

Republic of Moldova

Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development

Ministry of Finance

National Road Administration

Custom Service of the Republic of Moldova

Moldova Rural Connectivity Project (P180153)

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Rehabilitation Works on corridor 8 under Lot 1. Road G88: Cornesti – Boghenii Noi – Napadeni – M5, km 0+000 –km 16+200 and Lot 2. Road G88: Cornesti – Boghenii Noi – Napadeni – M5, km 16+200 –km 25+090 (Section 1) and Road G86: G88 – Dereneu – G85, km 0+000 – km 8+395 (Section 2)

Content

List of abbreviations	4
Executive summary.....	5
1. Introduction.....	7
1.1 Country context.....	7
1.2 Project description	7
1.3 Overview and Description of Corridors 8.1 and 8.2	10
1.3.1 Main design measures for Corridors 8.1 and 8.2	12
1.3.2 Acquisition required.....	12
2. Purpose and objective of RAP	12
3. Legal Framework.....	14
3.1 World Bank requirements specific for resettlement process.....	14
3.2 National regulations	14
3.3 Gap analysis between national legislation and IBRD environmental and social standards	15
4. Socio – economic baseline.....	18
4.1 Republic of Moldova	18
4.2 Socio economic baseline in corridors 8.1 and 8.2 locations	18
5. Potential impacts identified.....	22
5.1 Screening.....	22
5.2 Expropriation of privately owned land	23
5.3 Relocation of the well in Radeni village.....	27
5.4 Summer terrace/café in Cornești city.....	28
5.5 Loss of crops and perennial plantings.....	29
5.6 Fences relocation	29
5.7 Other potential risks that may trigger the need to provide compensation to residential property owners. .	30
5.8 Water intake / well concerns (household courtyard).....	30
6. Compensations measures	30
6.1 Entitlement matrix	30
6.2 Expected compensation packages to be provided to the PAPs	32
7. Socio economic census	34
7.1 Purpose and scope.....	34
7.2 Census approach and timing	34
7.4 Socio economic census outlines.....	34
7.5 Eligibility and cut-off date	36

7.6 Livelihood restoration measures	36
8. Description of national expropriation procedure and RAP implementation arrangements	38
8.1 National expropriation procedure	38
8.2 Valuation procedure.....	44
8.2.1 Valuation of land plots.....	44
8.2.2 Valuation Methodology for Vineyards	45
8.2.3 Valuation of annual crop.....	46
9. Public consultations and information disclosure	46
10. GRM	47
10.1 Commissions for disputes resolutions.....	48
10.2 Grievance redress.....	50
11. Monitoring arrangements.....	52
12. RAP implementation arrangements	53
13. Budget.....	53
13.1 Purpose and principles	53
13.2 Estimated compensation costs (land acquisition)	54
13.3 Additional RAP implementation costs.....	54
13.4 Budget updating and contingencies	54
13.5 Financing arrangements	54
Annex 1. Questionnaire for socio-economic survey	55

List of abbreviations

ANDSA	-	National Road Administration (Republic of Moldova)
BCP	-	Border Crossing Point
CSC	-	Construction Supervision Consultant
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
E&S	-	Environmental and Social
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework (World Bank)
ESIA	-	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	-	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	-	Environmental and Social Standard
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HBU	-	Highest and Best Use
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
LPA	-	Local Public Authority
MDL	-	Moldovan Leu
MCS	-	Moldova Customs Service
MIDR	-	Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development (Republic of Moldova)
MRCP	-	Moldova Rural Connectivity Project (P180153)
NMT	-	Non-Motorized Transport
NRA	-	National Road Administration (Republic of Moldova)
OPBRC	-	Output and Performance Based Road Contracting
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PDO	-	Project Development Objective
PIU	-	Project Implementation Unit
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RAMS	-	Road Asset Management System
RPF	-	Resettlement Policy Framework
ROW	-	Right-of-Way
UAT	-	Administrative-Territorial Unit (Unitate Administrativ-Teritorială)

Executive summary

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for Corridor 8 under the Moldova Rural Connectivity Project, covering Corridor 8.1 and Corridor 8.2. The RAP is prepared in accordance with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), with primary relevance to ESS5 (Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement) **and** ESS10 (Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure), and it is aligned with the national legal framework on expropriation in the Republic of Moldova (Law No. 488/1999). The RAP's objective is to ensure that all Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are identified, informed, consulted, and provided with compensation and assistance in a manner that meets ESS5 requirements—prior to land take and any asset impacts.

Based on the approved design solutions and cadastral overlay, the Project requires limited permanent acquisition of narrow strips of private land along plot boundaries. Impacts are assessed as minor, and no physical displacement is anticipated. The current inventory identifies 25 privately owned land plots affected in total (20 plots in Corridor 8.1 and 5 plots in Corridor 8.2), associated with 23 PAPs, and a total land take of 0.2485 ha.

Eligibility for compensation and assistance is established through the census, cadastral overlay, and asset inventory. In line with ESS5, the RAP applies a cut-off approach that is aligned with national measures restricting speculative changes during expropriation. In April 2026, owners were formally notified of expropriation through official letters, and the cadastral authority recorded restrictions in the Real Estate Register, including restrictions on alienation/transfer, restrictions on changing land use designation, and restrictions on issuing construction permits for plots designated “For construction” during the expropriation procedure. Accordingly, the RAP establishes the cut-off date as the date of formal notification and issuance of the compensation offer to each PAP.

The RAP applies the Project's approved Entitlement Matrix (as part of the RPF) and provides compensation consistent with replacement cost principles under ESS5. Entitlements cover land acquisition, access restrictions/servitudes, and potential crop/tree impacts (where relevant), as well as in-kind measures for specific asset cases (e.g., terrace relocation, well relocation with gazebo, fence reinstatement). A proportionate set of livelihood restoration measures is included given the minor impact profile, with particular attention to households reporting reliance on small-scale agriculture (e.g., sale of grapes and walnuts), lease/use arrangements, and procedural barriers that could delay compensation (e.g., owners abroad, inheritance cases). The census and survey results indicate vulnerability factors among interviewed households, including elderly members (65+), cases of disability/limited mobility and chronic illness requiring regular care, and self-reported low-income. The RAP therefore envisages targeted support measures as needed—clear information, assistance with documentation and procedures, and practical support such as transport to relevant offices.

While impacts are minor overall, several corridor-specific issues require targeted management to ensure full ESS5 compliance. In s. Rădeni (Corridor 8.2), the RAP includes measures for (i) the relocation of a drinking-water well located within/adjacent to the works footprint and construction of a protective gazebo at the new location; and (ii) follow-up verification of a census-recorded concern for cadastral plot 2538112.084 regarding potential impacts on a courtyard water intake/well and associated water connections, to be managed through avoidance measures where feasible. In the same village, some residential plots are enclosed by fences along the road edge; where fence segments fall within the land-take strip, they will be dismantled and reinstated behind the adjusted plot boundary by the Contractor, restoring plot enclosure and security. The RAP also covers a roadside commercial interface case where

the shop building is not affected, but a temporary terrace structure is located within the road right-of-way and will be dismantled and relocated at the Project's expense without interrupting business operations. Finally, to manage potential vibration-related damage during vibration-intensive works near buildings, the Contractor and CSC will undertake pre-construction condition surveys for buildings within approximately 15 m of the carriageway edge, and an optional repair/compensation mechanism will be available where damage is verified (cash compensation or in-kind repairs, as agreed with affected households).

Compensation values for land are determined by licensed independent valuers following the national valuation framework (Law on Evaluation Activity) and used within the national expropriation procedure. The RAP supplements national practice to ensure ESS5 replacement-cost principles are met (including transparency and appropriate treatment of affected assets beyond land). PAPs have access to dispute resolution through the statutory process: if a PAP disagrees with the proposed purchase price, they may submit a counter-proposal within 45 days, which is reviewed by a Government-approved commission within 60 days. If disagreement persists, PAPs may seek judicial review and request a court-appointed expert valuation.

The socio-economic survey indicates mixed livelihood patterns, including small-scale agricultural income (e.g., sale of grapes and walnuts), lease-type arrangements, and reliance on family support and/or cross-border income strategies. Vulnerability screening and interview notes identified households with elderly members (65+), and cases of disability/limited mobility and chronic illness requiring regular care, as well as self-reported low-income households. The RAP includes proportionate livelihood restoration and targeted support measures, focusing on preventing disruption of agricultural livelihoods, ensuring fair treatment of actual cultivators where applicable, and providing assistance to vulnerable PAPs (information support, help with procedures/documents, and transport support when needed).

The RAP is supported by a project-level GRM that is accessible to PAPs and other stakeholders and operates alongside statutory remedies. The RAP also sets out consultation and disclosure measures, including targeted outreach to vulnerable groups and continued engagement to reach owners abroad and heirs.

Based on the official valuation reports, the total estimated compensation offers amount to 44,286 MDL, including 30,869 MDL for Corridor 8.1 and 13,417 MDL for Corridor 8.2. The Project will also finance additional RAP implementation costs (DMS/inventory finalization, communications/disclosure, GRM operation, monitoring, and in-kind mitigation measures such as relocation of the terrace structure, well and gazebo construction, and fence relocation). The budget will be updated as follow-up cases (owners abroad, inheritance) are resolved and as final design details are confirmed.

RAP implementation will be coordinated by the NRA in close coordination with local authorities, the Contractor, and the CSC. Compensation will be paid (or deposited, where applicable) prior to expropriation decisions and prior to land take/asset impacts. Implementation progress—including delivery of compensation and in-kind measures, resolution of grievances, and targeted support to vulnerable PAPs—will be monitored and reported in accordance with ESF requirements, and corrective actions will be taken if any gaps are identified.

1. Introduction

1.1 Country context

Moldova's road network is strategically vital and is a critical component of the Solidarity Lanes intended to support Ukraine during and after war. The national road network in Moldova is 2,598 km in length. The secondary and local road network is over 7,000 km. About 80% of the transport of goods from the Republic of Moldova are transported by road. Relative to its territorial size, Moldova has a comparatively dense network of transport infrastructure. However, the Soviet-era stock of assets has suffered from underinvestment in renewal, modernization, and maintenance since transition. In 2020, 46.8% of Moldova's road network was assessed to be in poor condition. Investment gaps are clear when comparing Moldova to international peers. According to the 2019 Global Competitiveness Report, the quality of Moldova's road infrastructure is the worst in the entire Europe Central Asia (ECA) region and one of the worst in the world and was ranked 126 out of 140 countries considered. The war in Ukraine has significantly impacted Moldova's transport sector, due to the high number of refugees fleeing the war, the re-routing of freight transport as a result of the closure/destruction of specific routes on the territory of Ukraine and disruptions to Black Sea ports. Additionally, the Danube Solidarity Lane is currently used as an option for facilitating the export of Ukrainian grain aside from fully restoring Black Sea access, thus Moldova's transport network is likely to remain strategic while the war continues. Romanian and Republic of Moldova borders continue to experience significant pressure. For example, land routes to transport grain out of Ukraine operate through border crossing points in the two countries, resulting in lorry queues of up to 20 kilometers. Despite severe capacity constraints, Moldova's road Border Crossing Points have managed to increase throughput capacity throughout 2022 but will require additional investment to continue expanding support to Solidarity Lanes.

1.2 Project description

The Moldova Rural Connectivity Project (hereinafter – MRCP) Development Objective is: (i) to improve climate-resilient road connectivity in selected rural communities; (ii) to enhance road transit through selected border crossings with Romania; and (iii) in case of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, to respond promptly and effectively to it.

PDO Level Indicators

- a) PDO 1: Reduced average travel time along project road corridors (Percentage)
- b) PDO 2: Roads upgraded with climate resilient design (Kilometers)
- c) PDO 3: Reduced average waiting times of heavy-duty vehicles at select Moldova / Romania border crossing points (Hours)

The proposed Project would be implemented over a period of five years and will have four components:

Component A: Linking local communities with economic opportunities

A.1: Climate resilient local road links. This subcomponent will finance the rehabilitation and upgrading of approximately 95 km of three priority local roads with climate resilient design to improve

reliable, all-weather connectivity to markets, schools, health and other social and economic centers. The works include road safety measures in the proximity of schools and settlement areas. Project roads will be under maintenance contracts (including winter maintenance and emergency repairs) to ensure that investments are sustained over time. One of the three contracts will be tendered following the Design and Build Contract methodology.

a) A.2: Community inclusion & accessibility This subcomponent will finance: (i) interventions complementary to the road works in (A.1) including those requested by communities along the roads, and (ii) Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) infrastructure along and adjacent to Project roads.

b) A.3: Safer roads for Moldova. This subcomponent will finance: (i) Remediation of road safety "black spots" at up to 6 priority locations.; (ii) Road safety educational and informational campaigns which aim to raise awareness and educate the public about road safety measures and practices. The campaigns will be designed to target specific audiences and address key road safety issues relevant to the Moldovan context.

c) A.4: Project Supervision related to A.1, A.2 and A.3: This subcomponent finances consultancy services for the supervision of activities in A1, A2 and A.3.

