national law;
- b) Land rights or land use rights acquired or restricted through negotiated settlements with property owners or those with legal rights to the land, if failure to reach settlement would have resulted in expropriation or other compulsory procedures;
- c) Restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project;
- d) Relocation of people without formal, traditional, or recognizable usage rights, who are occupying or utilizing land prior to a project specific cut-off date;
- e) Displacement of people as a result of project impacts that render their land unusable or inaccessible;
- f) Restriction on access to land or use of other resources including communal property and natural resources such as marine and aquatic resources, timber and non-timber forest products, fresh water, medicinal plants, hunting and gathering grounds and grazing and cropping areas;
- g) Land rights or claims to lands or resources relinquished by individuals or communities without full payment of compensation; and
- h) Land acquisition or land use restrictions occurring prior to the project, but which were undertaken or initiated in anticipation of, or in preparation for, the project.

This ESS does not apply to impacts on incomes or livelihoods that are not a direct result of land acquisition or land use restrictions imposed by the project. Such impacts will be addressed in accordance with ESS1.

This ESS does not apply to voluntary, legally recorded market transactions in which the seller is given a genuine opportunity to retain the land and to refuse to sell it and is fully informed about available choices and their implications. However, where such voluntary land transactions may result in the displacement of persons, other than the seller, who occupy, use or claim rights to the land in question, this ESS will apply.

Where a project supports land titling or other activities intended to confirm, regularize or determine land rights, a social, legal and institutional assessment will be required under ESS1. The assessment aims to identify potential risks and impacts, as well as appropriate design measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, especially those that affect poor and vulnerable groups. This ESS does not

apply to disputes between private parties in land titling or related contexts. However, where persons are required to vacate land as a direct result of a project-supported determination that the land in question is state land, this ESS will apply (in addition to the relevant provisions of ESS1).

This ESS does not apply to land use planning or the regulation of natural resources to promote their sustainability on a regional, national or subnational level (including watershed management, groundwater management, fisheries management, and coastal zone management). Where a project supports such activities, the Borrower will be required to conduct a social, legal and institutional assessment under ESS1, in order to identify potential economic and social risks and impacts of the planning or regulation, and appropriate measures to minimize and mitigate them, in particular those that affect poor and vulnerable groups.

This ESS does not apply to management of refugees from, or persons internally displaced by, natural disasters, conflict, crime or violence.

ESS5 Requirements

Project design

The Borrower will demonstrate that involuntary land acquisition or restrictions on land use are limited to direct project requirements for clearly specified project purposes within a clearly specified period of time. The Borrower will consider feasible alternative project designs to avoid or minimize land acquisition or restrictions on land use, especially where this would result in physical or economic displacement, while balancing environmental, social, and financial costs and benefits, and paying particular attention to gender impacts and impacts on the poor and vulnerable.

Compensation and benefits for affected persons

When land acquisition or restrictions on land use (whether permanent or temporary) cannot be avoided, the Borrower will offer affected persons compensation at replacement cost, and other assistance as may be necessary to help them improve or at least restore their standards of living or livelihoods. Compensation standards for categories of land and fixed assets will be disclosed and applied consistently. Compensation rates may be subject to upward adjustment where negotiation strategies are employed. In all cases, a clear basis for calculation of compensation will be documented, and compensation distributed in accordance with transparent procedures.

Community engagement

The implementation entities will engage with affected communities, including host communities, through the process of stakeholder engagement described in ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure. Disclosure of relevant information and meaningful participation of affected communities and persons will take place during the consideration of alternative project designs, and thereafter throughout the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the compensation process, livelihood restoration activities (if any), and relocation process.

Grievance mechanism

The implementation entities will ensure that a grievance mechanism for the project is in place, in accordance with ESS10 as early as possible in project development to address specific concerns about compensation, relocation or livelihood restoration measures raised by displaced persons (or others) in a timely fashion. Where possible, such grievance mechanisms will utilize existing formal or informal grievance mechanisms suitable for project purposes, supplemented as needed with project-specific arrangements designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner.

Planning and implementation

Where land acquisition or restrictions on land use are unavoidable, the Borrower will, as part of the environmental and social assessment, conduct a census to identify the persons who will be affected by the project, to establish an inventory of land and assets to be affected, to determine who will be eligible for compensation and assistance, and to discourage ineligible persons, such as opportunistic settlers, from claiming benefits. The social assessment will also address the claims of communities or groups who, for valid

reasons, may not be present in the project area during the time of the census, such as seasonal resource users. In conjunction with the census, the Borrower will establish a cutoff date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and will be disseminated throughout the project area at regular intervals in written and (as appropriate) non-written forms and in relevant local languages. This will include posted warnings that persons settling in the project area after the cutoff date may be subject to removal.

To address the resettlement impact, this ESS requires preparation of a RAP for the land acquisition process, once the extent of the direct impact is known. The ESS5 requires that special attention is to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups of the impacted population, especially to the residents living below the poverty line, the residents without land rights, the elderly, women, children, and ethnic minorities.

In the context of the national legal provisions and ESS5 provisions described above a gap analysis between Moldova legislation and ESS 5 is developed and summarized in table below.

