

Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit

Moldova Power System Development Project

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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Acronyms

CDC	Central Dispatch Center
DACs	Directly Affected Communities
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIB	European Investment Bank
EMS	Energy Management System
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FS	Feasibility Study
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HQ	Headquarter
IACs	Indirectly Affected Communities
IFI	International Financial Institution
LACF	Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework
ME	Moldelectrica State Enterprise
MEPIU	Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit
MMS	Metering Management System
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
OP	Operational Policy
PAP	Project Affected Persons
POM	Project's Operational Manual
PSDP	Moldova Power System Development Project
QEHS	Quality, Environmental, Health, and Safety
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SIMC	Social Impact Monitoring Committee
SS	Substation
WB	World Bank

1. Introduction / Project description

1.1.Introduction

This document presents the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) which has been elaborated and will be implemented by Moldelectrica State Enterprise (ME) in preparation for the **Moldova Power System Development Project** (“the Project”).

The Moldova Power System Development Project is one of the series of Projects financed by different International Financial Institutions (IFIs). The entire asynchronous power interconnection Project consists of four major components: (1) construction of new Back-to-Back station; (2) construction of new 400 kV Vulcanesti – Chisinau overhead transmission line; (3) extension of two substations: upgrade of 330 kV Chisinau substation and extension of 400 kV Vulcanesti substation; (4) Construction of ME’s new headquarter (HQ) building. For preparation of this entire asynchronous Project, in 2015, EBRD hired an independent consultant consisting of ISPE (Romania), IVL Swedish Environmental Research Institute Ltd (Sweden), and ICPT Energoproiect (Moldova) to prepare Feasibility Study (FS) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and a Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework (LACF). Since the financial arrangement among donors for the entire Project was agreed only in 2017, the developed ESIA and other safeguards instruments, as well as the FS, cover the entire four components without any distinction between the EBRD/EIB/EU financed Project and the World Bank one.

In order to clarify the distinction of the two Projects, it should be clearly mentioned here that **the World Bank Project will cover Component (2) construction of new 400 kV Vulcanesti – Chisinau overhead transmission line; (3) extension of existing 400kV Vulcanesti substation and upgrade of 330kV Chisinau substation and (4) Construction of ME’s new headquarter (HQ) building** while the EBRD, EIB, and EU will jointly finance Component (1): construction of new Back-to-Back station. There is no arrangement for co-financing or parallel financing, but those Projects are treated as two separate Projects. The present document focuses only on the World Bank financed scope of the activities.

1.2.Brief description of the Project

The Project Development Objective is to increase capacity and improve reliability of power transmission system in Moldova and therefore enhance its access to the European electricity market. The project components are:

- 1. Construction of a new 400 kV overhead high voltage line (OHTL)** from Vulcanesti to Chisinau substation (SS) with a total length of 158 km¹, and extension of Vulcanesti and Chisinau high-voltage substations (SS)². During the Scoping and ESIA processes two alternatives were analysed: 1. “Do nothing” 2. “Three route options”. The „Do nothing” alternative considers that Project will not be developed, which means that all potential environmental and social impacts, occurred during the implementation, O&M and decommissioning stages would be avoided. But considering the rational and benefits of developing in the future Project, this alternative will prolong the current situation of the power system in Moldova, with dependency on imports and reduced security of electricity supply. The second alternative investigated three route options (Fig. 1.1), in order to choose the optimal route for the future 400kV OHTL: Option 1, located West and crossing the forest in the narrowest area (red); Option 2, the central option (blue); Option 3, mainly along the Ukrainian border (green). Based on a multi-criteria analysis tool into consideration technical, socio-economic, cultural and environmental aspects – option 1 was selected as the preferred route for Vulcanesti- Chisinau 400 kV OHTL.
- 2. Upgrade of 330 kV Chisinau substation and extension of 400 kV Vulcanesti substation.**
- 3. Strengthening of power dispatch and metering system.** This Component will finance (i) upgrade of ME’s Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System / Energy Management System (SCADA/EMS); (ii) upgrade of ME’s Meter Management System (MMS); (iii) construction of a new headquarters (HQ) building for ME to accommodate the new Central Dispatch Center (CDC); and (iv) consulting services for technical specifications for SCADA/EMS and MMS. Existing SCADA/EMS and MMS are outdated and require immediate upgrades. The new SCADA/EMS will be installed within the new CDC inside the new HQ building. The site proposed for the new HQ building is located within the industrial zone in peripheral

¹ OHVL’s total length could change subject to completion of preliminary design and tender documents funded by ECAPDEV.

² Chisinau SS could be considered for upgrade only.

Chisinau about 5 km east from the city center. The proposed building will be constructed on a 1.5 ha vacant land plot owned by ME. The site is currently used as a warehouse and open storage area for equipment and materials, and a parking yard. The new HQ will be a five-story building accommodating office spaces for about 300 employees and would allow dispatch center functionality in line with modern requirements. ME's current CDC is outdated and unsuitable for a modern SCADA/EMS and MMS. Relocation of ME's HQ and CDC to the new site will increase security, improve employees work environment, and enable to accommodate new technologies.

4. **Technical assistance and Project management.** ME will be the implementation agency for the investment components. The Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit (MEPIU), as MoEI's fiduciary agent, will lead daily Project implementation in accordance with the Project's Operational Manual (POM).

1.3. Project beneficiaries

The direct **Project beneficiaries** are all electricity consumers in Moldova connected to the power transmission system (indirectly). With construction of new transmission line and expansion of the existing substations, all consumers will have more reliable access to cheaper electricity, enabling improved productivity and competitiveness, creation of new jobs, and stronger economic growth. The ME and other sector stakeholders in Moldova (such as MoEI) are also direct Project beneficiaries. ME will benefit from improved operational efficiency and reduction of transmission losses due to better grid management systems and capacity strengthening. Financial benefits will also accrue from a reduction of operating costs due to improved infrastructure and potential ability to engage in regional power trade. ME will benefit from capacity strengthening and technical assistance to carry out their mandates to implement regional power trade.

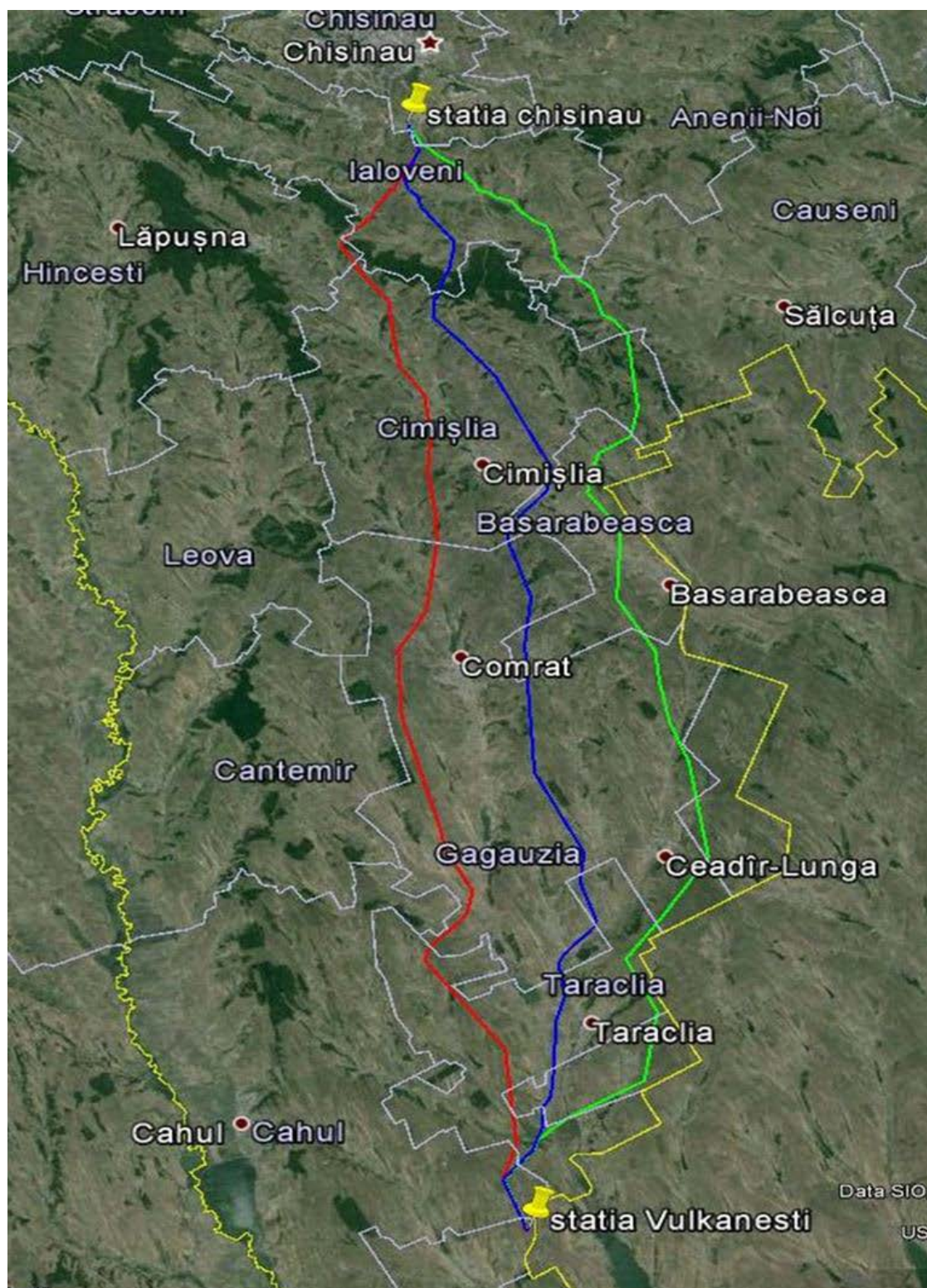
1.4. Project location

1.4.1. Project location of OHTL

The final proposed OHTL route is presented in Figure 1.1. below in red colour, and traverses the territory of the following municipalities/districts/regions (from South to North), passing also very near Cantemir District border:

- Autonomous Territorial Unit of Găgăuzia
- Cahul District
- Taraclia District
- Leova District
- Cimișlia District
- Hîncești District
- Ialoveni District
- Chișinău Municipality

Figure 1.1.: OHTL route alternatives



Two areas of impact are covered by the proposed OHTL line. The primary impact area is the cities, communes and villages, including potential neighbouring vulnerable groups, which are inside the OHTL safety corridor. The secondary impact area is the neighbouring municipalities, cities and villages administratively subordinated to the above listed districts.

The structure of the stable population in the Project area of interest is presented in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1– Population in the Project area

Name of District/Municipality	Number of inhabitants (people)	of which rural/urban (%)		of which men/women (%)		Urban of which men/women (%)		Rural of which men/women (%)	
Autonomous Territorial Unit of Găgăuzia	134,535	64	36	48	52	47	52	49	51
Cahul	105,324	73	27	48	52	46	54	49	51
Taracalia	37,357	52	48	49	51	48	52	50	50
Leova	44,702	75	25	50	50	49	51	50	50
Cimișlia	49,299	79	21	49	51	48	52	50	50
Hîncești	103,784	88	13	49	51	47	53	50	50
Ialoveni	93,154	87	13	49	51	48	52	50	50

Name of District / Municipality	Number of inhabitants (people)	of which rural / urban (%)		of which men / women (%)		Urban of which men/women (%)		Rural of which men/women (%)	
Chișinău*	662,836	11	89	47	53	47	53	49	51
* The substation is found in the very South of Chișinău Municipality and will not directly affect people in Chișinău city									

Source: population official census, 2014 - National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova, 20

The main land needs are associated with the OHTL route construction and are considered below. **Temporary Land Acquisition**

The temporary land use is associated with the OHTL construction works. Land areas which will be temporarily occupied by the construction site are:

- Working platforms for suspension towers' erection (about 825 m²);
- Working platforms pertaining to tension towers for erection, phase conductors and ground wires sagging operations (about 1,500 m²);
- OHTL working corridor (access zone) 3 m width, for phase conductors and ground wires erection (tension).

Table 0-1.2. Land type and surface area affected by the safety corridor

	OHL including safety corridor [ha]	Forest [ha]	Agricultural lands [ha], including:			
			Agricultural, sub-total	Vineyard	Farmland	Other lands*)

UTA Găgăuzia*	381.3	0.0	381.2	84.0	280.8	16.4
Cahul	64.0	0.0	64.0	33.7	30.3	0.0
Taraclia	172.4	15.5	156.9	28.3	114.5	14.1
Cimslia	101.9	0.0	101.9	30.4	50.0	21.5
Hincesti	302.0	27.5	274.6	26.3	201.6	46.7
Ialoveni	25.6	5.4	20.2	7.4	10.8	2.0
Chisinau	110.4	2.7	107.7	22.9	60.6	24.2
Total	1,157.6	51.1	110	233.0	748.6	125.0
Total, %	100%	4%	96%			

*Note: Other lands include different types agricultural lands but can also include other land categories

More lands will be necessary for temporary access roads. Access roads are necessary to each tower so, in case there is no access road, temporary solution will have to be arranged. After construction the temporary roads and land occupied for construction can be turned back to original land use.

There is no exact information on the overall land needs for the construction phase available at this stage; it will be known only at the finalization of design stage.

Table 2 presents the land-use structure within the safety corridor. About 96% of this required land area refers to agricultural lands. Another 4% are the forest fund land.

1.4.2. Permanent land acquisition

The area where tower and possible additional anchoring shall be built will be permanently used. There is a total of 511 towers. The area of land required for the permanently affected area will differ for the different types of tower.

Data on land to be acquired for permanent are provided in Table 1.3, similarly to the above, it is mostly agricultural land.

Table 1.3. Land type and surface area permanently affected by tower construction

District/land category	Total [m ²]	Forest [m ²]	Agricultural lands [m ²], including:			
			Agricultural, sub-total	Vineyard,	Farmland	Other lands*)
UTA Găgăuzia*	11,531	0	11,531	2,993	7,805	733
Cahul	2,839	0	2,839	1,129	1,710	0
Taraclia	6,597	455	6,142	869	4,781	492
Leova	2,763	0	2,763	882	1,361	520
Cimslia	10,365	520	9,845	971	7,665	1209
Hincesti	1,658	0	1,658	325	1,138	195
Ialoveni	3,308	65	3,243	665	1,556	1022
Chisinau	1,768	0	1,768	751	566	451
Total	40,829	1,040	39,789	8,585	26,582	4,622
Total, %	100%	2,5%	97,5%			

*Note: Other lands include different types agricultural lands but can also include other land categories

Also, permanent land use restrictions will take place within the safety corridor (1,157.6 ha) that will mean some land use limitation, according to the rules established by GD no. 514/2002 (see above).

The permanent impact of the construction stage is associated with the permanent land acquisition for the towers' foundation. The total area of permanent land acquisition is 40,829 m². Both public and privately-

owned land will be affected by the proposed Project; considering that the ownership is fragmented, including many farms owning less than 1 ha land, a high number of land owners is expected to be affected.

1.4.3. Project location of ME's new headquarter building

The new premises will be built in the eastern part of Chisinau, 5 km far from the city center, in the city industrial zone, on the address: 8, Ciocana Street, Ciocana Sector, Chişinău. The total land area selected for the construction of the new facility is 1.5 ha.



Photo 1: Selected site for new ME building (Nov 2018).

The closest living area is at 50 m far from proposed Project area. The examined land managed by Moldelectrica is located in the industrial area of the Ciocana Sector. The approximate 800 persons are living in this building with most possible impact to up to 200 persons. The possible impacts are related with increase of noise and dust generation.

