



MOLDOVA - ROMANIA

POWER SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION

Part 2: Feasibility assessment and Development Plan of the second Priority Project

Component B: Back to Back station Bălți and OHL 400 kV Bălți-Suceava

Task 8: Stakeholders Engagement Plan - SEP

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List of Acronyms

CLO	Community Liaison Officer
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EGO	Emergency Government Ordinance
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENSTO-E	European Network of Transmission System Operators
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
EU	European Union
FS	Feasibility Study
GD	Government Decision
IFC	International Finance Corporation
kV	kiloVolt
LACF	Land Acquisition and Compensation Framework
MD	Republic of Moldova
MO	Ministerial Order
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
NTS	Non-technical Summary
OHL	OverHead Line
PIP	Public Information Policy
PR	Performance Requirements
RO	Romania
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WB	World Bank

1. INTRODUCTION

By adopting Law no.117/2009 The Republic of Moldova joined, as a contracting party, the Treaty establishing the Energy Community. One of the main objectives of the Energy Community Treaty is to create an integrated energy market allowing for cross-border electricity trade and integration with the EU market through connections with the European grid “ENTSO-E” (European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity).

For Republic of Moldova (MD) extending the EU internal energy policy to South East Europe and Black Sea region is a must, considering its dependency on imports. The asynchronous interconnection of Moldova and Romania electricity grids represent an important step forward towards the integration of the European single electricity market, thus allowing the participation to the European electricity market via “ENTSO-E”, with positive impact on increasing security of supply and diversifying MD’s power sources.

To this aim, according to the national electricity grid development plan, MOLDELECTRICA started, in December 2015, “MOLDOVA-ROMANIA INTERCONNECTION” Project having as main goal the accomplishment of the necessary Feasibility Studies, as background for the future investment projects.

The general objectives of “MOLDOVA-ROMANIA INTERCONNECTION Project” (in this document also referred as ‘MD-RO’) are:

- developing feasibility studies covering the technical, economic, commercial, social and environmental analyses;
- drawing-out the operational adequacy study for the Republic of Moldova Power System;
- preparing the necessary documentation for Republic of Moldova to approve 3 major investments (Back to Back stations and OHLs).

1.1. SEP purpose and scope

The purpose of the Stakeholders’ Engagement Plan (SEP) is to provide a basis for a constructive relationship between the contract owner and the affected stakeholders over time. The SEP will cover the whole life of the project, including construction and operation. The nature of and frequency of engagement is defined by the risks and impacts that the project will have. The SEP will be an instrument for MOLDELECTRICA in describing its strategy and program for engaging with stakeholders, through the various stages of ‘MD-RO’ Project (planning - studies and consulting, engineering; construction - commissioning and operation), by ensuring relevant and understandable information and by providing, to all the project’s targeted public, opportunities to express their views and receive responses. The SEP also stipulates for stakeholders how their concerns are to be considered in the different phases of the project. ‘MD-RO’ Project current stage of development is the Feasibility Study and ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) phase (see **Chapter 2 - Project description**).

According to EBRD Environmental and Social Policy – Performance Requirements - PR10 (April 2019) ‘MD-RO’ Project is classified in Category A “Construction of high voltage overhead electrical power lines”, that are likely to have adverse environmental or social impacts and issues during mainly the construction and operation phase. This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

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has been developed considering the nature and scale of the risks, impacts and development stage of the project.

The SEP is a living document which is to be periodically reviewed and adapted to new developments as the project progresses and to cultural specificity. The SEP should include information or presentation of methods to handle the following items:

- description of the regulatory framework requirements for consultation and disclosure;
- identification and prioritisation of key stakeholder groups;
- development of strategy and timetable for sharing information, engaging and consulting with each of these groups;
- definition and identification of resources and responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities;
- description of how stakeholder engagement activities will be incorporated into the existing environmental and social management system (ESMS) of the company
- references and links to the grievance mechanism.

In order to develop an effective SEP, EBRD underlines the following key principles to be observed:

1. Providing meaningful information in a format and language that is readily understandable and tailored to the needs of the target stakeholder group(s);
2. Providing information in advance of consultation activities and decision-making;
3. Providing information in ways and locations that make it easy for stakeholders to access it and that are culturally appropriate;
4. Respect for local traditions, languages, timeframes, and decision-making processes;
5. Ensuring a two-way dialogue that gives both sides the opportunity to exchange views and information, to listen, and to have their issues heard and addressed;
6. Inclusiveness in representation of views, including ages, women and men, vulnerable and/or minority groups;
7. Processes free of intimidation or coercion or incentivisation;
8. Clear mechanisms for responding to people's concerns, suggestions, and grievances; and
9. Incorporating, where appropriate and feasible, feedback into project or program design, and reporting back to stakeholders.

An effective implementation of SEP generates mutual trust, respect and transparency between MOLDELECTRICA and identified stakeholders aiming to: improve performance and corporate policy, reduce costs and risks, avoid conflict and, in the end, reach stakeholder's expectations.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. Brief description of the project

Project title:

“Moldova-Romania Power Systems Interconnection Project” – ‘MD-RO’ Project – *Part 2*

Project duration and category:

“A” category project

Planning stage: 8-10 months:

- Feasibility assessment and ESIA of the 1st Priority Project (subject for this document)

Implementation stage: 2.5 years:

- 10-12 months - Procurement process, Engineering & Design, Permitting, Land acquisition
- 18-20 months – Construction, including working site preparation, tests and commissioning

Operation & Maintenance stage: 30-40 years;

Decommissioning stage: 3-8 months.

Project scope of work:

Part 1: Feasibility assessment and ESIA of the 1st Priority Project

- Back to back (BtB) station Vulcănești and OHL (overhead lines) 400 kV Vulcănești-Chișinău

Part 2: Feasibility assessment and Development Plan of the second Priority Project

- Back to Back station Bălți and OHL 400 kV Bălți-Suceava

Project description:

After completing the Feasibility Study (SF) and EIMS for *Part 1*: the 1st Priority Project. Vulcănești BtB station and the 400 kV OHL Vulcănești-Chișinău the ‘MD-RO’ Project continues with *Part 2*: SF and EIMS package including SEP, ESMMP, LACF and NTS for the 2nd priority Project BtB Bălți station and 400 kV OHL Bălți-Suceava.

Within the Power System Study elaborated in *Part 1* for the ‘MD-RO’ Project and approved by Moldelectrica, the MD - RO power systems interconnection was proposed to be carried out at Vulcănești and Bălți HUBs in MD.

Considering the above the 2nd priority Project (*Part 2*) includes feasibility study; basic technical specifications and ESIA for a new 400 kV OHL which will asynchronously interconnect the power systems of both countries RO and MD through the new BtB 400 kV Bălți station and the existing 400/110/20 kV Suceava station.

The development of an interconnection station near the current 330/110 kV Bălți station requires:

- a 400 kV new connection in Bălți station (new BtB station and retrofittings in the existing station);
- a new 400 kV OHL Bălți-Suceava.

This new OHL will have a triple role, namely:

- ensuring an import of 300 MW (maximum) from RO to MD, during the period when the interconnection will be made in asynchronous (through a 300 MVA BtB installation);

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- ensuring import or export in / or from Bălți station of a power greater than 300 MW during the phase in which MD and Ukraine will synchronize their connection with the European Union;
- partial reservation of the interconnection from Vulcănești, when it does not work.

The 400 kV Bălți-Suceava OHL route starts from 330/110 kV Bălți station which is North-West of Bălți Municipality in the North of Republic of Moldova in the proximity of the Romanian border.

In order to develop the 400 kV OHL Bălți-Suceava investment, definitive land areas as well as temporary land areas are needed.

The land areas occupied definitively are designed for:

- OHL towers' foundations, according to the type and length of the towers;
- The new BtB Bălți station covering about 4 ha.

The land areas occupied temporarily are needed for working site preparation and construction period and include: service platforms for mounting the suspension towers and for the angle towers; service platforms for phase conductors and conductors' service corridor (access area).

Three route options (**Figure 2.1**) were investigated in order to choose the optimal route for the future 400kV OHL:

- OHL Bălți-Suceava - Option 1, located North and crossing partially Bălți municipality, then Rîșcani and Glodeni Districts, with an estimated length of 63 km (red route);
- OHL Bălți-Suceava - Option 2, the central route crossing partially Bălți municipality, then Glodeni District, with an estimated length of 48 km (purple route);
- OHL Bălți-Suceava - Option 3, through South crossing partially Bălți municipality, then Rîșcani and Glodeni Districts, with an estimated length of 58 km (bleu route).

Regarding the new BtB 400 kV Bălți station three locations alternatives, covering about 4 ha, in North-West, South-West and North part of the existing 330/110 kV Bălți station were analysed:

- BtB Bălți station - Alternative 1, located North-West of the existing 330/110 kV Bălți station, on agricultural land to be purchased by Moldelectrica and direct road access;
- BtB Bălți station - Alternative 2, located South-West of the existing 330/110 kV Bălți station, near the 330 kV OHL Bălți-Strășeni bay, on farm land to be purchased by Moldelectrica and direct road acces;
- BtB Bălți station - Alternative 3, located in the North part of the 330/110 kV Bălți station, in its immediate vicinity, on agricultural land partially owned by Moldelectrica.

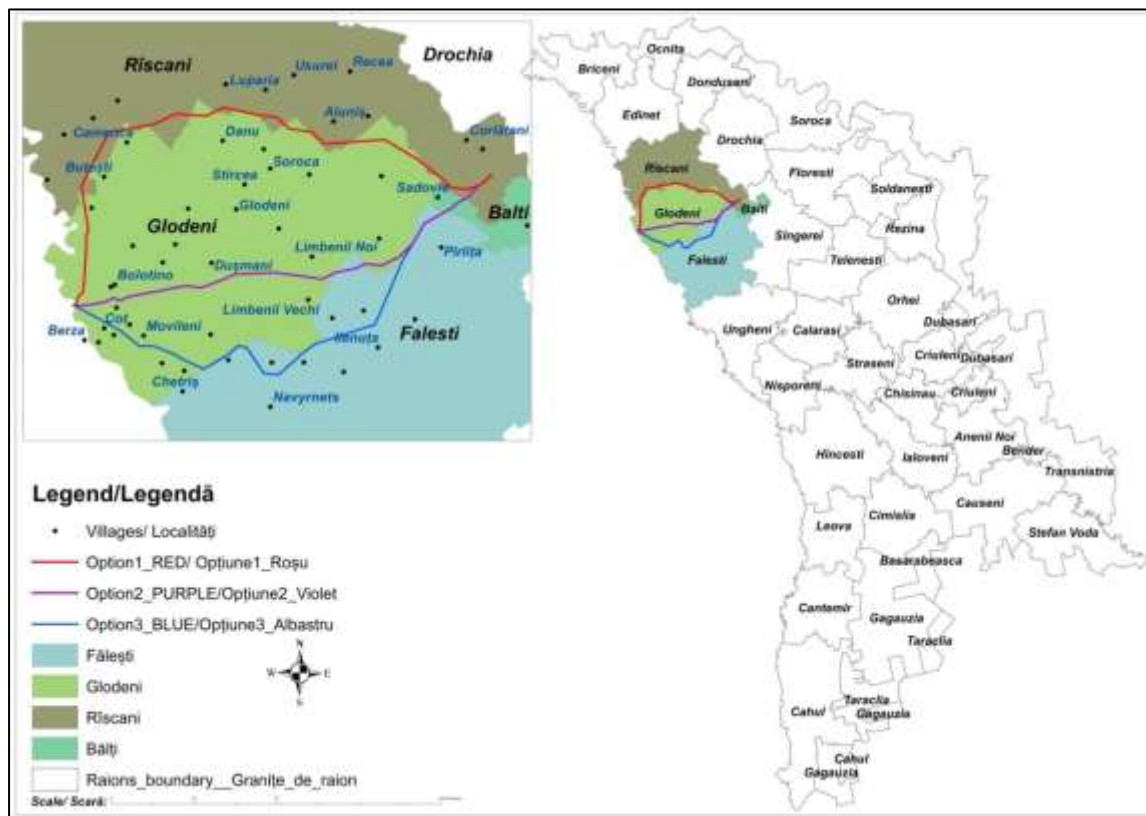


Figure 2.1– Bălți-Suceava OHL route options

Based on the analysis performed during the ESIA Scoping Report and, further on, during the ESIA draft Report, the multi-criteria analysis and the sensitivity analysis, the following optimum solutions are proposed:

- developing the OHL 400 kV Bălți-Suceava on option 2 route (purple, centre) - the shortest length, accessible routes, lower investment value, reduced visual impact, crosses less protected natural areas, passes near no more than 2-3 settlements boundary (**Figure 2.1**);
- construction of the new BtB Bălți station in alternative 1 - location in the North-West part of the existing 330/110 kV Bălți station, on an agricultural land that will require the expropriation-resettlement / clearing procedure to be started, with direct access to the M14-E583 road; this alternative implies the smallest volume of works, does not intersect the existing OHL routes and does not change the shortest OHL route 400 kV Bălți-Suceava.

The multi-criteria analysis took into consideration technical, socio-economic, cultural and environmental aspects as follows:

- **Technical** (e.g. OHL length; towers' number, including foundations and soil geological structure; existing polluting or aggressive areas on the route; co-existence with other investment objectives as roads, railways, water streams, OHL, telecommunication lines, pipes, etc.; route accessibility / level of difficulty; investment costs etc.)
- **Socio-economic** (e.g. access to land; deforestations; landownership when crossing built areas / communities and different productive farm lands; resettlements or compensations; temporary impact on air quality (dust and particulate matter), noise due to increased intensity and volume of the traffic during site preparation and construction etc.)

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- **Environment** (e.g. crossing protected areas forests, ravines, rivers and lakes; electromagnetic fields' impact; ecological systems' impact; visual impact etc.)
- **Cultural heritage** (e.g. impacts on cultural buildings, monuments or areas; by-passing archaeological sites etc.)

The rationale for choosing the option 2, purple route was minimization of all potential impacts generated by the project (e.g. land clearance and deforestations; impacts on cultural heritage and monuments; resettlement and/or compensation; loss of assets and economic displacement).

MOLDELECTRICA approved option 2 as the optimum route (**Figure 2.2**).

The chosen route “option 2, purple” starts from the terminal tower of OHL 400 kV located on Romanian territory, crosses the Prut River and then taking East orientation passes between Balatina and Tomeștii Noi localities, bypassing to the South Clococenii Vechi and Dușmani localities; it continues between Limbenii Noi and Limbenii Vechi, then Pârlița and Fundurii Vechi localities. The route continues South from Sadovoe commune, crosses the Magistral Road M14 and enters the BtB Bălți station. Along the OHL route the regional roads R57 Fălești - Petrușeni, R15 Glodeni - Rîșcani and the magistral road M14 Bălți - Lipcani are crossed, together with the railway between Bălți and Glodeni.

The length of “option 2, purple” route is planned for approx. 48 km, and the 400 kV Bălți-Suceava OHL is single circuit type, including 157 self-supporting latticed steel towers.

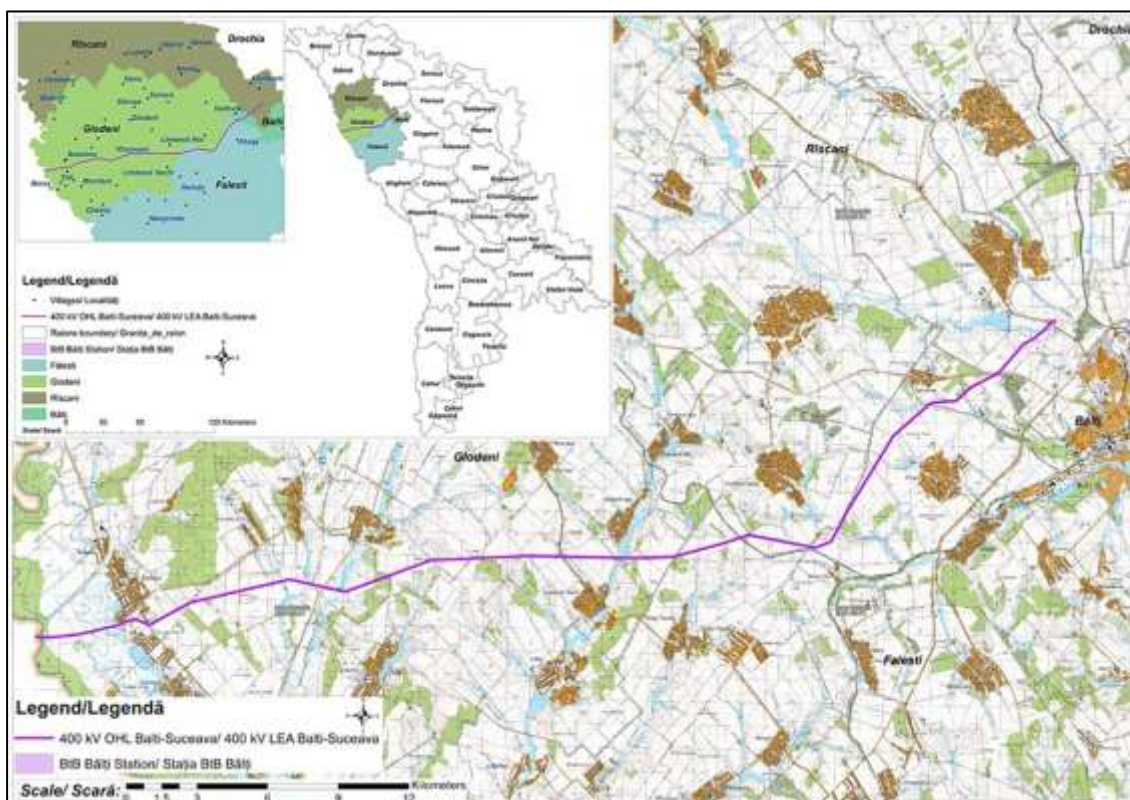


Figure 2.2– OHL 400kV Bălți-Suceava – chosen route

2.2. Geographical area covered by the project; Population structure

Republic of Moldova (MD), with an area of 33,800 km², is located in South-Eastern Europe between Romania and Ukraine. Throughout the country prevails a temperate continental climate with hot and sunny summers and cold winters, a bit milder in the South part.