Table 3: Gap analysis between Moldova legislation and ESS5

| GAP | Relevant national requirements | ESS requirements | Proposed action under the Project |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Potential resettlement impacts | No specifically provisions and requirement on potential resettlement impacts. | Involuntary resettlement refers both to physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and to economic displacement (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement. | If involuntary land acquisition, displacement and/or economic displacement will be required under the Project, the RAPs and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be developed according to ESS5. These documents will be revised and approved by the WB. |
| ESS5 key objectives | The Moldovan laws and regulation do not provide grounds for options to avoid the resettlement impacts and to improve the livelihoods of the affected persons. | Mentioned above. | To reflect the ESS5 key objectives in the development of the feasibility studies and design. If displacements cannot be avoided, the RAPs and LRP will be developed according to ESS5 requirements. RAP and LRP are subject to WB's review and approval. |
| Involuntary Resettlement instruments | Lack of the provisions and requirements development of the involuntary resettlement instruments, such as RFP, RAP and LRP. | Where the exact nature or magnitude of the land acquisition or restrictions on land use related to a project with potential to cause physical and/or economic displacement is unknown due to the stage of project development, the client | If involuntary land acquisition, displacement and/or economic displacement will be required under the Project, the RAPs and/or Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be developed according to |

Resettlement Policy Framework

Agriculture, Governance, Growth and Resilience Investment Project

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| | | <p>will develop a Resettlement and/or Livelihood Restoration Framework</p> <p>outlining general principles compatible with ESS5.</p> <p>In the case of physical displacement, the client will develop a RAP that covers, at a minimum, the applicable requirements of ESS5 regardless of the number of people affected.</p> <p>In the case of projects involving economic displacement only, a LRP will be developed to compensate affected persons and/or communities and offer other assistance that meet the objectives of ESS5.</p> | <p>ESS5.</p> <p>These documents will be revised and approved by the WB.</p> |
| Different categories resettlement as economic or physical | Displacement and land acquisition take place under the Law on Expropriation for Reasons of Public Use No. 488 of 7 August 1999 or the Eminent Domain Law and the Land Code that only apply to physical resettlement. | <p>ESS5 recognizes both physical displacement and economical displacement.</p> <p>Project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use may result in the physical displacement of people as well as their economic displacement. Consequently, requirements of ESS5 in respect of physical displacement and economic displacement may apply simultaneously.</p> | The Project will apply ESS5 throughout the Project implementation cycle, therefore making sure all possible impacts are considered and are addressed accordingly. |
| Displaced people without legal rights | Moldovan laws do not recognize displaced persons without legal rights. The Land Code covers only the rights of the landowners, users of land (legal tenants), and the businesses that have legal rights to the land and other property. It therefore denies compensation for populations without some form of legal title. | Displaced persons may be classified as persons (i) who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use; (ii) who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets but have a claim to land that is recognized or recognizable under national law; or (iii) who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets they occupy or use. The census will establish the status of the displaced persons. | After the conduction of census, the implementation entities will identify the possibilities from legal point of view to cover all displaced persons as is defined by ESS5. The RAPs and LRP will be developed accordingly, subject to WB's review and approval. |
| Informed participation of PAPs | <p>Limited legal framework on public disclosure during the acquisition resettlement activities.</p> <p>The national legal framework</p> | ESS5 and ESS10 provide the continuous consultation process during Project implementation. It is important that affected disadvantaged or vulnerable | During the Project implementation the implementation entities will disseminate information on Project implementation |

Resettlement Policy Framework

Agriculture, Governance, Growth and Resilience Investment Project

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| | includes requirements on consultation during the environmental impacts' assessment, on participation of citizens in the decision-making process and on possibility to have access to public information. | individuals or groups have a voice in consultation and planning processes. | progress and works to be carried out and resettlement arrangements in the resettlement development stage and will organize meaningful consultation with affected parties and PAPs during the all Project implementation stages as is planned in the SEP. |
| Grievance Redress Mechanism | Limited legal basis to establish a grievance mechanism consistent with ESS requirements. However, a number of existing regulations provide a basis for addressing grievances Administrative Code no. 116 as of 19.07.2018. | The ESS provide the establishment of a grievance redress mechanism as early as possible in the Project development stage. This will allow the implementation entities to receive and address specific concerns about compensation and relocation raised by displaced persons or members of host communities in a timely fashion, including a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes in an impartial manner. | A Project dedicated GRM will be established according to WB's ESSs as early as possible in the Project development stage. |
| Baseline and Cut-off date | There is no provision in Moldova legislation relating to cut-off date establishment. | In the absence of host government procedures, a cut-off date for eligibility will be established. Information regarding the cut-off date will be well documented and disseminated throughout the Project area. | The project will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. The establishment of the cut-off date will be documented and disseminated in the Project area as is provided in the SEP. |
| Measures and support for the vulnerable groups | No national provisions for additional support for vulnerable groups during the resettlement. | Additional measures can necessary to the vulnerable groups regarding the access to the compensations resulting from economic displacement. | The RAPs/LRP will include the possible additional measures to vulnerable groups based on social screening conducted. |

VIII. Affected Assets Valuation Methodology

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

In the Republic of Moldova three methods are used for determining the market value of land and real estates:

1. Expenses method is based upon estimation of the market value of the valuation object including all expenses necessary for its creation up to current state or recovery its consumption qualities.
2. Sales comparative analysis method involves the estimation of the market value of the economic good based on the comparative analysis of similar goods recently sold and the sale prices adjustments to consider differences between these goods and valuation object.

3. Incomes method is based upon analyzing the information on incomes and expenses related to the valuation object; it allows determining the price of affected asset on the basis of net operational income which can be generated by this asset in future.

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

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

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

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

The normative price for the agricultural land plots, household plots and orchard plots is calculated based on the plot area, soil fertility expressed in degrees and the tariffs indicated in the Annex to the law on normative price and order of purchase and sale of land. If no additional soil studies have been performed, the degree of the soil fertility is to be considered the average degree of the soil fertility of the respective administrative unit.