The project site is surrounded by: pharmaceutical company Farmina, production/repair facilities of Moldelectrica, wrought iron production section, the Utlapcar company and Supraten store.

Most businesses enterprises in the area are built 30-40 years ago and are now experiencing a period of profile change, upgrading or liquidation.

None of these businesses is expected to be affected during construction and operation.

In the south, north and east there are buildings belonging to economic entities that carry out trade, services and part production. Only in the west there are 3 buildings (Maria Dragan Street, 30/1-0/2, 32, 34/1-34/2), representing residential blocks with 9 floors each (Photo 2).



Multistore building – western part, 50 m far from project location



Warehouses, pharmaceutical company, offices – on the north of project site

Photo 2: Surroundings of project location.

1.5. Anticipated social and environmental impacts

The Project is expected to have positive direct and indirect social impacts on the population in Moldova in general, and the urban and suburban communities in and around the capital city of Chisinau. Affordable and uninterrupted power supply throughout the year can help move the population out of poverty, encourage economic growth, advance shared prosperity, and liveable cities and townships with better served communities. Construction of the transmission line and related infrastructure under the Project will also provide opportunities for employment in the short and medium terms for the communities living along the transmission line route. The contractors shall be encouraged to recruit local labour, particularly unskilled and low skilled labour force from the communities in the immediate vicinity of the transmission line corridor.

Regarding the OTHL, the transmission line will consist of 511 towers to be located at an average distance of 350 meters from each other. Even though the proposed route for the transmission line was designed to be at significant distance from human settlements, **still there will be some impacts that may require acquisition of private lands and relocation of built structures.** The land acquisition will potentially impact land use, access to lands, ownership and incomes in the communities dependent upon the land. As per the initial assessment, a total of 8 districts are found located within the corridor of impact and more than 75% of the land passed by the OHTL is farmlands, vineyards or orchards which are mostly used as leased lands owned by the State. **Hence, most probable impact would be temporary economic displacement during construction period.**

The line construction and maintenance activities might also affect vegetation and wildlife as it requires clearing of land in forested and rural areas. Roads, towers construction, and transmission line installation requires land clearance along the 158 kilometers length OHTL that may lead to loss of native plant species which impacts animal species in natural habitats.

The project is not expected to have significant impacts on forests, and it is confirmed that there shall be no commercial logging undertaken. The transmission line crosses very small areas of forests, protection belts and shrubs areas. The crossing of natural sensitive areas has been avoided as much as possible. The proposed project will not have negative effects nor damage the natural environment.

The proposed OHTL route mostly crosses agricultural lands and grasslands, but also some areas with important habitats for bird species – lakes, slopes, continental steppes, forest belts etc. For this reason, a particular, more detailed impact assessment of the LEA 400 kV Vulcănești-Chișinău project on biodiversity have been carried out by independent consultants.

The ESIA and the general ESMMP confirm that no critical habitats were identified within the project area of influence, and no important bird species for conservation will be affected by loss of breeding habitat.

Environmental impacts and associated risks:

The potential sources of impact on soil/ undersoil of the works performed on the land alongside the OHL route are the following:

- Accomplishment of working platforms for towers erection and for phase conductors and ground wires sagging operations,
- Foundations pits excavation and foundations pouring;
- Preparation of the existing roads, unless this is required by the conditions of the area;
- Road traffic indirectly by means of air pollutants, in particular deposition of powders, and directly by means of spillage of fuel or lubricants;
- Storage of construction materials and waste on land areas not waterproof.

For the OHL investments are needed permanent land areas (OHL tower foundations) and temporary land areas (during investment execution period) for the OHL tower erection platforms and the corridor for OHL phase conductors and ground wires stringing.

The potential impact on soil/ undersoil related to investments works could be:

- Increased vulnerability to erosion due to the action of wind and precipitation through surface cover (vegetation and soil top layer) removal, as well as land preparation works for construction of the OHL, access roads preparation, if necessary, and pits excavation works;
- Increased vulnerability to landslides in areas susceptible to erosion;
- Temporary soil compaction due to site organization, land preparation works and vehicles and other special equipment traffic along access roads. In addition, the increased humidity conditions might favour mud carrying away off the site on vehicle tires and could result in sedimentation in off-site areas;
- Increased probability of soil pollution as a result of poor management of construction materials and waste from construction activities;
- Increased probability of soil contamination due to improper use and operation as well as spillage of hazardous substances (fuel, lubricants, transformer oil, paint).

The potential impact on surface water and groundwater related to Project's investment works might be:

- Impact on water quality: Increment in turbidity and sediment deposition in receiving water bodies due to erosion of exposed soil, fugitive dust and particulate matter washing. Tower construction activities and soil disturbance from vegetation clearing done in close proximity to water streams will introduce sediment carried in runoff into these streams. The Project will cross five rivers basins (Bâc, Botna, Cogâlnic, Ialpug, Cahul) and some sediment could be carried into these streams during construction.
- At locations of shallow groundwater conditions, dewatering operations may be required in order to temporarily lower groundwater levels in order to install the proposed new foundations and towers
- There will also be some potential for water pollution and contamination from hazardous material or fuel accidental loss during construction activities.
- Disrupt water flows: Altering the natural vegetation and topography on a site may increase runoff flow rates, resulting in more water moving offsite and carrying sediment with it. The increased storm water runoff may accelerate erosion downstream, increase deposits of sediments and increase the potential for flooding. Such phenomena are particularly of concern in areas that exhibit steep topography, such as hillsides, cliffs, mountain slopes and similar areas. Placement of towers in floodplains can disrupt water flow and could trap debris in the river, which could further disrupt river flow.

The risks associated with power lines can vary and depend upon a variety of factors. Such factors include proximity and orientation of transmission lines to important habitats, species behaviour in terms of both avoidance and use of the lines, altitude of bird flight heights, daily and flock movements as well as local factors such design of cables and towers and even weather conditions. Indirect loss can be caused by the reduction in habitats.

The number of species possible to be affected by collision emphasizes the magnitude of the impact of the power line in the absence of the mitigation measures.

The sensitive birds to electrocution risk are linked with use the area for breeding and mostly during migration and have been identified in ESIA.

Positive side effects for birds: On the other hand, towers offer perching, roosting and nesting sites for some large birds, such as storks, raptors and corvids, especially in areas where suitable natural nest sites and roosting substrates are rare, such as in cultivated areas, plains.

Social:

The temporarily occupied land will be of about 94.85 ha for towers foundation preparation and working platforms for: towers assembling and mounting, corridors for phase conductors and ground wires sagging operations (3 m width along the route of 158 km) and service/access roads. 95.68 % of this land will be returned to its initial use destination, after commissioning. 84 % of the land overpassed by the OHL route is productive agricultural land, and vineyards or orchards, with a longer period for recovery and return to initial use destination. No major forest areas will be crossed by the OHL routing, but a number of trees and bushes will be affected, correct assessment being made when Project implementation stage will start. No impact on land used for both substations, since construction activities are performed inside their premises. The legal form used by Moldelectrica will be short term lease contract with landowners, and temporarily loss of crops, trees and production income will be compensated, according to the LACF/RAP;

Main potential impact on health and safety of workers and the public is expected during the construction of the proposed OHL, but some long-term impacts on public and occupational health and safety are foreseen also during the operation.

All these impacts will be mitigated during construction works and are included in ESMP.

Regarding the construction of the new ME headquarters there are no sensible areas and natural objects on the selected project site, nor in its vicinity (natural vegetation or water courses, or protected areas). The shortest distance to the residential sector and the industrial production area in the vicinity is about 50 m. The proposed building will be constructed on a 1.5 ha vacant land plot owned by ME. The site is currently used as a warehouse and open storage area for equipment and materials, and a parking yard. The territory is an urbanized ecosystem located in an industrial area with a strong anthropic impact.

It is anticipated that **the highest impact on the population in the area such as noise, traffic disturbance, dust etc., will be in the construction period.**

To anticipate and mitigate these impacts it is important to raise awareness of the local population (with the focus on vicinity houses) about site safety and proper traffic behaviour, on road safety etc. (organize meeting with population from surrounding buildings, if requested).

Noise is a major risk factor as far as safety, health and comfort is concerned. In the construction industry, there are activities that involve a noisy environment. Workers can be exposed not only to the noise resulting from their work, but also to the ambient or background noise generated by other activities in the neighbourhood.

The construction works on the site include works that can be carried out outside, on wider and open areas, and inside narrow and limited spaces. Because of the variety of the construction works it is necessary to make a careful analysis of the types of equipment to be used, technological processes and working time and activities in order to characterize the noise and vibration sources identified in vehicles, equipment and tools and specific technological processes.

During the construction works, often construction devices and equipment will be used, such as excavators, stabilizers, concrete pumps, equipment that creates vibrations, loaders and other heavy equipment. Even if the noise level is expected to increase significantly during the works, the potential impact will be short-lived. The legal requirements on the noise level at the site border must also be complied with.

The direct impact on workers can be characterized as follows:

- the influence of noise and vibrations on the workers handling technological equipment in cabins, on platforms, at the indoor or outdoor workplace.
- the influence of noise and vibrations on workers caused by the machine-working environment interaction during the technological processes.

Finally, because the construction site is located about 50 m away from a sensitive area – residential area (Maria Dragan Street), the noise levels will have to not exceed the permissible exposure limits indicated in the Construction Rules E.04.02-2006 (for the day time – 55 dBA, and for the night time – no construction works will be carried out). The noise emissions caused by the construction works are not expected to have a significant negative impact. There may be a minor local impact on the existing local urban fauna around the construction site.

1.6.SEP purpose and scope

The purpose of the SEP is to provide a basis for a constructive relationship between MOLDELECTRICA (as Beneficiary of the Project)/Project Implementation entities and the affected stakeholders over time. The SEP will cover the whole life of the Project, including pre-construction, resettlement planning, resettlement implementation, construction and operation. The SEP also stipulates for stakeholders how their concerns are to be considered in the different phases of the Project. Accordingly, this SEP is based on previous studies and documents developed and summarises the public outreach activities at previous phases of Project preparation: Feasibility Study and ESIA disclosure, and at the same time the public consultation activities already carried out and to be carried out for each component of the Project.

The Key Objectives of the SEP can be summarised as follows:

- Understand the stakeholder engagement requirements of Republic of Moldova legislation;
- Provide guidance for stakeholder engagement such that it meets the WB's safeguards policies and standards of International Best Practice;
- Identify key stakeholders that are affected, and/or able to influence the Project and its activities;
- Identify the most effective methods, timing and structures through which to share Project information, and to ensure regular, accessible, transparent and appropriate consultation;
- Develop a stakeholder engagement process that provides stakeholders with an opportunity to influence Project planning, design and implementation;
- Establish formal grievance redress/resolution mechanism;
- Define roles, responsibilities and resources for the implementation of the SEP;
- Define reporting and monitoring measures to ensure the effectiveness of the SEP and periodical reviews of the SEP based on findings.

The present Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) has been developed in compliance with WB's Operational Policies and best international practice in order to enhance public information and stakeholder engagement procedures, and includes the following:

- Description of Local legal framework on consultation activities and Project disclosure requirements particularly in respect of those public consultation activities that are directly required under the national permitting process.
- Identification and analysis of potential stakeholders in the Project area of influence.
- Description of how any concerns or grievances will be handled.
- Planned approach for further stakeholder engagement during Pre-construction & Resettlement Planning, Resettlement Implementation and Construction & Operations phases of the Project, including details on appropriate formats for effective and culturally meaningful interaction with the various stakeholders.
- Disclosure plan, including the identification of any locations where relevant Project documentation will be available locally and elsewhere as well as languages to be used.

The SEP will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis. If activities change or new activities relating to stakeholder engagement commence, the SEP will be brought up to date.

2. Legislative framework and requirements

2.1. Legislation in Republic of Moldova

The legal context of PSDP, in terms of public consultation and information disclosure, is governed, directly or indirectly, by the following national laws and documents:

- **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 way 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 en-sure that citizens are correctly informed both on public affairs and issues of personal interest.
3. The right of access to information shall not prejudice neither the measures taken to protect the citizens nor 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 subject to censorship.

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

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 rights of applicants for obtaining the information;
- d) the obligations of information providers to ensure access to official information;
- e) methods of safeguarding the right to information.

- **Law no.86 / 2014 on Environmental Impact Assessment**

The scope of this Law shall be setting forth legal 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 of 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;

- **Law no.488-XIV / 1999 on Expropriation/dispossession for Public Benefit**

The expropriation procedures are governed by the Law on Expropriation for Public Benefit, No. 488-XIV adopted on July 8, 1999 and detailed by the Government Decision No. 660 of 15 June 2006.

In this law expropriation is understood as cession of property and property rights from private property in public, transfer to the state of the property which is in public property of administrative and territorial unit or concession to the state or administrative and territorial unit of property rights for the purpose of production of socially useful works of national or local value according to the law after fair and preliminary compensation of damage.

- **Land Code no.828-XII / 1991, as amendment in 1999**

This document establishes the categories of land based on their use and mandates the necessary protection regimes for different land categories.

The Government approved the draft new Land Code, a document that will replace the existing Code, in force since 1991. The draft is to be submitted to the Parliament for consideration and adoption.

The new draft of the Land Code regulates the legal regime of the land fund, the land relations established between individuals and the land relations established between the landholders or the public authorities. It is also proposed to codify the legislative acts related to land relations.

The new draft Land Code proposes a new classification of land according to type of property, destination and usage.

- **Law no.218 / 2010 on Protection of Archaeological Heritage**

The protection of archaeological heritage is assured in line with provisions of Law no. 218/2010, which establishes the attributions of competent authorities for administration of the archaeological inventory and registry and also defines the protection zones for archaeological heritage: 50-200 m, depending on the objective's type and importance (art. 2, paragraph "s").

Law no. 218/2010 establishes the necessity of a preventive archaeological research sustained by the investor in order to protect the sites from damage or destruction during construction works.

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

This law aims to guarantee implementation of right to liberty of expression of opinion, and also balance between ensuring right to liberty of expression of opinion and protection of honor, advantage, goodwill of person, its private and family life.

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

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 in decision making aims at collecting, providing and exchanging information. The consultation on 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 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 and accompanying materials to the stakeholders;
 - c) consulting the citizens, organizations created pursuant to the law, 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.
- **Government Decision No. 514 from 23.04.2002 on the approval of the Regulation on the protection of electrical network**

In order to ensure integrity, to create normal conditions for the operation of electric networks and to prevent accidents, special areas will be allocated, protection zones, acceptable minimum distances from electrical networks to buildings, construction, terrestrial and water areas will be established, the cleansed tree strips will be delimited in the wooded massifs and plantations.

The protection zone for OVTL with a voltage of 330,400 kV represents 75 m (30 m on both sides of the tower, starting from the last tower conductor, plus 15 m between the tower's conductor).

2.2. World Bank requirements

World Bank policy (OP 4.01) - For all Category A and B Project proposed for IBRD or IDA financing, the borrower consults Project affected groups and local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) about the Project's environmental aspects and takes their views into account.

World Bank policy (OP 4.12) aims to avoid involuntary resettlement as far as possible, or to minimize its negative social and economic impacts. OP 4.12 encourages public participation in resettlement planning and implementation.

The WB's policies have been replaced in 2018 with the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). The two sets of policies will operate in parallel for about seven years to govern Projects approved before and after the date the ESF is adopted.

3. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis

To ensure meaningful and effective consultations, an essential element of the stakeholder engagement process is the careful identification of potential stakeholders and examining their concerns, expectations and preferences.