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The total population has mainly a rural structure of 57.5% (42.5% urban), summing up 2,804,801 inhabitants according to the results of the official census, 2014.

Moldova is administratively divided into 32 districts, 5 municipalities (Chişinău, Bălţi, Bender, Comrat and Tiraspol) and two autonomous territorial units: Găgăuzia (A.T.U.G.) and administrative-territorial units from Transnistria (A.T.U.T.).

Furthermore, within the larger administrative organizations, the Republic of Moldova has a total of 1533 localities of which 55 localities have the status of city and 846 are communes. These localities have their own mayor and local council. Another 632 villages are not large enough to have a separate administration.

The proposed OHL route is within the boundaries of the following municipalities/districts/regions (**Figure 2.2**):

- Bălţi Municipality;
- Făleşti District;
- Glodeni District;
- Rîşcani District.

Two areas of impact are covered by the proposed OHL routes, inside the “stakeholder’s analysis corridor” (5 km left/wright from OHL axis, summing up 10 km corridor’s width). The primary impact area is the cities, communes and villages, including potential neighbouring vulnerable groups, which are inside the “close proximity corridor” (0.5 km left/right from OHL axis, summing 1 km corridor’s width), which includes also the safety and protected area of the OHL (30 m left/wright from OHL axis, summing up a safety corridor’s width of 75.0 m up to 75.5 m depending on towers type). The secondary impact area is the neighbouring municipalities, cities and villages administratively subordinated to the above listed districts, inside the “stakeholder’s analysis corridor”.

The structure of the population in the Project area of interest is presented in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1– Population from municipalities / districts potentially affected by the Project

Name of District / Municipality	Number of inhabitants (people)	of which rural / urban (%)		of which men / women (%)	
Bălţi*	102 457	4	96	46	54
Făleşti	78 258	86	14	48	52
Glodeni	51 306	84	16	48	52
Rîşcani	59 226	82	18	48	52
* The electrical station is located at North-West part Bălţi municipality and will not directly affect Bălţi population.					

Source: Official census, National Bureau of Statistics in Republic of Moldova, 2014 <http://recensamant.statistica.md/ro>

In terms of ethnicity the Moldovans are the largest ethnic group in the Republic of Moldova as a whole (75.1 %). Moreover, several other ethnic groups exist, where about 7.0 % are Romanian, 6.6 % are Ukrainians, 4.11 % are Russian, 4.6 % are Gagauzians, 1.9 % are Bulgarian, 0.3 % Roma population and 1.4 % belong to other or unspecified nationalities. However, the districts in

which the proposed OHL route is suggested to pass are not homogenous when it comes to ethnicity composition¹.

Among the employed population in the Republic of Moldova (43.3 % of the total population), 36.1 % work in the agricultural sector. Out of these, 49 % (or 17.9 % of total employed population) are persons engaged in the production of agricultural products exclusively for their own consumption. Furthermore, 11.8 % of the employed population works in industry while 4.7 % works in construction. However, the largest share of the employed population (47.4%) works in the service sector (including public administration)².

Considering the topographic maps on “option 2, purple” OHL proposed route for the interconnection of the electrical stations Bălți-Suceava, including data on land ownership structure and land use destination in the surrounding areas, we can conclude that the population in the area of interest is predominantly rural, having as main economic activity – agriculture (e.g. cereals, sunflower, fruits, etc.).

Additional information related to the local communities included in the ‘MD-RO’ Project targeted group and the existence or not of vulnerable groups or individuals are presented in **Chapter 5 - Program of stakeholders’ consultation**.

2.3. Potential social and environmental issues

Based on the final environmental and social analysis and the draft ESIA Report, the following sensitive aspects were identified along the optimum proposed OHL route “option 2, purple” (**Figures 2.2**):

- **Environment** – The national ecological network: ecological corridor of international importance (Prut river), proposed ecological corridor, core areas of international importance - Pădurea Domnească; Natural areas protected by the state: Pădurea Domnească Scientific Reserve; Emerald sites; Areas of aquifer importance; crossings of watercourses and lakes;
- **Social & economic issues** – the construction and operation of the OHL will affect people, settled in urban/rural areas³ located at a distance ≤ 500 m (left/right from the OHL axis) along the OHL route, in different ways. Access to land in this predominant rural structure of the districts with small residential areas, to different cropland can be difficult. Minor local and temporary impact on air quality (dust and particulate matter), noise due to increased intensity and volume of the traffic could be issues generated during site preparation and construction. Magnetic field, “corona” noise, and ozone are generated from the operation of the OHL and will affect the possibility to live close to the installations; landownership could be affected by possible expropriations with compensations and/or resettlement;
- **Cultural heritage and monuments** – There are a few cultural heritage and monuments in proximity to the proposed route for the OHL. Impacts on cultural buildings or areas as well as archaeological sites will be avoided, both during site preparation and construction phase.

¹ Population Census 2014

² Labour Force Statistics 2018

³ Villages inside Balatina commune

3. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK and REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Legislation in Republic of Moldova

The legal background of 'MD-RO' Project, *Part 2: 2nd priority Project*, in terms of public consultation and information disclosure, is governed, directly or indirectly, by the following national laws and documents:

- Republic of Moldova **Constitution** / 1994 - Republished. Amended and completed, in 2016,
- Law no. 982 / 2000 on **Access to Information**, with all its subsequent amendments and completions,
- Law no. 86 / 2014 on **Environmental Impact Assessment**, with all its subsequent amendments and completions,
- Order no. 1 / 2019 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and the Environment regarding the approval of the **Guide regarding the execution of the procedures regarding the environmental impact assessment**,
- Law no. 488-XIV / 1999 on **Expropriation/dispossession for Strategic Projects of Public Utility**, with all its subsequent amendments and completions,
- **Land Code** no. 828-XII / 1991, with all its subsequent amendments and completions,
- Law no. 218 / 2010 on **Protection of Archaeological Heritage**, with all its subsequent amendments and completions,
- Law no. 64 / 2010 on **Freedom of Expression**, with all its subsequent amendments and completions,
- Law no. 239 / 2008 on **Transparency in Decision Making**, with all its subsequent amendments and completions,
- GD no. 967 / 2016 on the **Regulation on the public consultation procedure with the civil society in the decision-making process**,
- GD no. 72 / 2000 on the **Regulation on public engagement in the elaboration and adoption of environmental decisions**.

The MD Constitution acknowledges that the access to information is one of the fundamental human rights and stipulates it in Article 34. **Law no. 982 / 2000** provide that information of public interest should be made available free and compulsory to applicants. No authority for controlling this law enforcement, but there is the possibility to appeal to the Ombudsman.

According to **Law no. 86 / 2014** Annexe 1, point 21, *Construction of overhead electrical cables with a voltage of minimum 220 kV and a length of more than 15 km* shall undergo the EIA procedure. This Law establishes, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, the Law on Environmental Protection and with other legislative acts in force, the purposes, tasks and principles of rolling out an Environmental Impact Assessment study (EIA).

In terms of public consultation and disclosure the EIA procedure, in Chapters IV, V and VI, Law no. 86 / 2014 is stipulating the exact rules and requirements to be observed. To this aim MOLDELECTRICA – the initiator has to deliver a “Program for carrying out the EIA” and to ensure that the targeted public (potential Project affected people) is informed:

- the initiator will publish the information disclosure package in at least one national and local newspaper and will upload it on its website, together with feedback details (where, to

whom to address complains/concerns and until when). All comments and complains are registered by the initiator, one copy being sent to the competent authority, here the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment;

- the information disclosure package will be also uploaded on their websites by the competent authority - Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment, the Ministry of Economy (authority in the field of interest) and first level - local public administration in the Project area of interest (cities/municipalities and villages/communes); additionally the local communities representatives will be able to consult the printed version of the documents in a public accessible area;
- feedback from interested stakeholders are welcomed, in writing, for a period defined by the law (30 days or 60 days depending on the nature of the information disclosure package);
- in parallel the initiator is obliged to consider public opinion through public consultations, events which will be organised in compliance with Art. 22 requirements;
- after gathering all feedbacks both in writing and from public debates the initiator has to prepare a Report regarding the public involvement, and submit it to the competent authority within 50 days from the submission of the EIA documentation.

The approach of the public consultations process in a cross-border context, within the Law no. 86/2014, is presented in chapter 3.4.

According to **Law no. 488-XIV / 1999** if land expropriations will occur during the implementation and development of 'MD-RO' Project, MOLDELECTRICA has to start the expropriation and resettlement and/or compensation procedure, no later than 10 days since the definition of the Project as a "public utility" was published.

3.2. European Directives

The **European legislative background** to be considered includes the following:

Environmental Impact Assessment

European Commission requirements for stakeholders' involvement in the EIA process are specified in **Directive 2014/52/EC** modifying the Directive 2011/92/EU **on assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (EIA Directive)**.

EIA DIRECTIVE

Articles 5 to 7 state: Detailed rules for public information dissemination, for example, by pasting posters on a certain radius or publishing in local newspapers, and for stakeholder's consultation, for example, by submitting written materials or by public inquiries, shall be established by the Member States. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that relevant information are made available to the public in electronic format, at least through a central portal or accessible access points, at the appropriate administrative level.

3.3. International Policies' Requirements

International lenders, including EBRD, EIB, WB and IFC, require that projects they finance be in compliance with national standards, as well as environmental and social policies and guidelines adopted by the banks. Briefly the international policies-requirements to be considered include:

- **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development - EBRD's** requirements for stakeholder engagement are outlined in
 - EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy (April 2019);
 - Performance Requirement 10 (PR10): Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement;
 - Public Information Policy (revised in 2014).

EBRD considers stakeholder engagement an on-going process, to be started at the earliest stage of the ESIA process and to be continued throughout the entire life of the EBRD financed project.

Principles and procedures adopted by EBRD

Since its establishment, the EBRD has endeavoured to promote environmentally sound and sustainable development. Public consultations and information disclosure is the responsibility of the project sponsor, and will be reviewed by the Bank in line with its Policy commitments. Projects classified as Category A could result in potentially significant and diverse adverse future environmental and/or social impacts that cannot be readily identified - assessed and mitigated and therefore require a formalised and participatory assessment process. Disclosure and consultation requirements are built into each stage of this process. Informed participation involves organised and iterative consultation. Vulnerable people may need special attention and could require resources to understand the impacts and to allow meaningful input. To this aim, for 'MD-RO' Project which involves an ESIA, disclosure and consultation shall be carried out in accordance with EBRD Policies. The consultation process must meet the timing requirements detailed in the Bank's Public Information Policy (PIP), as well as any applicable requirements under national EIA law and other relevant laws. The EIA/SIA must stay in the public domain throughout the life of the project, but can be amended, from time to time, with additional information.

The 'MD-RO' interconnection project, being rated as Category A, will observe the Bank rules detailed in **Chapter 5 - Program of stakeholders' consultation**.

- **European Investment Bank (EIB)** - Environmental and Social Handbook (October 2018), which represents the Bank statement/policy on Environmental and Social Standards; ESS 10 on Stakeholders Engagement defines the Bank requirements throughout project lifecycle (preparation, implementation and monitoring phases), stressing the value of public participation in the decision-making process;
- The **World Bank (WB)** also requires the application of the WB Environmental and Social Standards (ESSs), as part of the World Bank's 2017 Environmental and Social Framework; applying ESS 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure will improve the environmental and social sustainability of the project, enhance project acceptance, and make a significant contribution to successful project design and implementation;
- Policies and requirements regarding public consultation and disclosure published by **IFC – The International Financing Corporation**, to ensure that projects in which it invests are implemented in an environmental and socially responsible manner;

- The **Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs)** encourage the identification, assessment and management of risks and of the negative social and environmental impact of large infrastructure and industrial projects, throughout the life time of the project; EPFIs defines 10 Principles that guarantee that projects are developed responsibly towards the environment and socially, including:
 - Principle 5: Stakeholder involvement,
 - Principle 6: Grievance mechanism.

Additionally, in response to the COVID-19 outbreak crisis, EBRD, EIB and the WB prepared also guidelines aiming Covid-19 related stakeholders' engagement planning for their financed operations/projects.

3.4. International conventions

The UN Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (**Espoo Convention**) brings together all stakeholders to prevent environmental damage before it occurs.

- **Espoo Convention** was adopted by the Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental and Water Problems of the Economic Commission for Europe at their fourth session held in Espoo, Finland, from 25 February to 1 March 1991.

Romania signed the Espoo Convention in 1991 and in 2001 ratified it; MD signed the Convention in 1994, in order to approve/ratified it.

Considering the current situation where 400 kV OHL Bălți - Suceava crosses the Prut river, following the route across the border between Republic of Moldova (MD) - the origin Party and Romania (RO) - the affected Party, a possible cross-border impact should be considered, being required EIA according to the requirements of the Espoo Convention and MD Law no. 86/2014.

- *Espoo Convention – Art. 3 Notification*

(1) [...] the Party of origin shall, for the purposes of ensuring adequate and effective consultations under Article 5, notify any Party which it considers may be an affected Party as early as possible and no later than when informing its own public about that proposed activity (the 2nd priority Project).

(8) The concerned Parties (origin and affected) shall ensure that the public of the affected Party in the areas likely to be affected be informed of, and be provided with possibilities for making comments or objections on, the proposed activity, and for the transmittal of these comments or objections to the competent authority of the Party of origin, either directly to this authority or, where appropriate, through the Party of origin.

- *Espoo Convention – Art. 4 Preparation of the environmental impact assessment documentation*

(2) [...] The concerned Parties shall arrange for distribution of the documentation to the authorities and the public of the affected Party in the areas likely to be affected and for the submission of comments to the competent authority of the Party of origin, either directly to this authority or, where appropriate, through the Party of origin within a reasonable time before the final decision is taken on the proposed activity (the 2nd priority Project).

Compared to the Espoo Convention, the national MD legislation comes with a timetable and with clear deadlines for public consultations in the cross-border context.

If, at the preliminary assessment stage, the competent authority of the Party of origin (MD) will establish the necessity of analysing the planned activity on the background of cross-border context (development of the 400 kV Bălți - Suceava OHL), in accordance with Law no. 86/2014, the initiator (MD) will issue a notification for the affected Party (RO) and submit it to the competent authority of the Party of origin (MD).

If the affected Party (RO) expresses its intention to participate in the EIA procedure, following the notification mentioned above, will inform the competent authority of the originating Party (MD) about its decision, the IEA procedure being rolled out with the participation of the affected Party (RO). It is recommended that the parties agree on the EIA procedure.

Regarding the way of running-out the public consultations in a cross-border context, Law no. 86/2014 provides the following:

- *Law no. 86/2014 - Art.14. Rolling-out public consultations*

(4) The public debates are carried out, for each case individually, in the territory of the Party of origin, in the administrative-territorial borders of the locations where the activity is planned, with the participation of the affected Party, in accordance with the bilateral agreements or with the joint decision of the Parties regarding public consultations process. The participation of the affected Party in public consultations is carried out on its own.

(5) The results of the public consultations, including the list of participants, shall be recorded in a minute, signed by the president and the secretary of the meeting.

- *Law no. 86/2014 - Art.17. EIA documentation presentation and dissemination*

(1) If the competent authority of the Party of origin submits, for management purposes, to the competent authority of the affected Party, the EIA Program, the competent authority of the affected Party shall submit its approval/permit according to the established terms and procedures. The competent authority of the affected Party uploads the EIA Program on its official web page, indicating the feedbacks/comments period.

(2) The EIA documentation shall be submitted to the competent authority of the affected Party in an accessible language, on paper and in electronic format, indicating the term of the documentation examination, which shall be no more than 50 days. In case of necessity, the deadline for examining the EIA documentation can be extended by a maximum of 30 days, with the agreement of the Parties.

(3) The competent authority, within 5 working days, upload the EIA documentation on its official web page and submits it to the first level local public administration authorities in the territory of the potential impact and to the interested central public administration authorities, indicating the deadlines for feedbacks/comments. The local public administration authorities, within 5 working days, have to display the EIA information, on paper, in an accessible place to the general public, and inform them and the competent authority of the affected Party about it.

(4) The state authorities and other institutions of the affected Party involved in the EIA process, as well as the interested public, submit, within the stipulated deadlines, their comments to the competent authority, which issues the approval/permit.

- *Law no. 86/2014 - Art.18. Public consultations and information on the decision taken*

- (1) During the EIA process, the competent authority of the affected Party, in case of necessity, organizes consultations with the interested institutions and the public and initiates consultations with the competent authority of the Party of origin.
- (2) The competent authorities of the Parties jointly organize consultations, in which they agree on the participants' categories and the topics to be discussed. The consultations will take place before the environmental permit is issued.
- (3) In accordance with the joint agreement of the competent authorities of the Parties, the affected Party may join in the public consultations on the territory of the Party of origin. The participation of the affected Party in public meetings is done on its own. The competent authority of the affected Party uploads the information related to public consultations on its official web page, informs the local public administration authorities in the potential affected territory by the cross-border impact; informs the public through mass-media and the Internet about the date and place of the event.
- (4) In the decision-making process regarding the planned activity, the Party of origin shall take into account the results of the public consultations accordingly.
- (5) After receiving from the competent authority of the Party of origin the information about the decision taken regarding the planned activity, together with the arguments on which it is based, the competent authority of the affected Party uploads the information and the arguments on its official web page and sends it to the interested local public administration authority within 5 working days.

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (**Aarhus Convention**) establishes a number of rights of the public (individuals and their associations) with regard to the environment.

- **Aarhus Convention** was signed in Denmark in 1998 by the European Commission and governments of 36 countries, has as main goal to protect people's rights to a healthy environment; MD ratified the Convention through the adoption by MD Parliament Decision no. 346-XIV since April 1999.