Land acquisition and compensation will be governed by national regulations.

8.1. Compensations for loss of annual crops

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

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

A – Land plot area, ha;

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

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

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

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

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

8.2. Compensations for loss of perennial crops

Compensation for the loss of perennial plantations was calculated at the total replacement cost. Compensation includes the value of the lost harvests and plantation reestablishment costs. Therefore, the calculation of the compensation for the affected orchards has considered the direct and indirect costs related

to soil preparation, plantation establishment until the plantations recovers its former state and the loss of harvests until the plantation starts to fruit.

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

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

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

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

Pm – Average yield marketed (kg/tree)

Pr – Average wholesale price (lei/kg)

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

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

Nc – Number of affected trees

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

IX. Institutional Arrangements

9.1. Overview

Ministry of Agriculture and food Industry (MAFI) will play the leading role in implementing the proposed AGGRIP, while relying on its departments, sub-divisions, and subordinated agencies to provide technical support for implementation. Of these, the CAPMU, directly responsible to MAFI, will carry out a range of fiduciary, coordination and supporting functions to ensure efficient project implementation in relation to the MAFI's obligations on social and environmental safeguards, procurement, financial management and other country-specific requirements such as monitoring and evaluation.

MAFI's AIPA would play a key role in the project's set-up for the implementation of the matching investment grant schemes.

The SDA Moldova will provide support in the implementation of Component 3, in order to ensure swift and efficient implementation of the activities related to the rehabilitation of the CIS.

9.2. Specific roles and responsibilities

This section describes the roles and responsibilities to implement this RFP and resettlement plans to be developed on order to address resettlement impact according to ESS5.

Distribution of the responsibilities of the implementation entities, the Project identified interest parties and of the institutions that can be involved in the resettlement process implementation based on the experience of implementation of other similar Projects is provided in the Table below.

Table 4: Roles and Responsibilities during the resettlement process implementation

| Involved institutions/parties | Responsibilities |
|-------------------------------|---|
| MAFI, through CAPMU | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approve the resettlement plans with the WB and disclose them at the MAFI and CAPMU websites; Arrange for the government funding approval and disbursements for the resettlement plans implementation; Implement resettlement plans on site and provide regular reporting on implementation to the WB; Summarize the resettlement issues related to project implementation to WB in |

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| | <p>regular progress reports;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be open to comments from affected groups and local authorities regarding resettlement issues during Project implementation. Implement SEP in order to ensure informative participation of all interested parties; • Provide guidance to the Contractor and engineering supervision firm to be involved then construction and rehabilitation works to follow the resettlement plans requirements on site together with IWUAs and LPAs. • Facilitate and help coordinate the involvement of IWUAs and LPAs in Project sub-components implementation; • Coordinate the environmental and social safeguard aspects of Project implementation; • Conduct regular monitoring activities for the implementation of site-specific resettlement plans; • Regular reporting on the number and substance of grievances. |
| The State Agency Apele Moldovei | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the Project related information to the IWUAs' members; • According to actual legislation, the CISs is owned by State Agency Apele Moldovei, subordinated to Ministry of Environment, who transmitted the CISs to IWUAs for free use. If further the all CISs will be owned by MAFI, as is planned in this Project, the preparation and implementation of resettlement process, including compensations will be the responsibility of the MAFI. |
| Public Services Agency through its Territorial Cadastre Services (TCS) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be involved in the Project for identification of all affected land parcels, assets via a census of the PAP, as well as ownership status and lease information. |
| SDA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be engaged and will assist in land acquisition and resettlement planning, implementation, internal monitoring and evaluation and training of agencies and local governments in the requirements of ESS5. |
| IWUAs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The responsibilities according to the Law no. 171 of 09-07-2010 regarding water user associations for irrigation, modified in 2020, including: to exercise in good faith the rights of use (usage) over the land; of servitude of underground or surface passage, of access to the land where the irrigation system is located and to pay the owner or user of land or other goods the compensation due for the damages caused during the performance of the construction, rehabilitation, retrofitting, operation and maintenance of the irrigation system, including in the case of removing the consequences of the damages. • Inform the IWUAs' members on Project's planned activities and on the progress during the implementation; • Inform IWUAs' members on environmental and social impacts mitigation measures, including resettlement and GRM; • Involved in the GRM operation at local level; • Collaborate with ACSA and the Project's implementation entities in order to ensure successful and timely Project's objectives achievement. |
| LPAs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform the community members on Project's planned activities and on the progress during the implementation; • Inform community on environmental and social impacts mitigation measures, including resettlement and GRM; • Involved in the GRM operation at local level; • Collaborate with ACSA and the Project's implementation entities in order to ensure successful and timely Project's objectives achievement. |
| A local NGO and/or local Consultants teams | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On-site RAP preparation assistance for surveys, base-line information gathering or community consultations. |
| Evaluation Companies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Licensed in accordance with the law on licensing of certain types of activities to evaluate the assets. |

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Contractors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comply with the RAPs. |
| World Bank | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and approve the site-specific RAPs; • Disclose final RAPs on WB's official website; • Conduct implementation support and supervision missions in order to ensure that the Project is in compliance with the WB ESS 5. |

X. Grievance Redress Mechanism

Moldovan legislation allows affected persons an option for seeking redress through the courts, under the Land Code, the Law on Expropriation for Public Use, Law on Administrative Litigation, No. 793-XIV of 10 February 2000, Civil Procedure Code, No. 225-XV of 30 May 2003, Administrative Code (no. 116, 19-07-2018). 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 landowners. 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 based on a judicial decision and preliminary reimbursement. 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 (Administrative Code no. 116 as of 19.07.2018); and
- 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).