For the purposes of effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of the PSDP can be divided into the following core categories:

- **Affected Communities/Parties** – persons, groups and other entities within the Project Area that are directly influenced (actually or potentially, positively or adversely) by the Project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the Project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures;
- **Disadvantaged / vulnerable individuals or groups** – persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the Project as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status, and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the Project.
- **Other Interested Parties** – individuals/groups/entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the Project and/or who could affect the Project and the process of its implementation in some way; and

Following this guidance, the two principal groups of stakeholders both for OHTL and new ME's building construction are:

Affected Communities/Parties: people/entities directly affected by the Project and/or have been identified as the most vulnerable to change and who need to be engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures, namely:

- Households and farmers who have been economically-displaced through the loss of access to their lands etc., physical disturbance from air or noise emissions and/or reduced access to farming land.
- Vulnerable groups and persons.
- Residents who may be affected by influx and the related pressure on resources and services.
- Businesses, local administration who may be affected by influx and the related pressure on resources and service and land acquisition process.

Other Interested Parties: people/entities that are interested in the Project and/or believe the Project could affect them, or they the Project, in some way:

- Residents of adjacent localities and the Districts, as well as the general public.
- Civil society, NGOs and mass-media.
- Government of Republic of Moldova, including government officials and permitting agencies at the national and regional level.

3.1. Affected Communities/Parties

OHTL construction Affected Communities/Parties have been classified into three distinct groups, who are each affected in different ways or to different degrees by the Project:

- **Project Affected Persons (PAPs):** Individuals and households affected by loss of physical and/or productive assets due to land acquisition and establishment of the OHTL construction and protection Area (also referred to as the RAP Area), Access Road and affected localities are called Project Affected Persons (PAPs). These are residents, land owners, land users, business owners and other members of the community who are eligible for compensation and/or other assistance as a result of physical and/or economic displacement.³
- **Directly Affected Communities (DACs):** 1) those communities containing the land or assets that require economic displacement or 2) due to their close proximity to the OHTL corridor, including local roads are

³ Most probable impact would be temporary economic displacement during construction period.

also considered to potentially be Directly Affected Communities. This would include neighbouring communities with the potential of being impacted by changes in dust levels, noise and vibrations, access to employment opportunities, accidents, influx of people and increase in pressure on the water resources, etc.

- **Indirectly Affected Communities (IACs):** Residents, businesses, government officials and administrators of the villages and rayons/districts who may be indirectly affected by employment opportunities, influx, the related pressure on resources and services and the land acquisition/expropriation process.

At this stage of the Project the potentially affected communities are those detailed in Table 3.1. The most affected subset of this group are those individuals/households economically displaced by the Project (Project Affected Persons (PAPs)), then the residents in the villages directly affected by land acquisition and other impacts (Directly Affected Communities), followed by the other communities that could be indirectly affected by the Project or related activities (Indirectly Affected Communities).

New building construction Affected Communities/Parties have been classified into two distinct groups:

- **Directly Affected Communities (DACs):** those to close proximity to the construction planned site, including local roads. This would include neighbouring communities and business with the potential of being impacted by changes in dust levels, noise and vibrations, accidents, influx of people etc.
- **Indirectly Affected Communities (IACs):** Residents, businesses and officials of the Chisinau city who may be indirectly affected by employment opportunities, influx, the access to local road.

Table 3.1 will be reviewed again following completion of the RAP.

Table 3.1 Affected Parties Stakeholder Groups

Stakeholder Group/Persons:	Interest in Project or How Potentially Affected by Project:
1. Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	
OHTL construction (RAP Area): Households, landowners and business owners/farmers Affected land owners/land users by land acquisition for the towers. Others who own or use land or own a business within the affected area but do not live in the listed localities. Land owners/users and households directly affected by land access. Land owners/users and households directly affected by the restriction in access to land or land use during the operation of OHTL	During the construction, temporary land use will provide the temporary impacts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Impact on property and incomes – Impact on land-use – Access to land The loss of this ownership must be compensated prior the construction works. During the operation of the OHL the potential impacts will be caused by tower footprints and restrictions within the safety corridor. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Impact on property/lands – Land-use restrictions – Health Impact of the electromagnetic field
2. Directly Affected Communities (DACs)	
OHTL construction: Communities in the close proximity to the OHTL corridor but do not affected by resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Impacts on access to local road – Impacts during the construction period: disturbance of local traffic, noise, dust generation.

Stakeholder Group/Persons:	Interest in Project or How Potentially Affected by Project:
New building construction: Neighbouring businesses and residential buildings: Farmina Supraten Utlapcar 3 residential buildings (Maria Dragan Street, 30/1-0/2, 32, 34/1-34/2), with 9 floors each.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Impacts on access to local road – Impacts during the construction period: disturbance of local traffic, noise, dust generation.
3. Indirectly Affected Communities (IACs)	
OHTL construction: Residents, businesses, government officials and administrators of the villages and rayons/districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Indirectly affected by employment opportunities, influx, the related pressure on resources and services and the land acquisition/expropriation process.
New building construction: Administrative institution of Ciocana sector and Chisinau city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Indirectly affected by the inconveniences related to trafficking, noise and other impacts during construction period on the area's population

3.2. Disadvantaged / vulnerable individuals or groups

The Project recognises that vulnerable people require special consideration in the consultation process, as they may be unable to fully participate in mainstream consultation activities, and may also be disproportionately affected by some impacts, such as the loss of land.

Vulnerable or disadvantaged groups in the context of the Project may include, but will not be limited to:

- Single-parent households.
- Youth in general, in particular, parentless children and child-headed households.
- People with illness or disability and households with disabled members and those with illnesses.
- Elderly and infirm.
- Landless people including informal tenants.
- Family member's otherwise dependent on family for housing and income.
- Households with a very low income and / or lack of food security (people in the local villages generally have very low incomes and practice subsistence agriculture).
- Minority ethnic groups and religious groups.
- Youth, unemployed.

The Social Impact Monitoring Committee (SIMC) will continue to define potentially vulnerable groups, and develop targeted consultation activities to ensure they are consulted on issues that affect them.

Vulnerable stakeholders require an open and inclusive approach to engagement that provides them with suitable opportunities to participate and voice their concerns. Some vulnerable stakeholders will need special attention due to the factors that define their vulnerability. Accordingly, differentiated measures may be applied to ensure the effective participation and obtain feedback from vulnerable stakeholders.

3.3. Other interested parties

Other interested stakeholders are identified as groups that have the ability to influence the Project either as regulators or because they have special knowledge that can contribute to its design. This group includes National and Regional government, as well as regional and national NGOs, businesses, and other organisations.

Republic of Moldova Government Stakeholders

National government stakeholders include Ministries responsible for permitting and monitoring of the Project and other agencies that may provide support to Project development. Table 3.2 provides a summary list of key National Regional level government related stakeholders and local level government related stakeholders with an interest in the Project and that may be involved in the Project. Key areas of interest in or influence on the Project are also identified for each of these government stakeholders.

Table 3.2 Key National and Regional Government Authority Stakeholders

Authority	Interest in/Influence on the Project
National	
Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit – Moldelectrica 	Land disturbance permits and procedures, crop and grazing land and management. Specific roles of MEI in relation to the RAP include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review and approval of the RAP; – Review and verification of the valuation process and compensation schedule; and – Regulation and oversight of the land acquisition process including ensuring that compensation is paid or resettlement und – Daily Project implementation, including monitoring of ESMP, SEP, RAP and GRM implementation. – SIMC - participate in the public consultation and engagement processes.
Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Environmental management, prevention of pollution, issue permits, ESIA, biodiversity.
Ministry of Health, Labour and Social Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Local employment and labour conditions, vulnerable people.
Ministry of Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Allocation of compensation resources. – Approval of payments and financing. – Monitoring of management of flow of funds.
Regional/District level	
Autonomous Territorial Unit of Găgăuzia Cahul District Taraclia District Leova District Cimişlia District Hânceşti District Ialoveni District Chişinău Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – District government/Rayonal council is responsible for safety and security of people and properties in the District. – District government/Rayonal council is responsible for all development activities in the District. – District government/Rayonal council oversees activities and administration in all villages. – District government/Rayonal council officials are in the SIMC for the Project. – Land and displacement issues, land use planning, employment, community health and community development are the key areas of interest. – Water use and water quality.
Local/village level	

Authority	Interest in/Influence on the Project
Villages lying along the OHTL construction corridor: ⁴ Brăila Hanșca Fârlădeni Gura Gălberiei Valea Perjei Ecaterinovca Borogani Iujnoe Burlăceni Borceag Musaitu Vinogradovca Dezghingea Congazcicul de Jos Congaz Alexeevca	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Village government/ Mayor's Office is responsible for safety and security of people and properties in the District. – Village government/ Mayor's Office is engaged in the all development activities in the District. – Village government/ Mayor's Office oversees activities and administration in all villages. – Village government/ Mayor's Office officials are on the SIMC for the Project. – Land and displacement issues, land use planning, employment, community health and community development are the key areas of interest. – Water use and water quality.

3.3.1. Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and Other Civil Society Organisations

Other interested parties considered include those who have the potential to influence the implementation of the Project and assist in providing information on the benefits of the project, such as NGOs, media groups, businesses and so on. Initial identification of NGOs was completed as part of the ESIA and has continued since.

The existing local institutions and NGOs include:

- Academy of Environmental Governance of Moldova
- Association of Environmental Journalists and Ecological Tourism
- National Environmental Center
- National Agency for Energy Conservation
- National Institute of Ecology

There are also several agricultural organisations including:

- The National Federation of Agricultural Producers from Moldova AGROinform
- Farmers' Association - Moldova Fruct
- Farmers' Association – UniAgroProtect.
- National Farmers' Association

Other interested non-governmental organisations may be identified at the resettlement planning.

Regarding the mass media groups, the relevant local media have not been identified. Therefore, the national and online mass media groups will be approached as a project stakeholder group depending on the type of information that will be disseminated.

3.3.2. Financial institutions

WB – World Bank

EBRD – European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

IFC – International Financing Corporation

EIB – European Investment Bank etc.

3.3.3. Consultants and Contractors

⁴ These are localities identified as potentially affected at the ESIA stage. The list will be completed at the design and RAP preparation stages.

Both Consultants and Contractors will be engaged in the implementation stage, in the construction, supervisions and other project implementation activities.

3.4. Summary of stakeholder interest in and influence over the project

Stakeholder analysis determines the likely relationship between stakeholders and the Project, and helps to identify the appropriate consultation methods for each stakeholder group during the life of the Project. Some of the most common methods used to consult stakeholders include:

- Phone/email;
- One-on-one interviews;
- Workshop/focus group discussions;
- Distribution of pamphlets and newsletters;
- Public meetings/public consultation; and
- Newspaper/magazines/radio.

When deciding the frequency and the appropriate engagement technique used to consult a particular stakeholder group, three criteria must be considered:

- The extent of impact of the Project on the stakeholder group;
- The extent of influence of the stakeholder group on the Project; and
- The extend of interest in Project implementation.

The level of interest and influence are presented in the Table below according to stakeholder group identified and analysed for every component of the Project. Also, the level of impact of the Project on every stakeholder group.

Table 3.3.: Analysis and prioritization of stakeholder groups based on level of interest in and influence over the component 1 and 2 of the Project

Categories of Stakeholders	Role	Level of Analysis (H=High, M=Medium, L=Low)		
		Interest	Impact	Influence
Affected parties				
Project Affected Persons (PAPs)	Beneficiaries of compensations	H	H	L
Directly Affected Communities (DACs)	Beneficiaries of compensations	H	M	L
Indirectly Affected Communities (IACs)	Information	M	L	L
Vulnerable groups	Beneficiaries of compensations	H	H	L
Interested parties				
Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure – Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit – Moldelectrica	Lead in implementation	H	H	H
Other national Authorities	Regulation, approvals, implementation	M	M	H
Districts authorities	Engagement/ Distribution of information related to the Project. Representing interests of locals.	M	M	M

Villages authorities	Engagement/ Distribution of information related to the Project. Representing interests of locals.	M	H	M
Mass media, NGOs and Farmers associations	Communication	M	L	M
Financial institution/donors	Funding, technical assistance	H	L	H
Consultants and Contractors	Collaboration, implementation	H	L	M

Matrix 1: Analysis and prioritization of stakeholder groups based on level of interest in and influence over the component 1 and 2 of the Project

	High ability or likelihood to influence or impact the project	Medium ability or likelihood to influence or impact the project	Low ability or likelihood to influence or impact the project
High level of interest in the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure (MEPIU/TE) Financial institution/donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultants and Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PAPs/farmers DACs Vulnerable groups
Medium level of interest in the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other national Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Districts authorities Villages authorities Mass media, NGOs and Farmers associations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IACs
Low level of interest in the project	X	X	X

Table 3.4.: Analysis and prioritization of stakeholder groups based on level of interest in and influence over the construction of the new ME headquarters

Categories of Stakeholders	Role	Level of Analysis (H=High, M=Medium, L=Low)		
		Interest	Impact	Influence
Affected parties				
Directly Affected Communities (DACs)	Information on Project’s impact on the environment and on the society. Impacts management.	H	M	L
Indirectly Affected Communities (IACs)	Information	M	M	L
Interested parties				
Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure	Lead in implementation	H	H	H

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit – Moldelectrica 				
Other national Authorities	Regulation, approvals, implementation	M	M	H
Chisinau municipality authorities	Engagement	L	M	M
Ciocana sector authorities	Distribution of information related to the Project. Representing interests of locals.	M	H	M
Mass media, NGOs	Communication/public information	M	H	M
Financial institution/donors	Funding, technical assistance	H	L	H
Consultants and Contractors	Collaboration, implementation	H	L	M

Matrix 2: Analysis and prioritization of stakeholder groups based on level of interest in and influence over the construction of the new ME headquarters

	High ability or likelihood to influence or impact the project	Medium ability or likelihood to influence or impact the project	Low ability or likelihood to influence or impact the project
High level of interest in the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministry of Economy and Infrastructure (MEPIU/TE) – Financial institution/donors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Consultants and Contractors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DACs
Medium level of interest in the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Other national Authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ciocana sector authorities – Mass media, NGOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – IACs
Low level of interest in the project	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Chisinau municipality authorities 	X

4. Summary of previous stakeholder engagement activities

Consultation and engagement activities, were performed in earlier stages of Project implementation: both meetings during ESIA scoping stage and two meetings during ESIA preparation stage have taken place.

Also, the initial public consultation meetings took place in order to promote and disclose Project's information, mainly ESIA Scoping Report; to check for additional potential socio-economic and environmental impacts and key issues relevant to the Project and to identify additional stakeholders relevant to the Project and vulnerable groups.

Within the ESIA consultation and disclosure process, a formal public consultation campaign has been conducted along the OHTL route, carried out by MOLDELECTRICA Project team with the consultants' consortium, including information disclosure and stakeholders' events.

The main steps of the disclosure process were:

- preparation and distribution of disclosure materials (disclosure information package);
- announcements and engagement of the media (press release);
- disclosure meetings;
- collection and incorporation of comments and feedback.

A summary of previous stakeholder consultation outcomes is included in tables 1.5 and 1.6 of this SEP. Also, a detailed report on previous consultation and engagement activities developed by ESIA consultants' consortium is included in the Annex to this SEP. This includes pictures, list of participants, evidence of public announcements etc.

Regarding the construction of ME's new building, an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) has been developed and a consultation and disclosure process has been launched. Thereby, the ESMP is published on the websites of Moldelectrica and MEPIU for soliciting comments and suggestions.

Interested parties, including relevant subdivisions of the Chisinau Mayor's Office, businesses in the area and representatives of the local community, were invited to public consultation meeting on the draft ESMP by invitation letter and by advertisement placed on visible places as the billboards of adjacent buildings and information boards.