Component B: Facilitating trade and expanding Solidarity Lanes

This subcomponent will enhance capacity and improve the functionality of the Border Crossing Points (BCPs) between Moldova and Romania. These investments will be complemented by simultaneous modernization investments on the Romanian side of the BCPs that will be implemented by the Romanian Government.

g) B.1 Construction and Road access to BCPs (Ungheni)/Iași: A new road BCP will be developed at Ungheni with modern customs processing, weighing and scanning facilities and truck terminal. The BCP will be connected through a 0.5 km access to the national road network, for which a feasibility study is already available. The subcomponent also finances consultancy services for feasibility studies, supervision and monitoring services.

d) B.2. Solidarity Lane customs facilitation & BCP upgrades (Giurgiulesti): This subcomponent will encompass the following activities: (i) traffic organization and implementation of an electronic queuing system; (ii) Expansion of the capacity of the existing parking/waiting facility in Giurgiulesti area and improving basic services such as toilets and water supply points for truckers; (iii) Procurement and installation of scanning equipment and software at the BCP facility; (iv) Supervision services.

e) B.3. Road access and modernization of Leuseni/Albita: This subcomponent will finance the upgrade of the BCP at Leuseni and expansion of the access road to the BCP. The works involve: (i) widening the existing 1 km two-lane access road to four lanes, in line with the standards of a similar access road on the Romanian side; (ii) consultancy services for feasibility studies, supervision and monitoring services.

Component C: Building delivery capacity and project management support, EUR 3.42 million (IBRD EUR 3.42 million)

f) C.1. Project audit: This subcomponent will finance: (i) annual project audits; and (ii) Monitoring consultants for the Design and Build contracts as well as supervision consultants for the remaining civil works under Component A.1.

g) C.2: Output and Performance Based Roads Contracting (OPBRC) system; and Road Asset Management System (RAMS):: This subcomponent will finance consultancy services to develop. Specific activities include: (i) an assessment of political, legal, regulatory, and institutional constraints to adopting OPBRC, and develop a strategy and implementation plan to guide its adoption; (ii) developing appropriate legal instruments such as a draft bills and regulations needed to implement OPBRC; (iii) preparing OPBRC bidding documents, conduct training and institutional capacity building activities, and provide hands-on support to NRA during the procurement process. The subcomponent also supports the enhancement and full operationalization of the existent RAMS, to include climate resilience and road safety modules and will be interlinked with other systems such as meteorological data. Training and capacity building will be provided.

h) C.3. Female internship program. This Sub-component will help promote female employment in the transport sector, where women are underrepresented by designing and implementing jointly with academia a female internship program to open career opportunities in the sector.

i) C.4. Incremental operating costs, project management and staff development: This subcomponent will include: (i) consultancy support and (ii) incremental operating costs for each PIU.

1.1 Institutional and implementation arrangements

To facilitate the implementation of the Project, two **Project Implementation Units (PIUs)** were created:

- (i) a National road administration Project implementation unit (“NRA PIU”)¹ within NRA, with functions and resources acceptable to the Bank, and adequate staff, including a financial management specialist, a procurement specialist, an environmental specialist, a social specialist, a resettlement specialist and a health & safety specialist, with qualifications acceptable to the Bank, as further described in the Project Operations Manual.

The NRA will implement road rehabilitation works under Component A, as well as access roads and civil works part of Component B. The NRA will implement road rehabilitation works under Component A, as well as access roads and civil works part of Component B and Building sustainability, delivery capacity and project management support part of Component C.

- (ii) a Moldova Custom Service Project implementation unit (“MCS PIU”) within MCS, with functions and resources acceptable to the Bank, and adequate staff, including financial management specialist, a procurement specialist, an environmental and a social specialist,

¹ This document has been prepared in the context of implementing Component A of the Project, which falls under the responsibility of the National Road Administration of the Republic of Moldova (NRA). As the preparation and implementation of the Resettlement Plan are under NRA’s responsibility, the term “PIU” used herein and hereafter shall refer to the NRA PIU.

and a health & safety specialist, with qualifications acceptable to the Bank, as further described in the Project Operations Manual.

The MCS will be the implementing agency for border crossing enhancements and associated activities under Component B and Building sustainability, delivery capacity and project management support part of Component

For implementation of Component A of MRCP, including resettlement aspects, the NRA PIU team include the following staff:

- Project Coordinator;
- Financial Specialist;
- Procurement Specialist;
- Land Specialists -responsible for the expropriation procedure/ RAP;
- RAP development Consultant;
- Technical Specialist for each road corridor;
- Environmental Consultant;
- Social Specialist;

1.3 Overview and Description of Corridors 8.1 and 8.2

Under Component A of the Project, the rehabilitation of a number of local roads is envisaged to support the Project's objective of improving the road transport network in the Republic of Moldova by strengthening connectivity between key transport corridors. Corridors 8.1 and 8.2 are among these interventions and will provide a connection between two of the country's principal transport arteries: R1 (Chişinău–Ungheni–border with Romania) and M5 (border with Ukraine–Criva–Bălţi–Chişinău–Tiraspol–border with Ukraine). The road sections included under Corridor 8—G88 (Corneşti–Boghenii Noi–Năpădeni–M5) and G86 (G88–Dereneu – G85)—will improve connectivity within Ungheni District, thereby reducing travel time and eliminating the need to travel via Chişinău.

Under the Project, it is planned to carry out capital repair of the G88 road along its entire length (Corridor 8.1), as well as capital rehabilitation of a 8.4 km section of the G86 road.

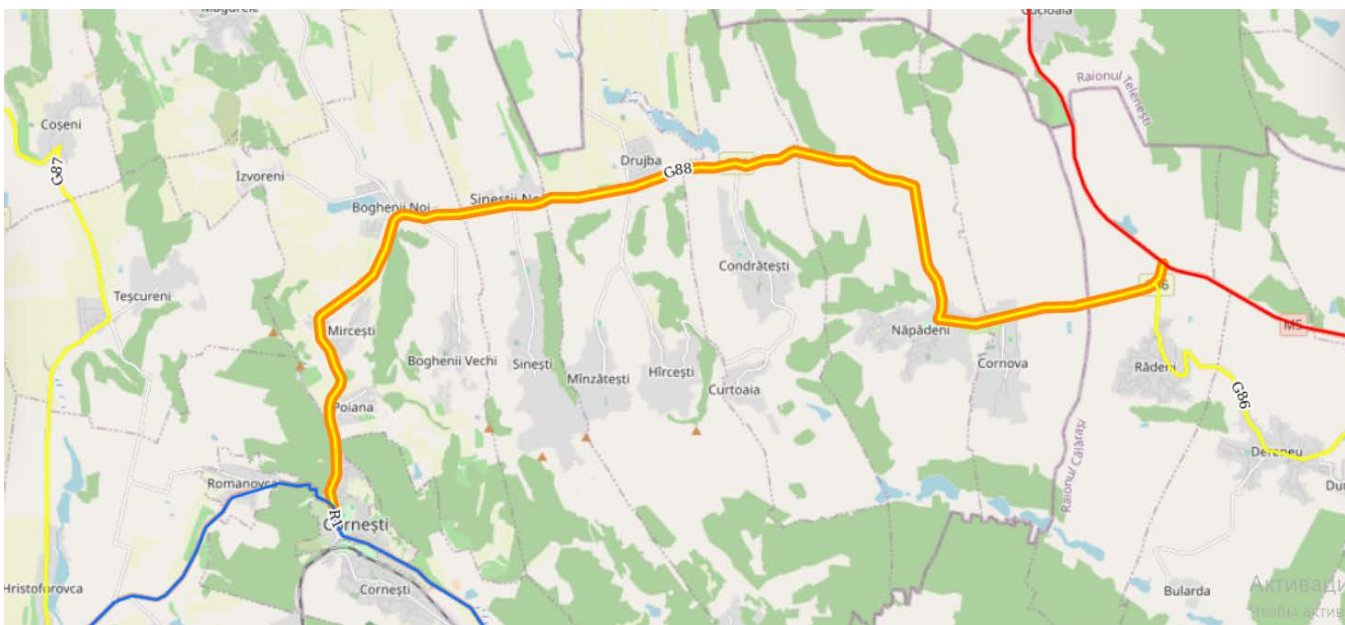


Figure 1.1 Corridor 8.1 Road G88 Cornești–Boghenii Noi–Năpădeni–M5. Source: <https://harta.asd.md/>

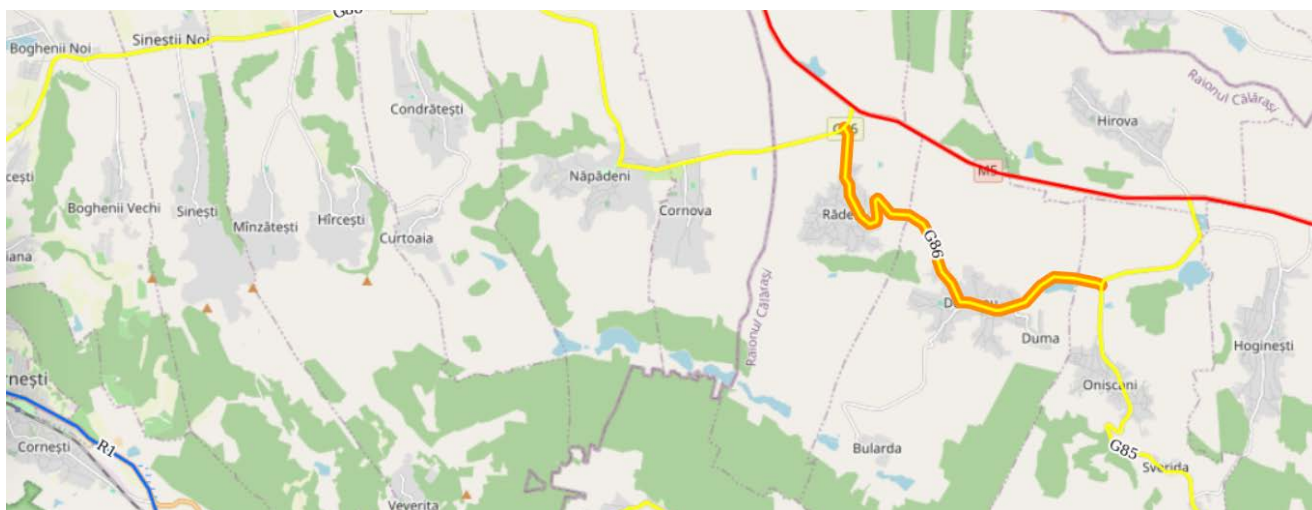


Figure 1.2 Corridor 8.2 Road G86 (G88–Dereneu – G85). Source: <https://harta.asd.md/>

The Project provides for capital repair of the roads shown in Figures 1.1 and 1.2. The total length of the linear assets subject to works is 33.4 km.

These two roads are local roads and run through the territories of the following settlements:

Road **G88 (Cornești–Boghenii Noi–Năpădeni–M5)** traverses the territories of **seven local administrative units (UATs) in Ungheni District** (Cornești, Boghenii Noi, Sinești, Hircești, Condrătești, Năpădeni, Cornova) and **two UATs in Călărași District** (Rădeni, Dereneu).

Road **G86 (G88–Dereneu–G85)** (Corridor 8.2, km 0+00–8+395) traverses the territories of **three UATs in Călărași District** (Rădeni, Dereneu, Onișcani).

1.3.1 Main design measures for Corridors 8.1 and 8.2

The project will not finance construction of new roads or their major upgrading - the proposed activities are essentially road rehabilitation and maintenance within the “Right of Way” (ROW) areas. However, only very minor geometric adjustments are provided for in the design documentation (including the construction of drainage channels, culverts/pipes, ditches, access driveways, and sidewalks).

The main types of works will include:

- Rehabilitation, strengthening, and shaping of road shoulders
- Installation and rehabilitation of drainage channels/gutters
- Replacement and installation of culverts
- Replacement of asphalt pavement/surfacing
- Development of pedestrian infrastructure and public transport stops
- Installation of road infrastructure elements (road signs and directional signs, safety barriers/guardrails, warning signs, and vertical and horizontal road markings)

All of the above activities will be implemented predominantly within the existing right-of-way, which is under the permanent use of the National Road Administration (NRA). However, limited land acquisition will be required for small land parcels, primarily to accommodate access driveways, elements of the drainage system, and road shoulders.

1.3.2 Acquisition required

At the current stage of Project implementation, the design documentation for the capital repair of Corridors 8.1 and 8.2 has been prepared and approved.

During the preparation of the technical design, the proposed design solutions were overlaid onto the existing right-of-way, which is under the permanent use of the NRA. Where the proposed design extends beyond the boundaries of the right-of-way, the technical solution was overlaid with data from the public cadastral map to identify land parcels and other assets subject to expropriation for the purposes of Project implementation.

Based on the data obtained through the approach described above, the NRA determined that the successful implementation of the proposed design solutions will require the expropriation of the following assets:

Table 1.1 Summary of Private Land Acquisition by Corridor 8.1 and 8.2

Corridor	Type of assets	Type of property	Number of land plots	Number of PAPs	Total area needed, ha
8.1	Land	Private	20	17	0.2309
8.2	Land	Private	5	6	0.0176
Total private land			25	23	0.2485

2. Purpose and objective of RAP

Following the preparation of the design documentation for road sections for Corridors 8.1 and 8.2 to be implemented under the Project and its subsequent review and approval through the national technical examination process, the National Road Administration (NRA) conducted an assessment of the Project’s

land requirements. Using geospatial data and overlaying the proposed design solutions onto the existing right-of-way (ROW) under NRA's permanent use, the NRA identified a limited number of locations where the proposed works extend beyond the current ROW boundaries. For those locations, the NRA overlaid the technical design on the public cadastral map to identify the specific land parcels and any associated assets that may need to be acquired for Project purposes, primarily to accommodate access driveways, elements of the drainage system, and road shoulders.