The WB's ESSs outline that addressing grievances raised by individuals/groups/entities affected by WB-funded Projects is an important component of managing Project risks. A GRM can serve as an effective tool for early identification, assessment and resolution of grievances and therefore for strengthening accountability to beneficiaries. The GRM serves as an important feedback mechanism that can improve Project impact and mitigate the risks. The GRM mechanism will be available to Project stakeholders and other affected parties, enabling them to submit questions, comments, suggestions and/or complaints and provide any form of feedback on all Project-funded activities. In this context a specifically Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established for proper and successful Project implementation, including management of the resettlement aspects.

10.1. Grievance Redress Mechanism at Project Level

CAPMU will develop and manage a dedicated GRM during AGGRIP's components and activities implementation in accordance with the provisions of the WB's ESS10 and of the SEP. The GRM will address all Project related grievances, including those received from Project's workers, direct affected parties, indirect affected communities' members and grievances related to the resettlement. During the Project implementation, it will be ensured equal and nondiscriminatory access to the GRM, and special attention will be given to the disadvantaged/ vulnerable groups, people who are less informed.

Considering the Project design and the different and specific components, the grievances can be solved using a two-level mechanism: at local and at Project level.

1. Local level will include a dedicated Project group for grievances resolution at local level. The group can be created by LPAs or IWUAs and can include three members: (i) representatives of the LPA/Mayor's office (i.e. the mayor or cadastral engineer); (ii) one IWUA's representative and (iii) one community representative (i.e. local NGOs representatives, teachers, informal leaders, postal workers etc.). For the component 2, the local group can include two LPAs' representatives or two community representatives, as the Mayor's Office decides. The group at the local level will benefit throughout the execution of the construction/rehabilitation works from assistance and informational, methodological and other support from CAPMU, so that any grievances of the affected persons/parties can be resolved amicably in a short period of time.

At local level can be solved the grievances received from the PAPs related to the following aspects, but not limited to:

- lack of information and the occurrence of situations of uncertainty regarding the Project and the planned investments;
- impacts of the construction/rehabilitation work, such as noise, dust, restricted access, water and soil contamination etc.;
- community health and safety;
- unsatisfactory land restoration after the execution of the works;
- resettlement aspects: including unsatisfactory amount of compensation; delay in payment of compensation; affecting a larger area of land than planned or informed at design preparation.

If the project investments will imply economical resettlement, this local group will be trained to solved the resettlement related grievances. This group will examine the grievances related to resettlement, will carry out the field visits and will discuss with complainant and other involved parties if necessary. This group will reply directly to complainant if the corrective measures can be undertaken at the local level or the general procedures/regulations/legal framework regarding the resettlement have been respected and the grievance is unfounded. If the grievance needs the revision of the initial decision on compensation or the grievance cannot be solved at the local level, this grievance will be directed to the second GRM level.

2. Project level will include a dedicated Project group for grievances resolution created from the representatives of the Project's implementation entities. The number of members will be determined. This group will examine and solve all Project related grievances, including grievances received from Project's workers (direct and contracted) as required by ESS2. Some of the possible situations in which grievances can be submitted by the affected parties and will be resolved by this group are: inadequate behavior of the Contractor's employees; management of grands to be provided; review of the compensation amount and others.

These groups are a temporary body, established for the purpose of permanent dialogue with the people who consider themselves affected by the implementation of the Project. The groups will be active from the date of establishment until the end of the activities within the Project. The groups created within the Project for grievance redress do not replace the judicial way of examining disputes. These groups are intended to serve as a forum for amicable consultation of potentially affected persons to avoid litigation. If the affected person is not satisfied with the resolution of his grievance, he can initiate the procedure for examination and resolution of a complaint according to the national legal framework.

The following channels through which Project affected parties and interested parties can make complaints/suggestions/ grievances regarding Project-funded activities:

- By Email: capmu@capmu.md;
- In writing: 50, Capriana st., of. 215, Chisinau, MD-2005;
- Dedicated phone number: (+373) 68055297;
- Other: verbal grievances addressed locally should be recorded in writing by Mayor's office secretariat.

The project treats sensitive and confidential complaints, including those related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Harassment (SEA/SH) in line with the WB ESF Good Practice Note on SEA/SH.³ For GBV, and particularly for SEA/ SH complaints, there are risks of stigmatization, rejection and reprisals against survivors. The GM will assist GBV survivors by referring them to GBV Services Provider(s) for support immediately after receiving a complaint directly from a survivor.

The number **0 8008 8008** is a national green-line for women and girls suffering from domestic abuse, victims of trafficking in human beings, victims of sexual exploitation. The list of GBV service providers/ NGOs is available www.stopviolenta.md⁴.

The emergency line 112 service also will redirect all calls coming from women-victims of domestic violence to the Trustline for Women and Girls, in the cases when the beneficiary refuses police intervention or is in a state of crisis and requires emotional support and psychological counselling. The redirection will also happen when the beneficiaries will need information about their rights and the services available to them. This is possible since December 2020, when La Strada and 112 emergency service have signed an agreement of collaboration, under which La Strada have inclusively offered training support and capacity building for the 112 operators in the field of domestic and sexual violence.

The persons who anonymous submit the grievances using the mentioned green lines will be informed about their rights and responsibilities, or they will receive counselling to restore their psycho-emotional state.