Also, the announcements on public consultation were placed on Moldelectrica and MEPIU web pages several days before public meetings and on Civic.md (NGOs web portal).

The full public consultations report on new building ESMP is attached to this SEP.

4.1.Pre-ESIA Analysis and stakeholders' identification stage (April-May 2016)

MOLDELECTRICA staff, as well as EBRD, has been consulted in the process of establishing the most favourable route of the OHTL between Vulcănești substation and Chișinău substation;

Onsite visits to the areas located near the existing substations as well as where the proposed "option one" OHTL route will pass have been undertaken and the experiences from these on-site missions have been used to update the future activities and plans presented in the first draft version of SEP.

4.2.Summary of questions, proposal and feedback from ESIA public consultations (June-July 2016)

During the ESIA Scoping stage (June-July 2016), the following stakeholder engagement activities have taken place:

- Face-to-face interviews with local communities' representatives along the OHTL proposed route;
- Meetings with national NGOs (introductory);
- Meetings with governmental officials (introductory).

The objectives of the scoping phase were to verify:

- the range of social and environmental impacts and issues (risks and opportunities) relevant to the Project; and
- stakeholders relevant to the Project and vulnerable groups

Scoping meetings took place between 28th of June and 1st of July 2016.

Table 4.1. Scoping meetings in local communities, governmental and non-governmental organisations

Date	Communities Governmental organisation NGOs	Persons met / Position
	Chișinău Municipality - Băcioi locality	Mr. Ilie LEAHU, vice-mayor Mr. Dumitru STANILA, engineer Ms. Valentina BALTATESCU, accounting

28.06.2016	Ialoveni District – Hanșca locality	Ms. Svetlana BOSTANICA, accounting Ms. Silvia ARHIRII, secretary
	Hânțești District – Fîrlădeni locality	Mr Pavel BARBOS, Mayor
	Cimișlia District – Ecaterinovca locality	Mr. Efim STROGOTEANU, Mayor
	Cimișlia District – Topală locality	Ms. Nadejda COSTAS, Mayor Mr. Constantin Gherea, engineer Ms. Raisa COMERZAN, social assistant Ms. Mirea RACILA, accounting Ms. Mariana CERNEI, secretary
29.06.2016	ATU Găgăuzia – Congazcic locality	Mr. Dimitrii IKIZLI, Mayor Mr. Grigori IKIZLI, engineer
	ATU Găgăuzia – Congaz locality	Mr. Mihail ESIR, Mayor
	Taraclia District – Musaitu locality	Ms. Raisa TASNICENCO, Mayor
	Cahul District – Iujnoe locality	Mr. Ghenadie FOCSA, Mayor
30.06.2016	Ministry of Regional Development and Construction	Mr. Anatolie ZOLOTCOV, vice minister Ms. Elena BEJENARU, Head of Architecture, Construction and Dwellings General Division Mr. Serghei MUNTEANU, Head of Architecture, Design, Urbanism and Land Use Planning Division Ms. Victoria JARDAN, expert in the same Division
	Ministry of Environment	Ms. Maria NAGORNÎL, Head of Policy Analysis, Monitoring and Assessment Department Ms. Veronica JOSU, Deputy Head of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Department Mr. Vitalie GRIMALSCHI, Head of Protected areas, biodiversity and biosecurity Unit
	Ministry of Culture	Mr Gheorghe POSTICA, vice minister Ms. Emilia RISTIC, Capital investments Service
	AgroInform Farmers Association	Mr. Iurie HURMUZACHI, Deputy Director
Date	Internal stakeholders	Persons met / Position
01.07.2016	MOLDELECTRICA	Mr. Veaceslav ZASTAVNEȚCHI, Deputy General Director – Head of the Central Dispatcher Mr. Iurie CAZACU, Head of Electricity Regimes and Forecasts Division Mr. Dmitri POPOV, Head of Forecasts Dpt. Ms. Nelli MELNICENCO, Deputy Head of Environmental Dpt. Mr. Dmitri SUHAZEV, Head of OHTL Division Mr. Vitalie BITCA, Head of Electrical Substations Division

The purpose of all of those interviews was to understand the potential Project area of influence and the potentially impacted stakeholders, to gather local level insights and a clear picture of the perceptions of the potential impacts of the Project and main affected stakeholders, as perceived by the stakeholders themselves. Interview notes were taken and the format of the interviews was informal, guided by a query focused on potential issues related to the following fields of interest: economic development; environmental infrastructure; social challenges; and logistics.

The selection of sites in which face-to-face meetings were performed, during the scoping onsite mission, was based on environmental, social and other (e.g. geographical spread logistics etc.) criteria for settlement selection.

The scope of this onsite mission was:

- to identify key issues and concerns, by consulting the affected public (people living along “option one” OHTL proposed route, land owners), vulnerable groups and interested stakeholders, through their representatives, on Project and taking their comments into account
- to inform the potentially affected public, through their representatives, about the planning period of Project, in order to provide continuous engagement
- to identify additional stakeholders’ groups

Information materials about the Project were prepared, in Moldovan/Romanian and Russian languages, and offered to stakeholders’ representatives, including Project briefs.

Information of interest proposed to be discussed during the informal scoping interviews (June 2016) was related to:

- *economic development:*
 - predominant income opportunities (e.g. agriculture, industry, etc.)
 - new Projects, barriers (infrastructure – roads/power and heat/water and sewage/natural gas, irrigations, telecommunication, etc.)
- *environment and cultural heritage*
 - natural resources (land, minerals, forests etc.) – sensitive/protected areas
 - presence of archaeological or culturally significant sites
 - river crossings or major geological formations in close proximity to the OHTL- sites where visual impacts may be experienced
 - extreme weather
- *social issues*
 - vulnerable groups
 - unemployment and migration, agriculture equipment, land, new infrastructure Projects
 - communication channels, procedures / mechanisms

Summarising all notes related to the informal interviews during the scoping meetings and ESIA disclosure public consultation underlined comments and recommendations have been gathered in the table below, to define the updated input for the ESIA.

Table 4.2. Stakeholder Consultation – Summary of Outcomes

Date	Event Type	Scope	Summary Stakeholders	Recommendations
28.06.2016 and 29.06.2016	Meeting with local communities' representatives along the OHTL proposed route; NGOs (Farmer Association)	Scoping meetings in local communities, governmental and non-governmental organisations	<p>Positive aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They mainly consider that Project brings No major impacts on their livelihood • Diverse ethnic origins of the population in the affected areas, but No vulnerable groups reported, just some individuals or families (e.g. in need of social assistance) • No reluctance in releasing and receiving information about the Project • Opened for Public Utility Projects of national interest – mainly in the field of road infrastructure, security of energy supply • Willing to be involved • Protected areas (NATURA 2000 type) and archaeological sites have been identified and will be protected / bypassed • Positive evolution of the productivity and of the modern technology acquisitions in agriculture • Few new industries are developed in the area (e.g. biogas installations, lavenders' cosmetics) • Willingness to develop local tourism, including related activities, and to submit Project proposals for financing <p>Negative aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The population is aging; young people go abroad in search of better paid jobs • Major concerns are for local infrastructure – water / sewage; schools; roads; irrigation • Mainly low income, limited to those derived from agriculture; no natural resources exploitations • Diverse land ownership arrangements (individual private ownership in majority, but also farmers associations and state ownerships). • Agriculture land divided into several smaller land plots, which are in majority private ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important comments and inputs related to environmental impact on cropland and vineyards to be considered and submitted to the technical team of the Project (e.g. Cozangic Mayor's recommendations) - provide additional information about Project that can be displayed on the information boards - keep online connection with the stakeholders, ensure that stakeholders are receiving information about the Project prior to future consultation meetings in order to be reviewed and considered during consultations - constantly engage them in the Project promotion and preparation during its planning phase - consult them during ESIA process September – October 2016 - choose future location for consultation meetings in familiar areas/environment - provide small refreshments available at the meetings - provide feedback forms and mechanism, and insists on receiving feedbacks - keep in contact with the Farmers Association – good connections at national level; a good communication channel considering their 4500 members, the association newspaper and their national assemblies held each two month

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Especially concerned about environmental impact on cropland and vineyards, and less about health impact due to the electromagnetic fields Relative high interest in possible compensation for experienced impacts, specially expropriation 	
30.06.2016	Governmental representatives	Scoping meetings in local communities, governmental and non-governmental organisations	<p>Positive aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No reluctance in releasing and receiving information related to strategic Projects of national interest Easy to reach, open for communication and cooperation Willing to be involved and help the Project to be developed in compliance with national laws, regulations and standards Appreciation and positive approach to the informal dialogue, considering the early stakeholders engagement process enrolled during pre-ESIA and scoping stage prior to the implementation phase of the Project, and even to the Feasibility Study phase <p>Negative aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It had to be pointed out repeatedly that Project was, for the moment, only at the Feasibility stage of development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> include in the stakeholder's data base the National Archaeological Agency and the Cadastral Institute, if missing finalise the identification of the land ownership along the OHTL route "option one" observe the design and engineering requirements, standards and environmental – social legislation in force for 330-400 kV OHTL (e.g. Law no. 86 / 2014 on EIA, GD no.651/2016 on birds' migration, Law no.218/2010 on archaeological heritage etc.) keep in touch for further events during the public consultation phase, for a smooth pass way during permitting process prepare a time-line of the permitting process, including documents to submit, deadlines, responsibilities etc.
01.07.2016	internal stakeholders – Moldelectrica employees	Scoping meetings	<p>Positive aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several management systems and rules are already implemented, as: employees' requests/complaints registration and solving; crisis cell generation and functioning; internal procedure for prevention of accidents at work; internal documents' and information management system; internal regulations for the company's working environment, functionality and operation, including a Code of ethics (also anti-corruption) Internal regulations are shared to all subcontractors Own policies related to quality assurance, environmental protection and occupational health and safety in compliance with national laws and regulations The employees have their own labour union, including a commission to mediate labour conflicts An existing collective labour agreement drawn out by the union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> training sessions to be considered for the future employees responsible for the future 400kV BtB substation periodic internal technical meetings to be organised related to the latest technological developments at international level diversify the internal communication channels – a future INTRANET development to be considered for enhancing and optimise the internal communication notification of public events on MOLDELECTRICA website enhancement of the communication process inside the company additionally, to the periodic internal Project meetings – information about the evolution

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Internal trainings: for entry level; periodic - annually related to the ethical code and monthly for the occupational health and safety issues “Safety day” – Easy to reach, opened for communication and cooperation both at internal and external level – New website recently launched – Appreciation and positive approach of the informal dialogue, considering the early stakeholders engagement process enrolled during pre-ESIA and scoping stage prior to the implementation phase of the Project, and even to the Feasibility Study phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – of the Project to be provided at internal level to all employees – more transparency of the decision-making process – future implementation of QEHS standards
30.06.2016	internal stakeholders – Moldelectrica employees	Scoping meetings in local communities, governmental and non-governmental organisations	<p>Positive aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Several management systems and rules are already implemented, as: employees’ requests/complaints registration and solving; crisis cell generation and functioning; internal procedure for prevention of accidents at work; internal documents’ and information management system; internal regulations for the company’s working environment, functionality and operation, including a Code of ethics (also anti-corruption) – Internal regulations are shared with all subcontractors – Own policies related to quality assurance, environmental protection and occupational health and safety in compliance with national laws and regulations – The employees have their own labour union, including a commission to mediate labour conflicts – An existing collective labour agreement drawn out by the union – Internal trainings: for entry level; periodic - annually related to the ethical code and monthly for the occupational health and safety issues “Safety day” – Easy to reach, opened for communication and cooperation both at internal and external level – New website recently launched – Appreciation and positive approach of the informal dialogue, considering the early stakeholders engagement process enrolled during pre-ESIA and scoping stage prior to the implementation phase of the Project, and even to the Feasibility Study phase. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - training sessions to be considered for the future employees responsible for the future 400kV BtB substation periodic internal technical meetings to be organised related to the latest technological developments at international level - diversify the internal communication channels - a future INTRANET development to be considered for enhancing and optimise the internal communication notification of public events on MOLDELECTRICA website - enhancement of the communication process inside the company additionally, to the periodic internal Project meetings - information about the evolution of the Project to be provided at internal level to all employees - more transparency of the decision-making process - future implementation of QEHS standards.

			<p>Negative aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional responsibilities and risks related to the new technology 400kV BtB substation – no working experience (O&M) - Internal communication only at the level of two “information boards” and “opened doors” system; no online internal communication system implemented (e.g. INTRANET) - Aware that they have a monopoly on the market, they do not insist on decision making process transparency – limited strictly to the requirements of the legislation in force - No QEHS management system implemented yet. 	
08.11.2016 and 09.11.2016	Central Governmental Authorities Professional associations, NGOs and mass-media	<p>Scopes of this initial public consultation were to:</p> <p>Promote and disclose Project’s information, mainly ESIA Scoping Report;</p> <p>Check for additional potential socio-economic and environmental impacts and key issues relevant to the Project – by receiving Feedback forms filled in;</p> <p>Identify additional stakeholders relevant to the Project and vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Key topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Project is of national strategic interest given Republic of Moldova function of energy resources transit, according to the Energy Strategy 2020, it appears necessary for Moldova to enhance energy security, and Project is developing these transit capacities reducing dependence on energy imports from Russia vs. increasing losses in the electricity transmission networks; it is a phenomenon that occurs in any import hub (knot) - Institute of Energy is open for collaboration and joint research in topics related to type of circuit and poles; a research direction of interest is to develop a new type of compact transmission lines, thus increasing transport capacity - Project is a substantial financial effort for Moldova, due to large investment in modernization of the “BtB” substation, and tariff burden (tariff affordability) for final consumer, due to Project impact on the electricity transmission tariff - analysis of the impact of electromagnetic field on the environment and neighbouring communities (human health and radio transmissions) - land expropriation estimated at around 300-400 ha will require a long approval procedure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project is of national strategic interest and needs to be declared as Project of public utility. - the Academy of Sciences suggests, as a future scenario, to include also Ukraine in the analyses based on the existence of an Energy Treaty - transparency in presenting the financial & commercial data of the Project e.g. proposed financing scheme, return of investment, etc.; construction & execution duration; main equipment lifetime - electricity tariffs affordability (financial gap) analysis to be performed - the need to interconnect with the EU, to open the electricity market and generate competitiveness among players (electricity Distribution System Operators), leading to tariffs decrease.

During ESIA disclosure period the public consultations were held along the final proposed OHTL route, in 13 localities. In the Annex 1 are summarised the questions, proposals and feedback from ESIA second (final) round of public consultations.

5. Stakeholder Engagement Program

5.1.Planned stakeholder engagement activities

The future stakeholder engagement programme phases are outlined below:

- **PHASE A: Pre-construction & Resettlement Planning.** This phase will begin after the Project is declared to be of national interest and it will be decided that the land necessary for the construction of the towers will be expropriated. The PAPs will be identified.
- **PHASE B: Resettlement Implementation (Phased Relocation Programme).**
- **PHASE C: Construction & Operations Phase.**

Phases B & C may overlap as the relocation programme will be phased and access will be granted to specific areas for construction where land acquisition/expropriation has been completed and compensation paid. Further details will be provided in the detailed RAP. This SEP covers the proposed engagement activities for these phases, however more detail is provided for engagement activities planned for Phases A & B. This is because engagement activities performed in these phases will provide at least some of the information as to the needs of the communities in the subsequent phases. Future updates of the SEP will include this information, and will eventually also include closure phase requirements as soon as those details are established.