This assessment also helped identify potential Project-related impacts associated with land acquisition and restrictions on use and access, including impacts on access to private property, access to sources of income and livelihoods, and access to local services and social infrastructure. In response, the NRA reviewed design alternatives and introduced refinements where feasible to avoid and minimize land acquisition and to reduce the number of affected persons.

This Resettlement Action Plan has been prepared by the NRA to ensure that Project-affected persons (PAPs) are properly identified and that land acquisition and resettlement-related impacts are addressed in a manner consistent with applicable national legislation and the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESS5). The RAP also serves to verify that adequate measures are in place to (i) ensure meaningful consultation and engagement of all relevant stakeholders throughout the land acquisition process; (ii) carry out asset inventories and valuation in a transparent manner; and (iii) provide timely compensation at replacement cost and, where applicable, livelihood restoration and other assistance to affected persons, prior to the commencement of works.

During the preparation of this Resettlement Plan, the following approach and methodology were applied:

- A desk review was conducted of the key Project documents already prepared under Project implementation, including the ESMP, ESIA, RPF, and POM.
- An analysis of the proposed design solutions was carried out to identify potential risks and adverse impacts that local stakeholders may experience during Project implementation.
- A review of the applicable national legislation and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) requirements relevant to land acquisition, resettlement/impacts on livelihoods (economic displacement), and the expropriation of land plots and immovable assets for public needs was conducted. The land acquisition process under national requirements was also compared against IBRD requirements.
- Field visits to the Project areas were undertaken to identify potential risks for local stakeholders and to engage with local authorities and relevant NRA officials.

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

- All possible steps will be taken to avoid the physical displacement/ relocation of some structures or buildings.
- Where possible, involuntary resettlement (IR) should be avoided.
- All persons affected by the project will be compensated fully and fairly for lost assets.
- Involuntary resettlement will be conceived as an opportunity for improving the livelihoods of the affected people and undertaken accordingly.
- All PAPs will be consulted and involved in the resettlement planning process, so as to ensure that adverse effects are mitigated and that the mitigation measures are adequate.

3. Legal Framework

3.1 World Bank requirements specific for resettlement process

All Project activities financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) are required to comply with the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).

In the context of this Project, Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5): Land Acquisition, Restrictions on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement is the key standard governing land acquisition and any associated physical and/or economic displacement that may arise from the implementation of the capital repair works. The core principle of ESS5 is that involuntary resettlement should be avoided. Where avoidance is not feasible, resettlement impacts must be minimized through consideration of feasible design alternatives and mitigation measures, and addressed through careful planning and implementation of measures to reduce adverse impacts on Project-affected persons (PAPs) and, where relevant, host communities. ESS5 applies to situations where the Project results in loss of land, assets, or access to assets, or causes restrictions on land use that lead to physical displacement, economic displacement (including loss of income sources or means of livelihood), or both, and therefore requires compensation at replacement cost and, as applicable, resettlement and livelihood restoration assistance.

In addition, Environmental and Social Standard 1 (ESS1): Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts establishes the overarching requirements for identifying and managing Project-related risks and impacts, including those related to land acquisition and resettlement. ESS1 requires that mitigation measures be proportionate to the nature and magnitude of Project risks and impacts, and that the Project applies the mitigation hierarchy (avoid–minimize–mitigate–compensate).

Consistent with ESS5 and ESS1, the Project will also pay particular attention to individuals and groups that may be disadvantaged or vulnerable. In line with ESS1, such groups may include, inter alia, households living below the poverty line, female-headed households, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and other persons who may be disproportionately affected or have limited ability to claim compensation and access assistance. The Project will ensure that such persons are identified and provided with appropriate targeted support to enable them to benefit from the Project and to avoid disproportionate adverse impacts.

Finally, Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10): Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure requires systematic stakeholder engagement through meaningful consultations, timely disclosure of relevant information, and the establishment of accessible channels for feedback and grievance submission. Effective stakeholder engagement is essential to maximize Project benefits for local communities, ensure the inclusion of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, and provide opportunities for stakeholders to raise concerns and receive responses in a timely manner, including through a Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

3.2 National regulations

In the Republic of Moldova, the design, construction, and operation of public roads often require the temporary or permanent use of privately or publicly owned land. These procedures are regulated by the following legal framework:

- The Land Code No. 22 of 15 February 2024 – defines the categories of land, ownership rights, and mechanisms for establishing easement rights necessary for infrastructure projects.

- Civil Code (No. 1107/2002, with amendments of 22.10.2025– Articles 613–625 regulate easement rights, which allow the use of another person’s property for specific purposes (e.g., access, construction, or maintenance).
- Law No. 488/1999 on expropriation for public utility reasons, with amendments of 01.04.2025 – establishes the conditions and procedure for acquiring land or imposing permanent restrictions for public infrastructure projects.
- Law No. 989 of 18 April 2002 with amendments. This Law establishes the legal framework for the valuation of property and property rights, professional valuation activities, and the state and public regulation of such activities
- Law of the Republic of Moldova No. 18 of 20 February 2025 “On declaring, as a public utility of national interest, the works for the construction, rehabilitation, modernization and development of certain national public roads, including state border crossing points and related infrastructure.” According to this Law, the capital repair works on the road sections included in Corridors 8.1 and 8.2 have been declared to be of public utility.
- Government Decision No. 1170/2016, with amendments of 07.03.2025 – sets out the procedure for changing land use categories (e.g., from agricultural to technical) required for water supply infrastructure.
- Government Decision (Hotărârea Guvernului) No. 323 of 5 June 2025 — “On certain measures to ensure the expropriation process for works declared of public utility of national interest by Law No. 18/2025 on declaring the public utility of national interest of the works for construction, rehabilitation, modernization and expansion of certain national public roads, including state border crossing points and related infrastructure.” This Government Decision establishes the measures for implementing the expropriation process for the road works declared of public utility of national interest under Law No. 18/2025. It approves the institutional arrangements for handling expropriation objections (including the nominal composition of the commissions for reviewing objections to expropriation proposals) and supports the practical steps needed to carry out expropriation for the affected properties along the relevant road corridors.

3.3 Gap analysis between national legislation and IBRD environmental and social standards

The Republic of Moldova has a legal framework governing land acquisition and expropriation for public purposes. However, certain requirements of World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5) go beyond the scope of national legislation and practice. Therefore, for the purposes of this RAP, the Project will apply ESS5 requirements to address and bridge gaps identified between national provisions and ESS5, including with respect to (i) recognition of both physical and economic displacement, (ii) eligibility of affected persons without formal legal rights, (iii) livelihood restoration measures, (iv) replacement cost principles, (v) meaningful consultations and disclosure, (vi) project-level grievance redress, and (vii) transitional support and additional measures for vulnerable groups .

This gap analysis is drawn from the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) for the Moldova Rural Connectivity Project, which was prepared by the NRA approved by the World Bank.

Table 3.1 Gaps between national legislation and WB ESS 5 according to the RPF

Gap	Moldovan legislation	ESS5	Bridging gaps (as applied under this RAP)
Potential resettlement impacts	Moldovan legislation does not specify potential resettlement impacts	ESS5 covers both physical and economic displacement resulting from land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use	If involuntary land acquisition and/or economic displacement is triggered, the Project will prepare RAP and/or LRP consistent with ESS5 and cleared by the World Bank
Key objectives of ESS5	National regulations do not treat resettlement as a sustainable development program and do not specify opportunities to improve livelihoods	Avoid/minimize displacement; avoid forced eviction; compensate at replacement cost; consultation/disclosure; restore/improve livelihoods and living standards	Design will be reviewed to avoid/minimize impacts; where unavoidable, RAP/LRP measures will be implemented to restore livelihoods and standards of living
Involuntary resettlement instruments	No provisions for RPF/RAP/LRP instruments	Frameworks and plans required depending on type/scale of impacts	This RAP (and any additional RAP/LRP, if needed) will be prepared and implemented in line with ESS5
Economic vs physical displacement	National law applies primarily to physical resettlement	ESS5 recognizes both physical and economic displacement (may apply simultaneously)	This RAP addresses both physical and economic displacement risks for G88/G86, including temporary access restrictions and impacts on livelihoods
Affected persons without legal rights	National laws do not recognize displaced persons without legal rights (compensation focus on formal owners/users)	ESS5 covers legal rights, recognizable claims, and those without recognizable rights/claims (eligibility established through census)	Eligibility and assistance under this RAP will follow ESS5 categories, including informal users for non-land assets and livelihood impacts
Livelihood restoration	No explicit livelihood restoration provisions	Restore/improve income-earning capacity and standards of living	Livelihood restoration measures will be included in RAP/LRP if economic displacement is identified
Replacement cost	No detailed replacement-cost approach by asset type	Compensation at replacement cost	Compensation under this RAP will be at replacement cost (no depreciation; transaction costs addressed)

Minimization of displacement	No explicit provision	Avoid/minimize displacement through design alternatives	Design review and construction planning will prioritize avoidance/minimization along G88/G86
Preference for in-kind compensation	In-kind possible, but not prioritized	Offer land-based compensation where feasible for land-based livelihoods	In-kind options will be considered, especially for vulnerable land-based livelihoods
Compensation for business/income loss	No explicit provision	Restore incomes/livelihoods of economically displaced persons	If business/income loss occurs, RAP/LRP measures will compensate and support restoration in line with ESS5
Transition support/allowances	No provision	Transitional support as necessary	RAP/LRP will include transition support where required (moving costs, temporary support, etc.)
Vulnerable groups	No additional assistance provisions	Additional measures may be necessary for vulnerable groups	This RAP will define vulnerability criteria and provide tailored assistance to vulnerable/at-risk PAPs

4. Socio – economic baseline

4.1 Republic of Moldova

The Republic of Moldova is a lower-middle income country in Eastern Europe with a predominantly rural settlement pattern and a high reliance on external labor migration and remittances. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, the usually resident population was about 2.38 million as of 1 January 2025, while the 2024 Population and Housing Census indicates a usually resident population of around 2.4 million. The 2024 census results also show that Moldova remains a largely rural country, with over half of residents living in rural areas², which is relevant for transport connectivity and access to services.

Moldova's economy is characterized by a relatively small domestic market, exposure to external shocks, and significant regional disparities between the capital (Chișinău) and rural districts. Agriculture continues to play an important role in rural livelihoods, alongside wage employment, small household farming, and seasonal work. Labor migration is a long-standing feature of Moldova's socio-economic context and is an important factor shaping household income strategies, demographic composition (including an aging rural population), and vulnerability patterns in project-affected communities.

For the purposes of this RAP, this country context matters because land-based livelihoods, household-level vulnerability (including households with elderly members, female-headed households, and households reliant on remittances/seasonal income), and access to markets and social services are closely linked to the quality and reliability of local road connections. Baseline socio-economic profiling and vulnerability screening at corridor level will therefore be used to tailor compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration measures (if required) in line with ESS5.

4.2 Socio economic baseline in corridors 8.1 and 8.2 locations

The corridor area is characterized by dispersed rural settlements and strong dependence on road connectivity for access to schools, health facilities, markets, public services, and employment opportunities in larger towns. Private vehicles, informal transport services, and scheduled minibuses routes (where available) typically provide mobility; however, road condition and seasonal factors can affect travel time, safety, and reliability. The project is expected to improve local accessibility and road safety, while construction may temporarily affect access to plots, households, and community infrastructure.

Corridor G88 (Corridor 8.1: Cornești–Boghenii Noi–Năpădeni–M5) traverses predominantly rural areas across Ungheni District (Cornești, Boghenii Noi, Sinești, Hîrcești, Condrătești, Năpădeni, Cornova) and Călărași District (Rădeni, Dereneu). Corridor G86 (Corridor 8.2: G88–Dereneu–G85) traverses Călărași District (Rădeni, Dereneu). The project area consists of settlements and adjacent extravilan agricultural lands, with local road links connecting communities to the national road network (including M5 and R1) and to nearby service centers.

Demography

The corridor area covered by the settlements along G88 and G86 has a combined usually resident population of 8217 people, with a slight female majority: 4135 women (50.3%) and 4082 men (49.7%).

² https://statistica.gov.md/ro/statistic_indicator_details/60

Table 4.1 Population in affected settlements disaggregated by gender

Locality	District	Total	Male	Female	Male (%)	Female (%)
Cornești (com./s.)	Ungheni	1,149	548	601	47.7%	52.3%
Boghenii Noi	Ungheni	919	449	470	48.9%	51.1%
Sinești	Ungheni	697	347	350	49.8%	50.2%
Hîrcești	Ungheni	1,148	571	577	49.7%	50.3%
Condrătești	Ungheni	618	299	319	48.4%	51.6%
Năpădeni	Ungheni	512	263	249	51.4%	48.6%
Cornova	Ungheni	599	315	284	52.6%	47.4%
Rădeni	Călărași	868	433	435	49.9%	50.1%
Dereneu	Călărași	738	388	350	52.6%	47.4%
Onișcani	Călărași	969	469	500	48.4%	51.6%
TOTAL (rural localities)		8,217	4,082	4,135	49.7%	50.3%

Source: <https://statistica.gov.md>

Local economy and livelihoods

According to the district development planning documents for Ungheni District (Socio-Economic Development Strategy 2022–2030)³ and Călărași District (district strategy 2021–2025)⁴, the socio-economic profile of both districts is predominantly rural, with development priorities emphasizing improvement of living standards, access to services, and strengthened local economic opportunities supported by infrastructure and connectivity. In this context, agriculture and land-based activities remain important for rural livelihoods, while improved road connectivity is treated as an enabling condition for access to markets, jobs, education, healthcare and other public services. [Insert 1–2 quantified sector shares if available in the strategies/official statistics.]