The grievances submitted anonymous using the GRM under the Project will be examined and the answer and the measures taken of the anonymous grievances will be placed periodically on the CAPMU's web site and at offices of IWUAs' and LPAs' offices. If some personal/additional data will be needed to solve the grievance, information about this will be placed on the CAPMU website and on the information boards, and the complainant will decide whether to provide additional details or not. The information on possibility to submit the anonymous grievances and to receive an answer via CAPMU's web site and using information boards will be provided to all identified stakeholders starting with Project implementation.

10.2. Grievance Records and Documentation

Each grievance should be assigned with an individual reference number and appropriately tracked and recorded actions are completed. The all grievances submitted will be registered / entered by CAPMU's social specialist into a unique register/database. The directly received grievances by local group will also be sent to CAPMU for registration in the unique register. CAPMU's social specialist will be the grievance focal point of this Project.

A simple database will be developed under the Project to manage and monitor the grievances. The documentation on grievances will include:

- the name and contact details of the complainant;
- the date and nature of the complaint;
- the group charged with addressing the complaint;
- any follow up actions taken;
- the proposed resolution of the complaint; and
- how and when relevant Project decisions were communicated to the complainants.

For the verbal grievances, it will be suggested to the complainant to file a written grievance/complaint or to use the number phone and email address appointed for Project grievances in order to be directed to relevant staff/groups for appropriate grievance resolution.

³ Add where SEA/SH risks are relevant to the project.

⁴ <https://stopviolenta.md/index.php?do=feedback>

10.3. Grievance Closure

The timeline for response to a grievance will not exceed 14 working days. The term can be justified extended up to 20 working days (the complainant will be informed about extension).

A grievance will be “closed” when a resolution satisfactory to all parties has been reached. In certain situations, however, it is possible to “close” a grievance even if the complainant is not satisfied with the outcome. This could be the case, for example, if the complainant is unable to substantiate a grievance, or if there is an obvious speculative or fraudulent attempt.

In such situations, the efforts to investigate the complaint and to arrive at a conclusion will be well documented and the complainant will be advised of the situation.

If the complainant is not satisfied by the response or the proposed solution, he/she may appeal to court.

10.4. Communication on the GRM

The GRM will be presented and explained in the meetings with the affected or potentially affected parties, in the public consultations, in the leaflets, it will be placed on the informational boards/panels and on the implementation entities websites.

Besides, all information on GRM will be provided on request.

The training on Project GRM operation will be conducted for local level groups. The training will approach the subjects on recording, examination, response to the grievances and documentation on the grievances.

10.5. Monitoring and Reporting on GRM implementation

CAPMU will monitor the examination, resolution and closure of the received grievances at both levels, updating the grievance database accordingly. The GRM implementation results will be reported by CAPMU to WB on a semiannually basis. The summary information on GRM operation will be placed on CAPMU website and submitted to the interested parties at request.

10.6. World Bank’s corporate Grievance Redress Service

The Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB’s independent Inspection Panel, which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank’s attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank’s corporate Grievance Redress Service (GRS), please visit <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

XI. Arrangements for Funding Resettlement

At this stage, it is not possible to estimate the exact number of people who may be affected since the technical designs and details have not yet been developed. It is therefore not possible to provide an estimated budget for the total cost of resettlement that may be associated with implementation of this Project. However, when these locations are known, and after the conclusion of the site-specific socio-economic study, information on specific impacts, individual and household incomes and numbers of affected people and other demographic data will be available, a detailed and accurate budget for each RAP will be prepared.

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 Projects’ costs. The RAPs 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.

The actual approach of the proposed Project components does not include the activities and related budget for compensations, allowances, and administration of RAP preparation and implementation. The arrangements to ensure that sufficient funds are available for land acquisition and resettlement tasks will be established at Project appraisal and negotiation. If the Project does not cover the cost related to resettlement, the Government of Republic of Moldova will allocate budget for RAPs preparation and implementation, including 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in each RAP plus 20% of contingencies before RAP implementation. Being a key agency for resettlement activities, MAFI will be responsible for the oversight of the timely allocation of the funds by Ministry of Finance needed to implement the RAP.

XII. Consultation and Participation

The IWAUAs, LPAs and local stakeholders will be informed about the proposed Project, and their assistance will be requested in the inventory of affected assets and the census of all PAP to be conducted. Also, prior to the finalization of the RAPs and its submission to WB approval, the identified PAPs will be thoroughly informed on the results of the census and inventory of impacts, and their preferences on compensation or other resettlement assistance will be given due consideration. The processes and mechanisms ensuring the active involvement of PAPs and other stakeholders will be detailed in the RAPs which will also include an appendix with date, list of participants and minutes of consultation meetings.

12.1. RPF Disclosure

The draft RPF was posted on the implementation entities (MAFI and CAPMU) websites on XXX, 2022. The final version of the RPF will be officially submitted to the World Bank for disclosure in English on the WB external webpage. The RPF and RAPs (English, Romanian and Russian versions) will be posted on implementation entities (MAFI, CAPMU, AIPA and SDA) websites after the RPF and RAP are endorsed by WB.

This RPF as well as the RAPs will be made available to public at the offices of IWUAs and LPAs. The final version of this document will be used by implementation entities and other Project stakeholders during the Project implementation. Leaflets/posters in Romanian and Russian, summarizing compensation eligibility and entitlement provisions, will be sent to all PAPs before construction works commence.

12.2. Public Consultations

CAPMU conducted local public consultations on this draft RPF and invited all interested stakeholder, such as IWUAs and LPAs. During the consultations, the CAPMU presented a summary of drafts ESMF, LMPs, SEP and RPF. Specifically, the audience was informed about screening of the projects, the Environmental and Social Assessment for Substantial Risk sub-projects, potential impacts which may be generated as well as measures to be taken to prevent/mitigate potential impacts. Note that these consultations included resettlement aspects and as such this section only focuses on relevant environmental and social questions that were asked during the consultations.