4. IDENTIFICATION and ANALYSIS of PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS

4.1. Defining stakeholders

In MD Guidebook on the observance of the EIA procedures, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and the Environment through Order no.1 / 2019, the stakeholders representatives are defined as follows: the persons attending the public debate sessions, other than the representatives of the competent authority - the moderator of the meeting and / or the representatives of the project initiator and / or the holder of the EIA documentation, which expresses interest in the EIA documentation and the decisions taken based on it, in the environmental impact assessment procedure. The IFC's Handbook on Stakeholder Engagement (2007) defines stakeholders as "persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project and/or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively." According to EBRD's Performance Requirement (PR10) both internal and external stakeholders are to be identified as input for SEP. The categories and list of identified stakeholders will evolve together with 'MD-RO' Project. At the present stage – *Part 2: 2nd priority Project* the general stakeholder groups, as presented in **Figure 4.1**, has been identified. All stakeholders are at present found in Moldova, being possible that extension of stakeholder groups to include also Romanian groups if needed in the future.

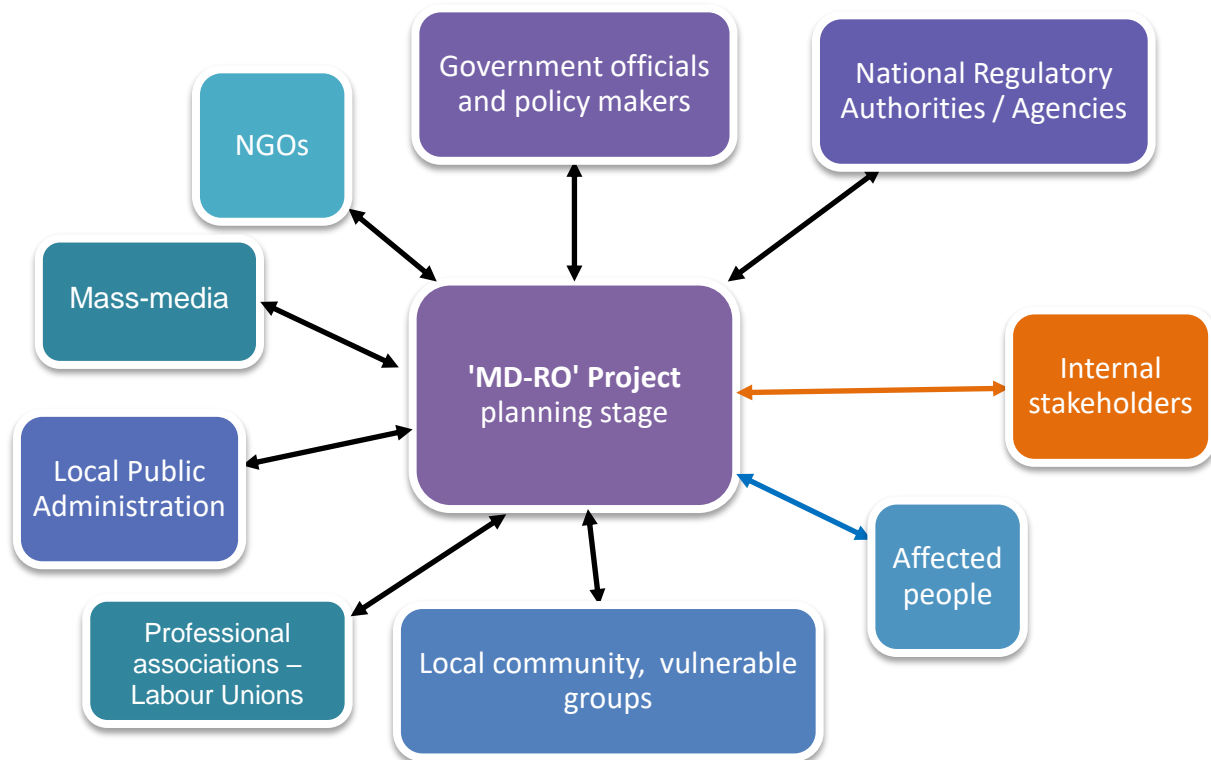


Figure 4.1 – Targeted stakeholders' groups

External stakeholders

This category of stakeholders is represented by the public resident in the most probably affected areas and the public that called itself "concerned/interested public" if it can be determined that it is likely to be affected by the 'MD-RO' Project.

The main stakeholders' group, considering the 2nd priority 'MD-RO' Project geographic area of impact and analysing the social-economic impact, includes:

People affected directly by the construction and/or operation of the OHL

People and households affected directly during the construction and/or the operation of the OHL, including impacts from: pylons and construction roads on farming land (resulting in compensation measures); noise generated from construction and later operation of OHL. The directly affected people will constitute a very important stakeholder group. Special concern is to ensure that their rights are respected in the process and that the process including any compensation measure is transparent and made understandable to the affected person(s).

In order to identify directly affected people a further investigation will be made during the scoping stage, different corridors around the OHL being used.

Local community and vulnerable groups

Local community groups as well as vulnerable groups affected in different ways by the 2nd priority Project, upon which impact may occur:

- Groups in the possibly affected communities, due to different aspects such as access to public land and access to roads or water;
- Vulnerable groups (minority ethnic groups, religious groups, elderly, youth, unemployed etc), for which similar negative impact may occur or job opportunities may appear.

Local Public Administration

Two areas of impact are covered:

- the primary impact area - communes and villages, including neighbouring vulnerable groups, inside the "close proximity corridor" (0.5 km left/right from OHL axis, summing 1 km corridor's width), which includes also the safe and protected area of the OHL, option 2, purple route (30 m left/wright from OHL axis, summing up a safety corridor's width of 75.0 m up to 75.5 m depending on towers type), and
- secondary impact area - regional development agencies, districts, municipalities and cities - neighbouring municipalities and cities, inside the analysis corridor of OHL option 2, purple route - administratively subordinated to the following municipalities/districts:
 - Bălți Municipality and some of the surrounding communes;
 - Fălești District;
 - Glodeni District;
 - Rîșcani District.

Government officials and policy makers

- Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development - Directorates for Energy Policies; Transport infrastructure; Urbanism, construction and housing;
- Ministry of Environment - Directorates for pollution prevention; Analysis, monitoring and environmental policies assessment;
- Ministry of Education and Research;
- Ministry of Culture;
- MD Parliament "Permanent Committee on Environment and Regional Development".

National Regulatory Authorities/Agencies

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- Environmental Agency;
- Moldsilva Agency;
- Agency for Technical Supervision;
- National Agency for Land Management and Cadastral Survey;
- National Archaeological Agency;
- Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources.

Academic and RDI environment

- Universities, the Science Academy and RDI Institutes

Professional organisations; Labour Unions

- Farmers associations;
- Federation of the Forests and Environmental Protection Union;
- Federation of the Republic of Moldova "SINDENERGO" - Energy Industry Union.

Civil society - NGO's

- Environmental groups;
- Conservations groups;
- Community interest groups / citizen groups.

Mass media

During the public consultation period a press-release will be prepared and published, according to the national legislation - Law no. 86 / 2014 on Environmental Impact Assessment, further analysing if press-conferences will be appropriate to be organised during the development stages of the Project.

- Printed and on-line newspapers;
- Printed and on-line specialised magazines.

In the development stage of the Project stakeholders' groups will expand/change and might include:

The business environment

- DSO – Electricity Distribution Operators;
- Energy companies / producers;
- Sub-contractors (e.g. consulting & engineering services providers or installations/equipment suppliers);
- Project developers and investors.

International financing bodies

- World Bank;
- IFC – International Financing Corporation;
- EIB – European Investment Bank etc.

Internal stakeholders

This category is represented by:

- MOLDELECTRICA managing staff and its employees, with focus on the RETI Nord Branch and 'MD-RO' Project team

The recommendation made to MOLDELECTRICA management, during *Part 1: 1st priority Project*, regarding the need to enhance their Protection and Prevention Office, by creating a Unit for Community Relations is maintained also during *Part 2: 2nd priority Project*. This Community Relations Unit will manage stakeholder consultation, address grievances and implement, if necessary, community development programmes to minimize any potential impacts identified in the ESIA study. This Unit needs to be involved and participate in the public consultation and engagement processes.

Other stakeholders related to the internal public:

- Consultants’ consortium – in the planning stage of the Project;
- General contractor – in the construction and commissioning stage;
- The Bank (the lender) - EBRD

In **Table 4.1**, considering the major stakeholders’ categories, communication tools, tactics, barriers and expected results were summarised, such information justifying an early development of a well-managed communication campaign, which will help coping with potential upcoming issues.

Table 4.1– Stakeholders’ identification and planning

Stakeholder category	Interest <i>Want to know about</i>	Communication Tools	Expected results	Barriers* <i>to overcome</i>
People affected directly by the construction and/or operation of the OHL	Impacts on their livelihood and possible compensation for experienced impacts Land acquisition process and entitlements Safety zones and restrictions Health and safety issues	Periodic meetings / presentations at the city hall / school / church	Good relation with the group	Heterogenic group and difficult land ownership arrangement. Possible reluctance to release and receive information about the Project Expropriation for projects of Public Utility Nuisance impacts (noise, dust, visual, etc.) during construction and operating phase Environmental impact on cropland and vineyards Low level of involvement
Government officials and policy makers	Compliance with national laws and regulations, standards	Periodic presentations Reports issuing as required	Informed authorities Reduced delays in the permitting process	Possible administrative issues creating delays
National	Compliance with	Periodic	Informed	Strong influence on

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Stakeholder category	Interest <i>Want to know about</i>	Communication Tools	Expected results	Barriers* to overcome
Regulatory Authorities / Agencies	national laws and regulations, standards	presentations Reports issuing as required	authorities Reduced delays in the permitting	permits issuing
Local Public Administration – impacted communities	Sharing information related to the Project benefits vs. risks and impact on the local community	Periodic presentations and City Hall meetings	Better cooperation with the entire community Reduced delays in the permitting process Grievance process well managed	Compliance with all permits issuing requirements
Academic and RDI environment	Sharing information related to the Project benefits vs. risks and impact New technologies used Opportunities associated to the project	Knowledge sharing events	A good partner in promoting the Project Contribution to the decision-making process Valuable input for the Reports	-
Civil society - NGO's	Usually proactive group who want to listen and to be heard	Presentations and meetings on request	Good relations with the civil society Grievance process well managed	Resistance Possible negative influence on the local neighbouring community
Local community – vulnerable groups	Risks and impact of the Project Grievance procedure Existing of additional support to allow them to participate	Periodic meetings / presentations at the city hall / school / church Small focus groups to be handled carefully	Good relations with the local community and vulnerable groups Grievance process well managed	Possible reluctance to release and receive information about the Project Low level of involvement
Mass media	Sharing information related to the Project benefits vs. risks	Periodic Press releases Quarterly press-conferences if needed	Good relations with the local community and vulnerable groups Grievance process well managed	Resistance for covering good news Unreasonably critical approach
Professional organisations; Labour Unions	Sharing information related to the Project	Periodic presentations and meetings	Better cooperation Reduced delays Conflicts avoided	Expropriation for projects of Public Utility Environmental impact on cropland and vineyards Labour conditions during

Stakeholder category	Interest <i>Want to know about</i>	Communication Tools	Expected results	Barriers* <i>to overcome</i>
				implementation stage
Internal stakeholders	Additional benefits HR policy Additional responsibilities QEHS procedures Risks	Annual business plan Monthly reports Notification of events Special analysis upon request Periodic internal Project meetings	Informed employees Conflicts avoided Contribution to the decision-making process Valuable input for the Reports Improved performance Reduced costs and risks related to the Project Reduced delays of the Project implementation schedule	Transparency of the decision-making process Enhancement of the communication process inside the company

*) Information to be verified during the scoping onsite visit performed all along the OHL - three routes' options

MOLDELECTRICA will manage and update periodically the stakeholders' data base (**Annex 1 – Stakeholders' data base**).

Stakeholders that were not identified during this process should contact the Community Liaison Officer from MOLDELECTRICA (**Chapter 8 - Contact details for the targeted public**) or other members of the local authorities to request their addition to the list.

4.2. Project stakeholders' analysis - prioritisation

During the Feasibility Study, the analysis started by revealing the most directly affected public by the 2nd priority 'MD-RO' Project (*Part 2*), whether from the use of land all along the project site or the impacts on human health, air and water or even the socio-economic effects of job creation throughout the entire chain (planning, construction, commissioning, operation).

A stakeholders' mapping process all along the impact zones was performed, followed by a prioritisation of the main identified groups.

In MD the safety and protected area near a 300-400 kV OHL has, according to the Governmental Decision no. 514 / 2002, a minimum distance of 30 m, right and left from OHL axis, with no occupied buildings in this corridor.

The OHL line will be a construction in the landscape that will result in land being occupied for the pylons, but also it can impose certain restriction in terms of possibility to perform certain activities, as well as possibility to use the land beneath or in the vicinity of the OHL and pylons. However, according to the national legislation there are no restrictions on undertaking normal agricultural activities below the OHL.

During the implementation stage of the Project, further impacts on the land use will be seen, as transportation and construction work will be made. These items are presented in more details in the ESIA report.

At community and local administration level – first (communes and villages, including vulnerable groups) and second area (districts, municipalities and cities) of influence were analysed and detailed in **Annex 1 – Stakeholders’ data base**.

Face-to-face interviews will be held with relevant personnel from the North Environmental Agency where the 2nd priority Project is located, in order to identify sensitive and protected areas (see **Chapter 5 - Program of stakeholders’ consultation**).

Same prioritisation process was performed for the other targeted groups (e.g. NGOs and local administration representatives) considering mainly the structure of the population in the area of influence, the agriculture oriented economic development and the land ownership categories.

The fields of activity covered directly or indirectly by the project – energy, agriculture, transport, environment – health – safety and culture focused our analysis on the appropriate governmental representatives, labour unions, professional associations and academics (see **Chapter 5 - Program of stakeholders’ consultation**).

The methodology applied in the selection of sites where face-to-face interviews have been held during scoping stage and community level disclosure meetings will be held during consultation was based on environmental, social and other important criteria:

- Social criteria for settlement selection: close proximity to the OHL proposed route "option 2, purple"; a high number of land parcels to be expropriated with resettlement and/or compensation;
- Environmental criteria for settlement selection: presence of environmentally sensitive areas; presence of archaeological or culturally significant sites; sites of river crossings or major geological formations in close proximity to the OHL; sites where temporary short-term impacts such as dust, noise and traffic may occur, during site preparation and construction; visual impacts which may be experienced;
- General criteria for settlement selection: geographical spread of meeting sites along the OHL proposed route (option 2, purple); accessibility for logistical reasons.

During the public consultation process and the development of the 2nd priority Project (from planning up to the implementation stage) the structure of the targeted stakeholders will evolve/change.

The identified stakeholders constitute a heterogeneous group. In order to ensure that information on the project and activities that are part in design, construction and operation of the OHL and back-to-back station, will reach the stakeholders, a range of methods will be used including meetings, information on the web as well as making the information available on local notice boards or local offices of Moldelectrica.

The languages usually spoken in the Republic of Moldova follows, to a large degree, the ethnicity composition in the country (see **Chapter 2 - Project description**). Main language used is Moldovan and Romanian (virtually the same language) spoken by 78.6 % of the population. Other languages usually used are Russian (15.5 %), Ukrainian (2.7 %), Găgăuz (2.7 %), Bulgarian (1.0

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%) and other/unspecified (0.5 %). In most districts potentially affected by the proposed OHL route (option 2, purple), main language used is Moldovan and Romanian. However, a large part of the population in this region also speaks very well Russian. The conclusion drawn-out, after the scoping meetings and interviews with local administration representatives, will probably be that only key information, as NTS and “MD-RO project in brief” brochure will be published also in Russian language.

5. PROGRAM of STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION

According to MD legislative framework, any public disclosure of information linked to the 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project will represent any non-confidential communication of interest for the targeted public. Relevant information from 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project will help both external stakeholders to better understand the risks, impacts and benefits, and MOLDELECTRICA to take actions to improve and mitigate the project impact during planning, construction and operation of the 400 kV Bălți-Suceava OHL and back-to-back station 400 kV Bălți. SEP also includes a grievance procedure for interested public to receiving feedbacks from MOLDELECTRICA to their concerns/complains or comments.

The current version of the SEP, together with other public documents (ESIA Report, ESMMP, LACF and Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project), as part of the information disclosure package, will be available, during all Project stages of development, at the following links and addresses:

- MOLDELECTRICA headquarter and local MOLDELECTRICA office within the regional branch:
 - Branch "RETI Nord" (North region);
- Final and current versions of the documents will also be available at the administrative buildings of the existing electrical station, near Bălți municipality;
- EBRD - Chișinău Resident Office (63 Vlaicu Pârcălab Str. Sky Tower building, 10th floor, Chișinău MD-2012, Moldova) and EBRD website (www.ebrd.com/moldova.html).

Further places for display of documents can be agreed upon. These could include administrative buildings and websites of the following public authorities:

- Bălți municipality (<http://balti.md/>) and Sadovoe village mayoralties;
- Rîșcani District Council and Corlățeni village mayoralty;
- Glodeni District Council, Balatina commune and Limbenii Noi village mayoralties;
- Fălești District Council.

Responsibility for ensuring the disclosure activities will be:

- during the Feasibility Study stage of the 2nd priority Project - the consultant;
- during the other stages (engineering & design; construction-commissioning; operation) – MOLDELECTRICA.

Additional details related to Project information access and disclosure mechanism see in **Chapter 5.5 – Disclosure of information** and **Chapter 8 – Contact details for the targeted public**.

5.1. Review of stakeholder engagement to date

Up to date, there have been performed the field screening mission and the scoping field mission, aiming to interviewing stakeholders, including internal stakeholders engaged in the 2nd priority Project planning and implementation.

Due to Covid-19 pandemic started in Europe in December 2019, the SEP Program detailed in **Figure 5.5** could no longer be followed as initially planned for Disclosure phase of the Draft ESIA Package (January 2020-May2020).