The main engagement tools and methods will be:

- **Public consultation/group meetings** - the disclosure of information should support consultation. Consultation is a two-way process of dialogue between the Project implementation team and its stakeholders. These consultations will be held at least twice per year and provide opportunity for all citizens to raise issues with MEPIU. MEPIU will also request communities' feedback on how to make consultations more effective into implementation. The results of such consultations will be documented, agreed with community leaders, and posted on MEPIU's website.
- **Leaflets** – the leaflets with information that might present more interest information for affected communities, such as the expropriation process and compensations will be developed and distributed in the meetings/public consultations, will be placed on information boards at Mayor's offices, will be sent attached to notifications or letters to PAPs and will be published on the websites of MEPIU and ME.
- **Information boards** - establish Information Boards in each Project area community. On these information boards will be placed the information related to Project according to every phase of Project implementation.
- **Individual meetings** –individual meetings will be held with the people affected by resettlement at their request, also with people from vulnerable groups in order to find and implement solutions to some specific situations or issues.
- **MEPIU and ME websites** – the web sites of the implementation agencies will be the main information tools during Project implementation. Short descriptions will be developed in an accessible and proper language for websites on legal expropriation process, mitigation measures, compensations etc.
- **Letters** – the letters will be an instrument used in order to facilitate the implementation process through good collaboration between the implementation entities and other stakeholders.
- **Reports** – the reports will be used to monitor the Project implementation and to keep informed the main stakeholders of the Project.
- **E-mails** – to facilitate communication between implementation entities.

Below is a plan for engaging relevant stakeholders throughout the Project cycle. The Plan presents an action plan for specific activities, as well as engagement and communication activities and the main topics for every engagement activity.

It is important to keep in mind that the situation is dynamic and that some stakeholders and their interests might change over time.

Table 5.1.: Stakeholder Engagement Programme

Stakeholder group	Engagement methods	Frequency/location	Topics			Responsible Entity
			PHASE A: Pre-construction & Resettlement Planning	PHASE B: Resettlement Implementation (Phased Relocation Programme)	PHASE C: Construction & Operations Phase	
Affected Parties						
PAPs DACs	▪ Public consultation/group meetings	at least twice per year/ Localities affected by OHTL construction	▪ General planned Project implementation process ▪ Project design ▪ Expropriation process ▪ GRM ▪ Benefits of the Project ▪ Other information as requested	▪ Expropriation process ▪ GRM ▪ Compensations ▪ Benefits of the Project ▪ Other information as requested	▪ Possibility to be employed; ▪ GRM ▪ Traffic and access to lands ▪ Other mitigation measures ▪ Other information as requested	MEPIU/ME
	▪ Leaflets	▪ Distribution in group or individual meetings/public consultation ▪ Placing on information boards ▪ Included in the set of documents				
	▪ Information boards in Mayor's Offices	Permanently/In every affected locality				

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEPIU and ME websites 	Permanently				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information panels on construction sites 	During construction period	-	-		
IACs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information boards 	Permanently/In every affected locality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General planned Project implementation process GRM Benefits of the Project Other information as requested 			MEPIU/ME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEPIU and ME websites 	Permanently				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information panels on construction sites 	During construction period	-			
Vulnerable groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation/group meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whenever necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General planned Project implementation process Project design Expropriation process GRM Benefits of the Project Other information as requested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expropriation process GRM Compensations Benefits of the Project Other information as requested 		MEPIU/ME
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaflets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the meetings/ Included in the set of documents 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information boards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanently/In every affected locality 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual meeting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If necessary 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MEPIU and ME websites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanently 				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information panels on construction sites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During construction period 	-	-		

Interested parties						
MEI – MEPIU – ME	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Letters▪ Meetings▪ E-mails▪ Reports	During Project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Pre-construction & Resettlement Planning▪ Project design▪ Expropriation process▪ RAP elaboration▪ Set-up GRM▪ Other information as requested	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Resettlement planning and implementation▪ Expropriation process▪ Compensations▪ GRM▪ Monitorization of resettlement and RAP implementation▪ Other information as requested	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Construction monitorization▪ Implementation of ESMPs, SEP and RAP▪ Compensations▪ GRM▪ Other information as requested	MEPIU/ME
Other national Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Letters▪ Meetings		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Information necessary for obtaining approvals, permits and/or for coordination of the documents, according to national laws▪ Other information as requested	MEI/MEPIU/ME		
Districts authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Letters▪ Meetings▪ Public consultations▪ E-mails▪ MEPIU and ME websites		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Pre-construction & Resettlement Planning▪ Project design▪ Expropriation process▪ Set-up GRM▪ Etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Resettlement planning and implementation▪ Expropriation process▪ Compensations▪ GRM▪ Monitorization of resettlement and RAP implementation▪ Other information as requested	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Construction work monitorization▪ Implementation of ESMPs, SEP and RAP;▪ Compensations▪ GRM▪ Etc.	MEI/MEPIU/ME
Villages authorities						
Mass media, NGOs and	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Letters▪ Press-releases▪ Meetings▪ Public consultations		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Benefits of the Project▪ Invitation to public consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Invitation to public consultation▪ Other information if requested	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Start of construction works▪ Information on request	MEI/MEPIU/ME

Farmers associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MEPIU and ME websites 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Other information if requested 			
Financial institution/donors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Letters ▪ Meetings ▪ E-mails ▪ Reports 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pre-construction & Resettlement Planning ▪ Project design ▪ Expropriation process ▪ ESAP/RAP elaboration ▪ GRM set-up ▪ Other information as requested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resettlement planning and implementation ▪ Expropriation process ▪ Compensations ▪ GRM ▪ Monitorization of resettlement and RAP implementation ▪ Other information as requested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction works monitorization ▪ Implementation of ESMPs, SEP and RAP; ▪ Compensations ▪ GRM ▪ Other information as requested 	MEI/MEPIU/ME
Consultants and Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Letters ▪ Meetings ▪ E-mails ▪ Reports 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ ESMPs/ESAP elaboration and coordination ▪ Procurement process ▪ Development of pre-design ▪ Preparation of other Project documents ▪ Other information as requested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development of design ▪ Other information as requested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction monitorization ▪ Implementation of ESMPs; ▪ GRM ▪ Other information as requested 	Consultants/ Contractors /MEPIU/ME

5.2. Information disclosure

Information materials will be developed to keep the stakeholders informed on Project activities and its environmental and social performance, including a summary of how and when the results of stakeholder engagement activities and grievance handling are reported back to affected communities and/or broader stakeholders. In addition, minutes will continue to be reviewed and signed by community/affected stakeholders' representatives for purposes of improving the implementation process. Information which will be disclosed to stakeholders includes the following:

- Non-technical environmental and social assessment reports for local communities;
- Ad hoc reports / newsletters on the ME and MEPIU web sites;
- Information on Project implementation, compensations and other mitigation measures in each phase of Project implementation will be placed on the information boards in the all affected localities;
- Annual Monitoring Reports submitted to lenders (if not deemed confidential); and
- Project's annual reports / sustainability reports etc.

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

6.1. Grievance uptake channels

The petition-related procedure is regulated by the Administrative Code and other regulations in this field.

The petitions may be submitted to the MoEI Public Relation Department:

- by webpage <https://mei.gov.md/ro/content/petitia-line>
- by post to: *Piata Marii Adunari Nationale, 1, Chisinau, MD-2033, Ministerul Economiei si Infrastructurii*
- by fax: +373-22-234064
- by e-mail: secretariat@mei.gov.md
- by delivering them in person to the MoEI.

The petitions may be submitted also to the Moldelectrica Public Relation Department (webpage <http://www.moldelectrica.md/ro/about/contacts>). Any comments or concerns can be brought to the attention of MOLDELECTRICA both verbally (by phone +373-22-253396) and in writing (by post or e-mail⁵), by filling in a notification form. Forms can be accessed online on the MOLDELECTRICA website (www.moldelectrica.md).

6.2. Grievance resolution mechanisms at Project level

In addition to the above, within the Project will be established a three-tier grievance management structure to address the public and PAPs concerns and complaints regarding the social impact mitigation within the Project implementation (to be distinguished from the GRM established according to the Administrative Code on the amounts due to PAPs within the expropriation process only).

Site/sub-Project level. The Project affected persons and stakeholders at the local/site level will have the option to report their complaints/feedback to the site/sub-project implementing agency/contractor. SIMC chairperson will

⁵ Project Manager - Veaceslav Zastavnețchi, Deputy Director, IS Moldelectrica: zastavnetski@moldelectrica.md; Social and Environmental Issues - Nelly Melnicenco: melnicenco@moldelectrica.md; Technical aspects - Octavian Ciobîrcă: octavian.ciobirca@moldelectrica.md.

serve as the grievance focal point (GFP) at the local level. GFP will be responsible for addressing the complaint/feedback within 15 days of being apprised of the issue. GFP may coordinate with site level contractor/supervision consultant and will report to the ME and MEPIU. The contractor level C-ESMP and RAP will elaborate the local/site level GRM system and display site-level GRM boxes for the people to lodge complaints/grievances/concerns. The contractor-level social/environment officer should check the grievance boxes on a daily basis and address the issues at local level. The contractor staff is responsible for maintaining logs of the complaints/feedback received, as well as issues that have been resolved and those which are pending. If the issue cannot be resolved at the sub-Project/site level, then the site level engineer/safeguards staff will immediately inform the GFP to escalate it to a higher level, i.e. either to the Rayon/Local authority level or directly to the ME/MEPIU (Central level).

District/Rayon Level. *At the district/Rayon level* staff/office will be responsible for addressing issues or resolving complaints in collaboration with local GFP and SIMC level feedback/complaint subcommittees within 15 days of receiving complaints. Rayon level staff will also be responsible for maintaining feedback logs, and if needed, for liaising with the ME/MEPIU . If the issue cannot be resolved by Rayon/District offices, then it will be escalated to the central Project level GRM (ME/MEPIU).

Central/PIU Level. If there is a situation in which there is no response from the local/site level, or the district/Rayon office, or if the response is not satisfactory then complainants and feedback providers have the option to contact the ME and PIU level directly to follow up on the issue. The PIU will be responsible for complaints and issues related to social impact mitigation within the Project implementation (Full details of the GRM and the its functions in resolving grievances will be developed in the RAPs).The grievances/complaints at every level will be recorded, examined and solved no later than 2 weeks from their receipt. In the figure below is respresented the examination process covering each level.

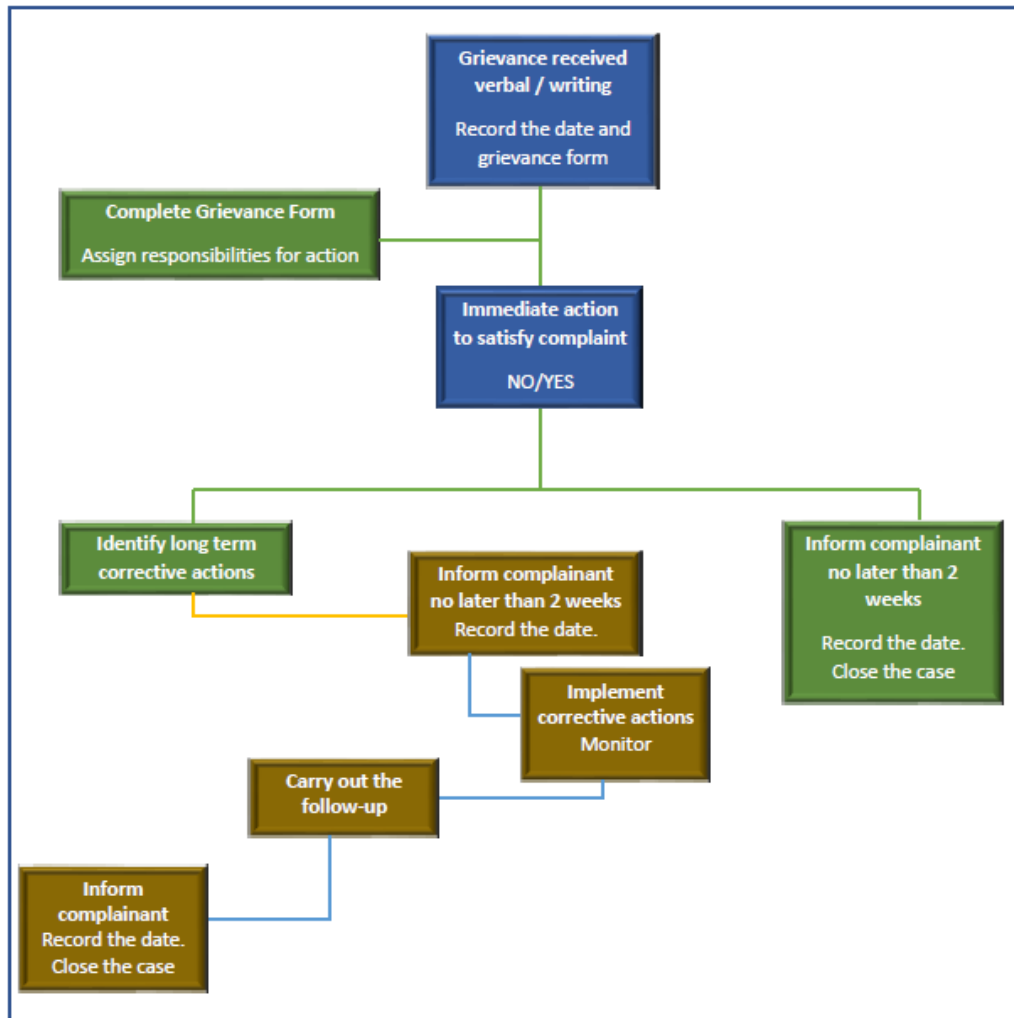


Fig. 1.2.: Grievance examination process

6.3. Grievance closure

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.

6.4. Grievance records and documentation

The grievances submitted in the written form will be registered/entered in to a unique register/database by GFP.

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

- the name and contact details of the complainant
- the date and nature of the complaint
- the name of the staff charged with addressing the complaint

- any follow up actions taken
- the proposed resolution of the complaint
- how and when relevant Project decisions were communicated to the complainants
- whether longer-term management actions have been taken to avoid the recurrence of similar grievances in the future, if applicable.

The verbal grievances will be received by Contractor's officers, but if the grievance cannot be resolved at the sub-Project/site level, it will be suggested to the complainant to file a written grievance/complaint in order to be directed to other levels.

6.5.Communication on the GRM

The GRM will be presented and explained in the meetings with local government representatives (Rayonal Councils and Mayor's Office representatives), in the public consultations, in the leaflets, it will be placed on the local authorities' informational boards and on the MEPIU and ME websites.

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

The training for Project GRM will be conducted for the local representatives at every GRM's level. The training will address the subjects on recording, examination, response to the grievances and documentation on the grievances.

6.6.GRM in the expropriation process according to national Law

Along with the GRM envisaged for mitigation of the Project's social impact, there is a Grievance redress mechanism provided for by the Law (Administrative Code) related with complaints linked to the amount of compensation due to PAPs for permanent or temporary land expropriation.

After having received the Notification on expropriation and the proposal/offer, the Project affected persons, in case if the proposal is not considered by them acceptable, can address a complaint/grievance to the Grievance Redress Committee within 45 days after the proposal receipt. In order to be informed when their grievance has been well-received and is being processed, the complainants can either bring it personally to the entity responsible for dealing with the complaints (MEPIU/ME), where the documents are registered and taken in the works by the Grievance Redress Committee, or send it to that entity by registered mail.