The main sources of household income formation across the project districts typically include wage employment (often combined with commuting or seasonal work), agriculture and household farming (annual crops, orchards, livestock keeping, and use of pastures), self-employment and small services/trade, as well as remittances and social transfers/pensions for a portion of households. While agriculture is a common activity in many rural households, cash income may be significantly influenced by off-farm employment and transfers, particularly for households with limited land resources or reduced labor capacity.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (Household Budget Survey)⁵, the average monthly disposable income in 2024 amounted to MDL 5,283.8⁶ per person, representing an increase of 7.5% compared to 2023. Wage earnings remained the primary source of household income, accounting for 55.8% of total disposable income. Social benefits and pensions constituted the second most important source of income, representing 20.9%, while remittances from abroad accounted for 10.2% of

³ https://www.crungheni.md/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/2022_07_05_SDSE-Ungheni-2022-2030_proiect1.pdf

⁴ <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jrxJ9ZtVg2SFAUTRuZkBRlyvRzWUtcBN/view>

⁵ https://statistica.gov.md/ro/veniturile-si-cheltuielile-populatiei-in-anul-2024-9442_61726.html

⁶ USD 1 = MDL 17.289 according to the National Bank of Moldova

total household income. These figures highlight the continued importance of both labor income and social transfers for household welfare in Moldova.

The national statistics further indicate that remittances remain a significant component of household budgets, particularly in rural areas, where households often combine wage employment, small-scale agriculture, pensions, social benefits, and income received from family members working abroad. This income structure is broadly consistent with the findings of the socio-economic survey conducted for the RAP, which identified a combination of agricultural activities (including vineyards and walnut production), lease arrangements, family support, and income from abroad among the surveyed PAP households.

Household livelihoods in the corridor area are typically mixed and may include:

- small-scale agriculture (annual crops and household gardens),
- livestock keeping and use of pastures,
- wage employment in nearby towns or locally,
- small trade and services (including roadside micro-businesses), and
- seasonal work and remittances.

Given the rural context, land use in the vicinity of the corridors is dominated by agricultural parcels (arable land, orchards, and pastures), with residential plots concentrated within intravilan settlement boundaries and agricultural plots often located in extravilan areas.

Vulnerable groups

Republic of Moldova, like other countries in Europe, has groups in the society that are more vulnerable, excluded from different part of society and/or discriminated. The type and severity of vulnerability differ from one vulnerable group to another. In a vulnerability study carried out in 2011 by the government together with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN Women, the following vulnerable groups in Republic of Moldova (with relevance to the Project) were outlined:

- people in extreme and absolute poverty;
- unemployed young people;
- older abandoned persons;
- persons with disabilities;
- the Roma community;
- nonorthodox religious communities,
- women (especially from other vulnerable groups),

Poverty is an important factor in vulnerability in the Republic of Moldova. The share of the population in the Republic of Moldova below the national poverty line (absolute poverty ratio) is at 25.2% (2019)⁷, which is around 14% higher as compared to 2014. About 10.7% of the population in the Republic of Moldova is estimated to live in extreme poverty, a share that has increased from 0.1% in 2014. Poverty is to large extent concentrated in rural towns and rural areas, and women in poverty are especially vulnerable.

⁷ https://statistica.gov.md/en/the-level-of-poverty-in-the-republic-of-moldova-in-2019-9442_49902.html

Unemployed young people in the Republic of Moldova suffer a clear disadvantage on the labor market. The unemployment rate among youth in 2021 (15 - 24 years) is as high as 16.4 %, with youth unemployment being higher in urban areas (18.7%) than in rural areas (14.9%) and slightly higher among men (20.3%) than among young women (12.3 %)⁸. Migration for working abroad is especially evident among young people meaning that in some towns there is a growing number of elder people and children staying during the periods when young people are outside the village working.

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

Persons with disabilities represent about 6.5% of the total population of the country (approximately 168,000 persons), and children with disabilities constitute approximately 1.9% of all children from the Republic of Moldova. Almost every second person with a disability falls into the category of severe disability. About 62 % of persons with disabilities live in rural areas, with the number of persons with disabilities in rural areas increasing with 5.4 % since 2010. 52.6 % of disabled persons are men⁹. Disability is seen as a serious and increasing challenge in the Republic of Moldova. The insufficient access of people with disabilities to the labor market makes this group vulnerable to the risk of marginalization, poverty and exclusion.

The Roma community is seen as an especially vulnerable group in the Republic of Moldova in terms of discrimination and exclusion. According to the census data from 2024, more than 9 thousand Roma live in the Republic of Moldova, which is around 0.3 % of the total population in the country. However, the UNDP notes that censuses tend to underestimate the true size of the Roma population and Roma leaders, on the other hand, estimate that there could be as many as 250,000 Roma in Republic of Moldova. Roma is more than twice as likely to live in poverty as non-Roma in Republic of Moldova and also face serious problems in accessing education. Furthermore, Roma in Republic of Moldova lives predominantly in rural areas and in small towns which can further exacerbate poor access to education, employment, and healthcare¹⁰. Negative stereotypes and intolerance are also assigned to Roma by the majority population. Roma women are especially vulnerable as they have lower levels of education, higher rates of unemployment, poorer health, and significantly lower incomes than the wider population, both Roma and non-Roma.

Non-orthodox religious communities are a minority in Republic of Moldova, where 90% of the population belongs to the Orthodox Church¹¹. Adherents of other religious groups hence constitute just above 10 % of the population and include for example Roman Catholics, Baptists, Muslims, Jehovah's Witnesses, Jews, Lutherans and evangelical Christian groups.

Women in general are stereotyped for their role in society in the Republic of Moldova, with less access to decision-making in political and public life as well as political representation¹². Furthermore, in 2021, women are paid an average wage of 16 % less than men¹³. Certain groups of women with additional grounds for discrimination and marginalization, such as ethnic and religious identity or disability, are

⁸ https://statistica.gov.md/ro/statistic_indicator_details/1

⁹ https://statistica.gov.md/ro/persoanele-cu-dizabilitati-in-republica-moldova-in-anul-2021-9460_60129.html

¹⁰ Mihalache, I. and Rusanovschi, S., Study on the situation of Romani Women and Girls in the Republic of Moldova, UN Women, 2014

¹¹ 2014 census <https://statistica.gov.md/en/population-and-housing-census-in-2014-122.html>

¹² <https://eca.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2011/03/vulnerability-study-taxonomy>

¹³ <https://statistica.gov.md/en/millennium-development-goals-90.html>

more vulnerable. There is also an increased feminization of poverty, of particularly among vulnerable groups of women such as rural women, single women heads of households, women belonging to ethnic groups, in particular Roma women, women with disabilities and older women.

Potentially vulnerable groups affected by the planned Project activities in Ungheni and Călărași are expected to include: unemployed persons, elderly people (including those living alone), persons with disabilities, female-headed households, low-income households, and individuals with limited mobility or limited access to information. Additional vulnerability may arise among households whose livelihoods depend on small-scale agriculture and access to agricultural plots, especially where works cause temporary land occupation, temporary restrictions on access, or disruption during planting/harvesting periods. Given common rural land-use arrangements, agricultural land may be cultivated by persons other than the registered owner (e.g., through lease or informal arrangements). Still, poverty is widespread and the resilience in the livelihoods of the families and people living in many of the affected areas is low. This is also seen in the number of people working in other areas of the Republic of Moldova, but more commonly outside the border. As a consequence, many of the working age people are not present in the villages, while the elderly and children are still found.

5. Potential impacts identified

Prior to the final approval of the technical design, the NRA, in coordination with the Designer, identified assets that could potentially be affected by the Project and agreed on a package of technical solutions aimed at minimizing the number of land parcels subject to expropriation. In this way, the Project applied the principle of avoidance and minimization of land acquisition wherever technically feasible.

5.1 Screening

During the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan, a screening of potential risks and impacts under World Bank ESS5 was conducted to identify potential Project-affected persons (PAPs) in accordance with the eligibility and impact criteria set out in the Standard.

Based on the review of the public cadastral map data, the technical design, and the field visit to the Project area, the following risks were identified:

- Expropriation of privately owned agricultural land, including land used for arable farming, gardens, and land designated for construction/housing.
- Potential disruption of access to drinking water due to the need to relocate a public drinking-water well in Rădeni village, which may increase the distance for some users to the nearest alternative well or to a replacement well to be constructed in lieu of the dismantled one.
- Potential impact on a business asset in Cornești city, where a summer terrace is located directly above the road drainage channel and will need to be dismantled to enable the capital repair works.
- Risk of loss of crops by the landowner or lessee of the affected land parcel, or loss of perennial plantings (in the case of land designated for gardening)

5.2 Expropriation of privately owned land

According to the cadastral map and the technical design, the NRA identified 20 privately owned land parcels that will be affected by the Project on corridor 8.1 and 5 parcels on corridor 8.2. Of these, 18 parcels are designated for agricultural production (arable land), 7 parcels.

Table 5.1 List of land plots affected

No.	Corridor	Cadastral number	Number of PAPs	Total area, ha	Needed area, ha	% of land plot	Land purpose	Settlement	Date of notification	Description of assets identified
1	8.1	<u>92172050305</u>	1	0,2500	0,0177	7,08%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Arable land without crop
2	8.1	<u>92172090049</u>	1	0,0900	0,0058	6,44%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Vineyard plantation
3	8.1	<u>92172090040</u>	1	0,0800	0,001	1,25%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Vineyard plantation
4	8.1	<u>92172090040</u>	1	0,0800	0,0147	18,38%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Vineyard plantation
5	8.1	<u>92172090020</u>	1	0,0800	0,0075	9,38%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Vineyard plantation
6	8.1	<u>92172090001</u>	1	0,0800	0,0147	18,38%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Vineyard plantation
7	8.1	<u>92172990106</u>	1	0,1600	0,0147	9,19%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Land without crop
8	8.1	<u>92172980023</u>	1	0,3000	0,0038	1,27%	land for residential buildings	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	The plot is enclosed by an old wire mesh fence supported by metal posts.
9	8.1	<u>92172980041</u>	1	0,0800	0,006	7,50%	land for residential buildings	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	The plot contains a derelict building. The structure lies outside the area required for permanent land acquisition and will

										not be affected by the proposed works.
10	8.1	<u>92171140110</u>	1	0,3300	0,0072	2,18%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Land without crop
11	8.1	<u>92171140109</u>	1	0,3300	0,0143	4,33%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Land without crop
12	8.1	<u>92171140108</u>	1	0,3300	0,0118	3,58%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Land without crop
13	8.1	<u>92171140107</u>	1	0,3300	0,0093	2,82%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Land without crop
14	8.1	<u>92171140106</u>	1	0,3300	0,0074	2,24%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Land without crop
15	8.1	<u>92171140105</u>	1	0,3300	0,0062	1,88%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Land without crop
16	8.1	<u>92171140104</u>	1	0,3300	0,0058	1,76%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Land without crop
17	8.1	<u>92171140103</u>	1	0,3346	0,0041	1,23%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Land without crop
18	8.1	<u>92172010001</u>	1	0,3900	0,0092	2,36%	For agricultural production	Boghenii Noi	31.03.2026	Land without crop
19	8.1	<u>92311020149</u>	1	0,3600	0,0294	8,17%	For agricultural production	Condratești	31.03.2026	Land without crop
20	8.1	<u>92541060434</u>	1	1,3800	0,0403	2,92%	Agricultural production	Năpădeni	31.03.2026	Land with annual crop

21	8.2	<u>2538112</u>	1		0,0016		land for residential buildings	Rădeni	31.03.2026	Fence relocation
22	8.2	<u>2538112</u>	1		0,0065		land for residential buildings	Rădeni	31.03.2026	Wooden fence relocation
23	8.2	<u>25381120070</u>	1	0,3300	0,0031	0,94%	land for residential buildings	Rădeni	31.03.2026	Wooden fence relocation
24	8.2	<u>25381120084</u>	2	0,2800	0,0019	0,68%	land for residential buildings	Rădeni	31.03.2026	No fenced land without structures
25	8.2	<u>25172100028</u>	1	0,2800	0,0045	1,61%	land for residential buildings	Dereneu	31.03.2026	Wire mesh fence supported by concrete posts

As shown in Table 5.1, the Project requires the acquisition of only small portions of affected land parcels rather than their full area. In 23 out of 25 cases, the area subject to expropriation represents less than 10% of the total parcel area. The remaining two plots, where the affected area exceeds 10% of the parcel area, were additionally reviewed and verified during RAP preparation to assess the usability and economic viability of the residual land. The verification confirmed that the remaining portions of both plots retain sufficient area, configuration, and access conditions to continue their intended use without significant restrictions. Therefore, despite the proportionally larger land take, these cases are not expected to result in significant impacts on land use or livelihoods..

5.3 Relocation of the well in Rădeni village

In accordance with the design solution, to ensure the proper functioning of the drainage system and safe pedestrian infrastructure, the well and the protective gazebo surrounding it will be dismantled and reinstated at an alternative location.