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Considering EBRD briefing note related to Covid-19 referring to Stakeholder engagement (PR10), Moldelectrica together with the Consultant team have adapted to the situation according to each country legislation regarding the constrains imposed by the alert or emergency state. On the background of Covid-19 sanitary crisis SEP Program (**Figure 5.5**) has been updated accordingly. So far, the following engagement activities were performed:

During PRE-ESIA Analysis, field screening and stakeholders' identification stage (August 2019):

- field screening, according to the map presented in **Figure 5.1**, took place at the existing Bălți station location (the three location's alternatives for the future 400 kV BtB station) and along all three proposed OHL routes (options in red, purple and blue), inside the analysis corridor (5 km left/right side of OHL axis, summing up a width of 10 km);
- a team of ISPE experts made a preliminary identification of the possible affected areas by the construction of the 400 kV OHL, both in terms of socio-economic and environmental aspects, collected information (**Annex 2 – Field screening mission. Collected information**) being used to draft this Report - in the first draft version of SEP.



Figure 5.1 – Screening onsite mission map

Stops along OHL routes

During ESIA Scoping stage (November 2019):

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

The objectives of the scoping phase were to verify:

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- the range of social, economic and environmental impacts and issues relevant to the future 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project; and
- stakeholders and vulnerable groups relevant to the future 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project.

Scoping onsite meetings took place during 4 days, in November 2019 according to the schedule in **Table 5.1**. A delegation including experts from ISPE, IVL and MOLDELECTRICA was onsite, covering all three route options, for delivering information about the 2nd priority Project and interviewing stakeholders prior identified (local communities' representatives, NGOs and governmental officials in North region). The final goal is to support the final decision related to choosing the optimum OHL route, starting the FS and ESIA for the 2nd priority Project.

Table 5.1– Scoping meetings in local communities, governmental and non-governmental organisations

Days	Administrative Territorial Units	Public authorities / NGOs Local Councils / Administration	Participants to the informal face to face interviews
Day 1 11.11.2019	Bălți Municipality		
	Bălți City	Moldelectrica RETI Nord Branch	Leonid Melnic, Director, RETI Nord Branch, Moldelectrica
		Existing 330/110 kV Substation	Victor Dolghii, Head of Production Technical Department Ghennadi Șăitan, Head of Bălți 330kV Substation Paciu Ivan, Head of Engineers Iurie Sandu, Deputy Head of Engineers, Head of SOD Valeriu Țurcanu, Head of OHL Department
Day 2 12.11.2019		North Environmental Agency (Division)	Valentina Guțu, Deputy Head of Division
	Sadovoe Commune	Local Council / Mayoralty	Buzurnii Serghei, Mayor Corcodel Victor, Director, „Apă-Canal” Enterprise Cojoc Efimia, Local Council Secretary Papadiuc Victor, expert in land ownership regime
	Fălești District		
	Logofteni Commune	Local Council / Mayoralty	Iosif Godlevschi, Mayor
	Obreja Veche	Local Council / Mayoralty and members of farmers associations	Ganea Ghenadie, farmer – member of "CUTEZATORUL" Association (former Mayor) Moraru Ghenadie, land use planning engineer
Day 3 13.11.2019	Râșcani District		
	Aluniș Commune	Local Council / Mayoralty	Ion Vacariuc, Mayor Gheorghe Roșca, engineer
	Glodeni District		
	Glodeni District	District Council	Ion Cojocari, Chairman of the District Council Ala Ojoga, Senior Expert Vitalie Mahu, Cheaf Inspector, Environmental Protection Inspectorate Glodeni
	Glodeni City	Local Council / Mayoralty	Oleg Bratișevschi, vice-Mayor Mihail Dobrovolschi, Land use planning

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Days	Administrative Territorial Units	Public authorities / NGOs Local Councils / Administration	Participants to the informal face to face interviews
			engineer
	Dușmani Commune	Local Council / Mayoralty	Petru Rusu, Mayor Victor Mîrza, Land use planning engineer
	Limbenii Noi Commune	Local Council / Mayoralty	Tarnovschi Mihail, Mayor Andriuca Sergiu, Expert in land ownership regime Serjantu Rodica, Chief Accounting Vatamaniuc Ala, Local Council Secretary
	Cobani Commune	Local Council / Mayoralty	Ivan Plută, Mayor
Day 4 14.11.2019	Glodeni District		
	Balatina Commune	Local Council / Mayoralty	Dumitru Iațuc, Mayor
	Cuhnești Commune	Local Council / Mayoralty	Ceban Angela, Mayor Ruslan Lungu, Expert in land ownership regime Elena Baban, Social assistance
	Viișoara Commune	Local Council / Mayoralty	Cătălin Bogdan, Mayor Alexandru Rusu, Expert in land ownership regime and land use planning

The goal of the scoping onsite mission was:

- to identify key issues and concerns, by consulting the affected public (people living along “option 2, purple” OHL proposed route, land owners), vulnerable groups and interested stakeholders, through their representatives (see **Table 5.1**), on ‘MD-RO’ 2nd priority Project and taking their comments into account;
- to inform the potentially affected public, through their representatives, about the 2nd priority Project planning period, in order to provide continuous engagement;
- to identify additional stakeholders’ groups.

Finally, the purpose of the screening field mission and the scheduled scoping mission was to understand the potential 2nd priority Project area of influence and the potentially impacted stakeholders, to gather local level insights and a clear picture of the perceptions of the potential impacts of the project and main affected stakeholders, as perceived by the stakeholders themselves. Interview notes (**ANNEX 4 – Scoping onsite mission informal interviews**) were taken in an informal format, guided by a query focused on potential issues related to the following fields of interest: economic development; environmental infrastructure; social challenges; and logistics.

The selection of onsite stops along all three proposed OHL routes (options red, purple and blue) in **Figure 5.2**, during the field screening mission, was based on environmental, social and other (e.g. geographical spread, territorial administrative structure, logistics etc.) criteria for settlement selection.

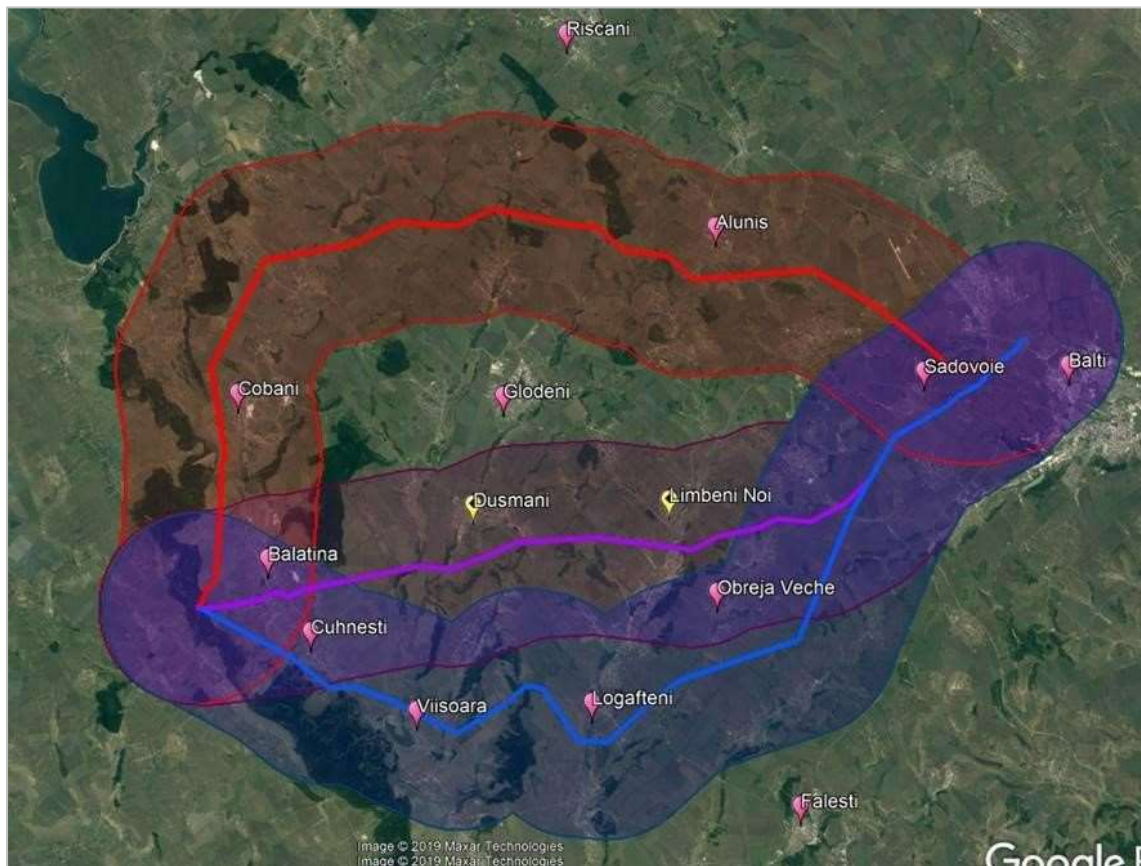


Figure 5.2 – Scoping onsite mission map

Information material about the Project and the interview guideline were prepared, in Romanian and Russian languages, and will be offered to stakeholders’ representatives (**Annex 3 – Scoping onsite mission information materials**).

Prior to Draft ESIA Package disclosure - renewal of ‘MD-RO’ 2nd priority Project information (April – October 2021):

- a Covid-19-related stakeholders’ engagement was planned and implemented by Moldelectrica with the Consultant support, as presented in **Table 5.2**. To this aim:
 - the focus was the district and local public authorities inside the “close proximity corridor” and beyond, within a radius of 1 km (left/right from OHL axis), governmental agencies and civil society representatives;
 - 18 entities were contacted online and by phone, of which 12 district and local public administrations, 2 governmental authorities (Environmental Agency and the North Directorate), 1 professional association AGROinform, and 3 NGOs;
 - all contacts were invited to respond to the online “reminder” interview <https://forms.gle/1SatF5dgK1vCRbvY6> (**Annex 5 – Prior to Draft ESIA Package disclosure - online information renewal**);
 - the subject of the messages was **INFO: News about MD-RO-II Project "Interconnection of electricity systems Moldova - Romania" - Part 2**, and the email had attached the Project updated poster, the OHL route section of interest and the locality fact-sheet (data collected during the scoping onsite visit) where it was the case;

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- onsite visits were also organised (**Figure 5.3**), with our support, and Moldelectrica team performed the trip (**Annex 6 - Prior to Draft ESIA Package disclosure - onsite information renewal**), targeting mainly the district councils and town halls, that did not respond to the online interview, inside the “close proximity corridor” and beyond, within a radius of 1 km (left/right from OHL axis).

Table 5.2– Covid-19-related stakeholders’ engagement planning

Stakeholders’ category	Planned Activity	Proposed Method	Schedule/deadline
RENEW SCOPING PHASE PROJECT INFO TO ALL STAKEHOLDERS CATEGORIES and SET-UP COMMUNICATION CHANNELS			
Internal stakeholders Moldelectrica Consultant	Updated Project flyer – pre-ESIA phase	upload on Moldelectrica website https://www.moldelectrica.md/ro/finances/mold_rom_project	May 2021
All	Stakeholder data base	Renew online connections already identified during scoping phase together with Moldelectrica RETI Nord	June 2021 – first half
Internal stakeholders Moldelectrica Moldelectrica - RETI Nord Consultant	Renew project information – scoping phase Planning together next steps in the public consultation process Analysing internal company anti COVID-19 health and safety rules Project poster – pre-ESIA phase	Emails Zoom virtual meeting Information panels at project site	June 2021 – second half
External stakeholders Neighbouring communities to the proposed chosen OHL 400 kV Bălți-Suceava route	Select the best online and classical communication methods’ mix (social-media, institution/enterprise website, Information panels in community and at project site)	Emails and phone calls Brief Google form questionnaire = reminder interview	August 2021
External stakeholders Neighbouring communities to the proposed chosen OHL 400 kV Bălți-Suceava route	Renew project information in local public memory – pre-ESIA phase	Mixed methods according to quiz feedback (emails, social-media, institution/enterprise website, information panels in community and at project site, onsite visits)	August 2021 October 2021
Other external stakeholders	Renew project information through the existing Project flyer – pre-ESIA phase	Emails + link to Moldelectrica website	August 2021
External stakeholders	Announcement of the future ESIA consultation process timing (ESIA package disclosure)	Emails and phone-calls	To be decided

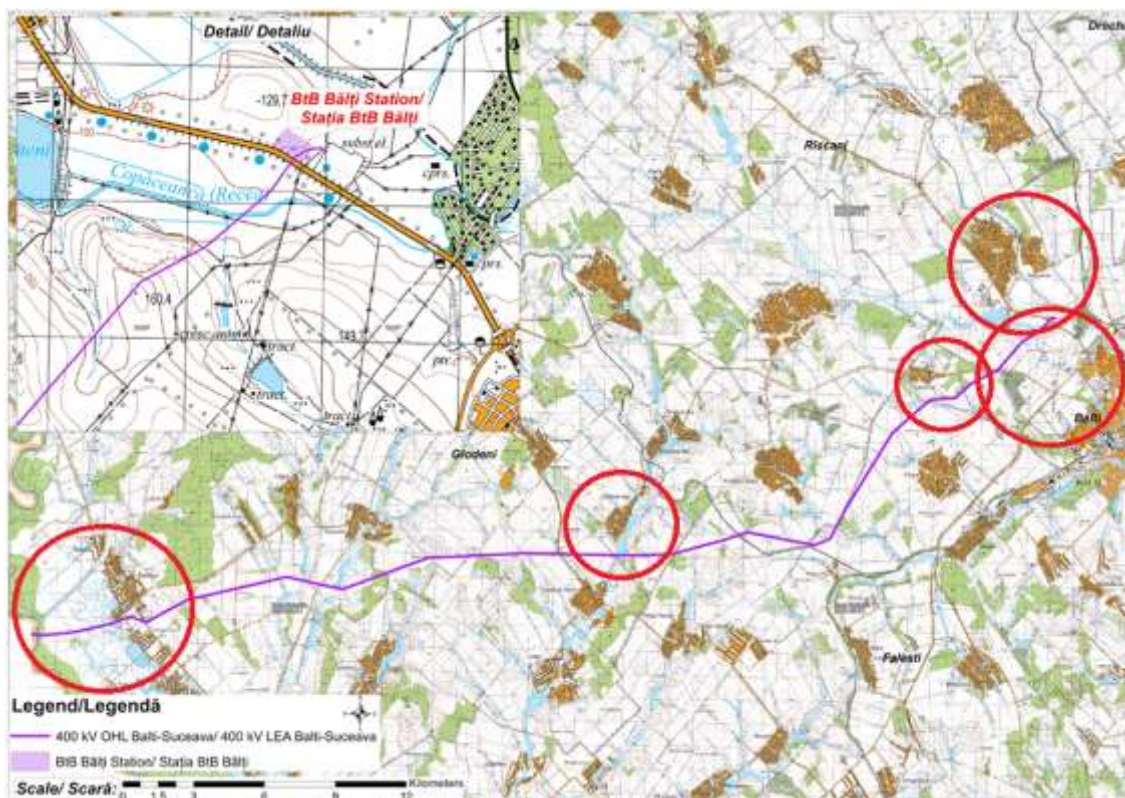


Figure 5.3 – Pre-ESIA onsite visits map

The main goals of this project information renewal process were to:

1. overpass the time gap created by Covid-19 sanitary crisis, between SEP program start and the public disclosure planned data,
2. prepare the background for an effective final ESIA Package public disclosure process, by getting feedback to the online interview and screening the technical capacity for participating to the future online public consultation process.

5.2. Key issues raised during the scoping and pre-ESIA stages

Scoping stage

Information of interest proposed to be discussed during the informal scoping interviews were related to:

- economic development:
 - predominant income opportunities (e.g. agriculture, industry, etc.); the main challenges related to livelihoods;
 - infrastructure projects scheduled in the near future (2-3 years) and recent projects (roads/power and heat/water and sewage/natural gas, irrigations, telecommunication, etc.);
 - type of agriculture practiced;
 - new industries recently developed;
 - landownership and other possible barriers.
- environment and cultural heritage:

- natural resources (land, minerals, forests, water streams etc.);
- sensitive / natural protected areas;
- presence of archaeological or culturally significant sites;
- river crossings or major geological formations in close proximity to the OHL;
- sites where visual impacts may be experienced;
- extreme weather;
- other possible barriers.
- social issues:
 - vulnerable groups;
 - unemployment and migration, agriculture equipment, private or public land used for personal purposes (e.g. pasture), interest / concerns related to new infrastructure projects;
 - communication channels, procedures / mechanisms.
- existing logistics (e.g. large meeting rooms).

Summarising all notes related to the informal interviews (**ANNEX 4 – Scoping onsite mission informal interviews**) during the scoping meetings, underlined comments and recommendations were gathered in the table below, in order to further develop the ESIA Scoping Report and future ESIA Final Report.