The disclosure of resettlement documents for Substantial Risk subprojects is mandatory, and these are to be made accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs. There will be a round of consultations after preparation of the RAP (including disclosed of the draft RAPs on the MAFI and CAPMU websites and by presenting their hard copies to the IWUAs and LPAs).

Considering COVID-19 outbreak the citizen engagement activities shall follow the recommendations of national authorities and other relevant stakeholders when organizing these meetings, a sample guide can be found in the link below:

https://hr.un.org/sites/hr.un.org/files/Coronavirus_MeetingGuideParticipantsGlobal_2020-02_26_0_2.pdf

Also, the following WHO guidelines are used in internal orders by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Social Protection and/or Emergency Commission (Health) related to COVID-19 outbreak:

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019>

<https://msmps.gov.md/ce-este-un-coronavirus-de-tip-nou-cum-sa-te-protejezi-impotriva-acestei-infectii-intrebari-si-raspunsuri/>

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/infographic/2020/11/17/world-bank-group-covid-19-crisis-response>

All further public consultations will be organized and conducted according to the authorities' recommendation and decision related to COVID-19 outbreak.

XIII. Monitoring Arrangements

The social issues included within the mitigation measures are monitored and supervised by the local specialists appointed by the CAPMU. Although the social impacts are expected to be low, the potential negative social impacts are planned to be prevented or mitigated during the design and construction stages. Environmental and social monitoring system starts from the preparation stage of the Project through the implementation stage in order to prevent negative impacts of the Project and monitor the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures. The monitoring system provides technical assistance and supervision when needed, early detection of conditions related to mitigation measures, follows up on mitigation results, and provides information of the Project progress.

Environmental and social monitoring to be implemented by the CAPMU has to provide information about key environmental and social aspects of the subprojects, particularly the project environmental and social impacts and the effectiveness of taken mitigation measures. Such information enables to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision and allows corrective action(s) to be implemented, when needed. In this regard the Monitoring Plan identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, and their link to impacts and mitigation measures. Specifically, the monitoring section of the RAP provides: (a) a specific description and details of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, frequency of measurements; and, (b) monitoring and reporting procedures.

As part of its environmental and social monitoring activities, CAPMU will conduct random inspections, consultation and informal interviews with PAPs, key informant interview and community public meetings of sub-project sites to determine the effectiveness of measures taken and the impacts of sub project activities on the surrounding environment. CAPMU with ACSA support will be responsible for processing, addressing and monitoring grievances and other feedback, including those related to the environmental and social issues.

CAPMU will be responsible for RPF/Resettlement Plans reporting and will:

- Record and maintain the results of Project supervision and monitoring throughout the life of the Project. It will present summary progress reports on RPF/Resettlement Plans implementation and the social and environmental risks of subprojects on a semi-annual basis to the WB;
- Prepare semiannual reports on the progress of implementation of measures proposed by the RPF/Resettlement Plans for selected sub-projects, and as part of this reporting, provide updates on any Project related as grievances/feedback that was received, that has been addressed and that may be pending;
- Prepare semiannual reports on the social impacts originated during implementation of sub-projects and analyze the efficiency of mitigation measures applied to minimize negative impacts;
- Prepare outlines and requirements for Contractors' reports on resettlement mitigation measures, and review Contractor's monitoring plan and reports;
- Present the impact of mitigation and environmental and social protection measures for general public via specific publications on the implementation entities websites and on information board at LPAs.

Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by the CAPMU and reporting to MAFI. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to process and immediate outputs and results.

Resettlement Policy Framework

Agriculture, Governance, Growth and Resilience Investment Project

Specific monitoring benchmarks for Internal Monitoring will be:

- Information campaign and consultation with PAPs;
- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- Compensation for affected structures and other assets (in any);
- Payments for loss of income;
- Selection and distribution of replacement land areas (if any); and
- Income restoration activities (if any).

XIV. References

The World Bank Environmental and Social Management Framework, the World Bank, 2017
ESS10 Guidance Notes, the World Bank, 2017
The draft Project Information Document, the Word Document, 2022
Good Practice Note Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing involving Major Civil Works, the World Bank, 2018
Legislation of Republic of Moldova on public information, environmental impact assessment, health and safety and petitions

XV. Annexes

Annex 1: Screening report form of expected social impacts

(The report should be brief)

Sub-project _____

Sub-project implementation location _____

(Indicate location of implementation with the designation on the map-scheme with photos)

Kind of activity: _____

(new construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, maintenance) Estimated cost _

Estimated start date: _____

Technical drawings / specifications discussed: _____ Checklist:

| No | Possible impact factor | Availability (Yes/ No) | Comments |
|-----|---|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Does the sub-project fall into private land? | | |
| 2. | Is it necessary to physically or economically relocation of residents or businesses? Will there be involuntary acquisition of land? Will there be impact on assets? | | |
| 3. | Are social impacts potentially significant? | | |
| 4. | Is it required to determine the level of assessment of institutional resources necessary for protection measures? | | |
| 5. | Are there any third-party assets at the project site? | | |
| 6. | Are there any disputed territories? | | |
| 7. | Will there be access roads and pedestrian paths to residential buildings and commercial structures during construction? | | |
| 8. | Will the construction lead to changes in social environment, will the incomes of commercial structures and the population decrease? | | |
| 9. | Will the planned construction affect the health of the population and harm somebody? | | |
| 10. | Will the sub-project cause protests and concerns among residents? | | |
| 11. | Will activities cause unfavorable impact on the living conditions of the population, its values, and way of life? | | |
| 12. | Will the sub-project cause inequality between population groups? | | |
| 13. | Is the degree of public interest in the sub-project high? | | |
| 14. | Are there any facts of the past impact of involuntary resettlement in a given territory, which require corrective actions for not mitigated past relocations? | | |
| 15. | Is this subproject linked with any other infrastructure development project | | |

Based on the above checklist it will be determined if a RAP is required.