Picture 5.1 Well which should be relocated, Rădeni village, Corridor 8.2, 47°23'58.2"N 28°12'54.2"E

On 3 August 2026, the National Road Administration convened a meeting of the Social Impact Monitoring Committee (SIMC) for Corridor 8 in Rădeni village, with participation of representatives of the National Road Administration, local public authorities from the corridor communities, external environmental and social consultants, and SIMC members.

During the meeting, additional community consultations were conducted regarding the planned relocation of the communal well in Rădeni village. While representatives of the Mayor's Office indicated that the well is communal property, residents explained that the well continues to be used by households for domestic purposes as source of technical water (water non potable needs). These concerns were formally documented in a written petition addressed to the National Road Administration on 3 August 2026, signed by 15 residents of Rădeni village. The petition requests either the preservation of the existing communal well or, where this is not technically feasible, the construction of a replacement well within the same area. The consultation results have been taken into account in the RAP and will inform the detailed planning of mitigation measures during Project implementation.

The Project recognizes the importance of validating these observations through direct engagement with local residents and regular users of the well. Therefore, prior to finalizing the relocation arrangements, additional consultations will be undertaken during RAP implementation to confirm usage patterns, identify any specific concerns of users and agree on the most appropriate location for the relocated well and associated facilities. This consultation process will ensure that the final solution reflects both technical requirements and community needs. The replacement well will be constructed and made operational before the existing well is taken out of use, thereby ensuring continuity of access and avoiding temporary impacts on households using the existing well.

Prior to closure of the existing well, the water quality of the replacement well will be tested to confirm that it is suitable for the same technical uses currently served by the existing well. The testing will be undertaken in accordance with the applicable environmental and water-quality requirements. The results will be communicated to the local community, together with information on any restrictions or allowable uses identified through the testing. The existing well will remain accessible until the replacement well is operational and the required water-quality verification has been completed.

5.4 Summer terrace/café in Cornești city

During the screening in Cornești city, a structure in the form of a terrace adjacent to a shop was identified. The terrace is located directly over the drainage channel running along the road and forms part of the road infrastructure subject to capital repair under the Project.



Picture 5.2 A summer terrace located above the drainage channel. Coridor 8.1, Cornești city 47°22'47.9"N 27°59'46.5"E

During the screening, it was observed that the shop building itself is located outside the right-of-way and will not be affected by the construction works. However, a seasonal extension in the form of a terrace is situated within the footprint of the planned works and will most likely need to be dismantled.

It was confirmed that the shop building itself is located within the settlement's 'red lines' and does not constitute an unauthorized land occupation. However, the temporary structure (summer terrace) is situated within the road right-of-way

In August 2026, the National Road Administration conducted additional consultations with both the property owner and the commercial tenant occupying the premises. During these consultations, the Project

design, the limits of the road right-of-way, and the necessity to dismantle the seasonal terrace were explained in detail.

The consultations confirmed that the shop building itself will remain unaffected, while only the temporary terrace located within the road right-of-way will need to be dismantled. The property owner confirmed that he has no objections to the dismantling of the terrace for the purposes of Project implementation. Likewise, the commercial tenant confirmed that he has no objections to the dismantling, acknowledging that the measure is necessary for the rehabilitation works. The tenant further confirmed that the premises are primarily used as a grocery store and that the terrace serves mainly as a storage area rather than an essential part of the business operations. Therefore, its removal is not expected to affect the business profile, rental conditions, or result in financial losses.

During the consultations, the property owner was informed that all reusable construction materials resulting from the dismantling of the terrace would remain his property. The Contractor will carefully dismantle the structure and transport the recovered materials to a location designated by the owner. This arrangement was explained and accepted by the owner during the consultation process.

Both the property owner and the commercial tenant were also provided with the contact details of the National Road Administration's Social Consultant and the Mayor's Office. They were informed that they may contact these institutions should they require additional information or wish to raise any concerns during RAP implementation or the construction phase. They were also informed about the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), which will remain available throughout Project implementation.

The outcomes of these consultations were formalized through separate written declarations signed by both the property owner and the tenant from August 3, 2026. The signed statements confirm that both parties have been informed about the planned dismantling, understand the reasons for the measure, and have no objections to its implementation as part of the Project.

5.5 Loss of crops and perennial plantings

During Project implementation, there may be cases where landowners or lessees lose part of the standing crop or perennial plantings located within the portions of land subject to expropriation. In the case of annual crops, such impacts may occur where the works schedule does not allow the owner/tenant to harvest the crop prior to commencement of works. In the case of perennial plants, each tree and shrub will be subject to valuation and compensation, and the value of perennial plantings will be included in the compensation package for the affected land parcel.

5.6 Fences relocation

During the screening and review of the cadastral overlay it was identified that several privately owned residential plots are enclosed by fences located along the road edge. As the Project requires acquisition of narrow strips of land along plot boundaries, parts of certain fences may fall within the land take footprint and will therefore need to be dismantled and relocated behind the new plot boundary (outside the expropriated strip) to restore the functionality and enclosure of the residential properties.

The relocation of fences is expected to constitute a minor, asset-level impact (with no physical displacement anticipated).

5.7 Other potential risks that may trigger the need to provide compensation to residential property owners.

Another risk that may result in a deterioration of housing conditions and/or require compensation is the execution of works generating elevated vibration levels in close proximity to residential or auxiliary structures. In Cornești and Rădeni, some buildings are located relatively close to the edge of the carriageway and could potentially be damaged as a result of vibrations during construction. This may lead to deterioration in the condition of the structures and may require the implementation of compensation measures.

5.8 Water intake / well concerns (household courtyard)

During the census and the socio-economic survey, one PAP in s. Rădeni, (Corridor 8.2), associated with cadastral plot No. 2538112.084, explicitly raised a concern regarding the potential impact of works on a household courtyard water intake/well, associated water distribution connections, and adjacent household structures. The respondent requested that the final alignment and construction works ensure that the dwelling, the well and related water connections are not adversely affected. This concern has been recorded as part of the census documentation and will be addressed through the DMS and pre-construction verification to confirm the exact location of the well and utilities and to apply avoidance measures where technically feasible. Where avoidance is not feasible, the RAP mitigation and compensation measures for water facilities (including the planned well relocation measure for Rădeni, as applicable) will be implemented at the Project's expense in coordination with the PAP and the local public authority as livelihood restoration measure.

6. Compensations measures

6.1 Entitlement matrix

In accordance with the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) developed by the NRA for this Project and cleared by the World Bank, the entitlement matrix is as follows:

Table 6.1 Entitlement matrix based on RPF

Type of impact	Category of PAP	Compensation / Entitlement (ESS5-aligned)
Permanent loss of land (agricultural/residential/commercial)	Owners	Cash compensation for affected land plot at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs; or land-for-land with plots of equal value (if suitable land is available). In case of partial acquisition, if the remaining part is no longer viable for continued use, then at the request of the owner/user the plot will be acquired in full or replaced with a comparable plot.
	Leaseholders	If acquired in full: facilitate provision of replacement leased plot of equal productivity (if possible); where applicable, impacts on small non-

		commercial leaseholders addressed via livelihood restoration measures. If partially acquired: amend lease agreement to exclude acquired area and reduce lease payment correspondingly; or, if replacement land is not available / remaining part is not viable, provide compensation reflecting loss of lease and impact.
	Land shareholders / land share right holders	Alternative / replacement land plot without charging transaction / registration and other applicable payments.
	Informal users	Leased plot on state or communal land without charging transaction / registration and other applicable payments (as feasible through local authorities).
Loss of access (permanent or long-term restrictions)	Owners / users of land plots / structures adjacent to the project area	Provide alternative access. Access solution shall be agreed with PAPs in advance. If servitude is imposed to provide permanent access: cash compensation for affected part under servitude without deductions; if servitude makes the use non-viable, the land plot will be acquired in full. If no reasonable alternative access can be provided and permanent loss of access occurs, assets will be acquired and resettlement measures applied as needed.
Loss of annual crops	All PAPs including informal users	Notify crop owners at least one agricultural season prior to works; allow harvest for that season; recommend skipping sowing where needed. If harvest is not ensured, compensation will be paid using RAP methodology ensuring replacement value. If owners were notified one season in advance but planted anyway, compensation for crop loss will not be provided.
Loss of perennial plants and trees	All PAPs including informal users	Compensation for loss of perennial plants based on age and value, including restoration costs; methodology in RAP ensuring replacement value. Owners of productive perennials notified at least one season prior and allowed to collect harvest for that season.
Temporary or permanent business / employment loss	Business owners (including those with no formal rights on the land) and affected workers	Permanent business loss: cash compensation equal to one-year net income; if unregistered, based on official minimum wage. Temporary business loss: cash compensation for the period of income loss (not exceeding one year); if unregistered, based on minimum wage. Permanent employment loss: 3 months average registered wages (or minimum wage if unregistered). Temporary employment loss: average registered wage during disruption (or minimum wage if unregistered).

Temporary land use for construction camps / work sites / borrow pits / access roads (private land only if no state land available and with approval)	Owners (temporary use agreed between owner and implementing agency)	Cash compensation at existing local rental rates for duration of temporary use plus income/crop/structure losses (if any), land restored to original status at end of temporary use period, and payment for preparation of land management and other legal documents.
	Leaseholders (long-term and short-term land lease)	Cash compensation at local state rental rates for duration of temporary use plus income/crop/structure losses (if any), land restored to original status at end of temporary use period, and payment for preparation of land management and legal documents.
Temporary loss of access / servitudes or other restrictions (e.g., utilities)	Owners and users of land plots	Create alternative access routes to ensure access to public infrastructure (hayfields, pastures, recreation areas, etc.). Sign servitude agreement specifying access conditions; provide compensation as per servitude agreement. If servitude significantly restricts designated use or makes plot unviable, then at the request of the owner/user the plot will be acquired in full or replaced.
Vulnerable population groups	All vulnerable PAPs	RAP will define vulnerability criteria and identify affected vulnerable persons. Identified vulnerable PAPs will receive additional assistance (e.g., support in engagement and access to information, registration of title deeds, searching alternative locations for homes/businesses, moving assistance, etc.).

6.2 Expected compensation packages to be provided to the PAPs

Following the identification of ESS5-related risks and consistent with the approved Entitlement Matrix included in the Project RPF, the following compensation and assistance packages will be offered to the identified Project Affected Persons (PAPs):

Package 1. Permanent land acquisition (agricultural/residential/commercial land)
PAPs losing land permanently will receive cash compensation at full replacement cost including taxes, transaction, cadastral registration, or transfer fees , and/or land-for-land where feasible. In cases of partial land acquisition, where the residual plot becomes non-viable for its intended use, the plot will be acquired in full or replaced with a comparable plot at the alternative location at the request of the owner/user.

Package 2. Crop and tree losses (annual crops; perennial plants/trees)
PAPs will be notified at least one agricultural season in advance and, where possible, will be enabled to harvest. Where harvesting is not possible due to works timing, compensation will be paid for annual crops based on RAP methodology ensuring replacement value. Perennial plants/trees will be compensated based on age and value, including restoration costs, with harvest opportunity provided for productive perennials where feasible.

Package 3. Temporary land occupation for construction needs

Where temporary use of land is required (e.g., work sites, access roads, or other temporary construction needs), affected owners/leaseholders will receive compensation at applicable local rental rates for the duration of use, plus compensation for any related losses (crops, income, structures) in line with relevant entitlement provisions. Temporarily occupied land will be restored to its original condition upon completion, and costs of required land management/legal documentation will be covered as applicable.

Package 4. Additional assistance for vulnerable PAPs. Vulnerable PAPs will receive additional tailored assistance, which may include: facilitated access to information and consultations, support in documentation/registration processes, moving/transition support, as relevant.

Package 5. Summer Terrace Removal (Cornesti village). A temporary/non-permanent terrace associated with a commercial building is located within the Project footprint and will require dismantling to allow implementation of the road rehabilitation works. The main shop building is located outside the required acquisition area and will not be affected. Following consultations with both the property owner and the commercial tenant, it was confirmed that neither party objects to the removal of the terrace. The terrace is primarily used as a storage area and is not essential to the operation of the grocery store; therefore, its removal is not expected to result in business interruption, income loss, or changes to the existing lease arrangements. The Contractor will dismantle the terrace at the Project's expense, and all reusable construction materials will be returned to the property owner and transported to a location designated by the owner. Accordingly, no compensation for business interruption or loss of income is anticipated

Package 6. Relocation of a well (s. Rădeni). A well located within/adjacent to the works footprint in s. Rădeni will be dismantled and relocated at the Project's expense to an alternative location agreed with the local public authority, well users and Engineers. The Project will also construct a protective shelter/gazebo structure around the relocated well, as per the agreed design. Given that another functioning well is available within approximately 300 meters, no interim water supply measures are anticipated; the relocation will be scheduled and communicated in advance to minimize any inconvenience to users. The replacement well will be constructed and made operational before the existing well is taken out of use.