Table 5.3 – Scoping meetings – key issues and recommendations

MEETINGS DURING ESIA SCOPING PHASE	
Target stakeholders' audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local communities' representatives along the OHL proposed routes - NGOs (Farmer Association)
Positive aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they consider that the 2nd Priority Project 'MD-RO' does not have a major impact on their life, subject to the early communication of the optimal route chosen and the expropriation / compensation procedures to be observed; - the ethnic origins of the population in the affected areas are not so diverse, compared to the 1st Priority Project OHL Chişinău-Vulcăneşti; - the vulnerable groups exist (about 3-4%) monitored by the mayoralty through the social assistance service; - they are not reluctant to share / transfer and receive information about the Project, but they are more interested in public utility projects in the field of water supply and sewerage, road infrastructure, public lighting; - open to informal dialogue and eager to be involved in the future; - environmentally sensitive areas / biodiversity and cultural objectives / archaeological sites have been identified and will be protected / delimited; also the areas affected by floods and landslides;
Negative aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the communities close to OHL route are, however, reluctant to the impact on the agricultural lands privately owned, both temporarily during the construction and permanently through the foundation of the high voltage towers; especially vulnerable groups that depend exclusively on agriculture income; - other concerns, to a lesser extent, are related to the grazing of animals

MEETINGS DURING ESIA SCOPING PHASE

	<p>in the Project area of interest, and less to the impact on human health, due to the electromagnetic fields;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the industrial sector is not too developed for the creation of jobs, which determines agriculture to be the basis of the income source of the population; exception are the localities of Balti and Albineț where the automotive and the electrical-wiring systems industries has developed, with many employees from neighbouring communities; - the agricultural sector is dominated by cereal crops, nut plantations, some fruit tree plantations; the parcels of land that are mostly in private property are divided on small and very small areas for subsistence agriculture, but also farmers' associations; from here land ownership regime issues will appear - different titles of property; - most irrigation systems have been decommissioned, only the individual ones being present; - the existence of numerous ponds / lakes should be taken into account; - a number of mayors have reported major problems related to the lack of centralized water supply systems and wastewater management systems - sewage; - the population is aging; the incomes being mainly small, the young people go abroad in search of better paid jobs, the migration reaching 30% -40% of the population.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - important observations and comments related to the impact on the cultivated land and the pasture, those related to the existence of landslides, slightly floodable areas, sensitive and protected areas, monuments will be considered and communicated to the technical team of the Project; - before the public consultations stage, the OCL must ensure the constant provision of information about the 2nd Priority Project 'MD-RO' and display the project leaflet on the wall gazette or on the information panels in the localities; thus, to maintain the links with these categories of stakeholders; - stakeholders has to be constantly involved in the actions to promote the Project and in the preparation of the Project during the planning stage (Feasibility Study); - the grievance mechanism should be explained to the local communities representatives and the forms should be provided in advance; - the connection with the Farmers Association should be maintained as a good communication channel in addition to the one at the level of the town halls.
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MEETINGS DURING ESIA SCOPING PHASE

Target stakeholders audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - representatives of governmental agencies and regional authorities (North Environment Agency, Glodeni District Council and Environmental Protection Inspectorate in Glodeni)
Positive aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - representatives of the Glodeni District Council and IPM Glodeni were opened for informal dialogue, discussing a number of legislative issues regarding the impact on sensitive / protected areas and on biodiversity, elements that the Consultant's team takes into account in the ESIA Scoping Report; - they will collaborate, if informed in time, for disseminating information

MEETINGS DURING ESIA SCOPING PHASE	
	<p>through mass-media, for connections with local authorities and other interested institutions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there is a conference room under their management with a capacity of approx. 450 seats.
Negative aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the representatives of the North Environmental Agency (currently a Division of Chişinău Environmental Agency) did not provide any useful information to the Project, the only answer to the questions being: the decision should be taken only from Chişinău, an official request through Moldelectrica being required for Chisinau Environmental Agency, because the North Environmental Agency only dealt with the monitoring of the environmental components, being newly established at the end of 2018; for any additional issues they must collaborate with the district Environmental Inspectorates; - the representatives of the District Council stressed that Pădurea Domnească natural reserve requires special protection; - there is a flood risk area in Cuhneşti in the meadow area from the Prut river; - the protection areas for aquatic basins / ponds / flowing waters is 200-300 m wide where infrastructure works are allowed, and within the 15-20 m protection strip no investment projects are allowed anymore.
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to comply with the national legislation in force; - to bypass / protect sensitive water protection areas, natural reserves and archaeological sites; - to communicate with the Moldsilva State Agency for the way of crossing the Pădurea Domnească reservation - according to Law 1538/1998 art.26 on protected areas. 	

MEETINGS DURING ESIA SCOPING PHASE	
Target stakeholders audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - internal stakeholders – Moldelectrica employees; RETI Nord Branch and Bălţi Substation
Positive aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regarding the economic development in the area (Bălţi): other employers in the industry besides Moldelectrica are Draxlmayer Group, located in the free economic zone, which develops and produces electrical and electronic systems, luxury interiors and automotive on-board systems; this is the company where a good part of the inhabitants works; textile industry, companies with foreign private capital; - agriculture is another sector of income generation for the population (mainly orchards, vegetable gardens; private lands exploited in peasant households or associations, grasslands; agricultural associations (so-called leaders); also land leases and works with agricultural equipment; sheep breeding); - there are investment projects in new energy-intensive industries in the area; - from the environmental point of view: there are no sensitive, protected areas and no risk of flooding; the safety distance between Bălţi existing substation and the city of Bălţi is approx. 1.5 km; - the villa district on the border between Bălţi and Rîşcani District has no

MEETINGS DURING ESIA SCOPING PHASE	
	<p>prospects for expansion;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they set up, recently, a one-stop office where all the necessary permits and agreements for new investments can be obtained; - the traditional communication channels from the city halls in the northern region are efficient and appropriate for informing citizens about the future development of projects of national interest / importance, which may require expropriations; - at the level of Moldelectrica there is a system for recording and solving requests and notifications from employees; an internal procedure for the prevention of accidents at work; a system of management and circulation of internal information and documents; internal regulations for the work environment, the operation and the management of the company, including a Code of Ethics; - an internal Environmental Management Regulation was approved for projects regarding the rehabilitation of the electricity transport network; - the employees are trained in the general way regarding the health and safety norms (SSM), and additionally at enterprise level, directly at the workplace (design, operation, maintenance) at the electrical stations or power lines; the norms being the same as in the first Priority Project 400 kV OHL Chişinău-Vulcăneşti; - internal training sessions are organized: for the entry level / new employees; periodically - annually on the monthly and ethical code for health and safety problems at the "safety day" workplace; - the violation of the SSM regulation cannot be notified anonymously by the employees, but only through an official report, otherwise it is not taken into account; - employees have their own trade union, including a commission to mediate labour disputes; - the existing collective labour contract is drawn up by the union; - the representatives who participated in the interview were extremely cooperative and interested in the Project; we will provide the meeting room for future public consultations.
Negative aspects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - attention was drawn to vulnerable groups in rural areas for whom subsistence agriculture is the only source of income and which the implementation of the project in their area of interest could significantly affect, if there are no appropriate compensatory measures; - there were mentioned the problems generated by the lack of continuity of policies, the inconsistency of the political decision-makers (the change of governments and the inconsistency of the strategic documents) and the lack of predictability; thus, based on the document "Perspective of the development of the energy system until 2020", elaborated during Tarlev government, it was planned to build 4 x 330 kV OHL at Bălţi station, in Straseni, Dnestrovsc, Rîbniţa and 400 kV Bălţi-Suceava OHL. For this investment the expropriation was made for an area of 2.4 ha, the owners were compensated, but for 9 years, the destination of the land has not been changed from agricultural land to another destination. Then a new strategic document "Development of the energy system until 2030" was issued by another prime minister (Mr. Filat), in which no word is mentioned about these power lines; for this reason the location for the

MEETINGS DURING ESIA SCOPING PHASE	
	<p>new BtB 400 kV Balti substation should be carefully analysed based on the preliminary Technical Report;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at the level of the Company, there is no insistence on transparency in the decision-making process, visibility being strictly limited to the requirements of the legislation in force; the internal communication is realized only through the Information panels, without an online system of the INTRANET type; - no integrated management system of quality, environment and health-safety at work has been implemented (situation similar to 2017 - when EIMS was carried out for Priority Project I); - responsible for dissemination are the heads of Specialized Technical Departments (stations or power lines) and not personnel dedicated to the communication process; - at internal organizational level, no new employment within the project team regarding the responsibilities of the Local Community Officer - LCO, the EIMS Manager and SEP covering all three tasks.
RECOMMENDATIONS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the need to align the national strategic documents and to standardize the views of the decision-makers at governmental level regarding the perspective of the development of the National Power System of the Republic of Moldova; - organizing continuous training sessions for current and new employees responsible for the future 400kV BtB Bălți substation and 400 kV OHL; - organizing of periodic internal technical meetings, having as topic of debate the latest technological developments at international level in the field; - the diversification of the internal communication channels - the development, in the future, of an INTRANET, in order to improve and optimize the internal communication; - notification of public events on Moldelectrica's website and improvement of the communication process within the company; - greater transparency of the decision-making process; - the future implementation of integrated management system for quality, environment and occupational health and safety; - organizing regular meetings of the internal project team - exchange of information on the evolution of the 2nd Priority Project 'MD-RO', information that, subsequently, the project manager can provide, internally, to all employees; - increasing the Project team for covering OCL responsibilities. 	



Figure 5.4 – Informal dialog at Glodeni District Council and Moldelectrica – RETI Nord Branch

Pre-ESIA stage

After resuming online contacts with key stakeholders, refreshing project information and launching the “reminder” interview, activities were initiated and carried out according to EBRD

recommendations in the briefing note related to Covid-19 referring to Stakeholder engagement (PR10). Thus, over 90% respondents confirmed reading the information renewal email and 39% feedbacks were received to the online interview (5 x district and local public administrations, 1 x NGO and 1 x MD Environmental Agency).

Feedbacks received to the online interview are summarised in table below:

Table 5.4 – Summary of the “reminder” interview answers

Q & A SUMMARY	
How could this Project affect the economic situation?	- 70% of the respondents said that the Project will not generate negative impacts, except by reducing the agricultural surfaces with footprints of the foundation of high voltage poles.
What do you consider to be the most important environmental and cultural heritage issues that the development of this Project can generate / encounter in your community?	- over 70% of the respondents consider of importance the existence of sensitive areas from the point of view of environmental protection and the crossings of rivers, ponds or major geological formations in the immediate vicinity of the OHL route; - 57% the interaction with existing or planned environmental and transport infrastructure works (eg aqueducts, irrigation systems, roads, railways, etc.), with inhabited buildings, zootechnical farms, etc.) and crossings of protected natural areas (National Ecological Network, Emerald Network, Areas of Avifauna Importance, Ramsar Sites, Biosphere Reserves)
If one of the environmental and cultural heritage issues is very important to you, please specify, very briefly	- forests and water supply sources
From a social point of view, what potential impact could the Project have?	- 43% of the respondents mentioned the moderate impact on agricultural areas and forests (specific for Balatina locality)
Are there any vulnerable persons or groups in your community?	- 28% indicated the Roma population, the rest N/A
Based on your understanding will there be any impacts from the project on their livelihoods, lands	- positive impact - jobs, compensation for expropriated land + connexion to EU electricity
Is there any tourism in the area? Any foreseen impacts, if yes specify.	- the Natural Reservation Padurea Domneasca (specific for Balatina locality)
The enterprise / institution representative to participate in virtual meetings organized online, on computer platforms such as via ZOOM or other platforms?	- 100% answers were Yes

Next steps to be performed:

- final draft versions for all the other reports inside the ESIA Package;
- preparing and rolling-out the hybrid (virtual and/or physical) public consultation process (draft ESIA package disclosure), in compliance with Law no.86/29.05.2014 of the Republic of Moldova;
- revision, if necessary, of ESIA package reports considering the conclusions from the public consultation process.

In this regard, MOLDELECTRICA submitted to the Ministry of the Environment, the Request for the preliminary evaluation of the planned activity "Interconnection of the electric power systems of the Republic of Moldova and Romania", this being registered with no. 46-74/992 of June 8, 2022.

Additionally, the first version of the Environmental Impact Assessment Program for the planned activity was submitted by MOLDELECTRICA to the Environment Agency of the Republic of Moldova, with no. 46-77/641 of April 29, 2023, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VI "Procedure for carrying out the environmental impact assessment at the national level" - EIA Law no. 86/29.05.2014 and of the EIA Guiding procedure.

Thus, the local/regional and national public authorities that will be included in the final public consultation process for this Project are the following:

- Bălți municipality (Bălți city and v. Sadovoe, Bălți municipality), Rîșcani district (v. Corlățeni), Fălești district (v. Pîrlița; Fălești city; c. Obreja Veche and c. Hiliuți), Glodeni district (v. Limbenii Noi; v. Limbenii Vechi; v. Fundurii Vechi; Glodeni city; v. Dușmani; v. Cuhnești; v. Ciuciulea and c. Balatina);
- Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, Ministry of Culture, Moldsilva Agency, Moldavian Water Agency, Geology and Mineral Resources Agents, Environmental Protection Inspectorate, Scientific Production Association Selecția and representatives of environmental NGOs.

5.3. Planned and future stakeholder engagement activities

The future planned activities will be structured, as detailed in **Figure 5.5**, and will be focussed on the consultation meetings enrolled during ESIA process, and will include:

Hybrid public consultation process - along the "option 2, purple" OHL proposed route, depending on the constrains imposed by Covid-19 alert or emergency state:

- Public consultation meetings, to be organised virtually and/or physically, in local communities (local citizens, NGOs, vulnerable groups, informal leaders);
- Possible to also include hybrid (physical and/or virtual) individual consultations. Depends on findings in ESIA study and technical specifications;
- Press-releases to the printed and online media.

Stakeholder consultations may create actions and reactions among the stakeholders and this will be considered in the planning and deciding on the proposed future action in the SEP. For example, there could be stakeholders taking actions to optimise compensation linked to the construction and operation of the OHL.

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Time	Activity	Report	
	Stakeholders' identification & PRE-ESIA analysis		
First draft SEP + Scoping ESIA report submitted for review by MOLDELECTRICA			
Planning stage of the project	ESIA scoping and preparation process (July-December 2019)	Preparing Scoping meetings	
		Preparing the draft ESIA scoping Report	
		Unrolling Scoping meetings	
		Assess results	
		Identification of key issues – input to scoping report	Submit Final ESIA scoping Report and updated SEP to MOLDELECTRICA
Covid-19-related stakeholders' engagement			
Planning stage of the project	Pre-ESIA (April – October 2021)	Renewal of 'MD-RO-II' project information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - e-mails and online interview - onsite visits and project poster displayed 	Updated SEP
Disclosure of the Draft ESIA, ESMMP, NTS and updated SEP			
Planning stage of the project	ESIA consultation and disclosure hybrid process (December 2021-December 2023)	Preparing ESIA consultation process	Draft ESIA Package
		Unrolling public consultations program	
		Assess results	Reviewing all documents
		Disclosure of the reviewed versions of ESIA Report, ESMMP, LACF, NTS and SEP	
		Commenting and suggestions for improvement	
		Finalise ESIA, ESMMP, LACF, NTS & SEP	Submit Final ESIA, ESMMP, LACF, NTS and SEP
Implementati on stage of the project	Ongoing Consultation Process	Working site preparation Construction Commissioning Operation	Updates of SEP along with the construction and operation of the project – responsibility of MOLDELECTRICA

Ongoing dialogue and hybrid meetings

Figure 5.5 – SEP program

As a Category A, the 2nd priority Project 'MD-RO' could potentially result in significant adverse environmental and/or social impacts and thus MOLDELECTRICA will engage affected

stakeholders at every stage of the project and their feedback will be considered in the relevant project documents. The ESIA and other relevant project documents will be publicly disclosed for comments and regular updates will be provided for all relevant stakeholders at least once a year.

A public consultation meeting will be organised for presenting and discussing the draft ESIA documentation. The public consultation meeting will take place during the ESIA public consultation period (**Figure 5.5**). Following the recommendations inside EBRD briefing note related to Covid-19 referring to Stakeholder engagement (PR10), and each country (RO and MD) legislation regarding the constraints imposed by the alert or emergency state, the ESIA consultation – disclosure process will become hybrid (virtual or physical meetings) and will be adapted accordingly with Covid-19 sanitary situation.

The disclosure information package, including SEP, ESIA, the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) and ESMMP - Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan, will be prepared for public comments. Any presentation materials will need to be prepared both in local language and in English and, if needed, an enquiry form could be issued to encourage the public to present their views.

The planned future activities will provide data recorded, such as:

- Type of information disclosed, date and form of disclosure and distribution channels
- Minutes of meetings, lists of participants and locations of any meetings organised with affected people
- Individuals, groups, organisations and institutions that have been consulted
- Key issues and concerns discussed and raised by affected people
- Response mechanism, follow-up actions

The information about stakeholder engagement activities will be updated on an on-going basis and all public consultation details related to the project will be included.

In the SEP document further details on responsibilities and resources will be defined. It is essential that responsibilities linking to actions on input from the grievance mechanism for example is well defined, understood and shared with MOLDELECTRICA once the SEP becomes their responsibility.

The required public comment period will conform to national legislation and EBRD's requirements. The Bank requires at a minimum a 120-day comment period between the publication of the final ESIA and Board consideration for public projects (public utility). MOLDELECTRICA will need to make the ESIA publicly available for comments, both online on its website and at or near the 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project site, and is expected to keep ESIA-related documentation in the public domain at least until the Project' completion.

Anyone can comment on the documentation enclosed in the disclosure information package, during the disclosure period. Comments can either be sent/mailed to MOLDELECTRICA directly to the CLO: melnicenco@moldelectrica.md or by surface mail to MOLDELECTRICA (78 V. Alecsandri str. Chişinău).

5.4. Communication tools and Timeframe

In the upcoming steps of the 2nd priority Project (basic and detail design, implementation – construction, commissioning and operation) the SEP will further be developed to include approaches to ensure that stakeholder’ interests, concerns, and positions are fully considered. The responsibilities of MOLDELECTRICA will also be further explored. MOLDELECTRICA will, in future stage of the Project - construction and operation of OHL, **INFORM, COMMUNICATE with, and ENGAGE** its key stakeholders, on a continuous basis:

- **Inform** describes stakeholders who seek information instead of a conversation.
- **Communicate** describes stakeholders with a high willingness to engage or a high level of expertise but who have not yet participated in dialogue; Communicating more with these stakeholders will help them value engagement.
- **Engage** describes stakeholders with whom engagement is necessary;

In order to put in practice SEP program presented in **Figure 5.4**, for the planning (Feasibility Study, permits, etc.) and implementation (construction, commissioning, operation) periods of ‘MD-RO’ 2nd priority Project, a summary of the communication tools/tactics, information to be disclosed to each stakeholders’ categories, including a timeframe proposal are presented in **Table 5.5**.