Recommendations:

Taking into account responses to monitoring questions, it will be determined whether further actions are required or not to apply procedures of the WB ESS5 _____

Completed by (full name and contacts): _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Annex 2: Outline of the Resettlement Action Plan

Table of content Resettlement Action Plan The scope and level of detail of the resettlement plan vary with the magnitude and complexity of resettlement. The plan is based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed resettlement and its impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, and (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement. The resettlement plan covers the elements below, as relevant. When any element is not relevant to project circumstances, it should be noted in the resettlement plan.

1. *Description of the project.* General description of the project and identification of the project area.
2. *Potential impacts.* Identification of
 - a) the project component or activities that give rise to resettlement;
 - b) the zone of impact of such component or activities;
 - c) the alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement; and
 - d) the mechanisms established to minimize resettlement, to the extent possible, during project implementation.
3. *Objectives.* The main objectives of the resettlement program.
4. *Socioeconomic studies.* The findings of socioeconomic studies to be conducted in the early stages of project preparation and with the involvement of potentially displaced people, including
 - a) the results of a census survey covering
 - i. current occupants of the affected area to establish a basis for the design of the resettlement program and to exclude subsequent inflows of people from eligibility for compensation and resettlement assistance;
 - ii. standard characteristics of displaced households, including a description of production systems, labor, and household organization; and baseline information on livelihoods (including, as relevant, production levels and income derived from both formal and informal economic activities) and standards of living (including health status) of the displaced population;
 - iii. the magnitude of the expected loss--total or partial--of assets, and the extent of displacement, physical or economic;
 - iv. information on vulnerable groups or persons as provided for whom special provisions may have to be made; and
 - v. provisions to update information on the displaced people's livelihoods and standards of living at regular intervals so that the latest information is available at the time of their displacement.
 - b) Other studies describing the following:
 - i. land tenure and transfer systems, including an inventory of common property natural resources from which people derive their livelihoods and sustenance, non-title-based usufruct systems (including fishing, grazing, or use of forest areas) governed by local recognized land allocation mechanisms, and any issues raised by different tenure systems in the project area;
 - ii. the patterns of social interaction in the affected communities, including social networks and social support systems, and how they will be affected by the project;
 - iii. public infrastructure and social services that will be affected; and
 - iv. social and cultural characteristics of displaced communities, including a description of formal and informal institutions (e.g., community organizations, ritual groups, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that may be relevant to the consultation strategy and to designing and implementing the resettlement activities.
5. *Legal framework.* The findings of an analysis of the legal framework, covering
 - a) the scope of the power of eminent domain and the nature of compensation associated with it, in terms of both the valuation methodology and the timing of payment;
 - b) the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including a description of the remedies available to displaced persons in the judicial process and the normal timeframe for such

procedures, and any available alternative dispute resolution mechanisms that may be relevant to resettlement under the project;

- c) relevant law (including customary and traditional law) governing land tenure, valuation of assets and losses, compensation, and natural resource usage rights; customary personal law related to displacement; and environmental laws and social welfare legislation;
- d) laws and regulations relating to the agencies responsible for implementing resettlement activities;
- e) gaps, if any, between local laws covering eminent domain and resettlement and the Bank's resettlement policy, and the mechanisms to bridge such gaps; and
- f) any legal steps necessary to ensure the effective implementation of resettlement activities under the project, including, as appropriate, a process for recognizing claims to legal rights to land--including claims that derive from customary law and traditional usage.

6. *Institutional Framework*. The findings of an analysis of the institutional framework covering

- a) the identification of agencies responsible for resettlement activities and NGOs that may have a role in project implementation;
- b) an assessment of the institutional capacity of such agencies and NGOs; and
- c) any steps that are proposed to enhance the institutional capacity of agencies and NGOs responsible for resettlement implementation.

7. *Eligibility*. Definition of displaced persons and criteria for determining their eligibility for compensation and other resettlement assistance, including relevant cut-off dates.

8. *Valuation of and compensation for losses*. The methodology to be used in valuing losses to determine their replacement cost; and a description of the proposed types and levels of compensation under local law and such supplementary measures as are necessary to achieve replacement cost for lost assets.

9. *Resettlement measures*. A description of the packages of compensation and other resettlement measures that will assist each category of eligible displaced persons to achieve the objectives of the policy (see ESS5). In addition to being technically and economically feasible, the resettlement packages should be compatible with the cultural preferences of the displaced persons, and prepared in consultation with them.

10. *Site selection, site preparation, and relocation*. Alternative relocation sites considered and explanation of those selected, covering

- a) institutional and technical arrangements for identifying and preparing relocation sites, whether rural or urban, for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least comparable to the advantages of the old sites, with an estimate of the time needed to acquire and transfer land and ancillary resources;
- b) any measures necessary to prevent land speculation or influx of ineligible persons at the selected sites;
- c) procedures for physical relocation under the project, including timetables for site preparation and transfer; and
- d) legal arrangements for regularizing tenure and transferring titles to resettlers.