Package 7. Fences relocation. Where the Project requires acquisition of narrow strips of land along residential plot boundaries, certain fence segments located along the road edge may fall within the land take footprint and will need to be dismantled and relocated behind the new plot boundary. The relocation works will be carried out by the Contractor at the Project's expense prior to or simultaneous with land taking, in coordination with the affected PAP and under CSC supervision, to restore the enclosure and security of the residential property. For this impact, the preferred modality is in-kind reinstatement: the Contractor will dismantle the affected fence segment and reinstall it at the adjusted boundary using appropriate materials and labor. If in-kind reinstatement is not feasible in a specific case, an alternative approach (including cash compensation at replacement cost) may be applied, subject to agreement with the PAP and in accordance with the entitlement matrix

Package 8 (Optional). Compensation for vibration-related damage to private property. In the event that construction activities involving elevated vibration levels cause damage to residents' property (e.g., cracks in walls, damage to windows/frames, or other building elements), affected households will be eligible for damage compensation. Compensation will be provided either as (i) monetary compensation equivalent to the verified repair cost, or (ii) in-kind support, including provision of construction materials and mobilization of workers to carry out the necessary repairs, subject to agreement with the affected household. To establish a clear baseline and support transparent claims assessment, the Contractor,

together with CSC, will conduct pre-construction condition surveys of buildings located within 15 meters of the carriageway edge. The surveys will document and record the existing technical condition (including photographic evidence and brief condition notes) prior to the start of vibration-intensive works. Any subsequent claims will be assessed against this baseline and processed through the Project's grievance mechanism and applicable verification procedures.

7. Socio economic census

7.1 Purpose and scope

A census of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) was carried out to identify all persons and entities affected by land acquisition and related project impacts along Corridors 8.1 and 8.2. The census establishes the baseline for eligibility and entitlements under ESS5 and supports preparation of valuation, and compensation offers.

7.2 Census approach and timing

The census was conducted in April 2026 based on the approved design solutions and the confirmed works footprint. It included: (i) verification of affected plots through cadastral overlay and field checks; (ii) identification of right holders and users (owners, co-owners, tenants/leaseholders, and other users where applicable); (iii) household-level verification of basic socio-economic information; and (iv) documentation of affected assets (e.g., land strips, fences/gates to be relocated, trees/crops where relevant, and specific community assets such as the well in Rădeni).

A questionnaire (Annex 1) has been developed for the collection of socio-economic data. The questionnaire consists of close ended questions that aim at interrogating the social and economic conditions of the impacted households, so as to offer a clear image of the household. The survey was conducted in a gender sensitive manner and special attention was allocated to potential vulnerabilities present in the respondent households.

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

7.4 Socio economic census outlines

Table 7.1 Census summary

Lot / Corridor	Type of assets	Type of property	Total number of land plots	Total number of PAPs	Total area needed, ha	Plots owners covered by interviews	Plots with deceased owners (inheritance pending)	Owners abroad / not reachable at time of census	Plots owned by legal entity
8.1	Land	Private	20	17	0.2309	5	2	4	3
8.2	Land	Private	5	6	0.0176	4	0	1	0
Total			25	23	0.2485	9	2	5	2
Subtotal						18			

Table 7.1 summarizes the interim census results for Corridors 8.1 and 8.2 and will be updated as consultations and follow-up verification continue.

At this stage, interviews have been completed for 9 plot owners (5 in Corridor 8.1 and 4 in Corridor 8.2). The census also highlights cases requiring additional follow-up during RAP implementation: two plots in Corridor 8.1 are under inheritance proceedings (owners deceased), and five owners were reported to be abroad and not reachable at the time of the census (4 in Corridor 8.1; 1 in Corridor 8.2). In addition, two plots in Corridor 8.1 are owned by a legal entity (wine-material production).

Based on the PAP census and the socio-economic survey conducted to date, 9 households were interviewed, covering 17 household members recorded in the household rosters. The average household size is 2.5 persons (median 3 persons). The average age of household members is 46.9 years (median 55 years), indicating a relatively mature demographic profile in the surveyed corridor communities.

The surveyed households include a comparatively small share of minors: 2 children under 18 (approximately 11.8% of all recorded household members). At the same time, the share of elderly persons is significant, with 7 persons aged 65+ (approximately 41.2%), and 5 out of 8 households including at least one elderly member. These findings support the need to maintain targeted RAP measures for vulnerable PAPs—particularly elderly persons—such as assistance with administrative procedures and documentation, and the use of accessible communication channels for information disclosure and consultations.

Based on the socio-economic survey conducted to date (light questionnaire), household livelihood patterns in the project area appear mixed. Several respondents reported reliance on small-scale agriculture, including income from the sale of produce (e.g., grapes and walnuts), while at least one case indicates that land is leased out. In addition, multiple households reported receiving regular support from family members (e.g., children), and one respondent referenced income/support linked to being abroad, which may indicate remittances or cross-border livelihood strategies.

Based on the census and the light socio-economic survey conducted to date, several vulnerability factors have been identified among the interviewed PAP households. The survey forms include interviewer-marked (highlighted) vulnerability indications, showing the presence of elderly persons (65+) in multiple households, as well as cases where households include members with disability/limited mobility and/or chronic illness requiring regular care. In addition, some households were marked as low-income (self-reported) during the vulnerability screening. These factors may affect PAPs' ability to access information, participate in consultations, and complete administrative procedures related to expropriation and compensation.

In parallel, the survey documentation points to several procedural sensitivity cases relevant for RAP implementation, including plots where inheritance-related documentation may be required and cases where additional clarification of rights and representation may be needed. The RAP will therefore ensure targeted support measures for vulnerable PAPs as required, including facilitated access to information and consultations, assistance with documentation and procedural steps, and practical support such as transportation to relevant offices when needed. The Project will coordinate with local Mayor's Offices (Primării) to support follow-up actions (e.g., heir tracing and confirmation of legal representatives), ensuring that compensation and assistance are delivered to the legally entitled persons in line with national procedures and ESS5 requirements.

Follow-up Actions for Unreachable Owners and Inheritance Cases

During RAP implementation, additional efforts will be undertaken to contact owners residing abroad through repeated written notifications, available contact information, and support from local public

authorities. For the two plots currently under inheritance proceedings, the Project will work with the respective Mayor's Offices to identify and contact legal heirs and facilitate their participation in the compensation process.

In accordance with the national expropriation procedure, compensation payments will remain available to affected owners and heirs throughout the legally prescribed period. Where compensation cannot be paid directly because the owner cannot be located, ownership documentation is incomplete, or inheritance procedures remain unresolved, the Project will follow the applicable legal mechanism for depositing compensation funds into the designated treasury/deposit account established under the expropriation process.

To avoid delays in Project implementation, construction activities will be sequenced so that works affecting these specific plots are scheduled only after the applicable legal requirements related to compensation payment or deposit have been fulfilled. The NRA will continue outreach efforts throughout this period to facilitate direct payment wherever possible.

7.5 Eligibility and cut-off date

Eligibility for compensation and assistance is based on the census and asset inventory results. For the purposes of this RAP, the commencement of the census in April 2026 serves as the operational cut-off date. Prior to the census, on 31 March 2026, all identified affected owners were formally notified of the planned expropriation through registered letters. Following this notification, individual compensation offers (expropriation proposals) were issued in accordance with the national expropriation procedure. This approach is aligned with the national restriction mechanism (recording restrictions in the Real Estate Register) and ESS5 objectives to prevent opportunistic occupation and speculative asset creation.

7.6 Livelihood restoration measures

Overall approach

The Project anticipates **minor impacts** associated with the acquisition of narrow land strips along plot boundaries and limited asset-level impacts. No physical displacement is expected. Nevertheless, in line with **ESS5**, the Project will implement proportionate livelihood restoration measures to ensure that affected persons are able to **maintain or restore** their pre-project livelihood conditions, particularly where impacts relate to agricultural production (e.g., perennial crops such as vineyards and walnut trees), temporary access constraints, or where households have identified vulnerability factors.

Measures for agricultural livelihoods (including perennial crops)

Where land take affects agricultural plots used for crop production and/or where livelihoods depend on agricultural income (e.g., reported sale of **grapes and walnuts**), the following measures will apply:

- Timing and harvest facilitation: Works planning and notifications will aim to avoid harvesting periods where feasible. PAPs will be notified in advance to allow harvesting of annual crops and collection of produce from productive perennials where possible.

- Compensation at replacement value for crop/tree losses prior of civil works commencing: If harvesting cannot be ensured due to construction timing, compensation will cover the verified loss of crops and/or perennial plants/trees in accordance with the entitlement matrix and the RAP methodology, including restoration costs where applicable.
- Support to actual users/cultivators: Where the registered owner is not the actual user (e.g., land used by another household member or a cultivator/tenant), the Project will verify the cultivation arrangement to ensure that crop/tree-loss compensation and related livelihood measures are directed to the person(s) experiencing the livelihood impact, consistent with ESS5.

Measures for lease arrangements, co-ownership, owners abroad, and inheritance cases

To prevent livelihood disruption resulting from administrative barriers to compensation:

- Lease/actual use clarification: For plots under lease or informal cultivation arrangements, the Project will document the arrangement and apply entitlements accordingly (owner compensation for land, user compensation for crops/production impacts, as applicable).
- Owners abroad (not reachable during census): The Project will continue outreach attempts and deliver formal notifications through official correspondence and, where applicable, through authorized representatives, to ensure timely compensation processing and avoid delays that could affect planting/harvest decisions.
- Co-ownership: For co-owned plots, compensation and assistance will be communicated and arranged with each right holder to ensure transparent distribution consistent with legal shares.

Targeted assistance for vulnerable PAPs

For households self-identifying as low-income and/or those including elderly persons (65+), disability/limited mobility, or chronic illness, the Project will provide targeted support as needed, including:

- facilitated access to information and consultations (RAP/entitlements explained in clear language);
- assistance with documentation and procedural steps (including support to obtain missing documents);
- practical support such as transport to relevant offices where required; and
- prioritization of timely processing to reduce stress and ensure continuity of livelihood activities.

Measures related to water intake / well concerns (household courtyard)

Where the census/survey identified concerns regarding water intake/well facilities located within household courtyards (including requests to ensure that the well, water distribution connections, and adjacent household structures are not affected), the Project will apply the following measures to prevent livelihood and welfare disruption: (i) the DMS and pre-construction site checks will verify the exact location of the well and any associated water distribution connections; (ii) the final construction layout and work methods will be adjusted where feasible to avoid impacts; and (iii) where avoidance is not technically feasible and the well is affected, the Project will implement the applicable RAP measure at the Project's expense and in coordination with users and the local authority. Given the availability of an alternative functioning well within the community, no interim water supply measures are anticipated; however, works will be scheduled and communicated in advance to minimize inconvenience.

Monitoring of livelihood outcomes

Given the minor nature of impacts, livelihood restoration will be monitored through: (i) confirmation that crop/tree compensation (if any) and in-kind reinstatement measures (e.g., fence relocation) are delivered as planned; (ii) follow-up checks with PAPs who reported reliance on agricultural income; and (iii) tracking and resolution of livelihood-related grievances through the GRM. If monitoring identifies unanticipated livelihood impacts, additional measures will be agreed and implemented consistent with ESS5.

8. Description of national expropriation procedure and RAP implementation arrangements

8.1 National expropriation procedure

Land acquisition for public utility purposes in the Republic of Moldova is governed by Law No. 488/1999 on expropriation for reasons of public utility. The law establishes the administrative sequence for (i) declaring public utility, (ii) preparing and issuing an expropriation proposal, (iii) valuation and determination of compensation, (iv) review of objections through a dedicated commission, and (v) adoption of the expropriation decision and payment of compensation, with the right to judicial review.

For the purposes of this RAP, the steps below summarize the national statutory procedure. The RAP complements this procedure by applying ESS5 requirements (e.g., replacement cost principles, consultation and disclosure, GRM) and by tracking implementation progress through the status column.

Detailed information provided in Table 8.1

Table 8.1 National expropriation procedure outline

Step	Key action / output	Responsible party (per Law)	Statutory timeline (if specified)	Bridging gaps with ESF	Status
1	Declaration of public utility for the works (basis for expropriation).	Government of Republic of Moldova	Law of the Republic of Moldova No. 18 of 20 February 2025		Completed
2	Public disclosure of the public utility act (posting at local council and publication in Monitorul Oficial, unless exceptions apply).	Government of Republic of Moldova	Law published ¹⁴	Review of technical design to avoid or minimize acquisition of assets	Completed
3	The Government of Republic of Moldova mandates NRA to implement the expropriation process for the road works and approves the nominal composition of the objection-review commissions (Art. 11, Law No. 488/1999).	Government of Republic of Moldova	Governmental decision has published ¹⁵	- RAP Development - GRM establishing - Public consultations - PAPs with vulnerabilities identification - Livelihood risks identification	Ongoing
4	Preparation and submission to the public institution “Cadaster real estate” the list of land plots/constructions located within the footprint of the works for construction,	NRA + cadastral/valuation entities	Within 12 months after Declaration of public utility (extension possible in justified cases).		Completed

¹⁴ https://www.legis.md/cautare/getResults?doc_id=147219&lang=ro

¹⁵ <https://gov.md/sites/default/files/media/documents/sedinte-de-guvern/2025-06/NU-265-MIDR-2025.pdf>

	rehabilitation, modernization and expansion of certain national public roads for preparation of cadastral/land documentation and recording of restrictions (ban on alienation/encumbrance; ban on issuing building permits for affected assets ¹⁶).				
5	Notification to owners/right holders and issuance of the expropriation proposal (terms of compensation, evaluation of compensation and transfer modalities).	NRA	Simultaneously with step 4		Completed
6	Submission of title and supporting documents to confirm rights and identify all interested parties; additional-documents if requested.	PAPs NRA for support of vulnerable persons	within 45 days from the date of notification (+ 15 days if additional docs requested).	Vulnerable PAP support (as needed): provision targeted support to vulnerable PAPs, as required, to obtain missing documentation, including: clear information on required procedures and steps; assistance with completing applications;	Ongoing