Table 5.5 – Communication tools and timeframe

Stakeholder category	Communication Tools	Information to be disclosed	Timeframe			
			Planning stage of the Project			Implementation stage of the Project
			ESIA scoping process July-December 2019	ESIA preparation process April-October 2021	ESIA consultation & disclosure hybrid process December 2021-December 2023	Ongoing Consultation Process
People affected directly by the future construction and/or operation of the OHL	Physical and/or virtual meetings Information board at the City Hall	NTS, ESIA, ESMMP, SEP and Grievance Form		X	X	X
Government officials and policy makers	Formal emails / fax Reports issuing as required	NTS, ESIA, ESMMP, SEP and compliance with national legislation and permits issuing requirements	X	X	X	X
National Regulatory Authorities / Agencies	Physical and/or virtual meetings				X	X
Local Public Administration – impacted communities	Physical and/or virtual meetings Internet, Information board at the City Hall	NTS, ESIA, ESMMP and SEP, Grievance Form	X	X	X	X

Stakeholder category	Communication Tools	Information to be disclosed	Timeframe			
			Planning stage of the Project			Implementation stage of the Project
			ESIA scoping process July-December 2019	ESIA preparation process April-October 2021	ESIA consultation & disclosure hybrid process December 2021-December 2023	Ongoing Consultation Process
Academic and RDI environment	Internet, Newspaper	NTS, other information on request			X	X
Civil society - NGO's	Internet, Telephone, Newspaper Presentations and physical and/or virtual meetings on request	NTS, other detailed information on request	X	X	X	X
Local community – vulnerable individuals	Information board at the City Hall / school / church Small focus groups to be handled carefully Face-to face or virtual interviews	NTS, ESIA, ESMMP, Grievance Form, and SEP			X	X
Mass-media	Periodic Press releases	NTS, other detailed information on request			X	X
Professional organisations; Labour Unions	Periodic presentations and physical and/or virtual meetings	NTS, ESIA, SEP	X		X	X
Internal stakeholders	Annual business plan Monthly reports Notification of events Special analysis upon request Periodic internal hybrid Project meetings (physical or virtual)	Detailed information on the Project, QEHS requirements, NTS, vacancies, Grievance Form, ESIA, ESMMP, SEP	X	X	X	X

Quarterly updates of the information disclosure package are available for each category of stakeholders.

5.5. Disclosure of information

The objective of the disclosure process is to solicit feedback from project affected settlements/stakeholders, vulnerable groups and interested stakeholders on 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project impacts and proposed mitigation actions and where required make the necessary changes to the ESIA to reflect comments received. Within the ESIA process period, a formal public consultation campaign will be conducted along the optimum chosen OHL route, carried out by MOLDELECTRICA Project team working alongside the consultants' consortium, including information disclosure and stakeholders' events. Following the recommendations inside EBRD briefing note related to Covid-19 referring to Stakeholder engagement (PR10), and each country (RO and MD) legislation regarding the constrains imposed by the alert or emergency state, the ESIA consultation – disclosure process will become hybrid (virtual or physical meetings) and will be adapted accordingly with Covid-19 sanitary situation.

The main steps of the hybrid disclosure process will be:

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

The types of information disclosed and the specific methods of communication to be undertaken by the local authorities for this project are summarised in **Table 5.5 – Communication tools and timeframe**. The objectives of external communications are to provide continuous engagement with affected people and other relevant stakeholders and to inform them about the activities, performance, planning, development and implementation of the project. The information to be disclosed publicly is governed by EBRD's Public Information Policy, PR 10 (including also EBRD briefing note related to Covid-19) and Republic of Moldova national legislation.

The SEP will be revised and updated on a regular basis, by MOLDELECTRICA, to reflect the changes in stakeholder engagement due to project developments and changes in the stakeholder groups. The information that is required to be disclosed may change if there are changes in the 2nd priority Project design, schedule or area of influence.

Printed, electronic copies of the draft information disclosure package (NTS, ESIA, LACF, ESMMP and SEP), will be made available in Romanian, Russian and English languages prior to the disclosure period to the following targeted groups (number of contacts is based on present draft stakeholder database):

- Officials from the governmental authorities and parliament – about 8 contacts;
- Representatives from the local and regional administration, including potentially affected settlements – about 15 contacts;
- Academics and RDI – about 3 contacts;
- National and local NGOs, interest groups – about 11 contacts;
- National media – about 6 contacts;
- International financing bodies – about 5 contacts;
- Internal public of the Project – about 12 contacts.

Special attention to people that live along the optimum chosen OHL route (a corridor approach to identify these people will be applied) and land owners directly affected, who will be a prioritised

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group in order to ensure that they have understand their rights in terms of relaying opinions on the construction and operation of the 400 kV OHL Bălți.

The approach will be developed in more detail during the next steps of the 2nd priority Project (implementation stage – construction, commissioning and operation).

In addition, the draft ESIA and NTS in Romanian, Russian and English will be posted on MOLDELECTRICA Internet website: www.moldelectrica.md.

All disclosure documentation will be distributed, online and if necessary printed on paper, to the relevant stakeholders at least one week prior to the commencement of the official disclosure period, and at least two weeks prior to the disclosure meetings thus ensuring to stakeholders enough time to review the documentation prior to the meetings. The required public comment period must conform to national legislation and EBRD's requirements. In 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project case, the Bank will require at a minimum a 120-day comment period between the publication of the final ESIA and Board consideration. MOLDELECTRICA will keep ESIA-related documentation in the public domain until 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project will be completed.

6. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

6.1. Objectives and procedure

A grievance mechanism will be implemented to ensure that MOLDELECTRICA is responsive to any concerns and complaints particularly from affected stakeholders and communities. Designated staff at MOLDELECTRICA will be trained for the management of the grievance mechanism. This grievance mechanism covers both internal public (employees) and external public (i.e. affected people and other relevant stakeholders).

A schematic flow for the grievance mechanism is presented in **Figure 6.1** below. Both verbal and written complaints are to be registered and documented. Any comments or concerns can be brought to the attention of the company verbally (by phone) or in writing (by post or e-mail) or by filling in a grievance form (**Annex 7 – Public grievance form**). The grievance form will be made available in the mayor’s office, schools, community centres and other public places that are easily accessible for all relevant stakeholders, alongside a description of the grievance mechanism. Grievance forms can then be submitted to the contact details provided in **Chapter 8 - Contact details for the targeted public**.

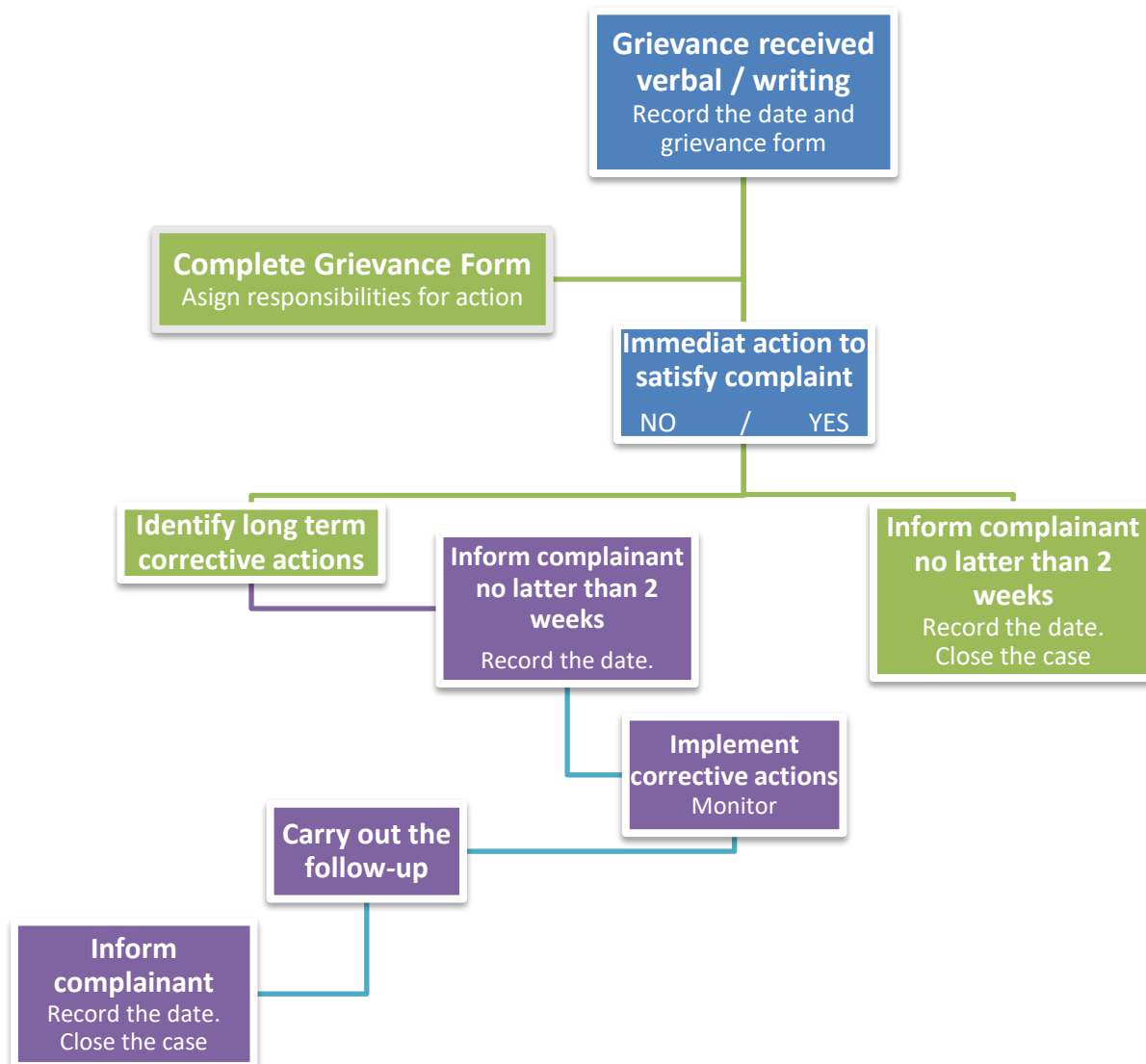


Figure 6.1 – Grievance procedure

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When receiving a complaint all employees shall refer the complainant to the Community Liaison Officer (CLO) or the HSE Department (Health, Safe and Environment). Any members of the HSE department receiving a complaint shall ensure that the Corrective Action Form is completed. The form shall then be forwarded to the Community Liaison Officer who will register it and will ensure that all actions are made to close out the complaint.

7. MONITORING and REPORTING

ESIA monitoring group will need to have a balanced and neutral (without favour) structure focussed on environmental and social potential future issues generated along to the 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project development stages (planning, implementing, construction, commissioning, and operation). Environmental protection experts (inspectors and regulators) will monitor and report, according to the national legal framework in force, all related impacts.

Consultation records, minutes of meetings and query forms of informal consultations (face-to-face interviews) will be maintained by MOLDELECTRICA CLO and consultants' consortium social impact responsible representative. Periodic (4Q) Reports summarising the activities and key emerging themes raised by affected groups will be performed.

An Annual Report will be also prepared by MOLDELECTRICA CLOs summarising SEP results, based on which updated information will be delivered back to the community / stakeholders targeted group, including also work progress of 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project development stages.

MOLDELECTRICA will act consequently – activate feedback loop and implement corrective measures, both in the environmental and social field.

Main issues to be monitored will include:

- land use, resettlement, acquisition and compensation;
- infrastructure and services to be developed horizontally in the future;
- pollution prevention and risk assessment;
- health and safety;
- forests, prairie areas, river crossings.
- archaeology, local heritage and culture;
- future construction camps and community relations;
- future employments and recruitment.

8. CONTACT DETAILS for the TARGET PUBLIC

We welcome all comments on the draft materials listed below. Tell us what you think through visiting our web site at www.moldelectrica.md.

The following materials will be developed as the EIA progresses and will be made available to interested parties during the consultation process:

- 'MD-RO' 2nd priority Project in brief;
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS);
- SEP – Stakeholders' Engagement Plan (this document), outlining the approach for stakeholder consultation process;
- ESIA scoping report;
- ESIA report;
- ESMMP;
- LACF (Land Acquisition and Compensation framework).

For further information please contact MOLDELECTRICA:

ESIA and SEP Manager**Community Liaison Officer (CLO)**

First name: **Nelly**

Last name: **Melnicenco**

Telephone: **+373 (0) 22 253396**

Email: **melnicenco@moldelectrica.md**

Postal address: **Moldelectrica, 78 V. Alecsandri str. Municipiul Chişinău**

9. REFERENCES

- EBRD Public Information Policy, 2014
- UN ESOOP Convention - Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context, adopted in 1991 (amended in 2001)
- Statistical summary “Moldova in Figures”, National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova, 2018
- Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets, IFC 2007
- EBRD Environmental and Social Policy, April 2019
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- European Investment Bank Environmental and Social Handbook, 2018
- Guidance note to EIB promoters on environmental and social performance in EIB-financed operations in response to the COVID-19 outbreak crisis, May 2020
- World Bank Environmental and Social Framework, 2017
- Population and housing census 2014, Republic of Moldova
<http://recensamant.statistica.md/ro/profile>

websites

- www.mediu.gov.md/
- www.mapl.gov.md/
- www.statistica.md/
- <http://geoportal.md/>
- www.unece.org/
- www.anpm.ro/
- www.un.org/
- www.insse.ro/
- www.mmediu.ro/
- <http://europeandcis.undp.org/>
- www.icpa.ro/
- www.icas.ro/
- www.ebrd.com/moldova.html

ANNEX 1 – Stakeholders data base

Version 2019-11-07

primary area of impact; secondary area of impact; additional stakeholders; internal stakeholder group

Company / Institution	Name	Position
EBRD	Alexandra Antsugai	
EBRD	Pierre Biedermann	
EBRD	Evelin Lehis	
North Environmental Directorate in Bălți	Valentina Guțu	Deputy Chief
ENERGOPROIECT	Sergiu Carmanschi	Chief Engineer
ENERGOPROIECT	Iurie Ghies	General Director
ISPE PC	Anca Popescu	Project Manager
ISPE PC	Claudia Tomescu	Environment and Thermomechanical Systems Department Head
ISPE PC	Gloria Popescu	Communication and knowledge sharing
ISPE PC	Nicolae Matei	Power Systems Department Head
IVL	Mathias Gustavsson	Expert in social-economic impact assessment
Ministry of Environment - Policy for Pollution Prevention, Analysis, Monitoring and Policies Assessment Department	Iuliana CANTARAGIU	Minister
Ministry of Education and Research	Anatolie TOPALĂ	Minister
Ministry of Infrastructure and Regional Development – Departments for Energy Policies; Transport infrastructure; Urbanism, construction and housing	Andrei SPÎNU	Minister
North Regional Development Agency	Constantin Bândiu	Interim Director
MOLDELECTRICA	Ghennadi Dimov	General Director
MOLDELECTRICA	Moldovan Valeriu	Head of Electricity Transmission Division
MOLDELECTRICA	Octavian Ciobirca	Head of Prospective Development and European Integration Department
MOLDELECTRICA	Nelli Melnicenco	Deputy Head of Protection and Prevention Department
Public Administration Municipality of Bălți	Renato Gh. Usatîi	Mayor
Public Administration Glodeni City	Stela Onuțu	Mayor
Public Administration near the Project site	Bălți City Sadovoe Commune	Local administration representatives






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Company / Institution	Name	Position
BĂLȚI Municipality		Potentially affected community groups
Public Administration Communes near the Project site RÎȘCANI District	Aluniș Commune	Local administration representatives Potentially affected community groups
Public Administration near the Project site GLODENI District	Glodeni District Council Glodeni City Limbenii Noi Commune Dușmani Commune	Local administration representatives Potentially affected community groups
Public Administration near the Project site GLODENI District	Cobani Commune Balatina Commune Cuhnești Commune Viișoara Commune	Local administration representatives Potentially affected community groups
Public Administration near the Project site FĂLEȘTI District	Logofteni Commune Obreha Veche Commune	Local administration representatives Potentially affected community groups
National Agency for Land Management and Cadastral Survey	Anatolie Ghilaș	General Director
National Archaeological Agency	Vlad Vornic	General Director
Institute of Pedology, Agrochemistry and Soil Protection 'Nicolae Dimo'	...	General Director
Agency for Geology and Mineral Resources	Igor Lungu	Deputy Director
ONG - Asociația Jurnaliștilor de Mediu și Turism Ecologic	Serghei Lazo	President
ONG - Centrul National de Mediu	Ina Coseru	President
ONG - National Institute of Ecology	Valeriu Moșanu	President
ONG - Regional Environmental Centre (REC) Moldova	Tudor Cozari	President
Science Academy of Moldova	Gheorghe Duca	President
Agency for Technical Supervision / Survey	Andrei Vatamaniuc	Director
Technical University	VIOREL BOSTAN	Rector, Dr.habil.
University of the Science Academy of Moldova	Maria Duca	Academician, prof. univ., dr. hab., rector
Farmers' Association - Moldova Fruct	Vitalie Gorincioi	Președinte
Farmers' Association - AGROinform	Aurelia Bondari	Director Executiv
Farmers' Association - UniAgroProtect	Alexandru Slusari	Președinte
National Farmers' Association	Valeriu Cosarciuc	Președinte
National Employer's Confederation	Leonid Cerescu	Președinte
Unions' National Confederation in Moldova	Oleg BUDZA	Președinte
Workers Union Federation – in the fields of forests and environmental protection	Valeriu VIDAICO	Președinte

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Company / Institution	Name	Position
Unions' Federation – in the fields of energy and industry	Veaceslav RUFALA	Președinte
Republic of Moldova Unions' Federation – in the field of energy "SINDENERGO"	Victoria Niță	Președinte
National Unions' Federation – in the field of agriculture and food industry „Agroindsind” from Republic of Moldova	Sergiu BERNEVEC	Președinte
Parliament Committee "Public administration, regional development, environment and climate change"	...	Deputat Președintele comisiei
Mass-media/newspapper Timpul de dimineață	Constantin Tănase	Chief Editor
Mass-media/newspapper Ziarul de garda	Aneta Grosu	Chief Editor
Mass-media/newspapper Komsomolskaia Pravda	...	Chief Editor
INFO-PRIM NEO is a Chisinau-based news agency with primary focus on community issues	Valeriu Vasilica	Chief Editor
The State News Agency Moldpres	Valeriu Renita	Chief Editor
Mass-media/newspapper Timpul de dimineață	Constantin Tănase	Chief Editor