The Grievance Redress Committee will be established by decision of the RM Government and will include 3 permanent members, experts in the field of activity in which run the works of national interest, and 3 members from among owners of buildings/land in the village where they are located, subject to expropriation, without including the holders of other rights in rem over the expropriation of objects, their family members and relatives up to the fourth degree inclusive, persons holding positions in Central or local government and who have an interest in expropriation. The Committee will examine the claims and relevant supporting documents, not later than 30 days from the date of registration thereof. The Committee's decision concerning the claim formulated in response to the complainants, will notify the person affected no later than 5 days from the time of the decision's issue.

If the complainant is content with the Committee's decision on his/her claim the grievance is closed. In the opposite case the Commission decisions may be subject to judicial process (contested in the Court). The law on Declaration of public utility will determine the limits of the right of appeal in the Court. The affected persons may contest only the amount of compensation payable, and not the fact of expropriation/use of the land in question. The law on Declaration of public utility for construction works will assign the responsible authorities with the right to process personal data of the persons affected, with the right to request relevant information from the object

of expropriation of any public or private institution, etc. This responsibility is expected to be assigned to MEPIU/ME. The relevant documents shall be registered and archived by them.

If the issue cannot be resolved at the lower GRM level, then it will be addressed to a higher-level. Details of the GRM and the its functions in resolving grievances will be developed in the RAPs.

The GRM shall be developed by the Law, and advertised among Project affected communities during public consultations, and also exposed on the local authorities' informational boards. Besides, such information shall be included in the Notifications to be sent to each PAP within the expropriation process.

7. Roles, responsibilities for stakeholder engagement

ME will be the implementation agency for the investment components. The Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit (MEPIU), as MoEI's fiduciary agent, will lead daily Project implementation in accordance with the Project's Operational Manual (POM).

The MEPIU social and environmental consultants, in collaboration with ME staff, will be responsible for preparation and implementation of engagement activities. Also, will monitor GRM and SEP implementation and will provide intensive on-site support to consultants, contractors or design agencies involved in the Project's implementation.

The MEPIU and ME social and environmental staff will closely collaborate with the legal consultants of MEPIU in order to assure the implementation of mitigation measures and engagement activities in the context of the expropriation/land acquisition process provided for by national legislation.

The SIMCs will be established for continuous consultation and participatory implementation of safeguards, including grievances/complaints redress. The SIMCs members will collaborate with contractor, MEPIU and ME in order to provide support in implementation of all mitigation measure proposed in the ESMPs, RAP and national legislation.

8. Monitoring and Reporting

8.1.Regular reporting on stakeholder engagement

Moldeletrica/MEPIU will maintain a database and activity file detailing all public consultation, disclosure information and grievances collected throughout the Project, which will be available for public review on request.

MEPIU will also closely monitor the effective implementation of all safeguards' instruments (Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), citizen engagement activities and the Grievance Redress Mechanism designed under the Project).

Quarterly Reports

The MEPIU and ME will prepare quarterly reports on stakeholder engagement activities for the Word Bank, to include:

- Activities conducted;
- Public outreach activities (meetings with stakeholders and newsletters);
- Entries to the grievance register;
- Entries to the commitment and concerns register;
- The number of site visits and their outcome;
- New stakeholder groups (where relevant);

The results of the GRM will be reported semi-annually to WB and posted on MEPIU's website.

Annual Reports

MEPIU/ME will compile a report summarising SEP results on an annual basis. This report will provide a summary of all public consultation issues, grievances and resolutions. The report will provide a summary of relevant public consultations' findings from informal meetings held at community level.

8.2. Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities

Social Impact Monitoring Committee (SIMC) will be established for continuous consultation and participatory implementation of safeguards.

The Social Impact Monitoring Committees (SIMCs) will be formed in localities crossed by OHTL. The committees will make available a vehicle for communities to provide feedback on any issue that emerges (e.g. inconvenience, safety for children, etc.). These committees are multi-stakeholder (Local representatives - local leaders, technical and professional staff, local government representatives and members of civil society organizations (CSOs)). A SIMC will have no more than 5 members.

The committees will be formed at first public consultation, at start of project implementation, where the communities will choose who will represent them and will be members of this committee.

Then, the training sessions in localities affected by OHTL shall be held for SIMCs members will be conducted. The training programme will include the following subjects: GRM and role of SIMC in the grievances redress, public information on project related activities, implementation of safeguards policies and other engagement activities.

The Committee meetings will take place as often as necessary, at the request of the affected persons/contractor or when there is a need for some project-related information to be shared with locals.

8.3. Stakeholder engagement indicators

Stakeholder engagement should be periodically evaluated by both ME and MEPIU. The following indicators will be used for evaluation:

- Percentage of members in affected communities along the OHTL reporting that their engagement in the public consultations under the Project was useful and represent their views and preferences (percentage).
- Number of grievances received during the reported year received and how they have been addressed; and
- Level of involvement of affected people in committees (SIMCs) and joint activities and in the Project itself.

In order to measure these indicators, the following data will be used:

- Issues and management responses linked to minutes of meetings;
- Periodical reports;
- Feedback from primary stakeholder groups (through interviews with sample of affected people);
- Commitment and concerns register, and
- Grievance register.

Annexes

Annex 1: Summary of questions, proposal and feedback from ESIA second (final) round of public consultations (October, 2017)

Locality	Questions, proposal and feedback	Answers from Consultant & Moldelectrica
Bacloi	Was it taken into account in the study that the take-off/landing air corridors for the airplanes pass over the Chisinau station area? Is it possible to change this corridor for safety purposes? In the event of an air crash/accident, the entire center of Moldova could be cut-off from the power supply source.	Regarding the change of the landing/take-off corridor, this is the civil aviation authority to be involved. The Chisinau station was considered as existing and having all the operating permits. The work to be done therein is to equip a cell with a breaker, a separator and a space for a new autotransformer. For the line in question, at the next design stage - technical design - the aeronautical authority's opinion will be required to determine the maximum height of the pillars that can be located there or, if piles cannot be located there, it will be required to indicate where they can be placed and at what height. Only after the detailed design the parcels of land shall be determined, and the situation shall be dealt in accordance with the applicable Law.
	The route of the line will also cross private land. How will this situation be solved?	A Government Decision on the expropriation of land for public utility purposes will be issued and compensation measures for owners will be established in accordance with the applicable Law
	Is land price fixed?	In this phase of the feasibility study, only line corridor, number of poles and investment costs were estimated in order to have the financing approved. At the design stage, the exact position of the pillars will be established, what lands will be crossed by the line and what expropriations will be required.
	Will this line have any negative influence (radiation or other) on the health of people living nearby? Any material compensation is provided for this purpose (eg, free health insurance policies, etc.)	The route of the line has been chosen so that it does not cross inhabited areas. Also, for this purpose, the 75 m corridor was established, where construction of houses is not further allowed.
	During wet or rainy weather, the electric arc generated by the high voltage lines can present a real danger for people working in the field on tractors or combines used for agricultural work.	There is a possibility that agricultural machinery can run under the line in operation and the question is what should be done to avoid the risk of electric shock. The average height of an agricultural machine is 4-5 m. The distances from the conductor and the OHTL insulation to the respective machine of at least 9 m, are a guarantee that no electric discharges will occur between the conductor and the equipment. This situation of electric arc production can happen for lines with another voltage level, with lower voltage (110 kV, or even 330 kV), where the pylons are not as high as those for the 400 kV.
	Perhaps it was better to have an underground line, at least in the rural area, through special channels.	Costs for an underground line at this voltage level may be 4-5 times higher. Also, for technical reasons, the line construction cannot combine both overhead and underground cables.
	The lands are already affected in Braila. I had a buyer for two land parcels at Braila, where he wanted to build an agro-industrial building, and I could not sell them because they were near the power station. And there was no compensation from the state for the profit loss.	The electric line in that area was built more than 30 years ago. At that time all the land was state property. It was only then that the privatization took place and the land became private property. This situation should have been resolved and people should have been informed about the possibility of obtaining compensation for land affected by the line. Unfortunately, it is not possible to get back in time to repair what has not been done, but we can prevent these things for the current Project. Moldelectrica representatives assured the audience that Moldelectrica, supported by ISPE in conducting the study, did everything possible to avoid rural areas and their proximity when planning power line route. The chosen route is considered to have a minimal impact both on the social life and on the environment.
Cahul	Do you, as experts, consider that this Project can have any negative impact on the environment?	Negative environmental impacts are not significant... no risks have been identified either for the environment or for the health of the population. Concerning the Project in question, the only necessary restrictions are those for the construction period, but the line will be located in the outbuilding of the localities and the construction of dwellings or industrial constructions in these areas is not anticipated.

Locality	Questions, proposal and feedback	Answers from Consultant & Moldelectrica
	The Project will certainly produce positive effects for the country's economy.	It is an alternative to power supply so that the country no longer depends on only one source, in this case - Ukraine, there is the possibility of power supply to/from Romania and, by integrating into the ENTSO-E network, even to/from the European Union. In addition, the environmental permit to be issued by MoEI will include measures that it considers necessary for minimizing possible impacts. These will be taken over by Moldelectrica and included in the specifications.
Chisinau	Which aspect is considered more important for the Project, the biodiversity or the social one?	Both social aspects and biodiversity are significant in the project implementation.
	Are there any PCB traces in Vulcanesti station? Concerning the contamination of the Vulcanesti site, following the chemical analyzes you have done, can you tell us whether the land is contaminated, and if so, what are the measures that can be taken to solve this situation?	In 2007, all PCB contamination sources of the Vulcanesti station were eliminated. At the time, through a program of the Republic of Moldova, supported by the World Bank, a forest of acacias was planted as a means of clearing the land. After these measures, the measurements were resumed and their results show that the values are significantly reduced. However, in the area there are still places where PCB concentrations are not yet below the maximum admissible concentration set by the legislation of the Republic of Moldova. Therefore, measures shall be considered to clean these areas so that the values are below the allowable value.
	After the implementation of this Project, how will the operation regime change both in the Romanian and Moldovan power systems and in the power system of Ukraine, because they are interconnected. Is there such information on these issues that is publicly available for analysis? During what time will credits be reimbursed to the the financing institutions and how much the transport and end-consumer tariffs will increase to cover those costs.	1. Regarding the operating regimes, ISPE initially carried out a system study, which included this Project (Isaccea - Vulcanesti - Chisinau), the Suceava - Balti (eventual) Project and the Iasi - Ungheni - Straseni (eventual) Project, in which the asynchronous interconnection options were analyzed. In this study, both stationary and dynamic regimes were analyzed, short-circuit calculations, etc. were made. Moldelectrica will undertake measures to send the available documentation to the Energy Institute of the Academy of Sciences for analysis. A system study was also conducted at the request of the World Bank, which contracted Serbia's EKC, which reconfirmed the results of the system study conducted by ISPE. So, there are basically two system studies with the same results on the operation of the new interconnection. Perhaps in another meeting, economic and financial issues could be discussed. This debate covers environmental issues, and its goal is for the participants to express their opinion on how the construction of this line could affect the population, agriculture, biodiversity, etc. 2. In this meeting we are only discussing environmental and social aspects, other meetings during project implementation on financial aspects and other issues will be organized.

Locality	Questions, proposal and feedback	Answers from Consultant & Moldelectrica
	Why are the environmental issues examined if the Project has not yet begun and the line route is not known in details?	<p>Regarding the stage when it is necessary to evaluate the impact according to the national legislation, the documentation elaborated by Moldelectrica will, together with the environmental permit, constitute the matter subject of the chapter on environmental protection in the technical documentation. Subsequently, any modification will be notified to the MoE for consideration of the selected land.</p> <p>Therefore, it is better to establish the route and land needed, to issue/obtain the environmental permit, to avoid further changes and implicit costs, at the design stage. The route is already roughly known, it passes through the center of the country, and a 20-km corridor was examined.</p> <p>It is good that from the feasibility study phase the environmental impact assessment and the socio-economic aspect have been considered. In this way, the technical/design team can correct the route so as to minimize the impact on the environment and people. Going on the site in the identification phase of the route, the corridor through a forest was noticed and the technical team was required to bypass that area, as happened on the other routes. The route was chosen so as to bypass a protected area, the Bugeac steppe. The only place where it could not bypass the protected area is the area of importance for birds, where migratory bird trails pass all over the Vulcanesti region around the station. For this, the existing technical solutions have been sought so as to minimize the impact on birds. Therefore, the fact that the environmental assessment is done in parallel with the feasibility study is a gain for the Project, because there is a possibility to make corrections, where necessary.</p>
Cimislia	Do you already have data from the cadastral register regarding the landowners on whose land will be placed the high voltage poles?	This information is not yet known. At this time, the Project is in the feasibility study phase, where an estimate of the location of the 511 pylons was made along the chosen route. In order to make an estimate of the costs necessary for the construction of the line, it was considered the location of the pillars at a distance of 310-320 m from each other, depending on the objectives on the route. In the next, technical/detailed design phase, the designer will collect the necessary data and will accurately determine the final position of the pillars.
	If the landowners have or want to plant orchards, what maximum height can the fruit trees have?	The maximum height of the fruit trees can be 5 m.
	Regarding the noise level, we know that the lines make a permanent noise. What is its maximum level?	The maximum noise level produced by the power lines is 52 decibels, but it reaches this value under fog or high humidity weather conditions. Otherwise, it is imperceptible. Also, the noise level depends on the line load (transported power level).
	What can you tell us about ozone production that can occur?	Indeed, the corona phenomenon produces ozone. But from the measurements made both in Romania and in other states, the high concentration of ozone ions only appears around the conductor, while on the ground it is practically undetectable, so it does not present a danger.
	What happens in case of damage or maintenance, when the land / soil under the line is damaged?	Compensation is payable under applicable legislation.
	Whose will be the protection area?	The protection zone is 75 m. It remains in the owner's property, but will be put into use to Moldelectrica for maintenance, upon necessity and in accordance with applicable Law.
	Should the safety area be completely cleared?	No, vegetation with a height of up to 5 m can be planted.
	Does the route cross a national road?	Yes, but there will be poles of stretch of conductors, not supportive. The opening between the pillars remains 300 m and will not affect the crossed roads. The regulation that provides the minimum distance from the road to the edge of the power transmission tower is considered.