¹⁶ This national provision introducing restrictions on disposal of property and on obtaining construction permits (where applicable based on land use designation) during the expropriation procedure is fully consistent with the World Bank's objective and requirement to establish a **cut-off date**. Therefore, it is proposed that the Project sets the **cut-off date** as of the date when each PAP is formally notified about the expropriation and is issued the compensation offer (expropriation proposal).

				facilitation of appointments/contacts with relevant authorities; and support with transportation to the competent offices for document processing, as well as any other practical assistance needed to enable access to compensation and entitlements under the RAP.	
7	If agreement is reached: notarized consent to immediate and fair compensation (written + notarized).	PAPs + notary	Simultaneously with step 6	Vulnerable PAP support (as needed)	
8	If not agreed: submission of counter-proposal/objections to expropriation terms (including compensation).	PAPs	Simultaneously with step 6		
8.1	Review of objections by the Commission established for works of national interest (document review, hearings, requests for additional info; decision by secret vote; minutes/protocol). Option to conclude a notarized agreement on transfer and compensation; compensation cannot be	Commission established by Government Decision (for national works)	60 days review after counter-proposal submission; decision sent within 15 days.		

	lower than the proposal amount.				
8.2	Notification of PAPs regarding decision	Commission established by Government Decision (for national works)	Within 15 days after decision		
9	Issuance of the act determining the compensation amount, based on PAPs consent or commission decision. This act also applies in cases where PAPs fail to submit the required documents, where inheritance proceedings are pending, where the whereabouts of PAPs are unknown, or where agreement is not reached through the dispute resolution mechanism described above.	NRA	Within 45 days after consent had been obtained or within 15 days after Commission decision		
10	Payment of compensation (or deposit to a treasury account where required).	NRA	Within 15 working days from the right holder's application (step 7); deposit mechanism if no application/disputed rights, no agreement with the price		
11	Issuance of the expropriation decision (individual administrative act) after compensation is paid/deposited; challenge does not	NRA	Within 15 working days after compensation act issued (step 9)		

	suspend transfer; entry into possession for cultivated land after harvest unless crop value included.				
12	Judicial stage (if disputes persist); court review of compensation and/or expropriation decision; expert commission possible; court limits on compensation range.	Courts / parties	—		
13		NRA	After RAP implementation	Rap implementation report preparation	

8.2 Valuation procedure

Objectives and principles

Asset valuation under this RAP aims to ensure that all affected assets are compensated at replacement cost in line with ESS5, i.e., the amount sufficient to replace the lost asset (or restore it) without deduction for depreciation, and inclusive of any applicable transaction and registration costs that would be incurred by PAPs to replace the asset. Valuation will be transparent, documented, and disclosed to PAPs as part of the compensation offer process.

Legal and methodological basis

Compensation amounts will be determined based on valuation reports prepared by qualified/licensed valuers in accordance with the applicable national valuation framework (including the national valuation law and relevant valuation standards). Valuation reports will serve as the basis for the act determining compensation under the national expropriation procedure.

8.2.1 Valuation of land plots

Valuation of affected land plots and associated assets will be carried out by a licensed independent valuer in accordance with the applicable national valuation framework (including the Law on Evaluation Activity and relevant national valuation standards). The purpose of valuation is to determine the compensation value for expropriation in line with the national expropriation procedure

For each affected property, the valuer will: (i) confirm the legal and cadastral characteristics of the asset using the Real Estate Register/cadastral extracts and available land documentation; (ii) conduct a site inspection and photographic documentation; (iii) establish the asset's key physical attributes (location, access, plot size, land use designation, existing improvements, constraints/restrictions); and (iv) collect and verify market evidence from available data sources (including publicly available market data and specialized databases used in Moldova

The valuation will be based on the property's highest and best use (the reasonably probable and legal use that is physically possible, appropriately supported, financially feasible, and results in the highest value). Where the current designated land use and actual use are consistent (e.g., agricultural land), the current use will typically be retained as the HBU assumption unless justified otherwise.

Approaches applied and calculations

The valuer will consider the standard valuation approaches and apply those that are appropriate for the asset type and market data availability:

Market (sales comparison) approach – the primary approach for land plots where sufficient comparable transactions/offers exist. Comparable land parcels are selected, then adjusted for key differences (e.g., location, plot size, access, land use, market conditions/time, physical characteristics). The adjusted unit values are reconciled to derive the market value per unit and the total value of the affected plot/portion.

Income approach – may be used as a supporting approach where land generates income (e.g., leased agricultural land), typically through direct capitalization of net income where reliable income benchmarks exist.

Cost approach – used primarily for structures and improvements (e.g., fences/gates, small auxiliary structures) where replacement cost can be reliably estimated, ensuring no deductions for depreciation under ESS5 where applicable.

Results from the applicable approaches are then reconciled (weighted judgment based on data reliability and relevance) to determine the final valuation conclusion for compensation purposes.

8.2.2 Valuation Methodology for Vineyards

The asset inventory conducted during RAP preparation identified four land plots subject to partial acquisition where the affected area is planted with vineyards. As these are perennial productive plantations, the value of the affected vineyards will be assessed separately from the value of the underlying land. The valuation will be carried out by a certified valuer using the methodology applicable in the Republic of Moldova for perennial agricultural plantations. The methodology considers both the value accumulated in establishing the plantation and the economic value associated with the remaining productive life of the vineyard.

The valuation starts with a detailed identification of the affected plantation, including the vineyard variety, year of establishment, planting scheme and density, number or area of affected vines, age and productive stage of the plantation, and its expected economic life. The methodology establishes the investment required to create and bring an equivalent vineyard into production, taking into account planting material, establishment works, supporting elements, and cultivation and maintenance costs incurred during the non-productive establishment period. The calculation therefore reflects the value accumulated in the plantation up to the valuation date rather than only the physical value of individual vines.

For productive vineyards, the assessment also considers the income-generating capacity of the plantation over its remaining economic life. Expected annual gross income is determined using the applicable average vineyard yield and the market/reference price of grapes. Annual operating costs required to maintain and harvest the vineyard are deducted to derive the annual net operating income. The remaining stream of net income is then converted to present value using an appropriate capitalization/discount rate reflecting the relevant risk factors. The remaining productive period is determined taking into account the vineyard's year of establishment and the normative or technically justified maximum economic life of the relevant variety and planting system.

Accordingly, the main parameters considered in the valuation include the vineyard variety and planting scheme; year of establishment and current age; planting density and affected number/area of vines; period required to reach productive age; expected productive life; average annual yield; applicable grape price; annual maintenance and operating costs; investment costs for vineyard establishment; and the applicable capitalization/discount rate. The resulting compensation will therefore reflect both the value of the affected perennial plantation and, where applicable, the economic loss associated with the premature termination of its productive use.

8.2.3 Valuation of annual crop

Where permanent or temporary land acquisition affects land under annual crops, such as wheat, maize, sunflower or other seasonal crops, compensation will be calculated based on the value of the crop that would have been harvested from the affected area. Compensation for annual crops will be determined separately from compensation for the underlying land.

The calculation will be based on the average yield of the respective crop recorded for the relevant district (raion) for the most recent completed agricultural year, using official agricultural statistics. The average yield will be applied to the actual area of the crop affected by land acquisition. The resulting estimated quantity of production will then be multiplied by the applicable market price of the respective crop. For this purpose, the price will be established using the latest available commodity exchange/market price applicable at the time of valuation.

The compensation amount will be calculated using the following formula:

$$C = A \times Y \times P$$

where:

- **C** = compensation for the affected annual crop;
- **A** = affected cultivated area (ha);
- **Y** = average yield of the respective crop in the relevant district for the most recent completed agricultural year (tons/ha);
- **P** = applicable market/exchange price of the respective crop (MDL/ton).

Where the affected crop can be harvested before the land is required for construction, the PAP will be allowed to harvest it and no compensation for crop loss will be necessary. Where access to the land is required before harvesting and the standing crop is consequently lost, compensation will be paid in full prior to taking possession of the affected area. Compensation for annual crops will be provided in addition to compensation for the affected land, where applicable.

9. Public consultations and information disclosure

Stakeholder engagement has been an integral part of RAP preparation. Consultations and information disclosure activities were carried out through field visits, meetings with local authorities, census and socio-economic surveys, and discussions with affected persons and community representatives. The consultation process aimed to inform stakeholders about the Project, identify potential impacts, collect feedback on land acquisition and access issues, and ensure that local concerns are reflected in Project design and mitigation measures.

Key consultation events included meetings of the Social Impact Monitoring Committee (SIMC) for Corridor 8 held on 4 May 2026 in Boghenii Noi and 3 August 2026 in Rădeni. The meetings were attended by representatives of the National Road Administration, local public authorities from the affected settlements, members of the SIMC, cadastral specialists, and external environmental and social consultants. The May meeting focused on the Project design, land acquisition requirements, cadastral

issues, access to private properties, community infrastructure, grievance management arrangements, and the application of the World Bank Environmental and Social Standards. In parallel, a census and socio-economic survey of affected persons was conducted. During interviews, PAPs were informed about the Project, the anticipated impacts, the compensation process, and available grievance channels. The survey also collected information on household characteristics, sources of livelihood, vulnerability factors, and stakeholder concerns. Feedback received during the survey informed the preparation of this RAP, including the identification of specific issues related to community infrastructure, access arrangements, and household assets.

The August meeting focused on RAP implementation arrangements and community engagement during the construction phase. Participants discussed the Project implementation schedule, social and environmental mitigation measures, the Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), communication arrangements between the National Road Administration, local authorities, the Engineer, the Contractor and affected communities, and the role of the SIMC in facilitating information exchange throughout Project implementation. Site-specific consultations were also conducted regarding the communal well in Rădeni village and the seasonal terrace in Cornești city. Community concerns and proposed mitigation measures were discussed, written statements from the affected parties were obtained where appropriate, and community recommendations were recorded for consideration during Project implementation. The meeting further agreed that local public authorities would maintain regular communication with affected communities and submit relevant community concerns and infrastructure information to the National Road Administration before and during construction.

In addition, all identified affected owners were formally notified of the planned expropriation through registered letters issued on 31 March 2026. The notification process informed landowners about the land acquisition and the applicable legal procedures.

The draft RAP will be publicly disclosed in accordance with national legislation and World Bank requirements. Information on RAP implementation, compensation procedures, grievance mechanisms, and implementation schedules will be made available through the National Road Administration and local public authorities.

Additional consultations will be conducted during RAP implementation, particularly in relation to site-specific mitigation measures, vulnerable households, unresolved ownership issues, and any design refinements affecting Project impacts.

Records of consultations, comments received, and responses provided by the Project will be maintained as part of RAP implementation monitoring and reporting.

10.GRM

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

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

10.1 Commissions for disputes resolutions

To ensure the consistent Project implementation will be used the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) proposed at preparation stage of the Project in the SEP and RPF for resolution of all type of grievances from communities and other stakeholders. Also according to the Government Decision No. 323 of 5 June 2025 special dispute commission had been established in each settlement for grievances consideration.

Table 9.1 The composition of the commissions for dispute resolution and for reviewing PAPs' counter-proposals approved by the Government

Locality (UAT)	Commission members (name – position/organization)
s. Cornești, r. Ungheni	Eremia Ion — Head of Policy Directorate for Road Maintenance, MIDR; Procopovici Cristina — Senior Consultant, Public Property Agency; Gavriliuța Roman — Deputy Director, National Road Administration (in reorganization); Cujba Valentin — Local Councillor, s. Cornești; Racu Vasile — Local Councillor, s. Cornești; Buga Maria — Local Councillor, s. Cornești.
com. Boghenii Noi, r. Ungheni	Eremia Ion — Head of Policy Directorate for Road Maintenance, MIDR; Procopovici Cristina — Senior Consultant, Public Property Agency; Gavriliuța Roman — Deputy Director, National Road Administration (in reorganization); Filipovici Gheorghe — Local Councillor, com. Boghenii Noi; Praporșcic Elena — Local Councillor, com. Boghenii Noi; Cucoară Lidia — Local Councillor, com. Boghenii Noi.
com. Sinești, r. Ungheni	Eremia Ion — Head of Policy Directorate for Road Maintenance, MIDR; Procopovici Cristina — Senior Consultant, Public Property Agency; Gavriliuța Roman — Deputy Director, National Road Administration (in reorganization); Sili Simion — Local Councillor, com. Sinești; Popa Vasile — Local Councillor, com. Sinești; Gorea Pavel — Local Councillor, com. Sinești.
com. Hîrcești, r. Ungheni	Eremia Ion — Head of Policy Directorate for Road Maintenance, MIDR; Procopovici Cristina — Senior Consultant, Public Property Agency; Gavriliuța Roman — Deputy Director, National Road Administration (in reorganization); Moldovanu Anatolie — Local Councillor, com. Hîrcești; Mateescu Ion — Local Councillor, com. Hîrcești; Chitoragă Angela — Local Councillor, com. Hîrcești.
com. Condrătești, r. Ungheni	Eremia Ion — Head of Policy Directorate for Road Maintenance, MIDR; Procopovici Cristina — Senior Consultant, Public Property Agency; Gavriliuța Roman — Deputy Director, National Road Administration (in