ANNEX 2 – Scoping onsite mission. Collected information

Screening points along OHL ⁴ routes	Associated images	Brief description
RETI-Nord Moldelectrica 330 kV Bălți Station		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N-E only private crop land with corn and sunflower ▪ 40 m (N-E) near Bălți Station fence - land in transition process into Moldelectrica property ▪ 10-20 m (N-W) near Balti Station fence - land already into Moldelectrica property ▪ Available area inside the premises in S-W ▪ Upgrading program in 2010 ▪ 50 years of operation ▪ Small explosion in 2011 at the circuit breakers – no leaks
M.1_bleu-purple-route		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ N, S – crossing R15 (M5) left-right of the road - below the OHL route, private crop land, corn and sunflower; ▪ S-E - complex of villas (< 0.5 km) probably belonging to Bălți Municipality; ▪ S – Pasture and crop land
M.2_bleu-purple-route		<p>N – narrow band of pasture and sown land; S – crop land; S-E Pîrlița locality (1-1.5 km)</p>
M.2_red-route		<p>N – Copăceni locality (> 1.5 km) and Strâmba (Copaceanca) Lake and sunflower crop; S – sunflower crops.</p>
M.3_red-route		<p>N – Strâmba Lake and crop agriculture land; existing OHL with pink acacia along the route; N-S – crop land</p>

⁴ According to proposed routes - Figure 2.1







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Screening points along OHL ⁴ routes	Associated images	Brief description
M.4_red-route		<p>N – crop land and small orchard; S - Sadovoe locality (< 1 km) N-W – Bălți International Airport (> 2 km)</p>
M.5_between-routes		<p>N – existing OHL route, crop land; S – small pond and crop land, few ducks, Sadovoe locality</p>
M.6_between-routes		<p>slightly marshy area with specific flora and fauna</p>
M.7_red-route		<p>N, S – sunflower crops; S-W – Sturzovca locality (> 1.5 km); N-E – Bălți International Airport (> 2 km).</p>
M.8_red-route		<p>N, S – crop land, including sunflower</p>
M.9_red-route		<p>N – pond, pasture and crop land, near Aluniș locality (< 1km); S – crop land, small singular trees.</p>
M.10_red-route		<p>N, S – pasture and crop land, Pigeon hawk flying; N - near Aluniș locality (< 1km)</p>













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Screening points along OHL ⁴ routes	Associated images	Brief description
M.11_red-route		<p>N-W – border between Glodeni and Râșcani districts; Malinovscoe locality (< 1.5 km);</p> <p>N, S – wheat crop.</p>
M.12_red-route		<p>Near Camenca locality (< 0.5 km)</p> <p>N – crop land (corn and wheat);</p> <p>S – soybeans and other crops; small pond;</p> <p>S – Butești locality (<1 km)</p>
M.13_red-route		<p>Less than 500 m to Cobani locality (< 0.5 km);</p> <p>N – cherries orchard including an irrigation pumping station, historical monument 41-45;</p> <p>S – crop land – corn.</p>
M.14_red-route		<p>N-W – crossing existing OHL and crop land;</p> <p>E – sunflower;</p> <p>N, S – crossing republican road R57.</p>
near Prut River		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 4 km from Prut River; Pasture and crop land (sunflower and corn).
M.1_purple-route		<p>N – Decommissioned Agricultural Cooperative buildings - abandoned buildings; near Balatina locality (<0.5 km);</p> <p>S – Pasture; near Tomnești locality (< 0.5 km).</p>

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Screening points along OHL ⁴ routes	Associated images	Brief description
M.2_purple-route		<p>N – limit of Balatina locality (< 0.5 km); N-E, S, S-W – crop land (corn); S - Tomnești locality (< 0.5 km).</p>
M.3_purple-route		<p>S-W, N-E – OHL crossing regional road G57; N – crop land – corn; S – crop land – wheat.</p>
M.4_between-routes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional road G57 between Dușmani (1-1.5 km) and Glodeni localities; String of lakes, crop land (sunflower) and pasture.
M.5_purple-route		<p>N-S – OHL crossing regional road G53; crop land</p>
M.6_purple-route		<p>N-S – OHL crossing local road L226; pasture, corn and string of lakes between localities Limbenii Vechi (<1 km) in S and Limbenii noi (<1 km) in N.</p>
M.7_purple-route		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OHL crossing water stream connecting several strings of Lake seven wells “sapte fantani” located in N; pasture and crop land; About 1 km away is Fundurii Vechi (N) locality (<1 km).
M.3_bleu-route		<p>N-E – OHL crossing a lake; crop land; S-E – decommissioned and abandoned Agricultural Cooperative buildings at the limit of Răuțelul Nou locality (<0.5 km); land planted with Lucerne.</p>

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Screening points along OHL ⁴ routes	Associated images	Brief description
		
M.4_bleu-route	  	<p>OHL crossing regional road G53; crop land – sunflower (N-S); Obreja Noua locality in N (<1 km).</p>
M.5_bleu-route	 	<p>OHL crossing an existing transmission line; crop land – corn (N-S); Moldoveanca locality near (< 0.5 km) (N-E).</p>
M.6_bleu-route	 	<p>N-S – OHTL crossing a swampy area with specific flora and fauna; pasture; Logofteni locality is near (< 0.5 km).</p>
M.7_bleu-route	 	<p>S - S-E – Viișoara (< 0.5 km) and Moara Domnească (< 1 km) localities neat the OHTL; corn; Căldărușa Lake; N-W – crossing an existing transmission line and local road L247; crop land (corn and sunflower).</p>
M.8_bleu-route	 	<p>N-W – crossing the existing transmission line and regional road G58; crop land – corn and Lucerne; Movileni locality is near (< 0.5 km); S - S-W – Near the scientific reserve Padurea Domneasca.</p>

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Screening points along OHL ⁴ routes	Associated images	Brief description
M.9_bleu-route		<p>N – N-E – crossing the existing transmission line and local road L233; only pasture; Cuhnești locality is near (< 0.5 km);</p> <p>S-W – near Serghieni (< 1 km) and Cot (< 0.5 km) villages; only pasture;</p> <p>S – Near the scientific reserve Padurea Domneasca.</p>

Note

Road infrastructure: M – magistrala (express roads), R – republican roads, G – regional roads, L – local roads

ANNEX 3 – Scoping onsite mission information materials

MOLDELECTRICA "MOLDOVA-ROMANIA POWER SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION PROJECT"

PROJECT IN BRIEF

Objectives
The asynchronous interconnection of Moldova and Romania electricity grids represent an important step forward towards the integration of the European single electricity market. This process will allow participation of the Republic of Moldova to the European electricity market - through connection with the European grid ("ENTSO-E").

Scope of Work
Part 1: Feasibility assessment and EIA of the 1st Priority Project (completed and approved)
Back to back (BIB) station at Văldreștii and OHL 400kV Văldreștii - Dejduș.
Part 2: Feasibility assessment and Development Plan for the 2nd Priority Project (ongoing)
Back to back station and OHL 400 kV Băbi - Suceava (current project)

Client
MOLDELECTRICA State Enterprise

Consultant Consortium
• IEPE – Institute for Studies and Power Engineering, Romania - Coordinator
• ICPT "Energioproiect", Republic of Moldova
• IVL, Swedish Environmental Research Institute, Sweden

Duration and Project Category
Category "A" project
Planning stage: 10 months
• Feasibility assessment and Development Plan for the 2nd Priority Project (subject for this document)
Implementation stage: 2.5 years
• 10-13 months - Procurement process, Engineering & Design, Permitting, Land acquisition (preparation).
• 10-20 months - Construction, including working site preparation, tests and commissioning
Operation & Maintenance stage: 30-40 years
Decommissioning stage: 3-8 months

MOLDELECTRICA "MOLDOVA-ROMANIA POWER SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION PROJECT"

Environment (e.g. crossing protected areas, forests, rivers and lakes; electromagnetic fields' impact; ecological systems, flora and fauna impact; visual impact etc.)
Cultural heritage (e.g. impacts on cultural buildings, monuments or sites, by passing archaeological sites etc.)
The rationale for choosing the option 2, purple was mitigation of all potential impacts generated by the project (e.g. land clearance and deforestation; impacts on cultural heritage and monuments; resettlement and/or compensation; loss of costs and economic displacement).

Stakeholders
• Government and Policy Makers
• Regulatory Authorities
• Local and Regional Authorities
• Projects Developers and Investors, Financing Bodies
• R&D Institutes and the Academic, Environment, NGOs, Local Community
• Mass-media

For further information:
During the public consultation meetings participants will receive from the organizers a feedback form for questions - after completing, it will be submitted to the meeting secretary/organizer desk. Additionally, after these public consultation meetings, any comments or concerns can be brought to the attention of MOLDELECTRICA verbally (by phone) or in writing (by post or e-mail) or by filling in a grievance form. The grievance form will be made available in the mayor's office, schools, community centres and other public places that are easily accessible for all relevant stakeholders.
Both forms (Feedback and Grievance) can also be downloaded from MOLDELECTRICA website: www.moldelectrica.md
Project Manager: Irina Iulia Zăvoianu, Moldelectrica General Director
zavoianu@moldelectrica.md
Environmental and social issues: Irina Melnicova
melnicova@moldelectrica.md ph: 00373 (2) 253386
Technical issues: Octavian Costin
costin.octav@moldelectrica.md

Legend/Legenda
• Interconectare
• Opțiune 1 (BIB Văldreștii, Băbi)
• Opțiune 2 (BIB Băbi, Suceava)
• Opțiune 3 (LEA Dejduș, Dejduș)
• Băbi
• Dejduș
• Suceava
• Văldreștii, Dejduș, Băbi, Suceava

PROIECTUL DE INTERCONECTARE A SISTEMELOR ELECTROENERGETICE MOLDOVA-ROMÂNIA
MISIUNE CONSULTATIVĂ PRELIMINARĂ ÎN TEREN
INTERVIURI FAȚĂ-ÎN-FAȚĂ
11-14 noiembrie 2015, Regiunea Nord, Republica Moldova

Stadiul de Facilitate și EIMS / Partea a 2-a: al doilea proiect prioritar
Stada electrică BIB BĂBI și LEA 400 kV BĂBI-SUCEAVA
FORMULAR DE RĂSPUNS

Obiective
1. Identificarea surselor informaționale și a tuturor preocupărilor și problemelor legate de orice aspect economic, social și de mediu, prin consultarea preliminară a unor reprezentanți ai publicului țintă a efectelor de dezvoltare urbană și rurală. Proiect prioritar "MO-RO", cu luarea în considerare a comentariilor / sugestțiilor acestora.
2. Informarea persoanelor afectate, a grupurilor vulnerabile și a părților interesate asupra procesului de planificare a celui de al doilea proiect MO-RO, în scopul mării accesului și generării unei discuții pro-activă de implicare constructivă, în scopul final de a selecta varianta cel mai bună din punct de vedere al sustenabilității prin Raportul de Impacte Sociale și SIZ.

Informații de interes pentru interviul informal

Activități economice • Care sunt oportunitățile de venit/producție pentru persoanele din jurul stației / cablului / stărilor? - Au existat studii sau schimbări în ultimele ani? - Care sunt principalele probleme pentru comunitățile din jurul stației de substații? • Care este tipul de activități agricole / industriale / rezidențiale? • Ce tip de agricultură practicați? • Există industrii mici? • Există proiecte de investiții pentru a crește competitivitatea de venit în zonă? - Care sunt principalele bariere pentru marea producție? • Dacă alt proiect pentru a crește activitățile economice, care ar fi situația în ceea ce privește costurile energiei, telecomunicățiile, energia etc.	Răspunsuri primite:
Mediu • Care sunt principalele resurse naturale din zonă - de exemplu terenurile fertile, rezervații, pășuni? - S-a schimbat ceva din punct de vedere al terenului? • Există orice bun în jurul stației / stărilor? - Ce se spune despre accesul la apă în zonă / stărilor? - De unde este sursa apei? - De unde este sursa energiei electrice? - De unde este sursa aerului condiționat (dacă este cazul)? • Există rezerve de apă / rezervații pentru ferme? - De unde vine - în cazul în care este cazul de apă? • Anii precipitații (media) în vecinătatea substațiilor / stațiilor? • Obiective rezervații sau obiective rezervații în zonă? • Există preocupări legate de mediu sau care sînt confundate în interviul informal? - Dacă da - care sunt sursele principale de informații de teren, terenuri, terenuri etc. - Dacă nu - este necesar planificarea pentru a se discuta?	Răspunsuri primite:

PROIECTUL DE INTERCONECTARE A SISTEMELOR ELECTROENERGETICE MOLDOVA-ROMÂNIA
MISIUNE CONSULTATIVĂ PRELIMINARĂ ÎN TEREN
INTERVIURI FAȚĂ-ÎN-FAȚĂ
11-14 noiembrie 2015, Regiunea Nord, Republica Moldova

Social - Cultural • În ce măsură este posibil să se găsească grupuri de oameni vulnerabili (sau marginalizați)? - În ce măsură sunt expuși acestor oameni? • Populația vulnerabilă este în jurul stației de substații / stațiilor sau în apropierea stațiilor și în zonele rezidențiale? Dacă da, care sunt grupurile vulnerabile? - Dacă da - care sunt sursele principale? - Dacă nu - în ce zonă? • Există preocupări de comunitate sau care sînt activități implementate pentru bunul în considerare a opțiunii SIZ? • Ce ne puteți spune despre patrimoniul cultural? Aveți obiective culturale / monumente istorice sau arheologice sau obiective rezervații arheologice?	Răspunsuri primite:
Aspecte de ordine publică - Dacă considerați că este necesar de pe stărilor respective. • Există vîltoare de ordine publică, care pot fi cauzate pentru rezervațiile în zonă? Dacă da, care sunt sursele principale?	Răspunsuri primite:
Publicul vizat - părțile interesate localizate în imediata vecinătate de stații (15 km în jurul stațiilor) și în jurul stațiilor de alimentare cu energie electrică (LEA) propusă.	
Categoriile de public interviuat:	
Data / locul interviului	

ANNEX 4 – Scoping onsite mission informal interviews

Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
12.11.2019	Făleşti District – Logofteni Commune	Iosif Godlevschi, Mayor ph: +373 (259) 60136 godlevschi.iosif@mail.ru

1137 inhabitants (2014 official census)

Economic development

- mostly agriculture and livestock breeding (to a lesser extent);
- the type of land ownership - mainly private, leased to agricultural associations;
- about 50-60 people (from both villages) work abroad.

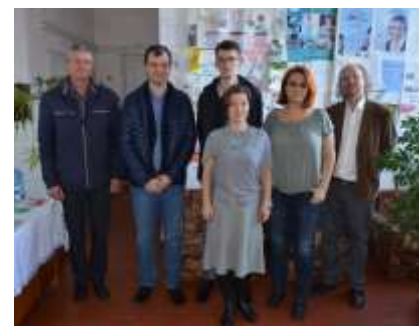
Environment and cultural heritage

- there are several areas at risk of landslides;
- there is a reduced risk of flooding in some areas;
- there are no irrigation systems;
- there are no forests or quarries on the OHL route;
- there are no protected areas, museums - historical buildings or archaeological sites;
- there are no future development projects;
- drinking water is supplied from wells; only in Logofteni village there are water supply pipes for use in households.



Social challenges

- poverty is an issue, and very few inhabitants compared to other villages ;
- there are vulnerable groups;
- the population uses certain lands for grazing, but not near the OHL route.



Communication and logistic

- information for participating in meetings with citizens / public debates, is done door to door, as people don't usually read listed information; the meetings are usually held at the Culture House, twice a year;
- there is no person responsible for communication, most times, the cadastral engineer assumes this responsibility.

Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
12.11.2019	Făleşti District – Obreja Veche Commune	Ganea Ghenadie, farmer – member of "CUTEZATORUL" Association (former Mayor) ph: +373 (231) 2-30-21 primaria.obreja.veche@gmail.com Moraru Ghenadie, inginer cadastral

2367 inhabitants (2014 official census)

Economic development

- mostly agriculture: crops of wheat, corn, sunflower; fruits orchards - 35 ha; walnut plantations - 359 ha;
- land ownership - mainly private, in mixed exploitation, both in agricultural associations and by small owners;
- breeding of animals (mainly cows);
- about 200 people work abroad (especially in Italy).

Environment and cultural heritage

- there are problems associated with landslides, but there is no plan



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Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
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of measures to address them; landslides exist mainly in the pasture area, and although the town hall is planting trees to stop the phenomenon, the people who take their cattle to grazing there destroy the trees;

- there are no forests, quarries on the OHL route;
- the main obstacle in carrying out the interconnection project on this proposed route, could be a 10-year-old walnut plantation, now in fruition (investors from Chisinau, whose plantations are crossed by the OHL);
- water is supplied by wells dug in people's yards;
- water supply pipelines investments are completed only around 99%;
- there are no irrigation systems;
- although there are three ponds in the area, there is no flooding risk;
- there are no protected areas, museums - historical buildings or archaeological sites.



Social challenges

- there are groups of vulnerable people; there are some people for whom the only source of income is a cow.

Communication and logistic

- communication is done through the town hall Facebook page, citizens' meetings, , through information panels at the town hall and at the Culture House, at the milk collection points or at food stores;
- public consultations are held at the town hall or at the Culture House); The librarian is responsible for the Facebook page.

Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
12.11.2019	Bălți Municipality - Sadovoe Commune	Buzurnîi Serghei, Mayor Tel: +373 (231) 55230 Corcodei Victor, Director „Apă-Canal” Enterprise Cojoc Efimia, Local Council Secretary Papadiuc Victor, Expert in land ownership regime

1306 inhabitants (2014 official census)

Economic development

- mostly, agriculture (orchards, fruit trees, nurseries); all the lands in the area are privately owned and are either individually or leased to agricultural associations;
- there is a bread factory in the village.

Environment and cultural heritage

- there are irrigation systems that will have to be bypassed by the OHL route; the water source is Lake Imaș;
- there are no protected areas, historical monuments or national parks;
- the drinking water is supplied by the well located in the village and is distributed through the "Apa-Canal" pipeline network;
- at the end of the village there are three ponds (called ponds 1, 2, and 3);
- there is no danger of flooding.