Locality	Questions, proposal and feedback	Answers from Consultant & Moldelectrica
		As for lake in Ecaterinovca, pillars will be placed in the southwest of the lake, and only the line will cross the lake.
	I saw in your study three ecological corridors from north to south. What are these?	These are established by law as protected areas for species, animals or vegetation. During the preparation and execution of Works care shall be taken to ensure that the Project related activities do not affect the bird/animal habitats, etc.
	How can the OHTL's construction affect the migratory birds?	With the help of some ornithologists from the Republic of Moldova, a report on biodiversity was made, which identified three routes of migratory birds in the south of the country. The greatest danger to birds is the collision. However, they do not fly at 21 m as the height of the pylons, but at a height of more than 300 m. Still, as some bird species descend at lower heights, for nesting in the area of these birds' migration corridors, some measures shall be taken to prevent this collision hazard. The power line will have a protective conductor on the top of the pillars to protect the line from blows. The diameter of this cable is rather small (3-4 cm); along its length, each 20 m, special devices shall be mounted to make it visible. However, on active conductors (three conductors arranged in a triangle at a distance of 40 cm from each other) such devices are not mounted because the conductors are visible.
	How far are the houses in the Cimislia rayon from the electric line?	In the documentation made available to the public, there is a table showing the localities which are close to the line route and the distance from the line to the locality, namely: Cenac 280 m, Topal 240 m, Dimitrovca 670 m, Grid to 620 m, Valea Perjei at 220 m and Lipoveni at 570 m.
	Having experience with the construction of the highway to Giurgiulesti, passing through Cimislia district, which is delayed due to the unsolved problem of expropriations, how this problem will be solved when building the OHTL? Personally, I would recommend that you use as much public ground as possible, so as not to face such problems in this Project as well	The documentation provided to you shows how these expropriations will be made, according to the legislation in force. First, by Law the Project will be declared to be of national interest, then the expropriation stages will be carried out in accordance with the procedure to be specifically established for this Project by Law and ad-hoc Government decisions.
Cozangic	I propose to change the route of the line to avoid private ownership because there is public property that can be used.	Moldelectrica is open for dialogue and all observations made during public debates will be taken into consideration at the design stage.
	What protected area exists near Cozangic?	According to the Ministry of the Environment, the protected area is the steppe of Bugeac, which covers Lake Congaz, Taraclia and Purcari.
	Is there a safety area?	Yes, there is a "safety" corridor with a width of 75 m (30 m on both sides of the tower, starting from the last tower conductor, plus 15 m between the tower's conductor). In the safety area there are restrictions related to construction, and for planting orchards in this area (eg nut trees), the trees, after 5-7 years of growth, must not exceed a height of 4-5 m.
	What happens if the person whose land is affected does not agree with the loss of land?	In the case of declared projects of national interest, the transfer of user and property rights cannot be contested. However, there are clearing procedures in line with applicable legislation. Alternatives will be proposed to remedy the damage caused, or, if possible, the ground will be bypassed.

Locality	Questions, proposal and feedback	Answers from Consultant & Moldelectrica
Gradiste and Valea Perjii	<p>What will be the price of electricity after the completion of this investment?</p> <p>When will we know exactly which of the landowners will be affected by the construction of this power line?</p>	<p>At this point we cannot know what the final tariff will be for the end-consumer. We only know that after the completion of the investment, the price for electricity transmission will increase, because the loan committed to the Project will have to be reimbursed. But this Project shall ensure the diversification of power supply sources, improve the security and reliability of the Moldova power transmission system through interconnections with Romania, thereby enabling the creation of a transparent and competitive power market and its integration into the regional power market.</p> <p>First of all, it is necessary to have the final design of the OHTL route, coordinated and approved by relevant authorities. At design stage all landowners will be identified. .</p>
Iujnoe	<p>What are the risks to agriculture in construction of an electrical line? Can the bees grow in the areas where the line passes?</p>	<p>The ban on building of some surface objects in the construction and safety area of OHTL is the only restriction. The agricultural activities can continue to be practiced on the land where the line passes.</p> <p>The biggest impact that may arise is that expropriations will take place in the area where line supports will be installed. The Project is in the preliminary stage of assessing the feasibility and analyzing the environmental, economic and social impacts. In the next detailed design phase, it will be exactly determined what land will be affected, and the route may undergo minor changes depending on the situation.</p>
	<p>What if people do not agree to give up their land?</p>	<p>In the case of declared projects of national interest, the transfer of user and property rights cannot be contested. However, there are clearing procedures in line with applicable legislation. Alternatives will be proposed to remedy the damage caused, or, if possible, the ground will be bypassed.</p> <p>However, a small area of land will be expropriated, only the area where the foundation of the pillars (200-250 m²) will be built, the rest of the land will remain to the landowner that will be able to continue using the land.</p> <p>There is also a situation where the construction of the line cannot be done only when there are no agricultural works and there will be negative effects on the crops near the line, compensatory measures will be granted for the lost crops.</p>
	<p>You said the line route is 158 km. How dangerous is it for the population and the animals where they pass?</p>	<p>The overhead line produces an electromagnetic field, like any electrical equipment. There are special norms that set limit values for the intensity of the electromagnetic field that should not be exceeded. When a line is designed, its height is calculated in such a way that the intensity of the electromagnetic field does not exceed the admissible limit values at the level of man. The distance from the conductor to the ground must be at least 9 m (which shall be ensured for the OHTL)</p>
	<p>Most of these towers will be installed on private land. What is the land transfer procedure?</p>	<p>According to national legislation, certain actions should be done before starting the expropriation. First of all, it is necessary to have the final Design of the OHTL route, coordinated and approved by relevant authorities. Secondly, a Law should be promulgated by the Parliament on declaring the public utility of national interest the activities within the Project. At design stage all landowners will be identified, then the landowners will be notified on starting of expropriation procedure, the licensed evaluators will evaluate the land according to the legal provisions and then, based on the results of the evaluation report, each person will receive an offer of compensation. In order to receive compensation, landowners must prove their ownership of the land.</p>
	<p>Will the next OHTL have any influence on the quality of the mobile signal? Already there are problems in the area.</p>	<p>No, at this voltage level (400 kV) there is no interference with electronic equipment. This could only happen at lower voltages.</p>

Locality	Questions, proposal and feedback	Answers from Consultant & Moldelectrica
		The electric line and mobile telephony operate at different frequencies. The OHTL operates at 50 Hz, just like an electrical outlet in the house, and mobile telephony operates at much higher frequencies of 10-20 GHz. Also, the telecommunication relays are higher than the towers. The voltage poles have a height of approx. 30 m, and the relays reaches 50-70 m.
Musaitu	How will the price of electricity be influenced by the construction of this line?	The electricity tariff calculation is very complex. A big share in the electricity tariff is given to the energy producer, (6-7% of the final tariff), and then the distribution costs come. So the level of 2 Lei/kWh paid by the population is reached. For more details, please visit the ANRE website, which describes transparently and explicitly how this tariff is calculated. In the first period after the construction of the power line, the energy tariff may increase slightly because this is a high value investment, but in the end this Project will be beneficial for the Republic of Moldova.
	It was mentioned in the study that the line will pass near the village at a distance of not less than 190 m. Is there a sanitary area?	Yes, there is a "safety" corridor with a width of 75 m (30 m on both sides of the tower, starting from the last tower conductor, plus 15 m between the tower's conductors). In the safety area there are restrictions related to construction and planting orchards, trees can be planted only those which, after 5-7 years of growth, will not exceed a height of 4-5 m.
	Will the trees in the region be affected?	The forests and orchards will be avoided, as much as possible, to minimize the impact on the environment.
Vulcanesti	What is the route of the new line and how shall it affect Vulcanesti?	After leaving Vulcanesti station, the electric line goes to the town of Taraclia. Vulcanesti is very little affected by the route of the line. Only when the back-to-back station, located near the existing Vulcanesti-400 kV station, is constructed, the landowners in the area of this station could be affected.

It is worth mentioning that, after public consultation, until March 2017 Moldelectrica through ESIA and SEP Manager, covering also the role of the Community Liaison Officer, has not received any Feedback form filled-in or any email / phone request for additional information about the Project.

Summary of questions, proposal and feedback from ME's new building Environmental and Social Management Plan (2018)

Questions, proposal and feedback	Answers from Consultant & Moldelectrica
Chisinau, Ciocana 8, Str.	
Will access to the site be used by heavy trucks and machinery from Ciocana street or Maria Dragan street?	The existing entrance (gate) from Maria Dragan Street shall be used.
Do we know the exact location, with coordinates, and the area of new building?	No, at this moment just general information is known. The documents for Informative Urbanism Certificate was submitted to mayoralty. Also, the future steps for receiving permissive acts before and after detailed design were explained to participants.

Annex 2: The public information and public consultation activities in the Project preparation stage (Feasibility stage)



MOLDELECTRICA website announcement – Moldovan/Romanian, Russian and English languages

<http://moldelectrica.md/ro/about/news:>

[http://moldelectrica.md/ro/finances/mold_rom Project](http://moldelectrica.md/ro/finances/mold_rom_Project)

[http://moldelectrica.md/ru/finances/mold_rom Project](http://moldelectrica.md/ru/finances/mold_rom_Project)

[http://moldelectrica.md/ro/pages/mold_rom Project en](http://moldelectrica.md/ro/pages/mold_rom_Project_en)

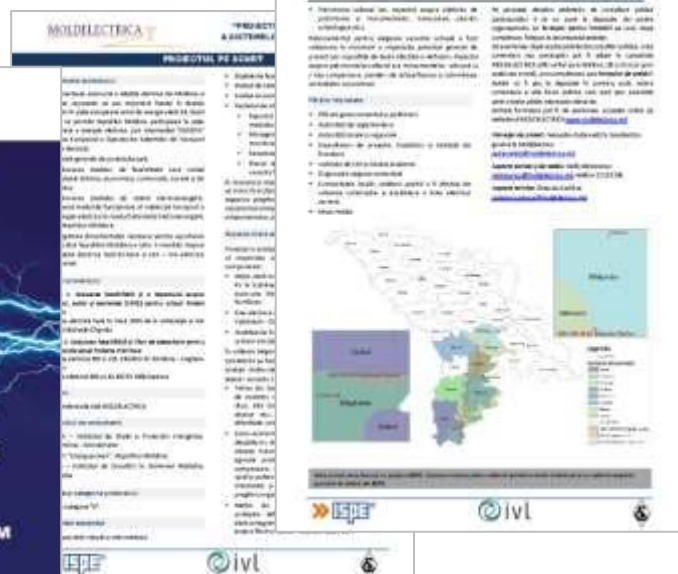
Information package uploaded and disseminated

- SEP – Stakeholders Engagement Plan (Preliminary Report)
- ESIA scoping report
- ESIA scoping report (Appendix A) – Map with protected area
- Key stakeholders consultation meeting - Feedback form

A collage of various newspaper clippings and advertisements from the 1990s. The top left features a small advertisement for 'CASA LA FEREAȘTRA'. Below it is a large headline in Romanian: 'RUMUNSKA ELEKTROENERGIJA DOLŽNA BILA BITI U NAS DAVNO, NO BUDET TOĖKO ČEREZ NĖSKOLKO LET' (Romanian electricity should have been in us long ago, but only through several years). To the right of this headline is a photograph of a car accident scene with several people gathered around a damaged vehicle. Below the headline and photo is a small text block with the title 'Kak se razvijala proizvodnja' (How production developed). In the center, there is a large, dark, vertical image, possibly a portrait or a scene from a film, with text on either side. To the right of this central image is a small text block with the title 'Kak se razvijala proizvodnja'. Below the central image is a small text block with the title 'Kak se razvijala proizvodnja'. In the bottom left, there is a small advertisement for 'CASA LA FEREAȘTRA'. In the bottom right, there is a small advertisement for 'CASA LA FEREAȘTRA'. The overall layout is a collage of various newspaper clippings and advertisements from the 1990s.

[illegible]

Invitation (08.11.2016 sessions); Posters; Information materials – hard copies distributed.



Moldelectrica pre- event information activities (prior to the final public consultation meetings)

Residential areas / Communities located inside 500 m total width corridor, along 400kV OHL route, from South to North		Project in brief leaflet and feedback form available at the mayoralty secretary and displayed on the information boards	
Iujnoe Village	Cahul District		
Burlăceni Commune	Cahul District		
Vinogradovca Commune	Taraclia District		
Musaitu Village	Taraclia District		
Svetlii Commune	UTAG		
Borceag Village	Cahul District		

Residential areas / Communities located inside 500 m total width corridor, along 400kV OHL route,		Project in brief leaflet and feedback form available at the mayoralty secretary and displayed on the information boards	
Congaz Village	UTAG		
Congazcic Commune	UTAG		
Dezghinea Village	UTAG		
Topală Village	Cimișlia District		
Ecaterinovca Commune	Cimișlia District		
Valea Rerjei Village	Cimișlia District		

Residential areas / Communities located inside 500 m total width corridor, along 400kV OHL route,		Project in brief leaflet and feedback form available at the mayoralty secretary and displayed on the information boards	
Gura Galbenei Village Cimișlia District			
Fîrlădeni Village	Hîncești District		
Hansca Village	Ialoveni District		
Băcioi Commune	Chișinău Municipality		

Until March 2017 Moldelectrica, has not received any Feedback form filled-in or any email / phone request for additional information about the Project.

Annex 3: ESMP public consultation report

Public Consultation Report
Environmental & Social Management Plan
Moldelectrica new building

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5.6 Invitation letter to public consultation	Error! Bookmark not defined.

1. Introduction

The proposed Project component includes investment assistance for the construction of new premises center for SE Moldelectrica, and is estimated at about 7,0 M USD. Construction of the new building will be financed by the World Bank, and will include a new command/dispatch center, modernization of SCADA/EMS and Metering Management System (MMS). The new 5-level building, which will host about 300 employees, is planned to be constructed on a vacant plot, which is the state property managed by SE Moldelectrica.

The new premises will be built in the eastern part of Chisinau, 5 km distance from the city center, at the border with the city industrial zone, at the address: **8, Ciocana Street, Ciocana Sector, Chisinau**. The total land area of the land plot (cadastral number **01003060007**), selected for the construction is **1.5 ha**.

As of December 2018, the land plot is adjacent to an area with mixed functions (residential, commercial, service delivery, industrial etc.) in Ciocana Sector.

2. Public disclosure

The ESMP is published on the website of Moldelectrica for soliciting comments and suggestions.

http://www.moldelectrica.md/ro/finances/me_office_building

Hard copies of these documents and summary note in Romanian language are accessible to public at the offices of MEPIU, Moldelectrica HQ and on the 8 Ciocana street ME branch.

Interested parties, including relevant subdivisions of the Chisinau City Hall, businesses in the area and representatives of the local community, were invited to public consultation meeting on the draft ESMP by invitation letter and by advertisement placed on visible places as the billboards of adjacent buildings and information boards.

Also, the announcements on public consultation were placed on Moldelectrica and MEPIU web pages several days before public meetings and on Civic.md (NGOs web portal), on December 19 and 20, 2018:

<http://mepiu.md/rom/planul-de-management-pentru-noua-cladire-moldelectrica-1>

<http://mepiu.md/rom/consultare-publica-proiectul-planului-de-management-de-mediu-si-social-pmms-pentru-constructia-noului-sediu-al-is-moldelectrica>

The evidences of public disclosure of information and announcements are provided in the annexes hereto.

3. Public consultation meeting

The public meetings were scheduled for December 27, 2018, 3 PM, on 8, Ciocana str., Moldelectrica building.

Total number of participants was 16, from which 19% - women and 81% men.

Environmental and Social Consultants (Aurel Overcenco and Veaceslav Vladicescu) presented at public hearings the following topics, inclusive a PPT presentation, with inputs of MEPIU specialists and Moldelectrica representatives:

- General information about purpose of ESMP documentation
- General information about Project
- Available information on the Project in the area
- Specific identified possible impacts on the environment and population
- General mitigation measures proposed
- Grievances redress mechanism
- Contact information of stakeholders (MEI, MEPIU, Moldelectrica, WB).

During the public consultation hearings pictures were taken (attached below).

4. Main comments and proposals

1. **Question:** Will access to the site be used by heavy trucks and machinery from Ciocana street or Maria Dragan street?

Answer: The existing entrance (gate) from Maria Dragan Street shall be used.

2. **Question:** Do we know the exact location, with coordinates, and the area of new building?

Answer: No, at this moment just general information is known. The documents for Informative Urbanism Certificate was submitted to mayoralty. Also the future steps for receiving permissive acts before and after detailed design were explained to participants.

Before public consultation meeting on December 27, 2018, no writing comments were received on Moldelectrica or MEPIU address or MoEI communication channels.

The ESMP for ME's new building will be disclosed on WB, Moldelectrica and MEPIU websites for 120 days for public views, feedback and comments.