	reorganization); Bodrug Ion Ion — Local Councillor, com. Condrătești; Stepan Maria — Local Councillor, com. Condrătești; Leahu Radu — Local Councillor, com. Condrătești.
s. Năpădeni, r. Ungheni	Eremia Ion — Head of Policy Directorate for Road Maintenance, MIDR; Procopovici Cristina — Senior Consultant, Public Property Agency; Gavriluța Roman — Deputy Director, National Road Administration (in reorganization); Sillion Nicolae — Local Councillor, s. Năpădeni; Diaconăș Eleonora — Local Councillor, s. Năpădeni; Sîmzînici Pavel — Local Councillor, s. Năpădeni.
s. Cornova, r. Ungheni	Eremia Ion — Head of Policy Directorate for Road Maintenance, MIDR; Procopovici Cristina — Senior Consultant, Public Property Agency; Gavriluța Roman — Deputy Director, National Road Administration (in reorganization); Golban Constantin — Local Councillor, s. Cornova; Șoimaru Vasile — Local Councillor, s. Cornova; Golban Fiodor — Local Councillor, s. Cornova.
s. Rădeni, r. Călărași	Eremia Ion — Head of Policy Directorate for Road Maintenance, MIDR; Procopovici Cristina — Senior Consultant, Public Property Agency; Gavriluța Roman — Deputy Director, National Road Administration (in reorganization); Popa Mihail — Local Councillor, s. Rădeni; Stăvilă Ion — Local Councillor, s. Rădeni; Jardan Pavel — Local Councillor, s. Rădeni.
com. Dereneu, r. Călărași	Eremia Ion — Head of Policy Directorate for Road Maintenance, MIDR; Procopovici Cristina — Senior Consultant, Public Property Agency; Gavriluța Roman — Deputy Director, National Road Administration (in reorganization); Scurtu Nicolae — Local Councillor, com. Dereneu; Roșca Tamara — Local Councillor, com. Dereneu; Furculiță Aculina — Local Councillor, com. Dereneu.
com. Onișcani, r. Călărași	Eremia Ion — Head of Policy Directorate for Road Maintenance, MIDR; Procopovici Cristina — Senior Consultant, Public Property Agency; Gavriluța Roman — Deputy Director, National Road Administration (in reorganization); Grițcan Ion — Local Councillor, com. Onișcani; Bîrcă Constantin — Local Councillor, com. Onișcani; Axenti Angela — Local Councillor, com. Onișcani.

If a PAP does not agree with the purchase price proposed by the NRA based on the valuation prepared by an independent valuer, the PAP may, within 45 days of receiving the NRA's offer, submit a counter-proposal, which will be reviewed by the dispute review commission within 60 days of receipt. During the review, the commission may request from either party additional supporting documentation, evidence of investments, or other justification of the proposed price. The commission's decision serves as the basis

for the issuance of the act determining the compensation amount and the subsequent issuance of the expropriation decision.

10.2 Grievance redress

SCOPE: GRM will be available for project stakeholders and other interested parties to submit questions, comments, suggestions and/or complaints, or provide any form of feedback on all project funded activities.

GRM's users: Project beneficiaries, project affected people (i.e. those who will be and/or are likely to be directly or indirectly affected, positively or negatively, by the project), as well as the broader citizenry can use the GRM for the above purposes

GRM's management: The GRM is managed by the NRA.

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

This mechanism will follow the following principles:

- Grievances will be treated confidentially, assessed impartially, and handled transparently.
- The submitting and readdressing of the grievances will be free of charge for complainants.
- The NRA will ensure that all project-affected parties will have equal opportunity to submit their grievance in accessible way. The Project beneficiaries may use a range of contact options (telephone number, e-mail address and postal address, etc.). The GRM is accessible to all stakeholders.
- The channels for filling in grievance form will be disclosed on official sources;
- The NRA will provide an opportunity to submit a grievance anonymously;
- Affected persons may raise a complain at any time of project related activity.
- The GRM is designed to be responsive to the needs of all complainants, including anonymous ones.
- All grievances, simple or complex, will be addressed and resolved as quickly as possible. The action taken on the grievance will be swift, decisive, and constructive.

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

By Email: cancelaria@andsa.md

Web page: <https://www.andsa.md/>

In writing: Chisinau, Bucureii str. 12A, MD 2004, Republic of Moldova

Phones: +373 22 22 11 14

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

NRA is responsible for creating, completing and maintaining the Grievance log, including the grievances related to RAP implementation, in order to monitor the status of the resolution process for all type of grievances during the Project and RAP implementation

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

- Creating and maintaining the Grievances log
- Registration of all complaints in the Grievances log, sent directly to NRA, or submitted by the Contractor/Supervision Consultant or local authorities.
- Organization of public consultations for the purpose of informing about GRM procedures and resolving grievances.

Grievance resolution process

The review of grievance shall take place within 30 days from the receipt, a term that can be extended in special cases requiring additional investigation or involvement of local/central authorities, a fact about which the petitioner is promptly informed. The investigation of the grievance may require on-site visits, the examination of documents and a meeting with the persons who could contribute to the solution of the complained problem.

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

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

GRM monitoring and reporting

The grievances will be monitored at every level of Project implementation, but NRA has the general responsibility to compile and to monitor all received grievances.

These grievance monitoring and reporting will be ensured considering the:

- The number of grievances logged in the proceeding period by category and type.
- The number of the solved grievances, including the answers provided to the questions, requests for information, suggestions and proposals and other received feedback through the Project's GRM.
- The number of the grievances under examination.
- The number of the grievances with the accepted resolution.

- The number of the grievances with the partially accepted resolution.
- The number of the grievances with the not accepted / rejected resolution.
- The most frequent questions and requests/suggestion/proposals or feedback.
- The planned or carried out actions and measures based on received feedback, such as for example: informational materials development on specific subjects, additional information provided using the social media channels, groups meetings or public consultation with PAPs etc.

This GRM can be revised and updated based on the proposals, comments and suggestions received both from the participants in the GRM operation and Project's beneficiaries and stakeholders.

The grievances provided by the PAPs during the engagement activities (consultations, meetings etc.) will properly documented in the minutes of meetings or reports on consultation conducted.

World Bank Grievance Redress Services

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the Bank's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of World Bank non-compliance with its policies and procedures. Complaints may be submitted at any time after concerns have been brought directly to the World Bank's attention, and Bank Management has been given an opportunity to respond.

For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank's corporate Grievance Redress Service, please visit <http://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/products-and-services/grievance-redress-service>. For information on how to submit complaints to the World Bank Inspection Panel, please visit www.inspectionpanel.org.

11. Monitoring arrangements

RAP tasks will be subjected to internal monitoring. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of the NRA supported by social consultant.

Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely by the NRA. Their results will be communicated through the Project implementation reports. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to process and immediate outputs and results.

Specific monitoring benchmarks for Internal Monitoring will be:

- Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- Compensation for affected land plots and other assets;
- GRM Log.

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

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

The RAP will be updated if the additional PAPs will be identified during the construction works or the changes/modification of PAPs will happen.

12.RAP implementation arrangements

The National Road Administration (NRA) will be responsible for overall RAP implementation, including compensation payments, stakeholder engagement, grievance management, monitoring, and reporting. The NRA Land Acquisition Unit, supported by social specialists, will maintain records on the status of each affected plot and PAP throughout RAP implementation.

Prior to granting the Contractor access to any plot affected by land acquisition, the NRA will verify and document that all applicable ESS5 requirements have been fulfilled. This includes: (i) completion of compensation payments to eligible PAPs or deposit of compensation funds in accordance with the applicable legal procedure; (ii) implementation of any agreed assistance measures; and (iii) resolution of access and possession requirements. The Contractor will not be permitted to enter or occupy affected land until the NRA confirms compliance with these requirements.

To support implementation control, the NRA will maintain a plot-by-plot RAP implementation tracker indicating, at a minimum, the cadastral number, affected owner/PAP, compensation status, date of payment (or deposit), grievance status, and authorization for Contractor access. The tracker will be regularly updated and reviewed before works commence in any affected section.

RAP implementation will be coordinated with the construction schedule. Where compensation, inheritance procedures, or owner identification processes remain pending, the corresponding plots will be excluded from the Contractor's access area until all applicable requirements have been satisfied. Construction sequencing will therefore be adjusted, where necessary, to ensure compliance with ESS5.

Upon completion of RAP implementation, the NRA will prepare a RAP Completion Report summarizing compensation delivery, implementation of assistance measures, resolution of grievances, outstanding issues (if any), and confirmation that RAP commitments have been fulfilled.

13.Budget

13.1 Purpose and principles

This section presents the estimated budget required to implement the RAP, including compensation payments and associated implementation costs. The budget has been prepared to ensure that all entitlements under the RAP and ESS5 are financed and delivered in a timely manner. Funds for RAP implementation will be made available by the implementing agency prior to the commencement of works that would trigger land acquisition or asset impacts.

13.2 Estimated compensation costs (land acquisition)

Based on the official expropriation reports the total estimated value of compensation offers for the two 8.1 and 8.2 corridors amounts to **44,286 MDL**¹⁷, including:

- **Corridor 8.1: 30,869 MDL;** and
- **Corridor 8.2: 13,417 MDL.**

These amounts reflect the compensation offers for affected land plots identified at the time of preparation and will be updated if the final footprint or the list of affected assets changes or the owner will dispute evaluation report.

13.3 Additional RAP implementation costs

In addition to direct compensation payments, the Project will finance the costs required to implement RAP measures, including: (i) valuation services; (ii) communication and disclosure (printing and dissemination of notices); (iii) GRM operation; (iv) special mitigation measures to be implemented at the Project's expense (e.g., dismantling and relocation of the temporary terrace structure in Cornesti;; fence relocation by the Contractor); and (vi) monitoring and reporting.

13.4 Budget updating and contingencies

Given that some cases require follow-up (e.g., owners abroad, inheritance cases), and that minor design adjustments may occur, the Project will maintain an appropriate contingency provision and will update the RAP budget accordingly. Any changes in the compensation amounts or additional measures will be documented and disclosed, and the updated budget will be reflected in RAP implementation reporting.

13.5 Financing arrangements

The implementing agency will ensure that sufficient funds are allocated and disbursed to cover all RAP-related compensation and implementation costs. Compensation will be paid (or deposited, where applicable under national procedure) prior to the issuance of expropriation decisions and prior to taking possession of land or affecting assets, consistent with ESS5 and national requirements.

¹⁷ 1 USD = 17.289 MDL

Annex 1. Questionnaire for socio-economic survey

1. General Information

1.1 Survey form No.: _____

1.2 Corridor: ☐ 8.1 ☐ 8.2

1.3 Location (District / UAT / village): _____

1.4 Date: ____ / ____ / 2026

1.5 Legal status of respondent: ☐ Physical person ☐ Legal entity ☐ Other: _____

1.6 Consent to participate: ☐ Yes ☐ No (stop)

2. Land and Asset Use (ESS5 Eligibility – Light)

2.1 Type of land use arrangement (tick one):

☐ Household uses own land

☐ Land leased to / from another person (formal contract)

☐ Informal use (no formal agreement)

☐ Other: _____

2.2 Do you have documents confirming your ownership/right to the affected plot/asset?

☐ Yes – complete set available

☐ Partially – some documents missing

☐ No – no documents available

☐ In process (e.g., inheritance case / court dispute / registration pending)

3. Household Composition (Baseline)

3.1 Total household members: ____

3.2 Household roster (no full names needed – initials acceptable):

No.	Gender (M/F)	Age	Notes (optional)

4. Vulnerability Screening

4.1 Does the household include any of the following? (tick all that apply)

☐ Elderly person (65+)

☐ Elderly living alone

- ☐ Person with disability / limited mobility
- ☐ Female-headed household
- ☐ Low-income household (less than **3050 MDL per person per month**)
- ☐ High dependency ratio (many dependents)
- ☐ Other vulnerability: _____

4.2 Does the household need support with procedures/documentation?

- ☐ No
- ☐ Yes → specify: ☐ information/consultation ☐ help with forms ☐ transport to office ☐ other _____

5. Livelihood Profile

5.1 Main livelihood sources (select up to 2):

- ☐ Wage employment ☐ Agriculture (subsistence) ☐ Agriculture (sale) ☐ Pensions/social benefits ☐ Remittances ☐ Self-employment/services ☐ Other: _____

5.2 Is the household dependent on the affected plot/asset for subsistence or regular income?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partly

If yes/partly, briefly describe: _____

5.3 Will the Project cause interruption of business operations? ☐ No ☐ Yes (temporary) ☐ Yes (permanent) ☐ Unknown

6. Perceived Project Impacts (Screening for minor impacts)

6.1 Are you aware of planned road works? ☐ Yes ☐ No

6.2 What could be affected? (tick all that apply)

- ☐ Strip of land
- ☐ Access to plot/house
- ☐ Fence/gate
- ☐ Crops/trees
- ☐ Temporary land occupation
- ☐ Well / water source
- ☐ Temporary/non-permanent structure
- ☐ Other: _____

6.3

7. Communication, RAP consultations, and GRM

7.1 Preferred communication channel (general project communication):

- ☐ phone ☐ Viber/WhatsApp/Telegram ☐ email ☐ written letter ☐ via Mayor's Office (Primăria) ☐ other _____

7.2 Contact for invitations to public consultations on the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

What is the best way to contact you to invite you to public consultations on the RAP (including compensation arrangements and entitlements)? (tick all that apply)

☐ Phone call

☐ SMS

☐ Viber / WhatsApp / Telegram (specify): _____

☐ Email (specify): _____

☐ Written letter to the address (specify): _____

☐ Via the Mayor's Office (Primăria) / local council

☐ Other (specify): _____

Preferred contact person: _____

Preferred time to contact: _____