Social challenges

- there are vulnerable people, as in all localities in the Republic of

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Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
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Moldova; there are some people for whom agriculture is the only mean of existence, and these people could be affected by the passing of the OHL on their land.

Communication and logistic

- public communication is done with the help of local councillors;
- The decisions of the Village Council are published on the information panel of the town hall;
- if there is a project of national importance, public meetings are held in the council hall of the town hall;
- The secretary of the Village Council is responsible for communication.



Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
13.11.2019	Rîșcani District - Aluniș Commune	Ion Vacariuc, Mayor Ph: +373 (0) 69492488 primalunis@mail.ru Gheorghe Roșca Ph: +373 (0) 68688187

1700 inhabitants (2014 official census)

Economic development

- agriculture - multi-annual crops - cereals and vegetables; vines no longer exist; pasture;
- livestock farms (breeding pigs and birds) went bankrupt;
- industry no longer exists, commercial shops;
- municipal enterprise for drinking water supply; for waste collection;
- new projects are not apart from the pipeline.



Environment and cultural heritage

- they have no problem with the OHL route;
- there are landslides but not affecting them;
- irrigation is possible on the basis of an authorization from the Ministry of the Environment; they do not have centralized irrigation;
- there are no floods, slight discharges but without affecting the community;
- drinking water is supplied by water wells;
- there are no natural gas pipelines; they started a project;



Social challenges

- agriculture based activities who support the area by employing citizens;
- there are vulnerable people but they commute to Balti to a German auto parts company.

Communication and logistic

- information dissemination through ads displayed in the most crowded public areas; they do not have television, web page, cultural house;
- the Secretary takes over issues related to the relationship with citizens.

Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
13.11.2019	Glodeni District – Limbenii Noi Commune	Tarnovschi Mihail, Mayor ph: +373 (249) 93080 mihail.tarnovschi@gmail.com

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Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
		Andriuca Sergiu, expert in land ownership legislation sandriuca@gmail.com Serjantu Rodica, Head accounting serjantu63@gmail.com Vatamaniuc Ala, Local Council secretary vatamaniucag@gmail.com

1555 inhabitants (2014 official census)

Economic development

- Mainly, agriculture - wheat, barley, corn, sunflower, watermelons (out of 1253 ha of agricultural land, over 100 ha is cultivated with melons);
- The type of land ownership - predominantly private, most leased to agricultural associations; there is a Productive Agricultural Cooperation Câmpia Limbenilor, which leases about 300 ha, 9 households that work over 50 ha and about 200 ha worked individually;
- There are 3 large cattle farms;
- A small part of the inhabitants go to work in the city of Balti;
- Retail (shops), services;
- About 30% of the inhabitants work abroad;
- There is a road rehabilitation plan.

Environment and cultural heritage

- The Leonard aquatic basin is in the area (approx. 100 ha);
- Drinking water is supplied by shallow fountains; technical water is supplied by pipes, supplied from water wells;
- There is 5 ha of young forest (13-15 years), owned by the local council;
- There are no irrigation systems;
- There is no risk of flooding;
- There are no protected areas, museums - historical buildings or archaeological sites;
- There are some areas with landslides risk, but not on the OHL route; in some areas, afforestation has been made to reduce the risk.

Social challenges

- There are groups of vulnerable people, some families are monitored and receive social aid; there are social workers in the village;
- The population uses some land for grazing, but not near the OHL route;

Communication and logistic

- Public communication is done through announcements displayed in different areas of interest (in shops, in the medical center, in the post office) or through the web page;
- about 70% of the villagers are connected to the internet;
- Public meetings are held at the Culture House (430 seats room);
- An annual meeting on the activities of the local council is usually expected;
- No responsible person.



Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
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13.11.2019	Glodeni District – Glodeni City	Oleg Bratișevschi, vice-Mayor primaria_glodeni@mail.ru Mihail Dobrovolschi, Land use planning engineer misa.dobrovolschi@bk.ru
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8676 inhabitants (2014 official census)

Economic development

- subsistence agriculture, agricultural lands mainly cultivated with cereals and some orchards, the land is privately owned;
- marketing of agricultural products;
- the industry is gone; The sugar factory, the canning factory, the etheric oil factory were closed.



Environment and cultural heritage

- serious problems in the supply of drinking water and the sewerage system (they have no place to discharge waste water);
- the source of drinking water is the Prut river; there is also the prospect of implementing the drinking water network in Romania through Iasi;
- the wastewater treatment plant is managed by a private enterprise; there is no collecting capacity and there is a major danger of discharging into the Prut;
- lack of funding sources and impossibility of guaranteeing loans;
- touristique area in Camenca, Pădurea Domneasca reservation, and area of 100 de Movable (mounds) in Butești.



Social challenges

- approx. 50% of the active population migrated to the West and to Russia;
- socially assisted citizens who do not want to work anymore; vulnerable Roma groups.

Communication and logistic

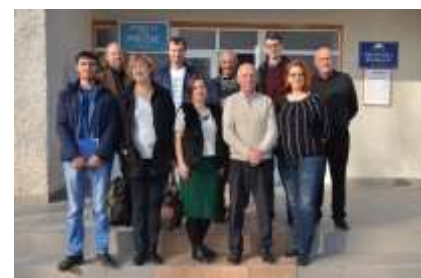
- communication with the citizens of Glodeni city is done through the Internet (the City Hall's website, social media), local television and through public meetings and debates; the meetings of the town council are live streaming online;
- Mrs. Marcela Frosneac - responsible for public relations.

Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
13.11.2019	Glodeni District – Dușmani Commune	Petru Rusu, Mayor +373 (0) 68937551 Victor Mîrza, land use planning engineer +373 (0) 68966817 primariasatdusmani@gmail.com

1749 inhabitants (2014 official census)

Economic development

- agricultural land cultivated with cereals (sunflower, corn, wheat, barley, alfalfa, soybean); orchards or vineyards are no longer being cleared, and arable land is mostly privately owned;
- the poultry farm was abolished;
- wheat mill private property that has few employees;
- they have planned the development of street lighting on renewable sources;
- land publicly owned leased to private economic agents;



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Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
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- sheep farming;
- they want to develop a space dedicated to product fairs to encourage and support the marketing of agricultural products.

Environment and cultural heritage

- 5 ponds were identified and all are private;
- -2011-2015 there were no floods and there were no such problems;
- landslides did not appear due to the maturation of planted forests;
- the drinking water supply is made by 2 water wells, which carry out periodic analyses.



Social challenges

- about 35% of the population migrated in the West European countries or Russia;
- jobs are mainly in Glodeni city;
- there are no major issues with vulnerable persons / groups.

Communication and logistic

- communication is performed via news displayed on the wall gazette and other information boards in public places in commercial areas or on the fences;
- 9 employees in total.

Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
13.11.2019	Glodeni District – Cobani Commune	Ivan Plută, Mayor Ph: +373 (0) 249 72534, +373 (0) 693 11161 primaricobani@gmail.com

2255 inhabitants (2014 official census)

Economic development

- agriculture - land cultivated with cereals (wheat, corn, soy, rapeseed, barley, sunflower) and cherry orchard near the historical monument on the hill, with its own irrigation system; there are also pastures;
- the population is employed within the public educational and social institutions;
- also the water supply and sewerage project is attracting more workforce; other opportunities are at the stone quarry;
- in agriculture there are 3 economic agents who also have employees;
- the authorities intend to develop a leisure area with a private investor.



Environment and cultural heritage

- there are no irrigation systems in the area;
- no floods risks, the Prut river only spilled rarely in 6 households;
- the water supply is provided through water wells but also by the Prut river, and the pipeline transports drinking water to the city of Glodeni and the sugar factory;
- recommendation to bypass the historical monument and the cherry orchard that will develop;
- pay attention to the protected reserve Pădurea Domnească and another forest owned by the town hall;

Social challenges

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Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
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- 30% migrated west;
- 14 vulnerable persons, of which 6 are able to work;
- they get very little social support.

Communication and logistic

- the communication is performed by gathering representatives of the citizens (72 representatives by displaying at the local information panels and through the district newspaper; organising direct quarterly public meetings;
- their logistic: festive meeting room at the town hall;
- the secretary of the local council is responsible for the communication.



Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
14.11.2019	Glodeni District – Balatina Commune	Dumitru Iațuc, Mayor Ph: +373 (0) 696 95984 primcontbalatina@mail.ru

4803 inhabitants (2004 official census)

Economic development

- include 5 subordinate localities;
- the only source of income (situation more stable than other localities) - 2 brick factories, stone quarry, public educational institutions, Draxlemayer factory and the wiring factory with insured transport for the shuttle to Balti and Albineț;
- subsistence agriculture but also for marketing - cereal crops (sugar beet, wheat, barley, corn, multi-annual plantations); most of the agricultural land is mostly private property;
- food project from the Prut river (Falesti, Ungheni, Sporeni); they had auctions through the ADR North for the drinking water supply system, which were cancelled - they want to resume;
- interested in identifying funding sources and developing a sewerage system;
- the town hall also has grant programs;
- 100% rehabilitated road infrastructure.



Environment and cultural heritage

- there is water pipeline system from the Prut river that does not intersect OHL route but goes practically in parallel;
- the proposed OHL route (purple option) crosses the abandoned buildings from a former cattle farm;
- there are ponds unrelated to the watercourse and safety ponds at the level of the Prut river (accumulation basin);
- drinking water from water wells but of poor quality, with a smell of sulphur and fluorine level exceeding the limits of about 6 times; at the moment, the water is biologically treated, especially for educational establishments;
- coordination recommendation with the Pădurea Domneasca



Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
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reservation administration;

- recommendation for the existence of a GD for preventing blockages in expropriations;
- there are no floods or landslides;
- they have no irrigation system (existed when they still had orchards);
- there are historically polluted areas with chemical waste that probably have also seeped into the groundwater canvas;
- the first school is a historical heritage building.

Social challenges

- citizens are interested in the compensation measures given that the agricultural land is mainly privately owned;
- the recommendation to bypass the area to avoid further impacts and risks;
- concerned about the impact of the electromagnetic field on human and animal / bovine health;
- the social assistance scheme has created a state of inactivity and lack of initiative, the desire for employment being null for many people;
- vulnerable people receive little support from the City Hall on a case-by-case basis.

Communication and logistic

- information dissemination through information panels; public meetings at the Culture House; social media;
- citizens want transparent public services.

Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
14.11.2019	Glodeni District – Cuhnești Commune	Ceban Angela, Mayor Ph: +373 (0) 604 97403 primariacuhnesti@mail.ru Ruslan Lungu, Expert in land ownership legislation Elena Baban, social assistant

2635 inhabitants (2014 official census)

Economic development

- main occupation - agriculture; agricultural lands cultivated mainly with cereals / vegetables, are mostly privately owned; abandoned or decommissioned orchards;
- the rotation of crops is performed annually;
- small commercial activities;
- commute to work in other localities with developed industry;
- cattle breeding.



Environment and cultural heritage

- increased flood risk in the meadow area of Prut river, but since the Costești dam was built this aspect is properly managed; there is no risk assessment map, but the recommendation is to ask those from Apele Moldovei;
- risk of occurrence of landslides would be at the border of the locality; in the OHL route is steppe and there are no problems;
- there is a plan to develop a water supply project from Prut river, in



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Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
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which 10 localities are involved;

- the areas occupied temporarily during OHL site organization and the construction will be, in the region, all on the extra-urban lands belonging to the local authority, so there are no problems;
- there is a border between Tomneștii Noi and Tomneștii Vechi villages - a small forest also owned by the state- the local authority;
- there will be no extension of the local authority territory to the meadow of the Prut river;
- from 10 to 10 m there are protective strips of approx. 8-10 m each, made of poplars;
- recommendation for redirection of the OHL route on the Stone Road, to avoid expropriations;
- there is no irrigation system although there is interest.

Social challenges

- 30-40% emigrated to work in the West European countries;
- 64 families socially assisted, but with the obligation to work a number of hours per month; persons with disabilities approx. 7%; 5 families at risk;

Communication and logistic

- citizens' information dissemination through information panels/boards, the web page being under construction;
- information dissemination for issuing Local Council Decisions is performed with the support of the councillors organizing public meetings at the Culture House (3 Culture Houses in the Commune).

Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
14.11.2019	Glodeni District – Vișoara Commune	Cătălin Bogdan, Mayor +373 (0) 699 97717 catalinbogdan_54@yahoo.com Alexandru Rusu, Expert in land ownership legislation and land use planning

1765 inhabitants (2014 official census)

Economic development

- individual subsistence agriculture, and agriculture in farmers associations - cereal crops, vineyards; in general, the land is in private property;
- livestock raising and grazing at the level of micro-farms or individual households;
- fishing;
- a project for water-sewage system is ready to be implemented waiting for financing;
- partial rehabilitation of road infrastructure and public lighting;
- commute to Făleșt or Bălți / wiring factory and Albineț / Kinder toy factory.



Environment and cultural heritage

- The local public authority is without development perspectives in terms of land management;
- no flood problems;
- the irrigation system was decommissioned;

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Date	Communities	Persons met / Position / Contact
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- Domnescu Lake - The Municipal Enterprise Via Domneasca manages the pond for the development of fish farming;
- the household used water provided via a centralised system from the water tower and the water well both are under the management of the Municipal Enterprise; the supply of drinking water is done individually, having as source water wells (shallow fountains);
- the water-sewerage systems project from Iasi, RO is expected.

Social challenges

- 30-40% of the population emigrated to the West European countries;
- 2-3% of the population are vulnerable people;
- there are also people capable of work, but who refuse to work.

Communication and logistic

- dissemination is performed through a notice board on the information panel and through social media for public meetings
- dissemination responsibility rests with the mayor or cadastral engineer;
- they recommend the existence of a local radio station;
- they can put at Moldelectrica disposal the meeting room of the town hall and the Culture House.

ANNEX 5 – Prior to Draft ESIA Package disclosure - online information renewal UPDATED PROJECT POSTER



ONLINE INTERVIEW

Interviu MD-RO-II "Proiectul de interconectare a sistemelor electrice energetice MOLDOVA-ROMANIA" - Partea a 2-a

Interconectarea sistemelor electrice energetice este o prioritate de dezvoltare pentru România și Moldova. Acest proiect va permite furnizarea energiei electrice necesare pentru dezvoltarea economică și socială a ambelor țări.

Formați o echipă și vă puteți exprima părerea asupra proiectului interconectării sistemelor electrice energetice. Răspundeți la întrebările din formular și vă puteți exprima părerea asupra proiectului.

1. Care este scopul proiectului?

2. Care este impactul proiectului asupra mediului înconjurător?

3. Care este impactul proiectului asupra populației locale?

4. Care este impactul proiectului asupra economiei locale?

5. Care este impactul proiectului asupra culturii locale?

6. Care este impactul proiectului asupra patrimoniului cultural și istoric?

7. Care este impactul proiectului asupra peisajului?

8. Care este impactul proiectului asupra biodiversității?

9. Care este impactul proiectului asupra climatului?

10. Care este impactul proiectului asupra calitatii aerului?

11. Care este impactul proiectului asupra calitatii apei?

12. Care este impactul proiectului asupra solului?

13. Care este impactul proiectului asupra zgomotului și vibrațiilor?

14. Care este impactul proiectului asupra sănătății și bunăstării?

15. Care este impactul proiectului asupra securității?

16. Care este impactul proiectului asupra imaginii locale?
















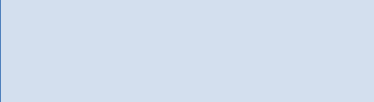

17. Care este impactul proiectului asupra identității locale?








18. Care este impactul proiectului asupra tradițiilor locale?

19. Care este impactul proiectului asupra obiceiurilor locale?

20. Care este impactul proiectului asupra valorilor locale?

ANNEX 6 – Prior to Draft ESIA Package disclosure - onsite information renewal

Location and contact person	OHL route section of interest	Project poster displayed
<p>Glodeni District Council Vasile Gudumac, Counsellor consiliu@glodeni.md</p>		 
<p>Glodeni District Limbenii Noi Village Mihail Tarnovschi, Mayor primlimbeniinoi@gmail.com</p>		 
<p>Glodeni District Balatina Commune Diana Rotari, Secretary primariabalatina4811@gmail.com</p>		 
<p>Făleşti District Council Constantin Cuschevici, Head of Dpt. cuschevici.c@mail.ru</p>		 
<p>Rîșcani District Council Igor Culic, Vice-President igor.culic@mail.ru</p>		 
<p>Rîșcani District Corlățeni Village Veaceslav Bold, Mayor primariacorlateni@mail.ru</p>		

Location and contact person	OHL route section of interest	Project poster displayed
<p>Bălți Municipality Veaceslav Iancovscii primaria@balti.md</p>		<p>will be soon displayed</p>
<p>Bălți Municipality Sadovoe Village Serghei Buzurnii, Mayor primariasadovoe@mail.ru</p>		
<p>Moldelectrica RETI Nord ranch headquarter</p>		
<p>Existing 300 kV Bălți Electrical Station</p>		

ANNEX 7 – Public grievance form

Reference No: *(to be completed by Moldelectrica)*

Received by: _____

Date of initial response: _____

Solved by: _____

Full Name:

(to be completed by the person lodging the complaint)

Note:

you can remain anonymous if you prefer or request not to disclose your identity to the third parties without your consent

My first name: _____

My last name: _____

Company / position in the company:

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

Contact Information:

(to be completed by the person lodging the complaint)

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

By Post: Please provide mailing address:

By Telephone: _____

By E-mail: _____

Preferred Language for Communication:

(to be completed by the person lodging the complaint)

Moldovan / Romanian

Russian

Description of Grievance:

(to be completed by the person lodging the complaint)

What happened? Where and How did it happen?
What are the results / consequence / impact of this issue?

Date of Grievance: *(to be completed by the person lodging the complaint)*

One time incident/grievance (date _____ DD.MM.YYYY)

Happened more than once (how many times? _____)

On-going (currently experiencing problem)

What would you like to see happening in order to solve this issue?