11. *Housing, infrastructure, and social services*. Plans to provide (or to finance resettlers' provision of) housing, infrastructure (e.g., water supply, feeder roads), and social services (e.g., schools, health services); plans to ensure comparable services to host populations; any necessary site development, engineering, and architectural designs for these facilities.

12. *Environmental protection and management*. A description of the boundaries of the relocation area; and an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed resettlement and measures to mitigate and manage these impacts (coordinated as appropriate with the environmental assessment of the main investment requiring the resettlement).

13. *Community participation*. Involvement of resettlers and host communities,

- a) a description of the strategy for consultation with and participation of resettlers and hosts in the design and implementation of the resettlement activities;
- b) a summary of the views expressed and how these views were taken into account in preparing the resettlement plan;
- c) a review of the resettlement alternatives presented, and the choices made by displaced persons regarding options available to them, including choices related to forms of compensation and resettlement assistance, to relocating as individuals, families or as parts of preexisting

- communities or kinship groups, to sustaining existing patterns of group organization, and to retaining access to cultural property (e.g. places of worship, pilgrimage centers, cemeteries); and
- d) institutionalized arrangements by which displaced people can communicate their concerns to project authorities throughout planning and implementation, and measures to ensure that such vulnerable groups as indigenous people, ethnic minorities, the landless, and women are adequately represented.
14. *Integration with host populations.* Measures to mitigate the impact of resettlement on any host communities, including
- a) consultations with host communities and local governments;
 - b) arrangements for prompt tendering of any payment due the hosts for land or other assets provided to resettlers;
 - c) arrangements for addressing any conflict that may arise between resettlers and host communities; and
 - d) any measures necessary to augment services (e.g., education, water, health, and production services) in host communities to make them at least comparable to services available to resettlers.
15. *Grievance procedures.* Affordable and accessible procedures for third-party settlement of disputes arising from resettlement; such grievance mechanisms should take into account the availability of judicial recourse and community and traditional dispute settlement mechanisms.
16. *Organizational responsibilities.* The organizational framework for implementing resettlement, including identification of agencies responsible for delivery of resettlement measures and provision of services; arrangements to ensure appropriate coordination between agencies and jurisdictions involved in implementation; and any measures (including technical assistance) needed to strengthen the implementing agencies' capacity to design and carry out resettlement activities; provisions for the transfer to local authorities or resettlers themselves of responsibility for managing facilities and services provided under the project and for transferring other such responsibilities from the resettlement implementing agencies, when appropriate.
17. *Implementation schedule.* An implementation schedule covering all resettlement activities from preparation through implementation, including target dates for the achievement of expected benefits to resettlers and hosts and terminating the various forms of assistance. The schedule should indicate how the resettlement activities are linked to the implementation of the overall project.
18. *Costs and budget.* Tables showing itemized cost estimates for all resettlement activities, including allowances for inflation, population growth, and other contingencies; timetables for expenditures; sources of funds; and arrangements for timely flow of funds, and funding for resettlement, if any, in areas outside the jurisdiction of the implementing agencies.
19. *Monitoring and evaluation.* Arrangements for monitoring of resettlement activities by the implementing agency, supplemented by independent monitors as considered appropriate by the Bank, to ensure complete and objective information; performance monitoring indicators to measure inputs, outputs, and outcomes for resettlement activities; involvement of the displaced persons in the monitoring process; evaluation of the impact of resettlement for a reasonable period after all resettlement and related development activities have been completed; using the results of resettlement monitoring to guide subsequent implementation.

Resettlement Policy Framework***Agriculture, Governance, Growth and Resilience Investment Project******Annex 3: Sample PAP census form and inventory of the land fund***

Household interviews

| | Name | gender | | age | Marital status and educational level | supporter | | employment | | family income level | Rented or own housing | Does the family receive social assistance? |
|----|------|--------|---|-----|--|-----------|----|------------|----|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | | m | f | | | yes | no | yes | no | | | |
| 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Consultant's full name: _____ Signature: _____ Date: _____

Resettlement Policy Framework
Agriculture, Governance, Growth and Resilience Investment Project

Annex 4: Sample Inventory of PAP's land assets

Location _____ Date: _____

| # of interview | Full name of household head | Number of household members | Total land area owned by the family, incl. with the right of ownership, irrigated or bogharic | Land area to be seized m2 / ha | Total loss % | % Loss of assets, (m ² , m, pcs, etc.) (specify type and number of assets: structures, fences, wells, etc.) | | Loss of housing stock, (m ²) | Loss of harvest | | | Other losses, (specify type of loss: rented housing, building, etc.) |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------|--|-----------|--|---|---------------|-----------------|--|
| | | | | | | Permanent | Temporary | | Fruit trees, species and quantity, (pcs.) | Loss of crops | Other (specify) | |
| 1. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

INTERVIEWER NAME _____ Signature _____ / Date _____ /

Annex 5: PAP rights for compensation

| # Of interview | Full name of household head | Compensation for land | | | Compensation for construction | | | Compensation for crop and trees | | | Compensation for other assets and losses (wells, business, etc.) | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|--|-----------------------|
| | | amount (m ² or hectares) | Unit price per (m ² or ha) | Land Title (Yes/ No) | Number (m ² or ha) | Unit price per (m ² or ha) | Title (Yes/ No) | Number (m ² or ha) | Unit price per (m ² or ha) | Title (Yes/ No) | Number (m ² or ha) | Unit price per (m ² or ha) | Title (Yes/ No) |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

INTERVIEWER NAME _____ Signature _____ / Date _____

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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