5. Appendix

5.1 Announcements on web page of MEPIU

MEPIU webpage (published 19 and 20.12.2018) with direct link to ESMP document:

<http://mepiu.md/rom/planul-de-management-pentru-noua-cladire-moldelectrica-1>

<http://mepiu.md/rom/consultare-publica-proiectul-planului-de-management-de-mediu-si-social-pmms-pentru-constructia-noului-sediu-al-is-moldelectrica>

The screenshot displays the MEPIU website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links: ACASĂ, NOUTĂȚI, DESPRE NOI, PROIECTE, LICITAȚII, and CONTACTE. A search bar is located on the right. Below the navigation bar, the main content area is titled 'NOUTĂȚI' (News). It features two columns of news items. The left column has a header 'Anunț' (Announcement) and includes two items: one dated 20 DECEMBRIE 2018 about a public consultation for the PMMS project, and another dated 19 DECEMBRIE 2018 about the management plan for the new building. The right column has a header 'NOUTĂȚI' and includes two items: one dated 20 DECEMBRIE 2018 about the PMMS project consultation, and another dated 02 NOIEMBRIE 2018 about investments in modernizing the power grid. Social media icons for Facebook, YouTube, Twitter, and LinkedIn are visible on the right side of the page.

Not secure | mepiu.md/rom/consultare-publica-proiectul-planului-de-management-de-mediu-si-social-pmms-pentru-construcia-noului-sediu-al-is-moldelectrica

quick access, place your bookmarks here on the bookmarks bar. Import bookmarks now...

CONSULTARE PUBLICĂ: PROIECTUL PLANULUI DE MANAGEMENT DE MEDIU ȘI SOCIAL (PMMS) PENTRU CONSTRUCȚIA NOULUI SEDIU AL ÎS MOLDELECTRICA

Distribuie acum
f o t in

20 DECEMBRIE 2018



NOUTĂȚI

- 20 DECEMBRIE 2018
Consultare publică: proiectul Planului de Management de Mediu și Social (PMMS) pentru construcția...
- 19 DECEMBRIE 2018
Plan de Management de Mediu și Social pentru construcția unei clădiri pentru sediul ÎS Moldelectrica
- 02 NOIEMBRIE 2018
Investiții în modernizarea rețelelor termice

Vezi mai multe

LICITAȚII

- 26 NOIEMBRIE 2018
Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit (MEPIU) selection for the position of Social Consultant
Citește mai mult >>
- 26 NOIEMBRIE 2018
Request for expressions of interest (consulting services - firms selection)
Citește mai mult >>
- 19 NOIEMBRIE 2018
Grant No.: Transparent Power Market Project
Citește mai mult >>

Unitatea Consolidată pentru Implementarea și Monitorizarea Proiectelor în domeniul Energeticii (UCIPE) în comun cu Î.S. Moldelectrica vă informează că pe data de 27 decembrie 2018, ora 15:00, vor avea loc dezbateri publice privind proiectul Planului de Management de Mediu și Social (PMMS) pentru construcția noului sediu al ÎS Moldelectrica.

Dezbaterile publice vor avea loc în incinta ÎS Moldelectrica, str. Ciocana nr. 8, Sala de ședințe.

La eveniment sunt invitate să participe toate persoanele interesate, în special reprezentanții subdiviziunilor Primăriei Chișinău, reprezentanții agenților economici și ai societății civile din zonă.

Planul de Management de Mediu și Social este elaborat în cadrul Proiectului Piața Energetică Competitivă, finanțat de Banca Mondială, și poate fi consultat pe paginile web oficiale ale UCIPE (<http://mepiu.md>) și ÎS Moldelectrica (<http://www.moldelectrica.md/ro/>).

Recomandările, propunerile și observațiile pe marginea proiectului PMMS supus consultărilor publice pot fi expediate până pe data de 31 martie 2019 în adresa UCIPE: str. Alecu Russo 1, bloc A1, of. 163, MD-2068, Chișinău sau pe adresa electronică: mepiu@mepiu.md.

Not secure | mepiu.md/rom/planul-de-management-pentru-noua-cladire-moldelectrica-1

uick access, place your bookmarks here on the bookmarks bar. Import bookmarks now...

UNITATEA CONSOLIDATĂ PENTRU IMPLEMENTAREA ȘI MONITORIZAREA PROIECTELOR ÎN DOMENIUL ENERGETICII (UCIPE)

Limba: Română

ACASĂ NOUTĂȚI DESPRE NOI PROIECTE LICITAȚII CONTACTE


Cautare

Prima • Noutăți • Plan de Management de Mediu și Social pentru co...

PLAN DE MANAGEMENT DE MEDIU ȘI SOCIAL PENTRU CONSTRUCȚIA UNEI CLĂDIRI PENTRU SEDIUL ÎS MOLDELECTRICA

Distribuie acum

19 DECEMBRIE 2018



În cadrul Proiectului pentru o piață energetică competitivă în Republica Moldova, finanțat de Banca Mondială, se preconizează construcția unei clădiri pentru sediul ÎS Moldelectrica pe str. Ciocana 8, sectorul Ciocana, mun. Chișinău.

În vederea identificării potențialelor impacturi ale construcției noului clădiri asupra mediului și societății, de asemenea în vederea identificării măsurilor optime de anticipare, atenuare și monitorizare a potențialelor impacturi s-au elaborat Studiul de Fezabilitate, Evaluarea Prealabilă a activității planificate și un Plan de Management de Mediu și Social.

Versiunea deplină a documentelor pot fi accesate pe următoarele adrese:

1. [Evaluarea prealabilă a activității planificate](#)
2. [Environmental and Social Management Plan](#)
3. [Studiul de fezabilitate](#)

NOUTĂȚI

20 DECEMBRIE 2018
Consultare publică: proiectul Planului de Management de Mediu și Social (PMMS) pentru construcția...

19 DECEMBRIE 2018
Plan de Management de Mediu și Social pentru construcția unei clădiri pentru sediul ÎS Moldelectrica

02 NOIEMBRIE 2018
Investiții în modernizarea rețelilor termice

Vezi mai multe

LICITAȚII

26 NOIEMBRIE 2018
Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit (MEPIU) selection for the position of Social Consultant
Citește mai mult >>

26 NOIEMBRIE 2018
Request for expressions of interest (consulting services – firms selection)
Citește mai mult >>

19 NOIEMBRIE 2018
Grant No.: Transparent Power Market Project
Citește mai mult >>

5.2 Announcements on web page of Moldelectrica

Not secure | www.moldelectrica.md/ro/finances/me_office_building

uick access, place your bookmarks here on the bookmarks bar. Import bookmarks now...

Operatorul sistemului de transport al Republicii Moldova

Despre companie Activitatea de producere Piața energiei electrice Managementul rețelei de transport Achiziții și finanțe

Achiziții și finanțe / Proiecte / Construcția noului sediu Î.S. „Moldelectrica”

Achiziții și finanțe

- Achiziții și licitații >
- Achiziții și licitații internaționale >
- Achiziționarea energiei electrice
- Vânzarea materialelor
- Investiții și credite >
- Proiecte >

Studiul de fezabilitate pentru interconectarea sistemelor electroenergetice ale Republicii Moldova și Ucrainei cu ENTSO-E

Proiectul de interconectare a sistemelor electroenergetice Moldova-România

Construcția noului sediu Î.S. „Moldelectrica”

Activitatea financiară și economică

Consultare publică: proiectul Planului de Management de Mediu și Social (PMMS) pentru construcția noului sediu al ÎS Moldelectrica

Unitatea Consolidată pentru Implementarea și Monitorizarea Proiectelor în domeniul Energeticii (UCIPE) în comun cu Î.S. Moldelectrica vă informează că pe data de 27 decembrie 2018, ora 15:00, vor avea loc dezbateri publice privind proiectul Planului de Management de Mediu și Social (PMMS) pentru construcția noului sediu al ÎS Moldelectrica.

Dezbaterile publice vor avea loc în incinta ÎS Moldelectrica, str. Ciocana nr. 8, Sala de ședințe. La eveniment sunt invitate să participe toate persoanele interesate, în special reprezentanții subdiviziunilor Primăriei Chișinău, reprezentanții agenților economici și ai societății civile din zonă.

Planul de Management de Mediu și Social, este elaborat în cadrul Proiectului Piața Energetică Competitivă, finanțat de Banca Mondială, și poate fi consultat pe paginile web oficiale ale UCIPE (<http://mepiu.md>) și ÎS Moldelectrica (<http://www.moldelectrica.md/ro/>).

Recomandările, propunerile și observațiile pe marginea proiectului PMMS supus consultărilor publice pot fi expediate până pe data de 31 martie 2019 în adresa UCIPE: str. Alecu Russo 1, bloc A1, of. 163, MD-2068, Chișinău sau pe adresa electronică: mepiu@mepiu.md.

Nr.	Denumirea	Data publicării
1	Environmental and Social Management Plan for Moldelectrica new building	20.12.2018
2	Studiul de fezabilitate	20.12.2018
3	Evaluarea prealabilă a activității planificate	20.12.2018

Ultima modificare: 20.12.2018

5.3 Announcements on web page of civic.md – NGOs web portal

www.civic.md/evenimente/45199-consultare-publica-proiectul-planului-de-management-de-mediu-si-social-pmms-pentru-constructia-noului-sediu-al-is-moldelectrica.html

ur bookmarks here on the bookmarks bar. Import bookmarks now...

The screenshot shows the civic.md website with a blue header and navigation menu. The main content area displays a public consultation announcement titled 'Consultare publică: proiectul Planului de Management de Mediu și Social (PMMS) pentru construcția noului sediu al ÎS Moldelectrica'. The announcement is dated December 20, 2018, and is categorized under 'Evenimente'. The text of the announcement states that the Unitatea Consolidată pentru Implementarea și Monitorizarea Proiectelor în domeniul Energeticii (UCIPE) is informing the public about a public consultation on the PMMS project for the construction of the new headquarters of ÎS Moldelectrica. The consultation will take place on December 27, 2018, at 15:00, at the ÎS Moldelectrica, str. Ciocana nr. 8, Sala de ședințe. The announcement also mentions that the PMMS project is part of the Planul de Management de Mediu și Social, which is being developed within the framework of the Proiectul Piața Energetică Competitivă, financed by Banca Mondială. The announcement concludes by stating that recommendations, proposals, and observations on the PMMS project can be submitted by December 31, 2019, to the UCIPE at str. Alecu Russo 1, bloc A1, of. 163, MD-2068, Chișinău, or via email at meplu@meplu.md.

5.4 Public hearing 8, Ciocana street

Picture from public hearings







5.5 Public hearings - list of attendance



Unitatea Consolidată pentru Implementarea și Monitorizarea Protecțiilor în Domeniul Energetic
Moldova Energy Projects Implementation Unit

**Consultare Publică**

Locația: ÎS Moldelectrica, str. Ciocana nr. 8, Sala de ședințe
Data: 27.12.2018
Ora: 15:00

Proiectul Piața Energetică Competitivă din Moldova

Dezbateri publice privind proiectul Planului de Management de Mediu și Social (PMMS) pentru construcția noului sediu al ÎS Moldelectrica.

Nr.	Instituția	Numele Prenumele	Date de contact	Semnătura
1	Uthopcar	Deliu Ion	069162361	
2	Farmila	Ungan Leonide	068944227	
3	Farmila	Rădulescu Eugeniu	069780222	
4	SYRATEN	Arlov Ștefan	079475559	
5	Uthopcar	Deliu Dumitru	069193668	
6	Moldelectrica	Melniceanu Kelly	078791233	
7	Moldelectrica	Cazacu Iurie	069800770	
8	MEPIU	Rădulescu Tudor	068393262	
9	MEPIU	Burlescu Andrei	060500821	
10	MEPIU	Oppe Mihai	069181537	
11	Moldelectrica	Grosu Vasile	079021239	
12	AP Moldelectrica	Ușurelu Victor	069800449	
13	Moldelectrica	Gobirca Octavian	02253548	
14	UCIPE	Bixanescu Mariana	068035297	
15	UCIPE	Olencescu Iulian	069240675	
16	Uthopcar	Vencu Valerian	069239520	
17				
18				
19				
20				

5.6 Invitation letter to public consultation

UNITATEA CONSOLIDATĂ PENTRU
IMPLEMENTAREA ȘI MONITORIZAREA
PROIECTELOR ÎN DOMENIUL
ENERGETICII
(UCIPE)



CONSOLIDATED UNIT FOR
IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING
OF ENERGY PROJECTS
(MEPIU)

str. Alecu Russo 1, bloc A1, of. 163, MD-2068, Chișinău
tel. +373-22-49-67-90, fax +373-22-49-67-90
E-mail: mepiu@mepiu.md, Pagina web: www.mepiu.md

1, Alecu Russo str., block A1, of. 163, Chișinău, MD-2068
tel. +373-22-49-67-90, fax +373-22-49-67-90
E-mail: mepiu@mepiu.md, Web page: www.mepiu.md

Nr. 10/1-414 din 20.12. 2018

**Agenților economici și instituțiilor publice
(conform listei)**

Stimate Domn/Doamnă,

Unitatea Consolidată pentru Implementarea și Monitorizarea Proiectelor în domeniul Energeticii (UCIPE) în comun cu Î.S. Moldelectrica are plăcerea de a vă invita să participați la o întâlnire consultativă privind *Planul de Management de Mediu și Social* pentru construcția unui sediu nou pentru ÎS Moldelectrica (str. Ciocana nr. 8, sect. Ciocana, mun. Chișinău), care va avea loc la data de 27 decembrie 2018, ora 15:00, în incinta ÎS Moldelectrica, str. Ciocana, nr. 8, Sala de ședințe.

În cadrul acestei întâlniri vor fi prezentate activitățile preconizate și vor fi puse în discuție potențialele impacturi ale construcției acestei clădiri asupra mediului și societății. De asemenea, se vor propune măsuri de anticipare, minimizare și monitorizare pentru gestionarea eficientă a impacturilor.

Construcția unei clădiri pentru sediul ÎS Moldelectrica este o componentă a Proiectului Piața Energetică Competitivă, finanțat de Banca Mondială.

Proiectul *Planului de Management de Mediu și Social* pentru construcția clădirii sus menționate poate fi consultat pe paginile web ale UCIPE [www.mepiu.md] și beneficiarului, ÎS Moldelectrica, [<http://moldelectrica.md>].

Vă așteptăm!

Cu stimă,

Director

Aurelia SAMSON

Anexa 1:

Lista instituțiilor și agenților economici

Nr. de ordine	Instituția	Adresă
1.	Pretura Ciocana	bd. Mircea cel Bătrân, 4/3
2.	Asociații ale proprietarilor locuințelor privatizate	Str. Maria Drăgan 32
3.	Asociații ale proprietarilor locuințelor privatizate	Str. Maria Drăgan 30/1
4.	Asociații ale proprietarilor locuințelor privatizate	Str. Maria Drăgan 34
5.	Asociații ale proprietarilor locuințelor privatizate	Str. Maria Drăgan 34/1
6.	Asociații ale proprietarilor locuințelor privatizate	Str. Maria Drăgan 34/2
7.	Asociații ale proprietarilor locuințelor privatizate	Str. Maria Drăgan 36/1
8.	Asociații ale proprietarilor locuințelor privatizate	Str. Maria Drăgan 36/2
9.	SUPRATEN S.A.	Str. Meșterul Manole 14/1, Str. Petricani, 84
10.	"ELECTROCON" SRL	Str. Maria Drăgan 19
11.	"Utlapcar S.A."	Str. Maria Drăgan, 17
12.	"Farmina" SRL	Str. Ciocana, 8/1
13.	"Lina-Fier" SRL	Str. Ciocana, 10
14.	Olentina SRL	Str. Maria Drăgan, 28/4