

REPORT N° DRAFT VERSION 1

CHISINAU SOLID WASTE PROJECT

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION FRAMEWORK

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1 INTRODUCTION

Regia Autosalubritate, a municipal solid waste management company (the “Company”) of the City of Chisinau (the “City”) is intending to implement the Chisinau Solid Waste Project, consisting of priority investments in the Chisinau solid waste disposal system.

The Project is expected to be co-financed by a loan of up to EUR 10 million, provided by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the “EBRD” or the “Bank”) and a capital grant of up to EUR 5 million from an international donor. At present it has been determined that two key components which could be financed by the loan are the upgrading of the City's landfill site in Tintareni to EU compliance and the closure of the temporary dumpsite in Ciocana District, Chisinau (the “Project”).

During the development of the Project Feasibility Study and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), it was determined that up to 50 persons are collecting waste at the Ciocana temporary waste dump for livelihood generation, of which 15 to 20 are regularly engaged in this activity. As the temporary dumpsite is closed down, these people will no longer be able to continue collecting waste and will lose their source of livelihoods. In accordance with EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy of 2014, in cases of economic displacement caused by the Project, appropriate livelihood restoration measures have to be developed and implemented.

Regia Autosalubritate has developed this Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF) with assistance from consultants, in compliance with Moldovan legislation and the EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy from 2014, particularly Performance Requirement 5 (Land Acquisition, Involuntary Resettlement and Economic Displacement).

As the exact timing of the closure of the Ciocana dumpsite is presently unknown, it is not possible to establish when exactly the impact on waste pickers' livelihoods will occur and set a feasible cut off date for their eligibility to assistance. Therefore, at this time, a framework document is being developed in lieu of a plan, to present measures to record waste pickers and assist them to identify alternative sources of livelihoods by the time the waste dump closes. Given the fact that the number of regularly engaged waste pickers at the dump site is relatively low, as well as that a privately operated waste sorting facility which will employ more people than the current number of waste pickers is planned to be launched in the near future, it may not be necessary to develop a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) at a later date and instead implement the principles and process presented in this framework document. Whether or not an LRP will need to be developed and if so, its scope and scale will be subsequently agreed between Regia Autosalubritate and EBRD.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Regia Autosalubritate previously operated a sanitary landfill in Tintareni (Anonii Noi District), which has an area of approximately 22 ha, and is located 35 km from the south-east Chisinau and about 5 km from the villages Cretoia and Tintareni (see Figure 2-1). The operation of the Tintareni landfill was put on hold by the City of Chisinau in 2010 due to claims from the residents of Tintareni of pollution by the landfill.

The City of Chisinau assessed the claims together with relevant environmental authorities. The City's conclusion was that some of the more serious alleged impacts of the Tintareni landfill were

not justified, while the minor impacts were considered to be manageable. The landfill operations remain on hold and the villagers of Tintareni continue to have severe concerns regarding the landfill, they strongly believe it is polluting their groundwater, with related health effects. They rely on groundwater for irrigation and drinking water.

A Hydrogeological Risk Assessment (HRA) was undertaken by WSP I PB to assess the potential effects of Tintareni landfill on hydrogeology and hydraulically connected downgradient groundwater and surface water resources. According to the HRA, although the quality of the water in the abstraction wells in Tintareni village and the River Bic are below the adopted quality standard, this is the result of other potential sources of contamination such as local small scale local landfilling and agricultural fertilizers, rather than the Tintareni landfill. According to the study, the discharges from the landfill do not represent a significant risk to receptors located more than 500m from the site.

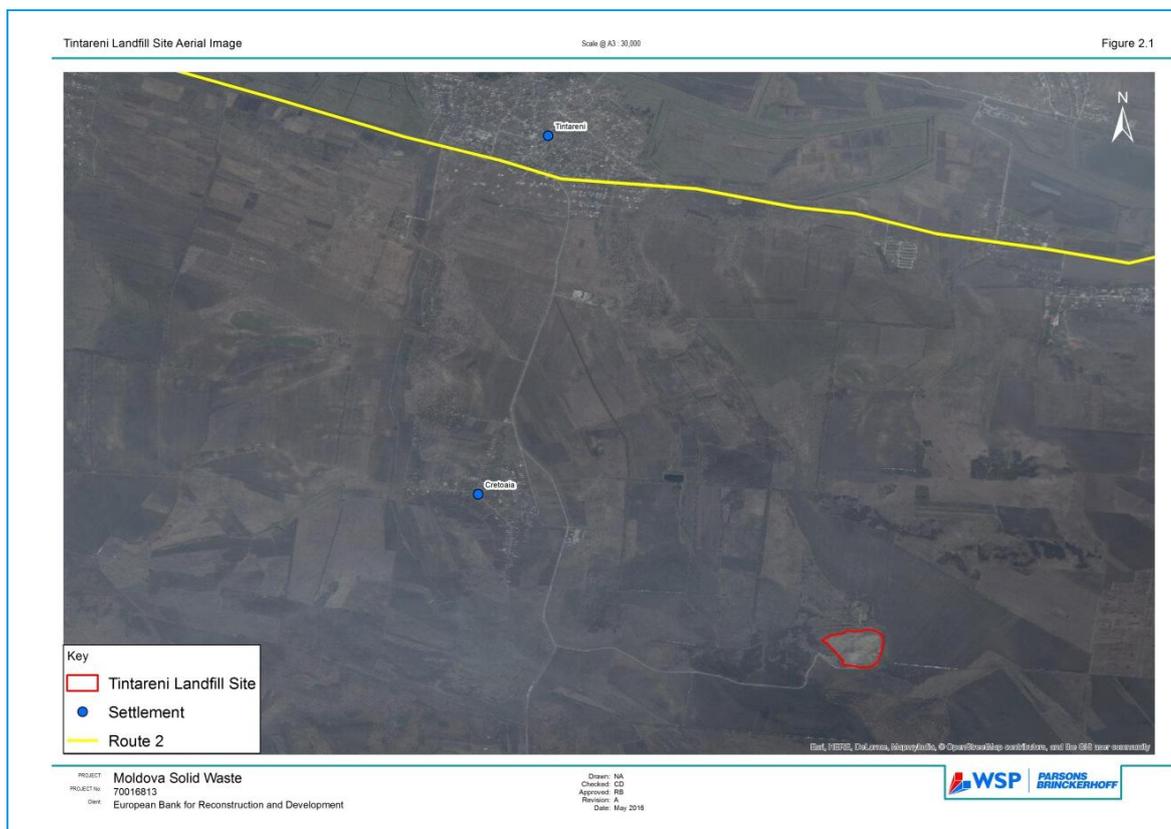


Figure 2-1 Aerial Photograph of the Location of the Tintareni Landfill

The Company is currently storing the waste on a temporary dumpsite in Ciocana District in the City of Chisinau (see Figure 2-2). The Ciocana site is, however, associated with more severe environmental impacts than operation of the Tintareni landfill.

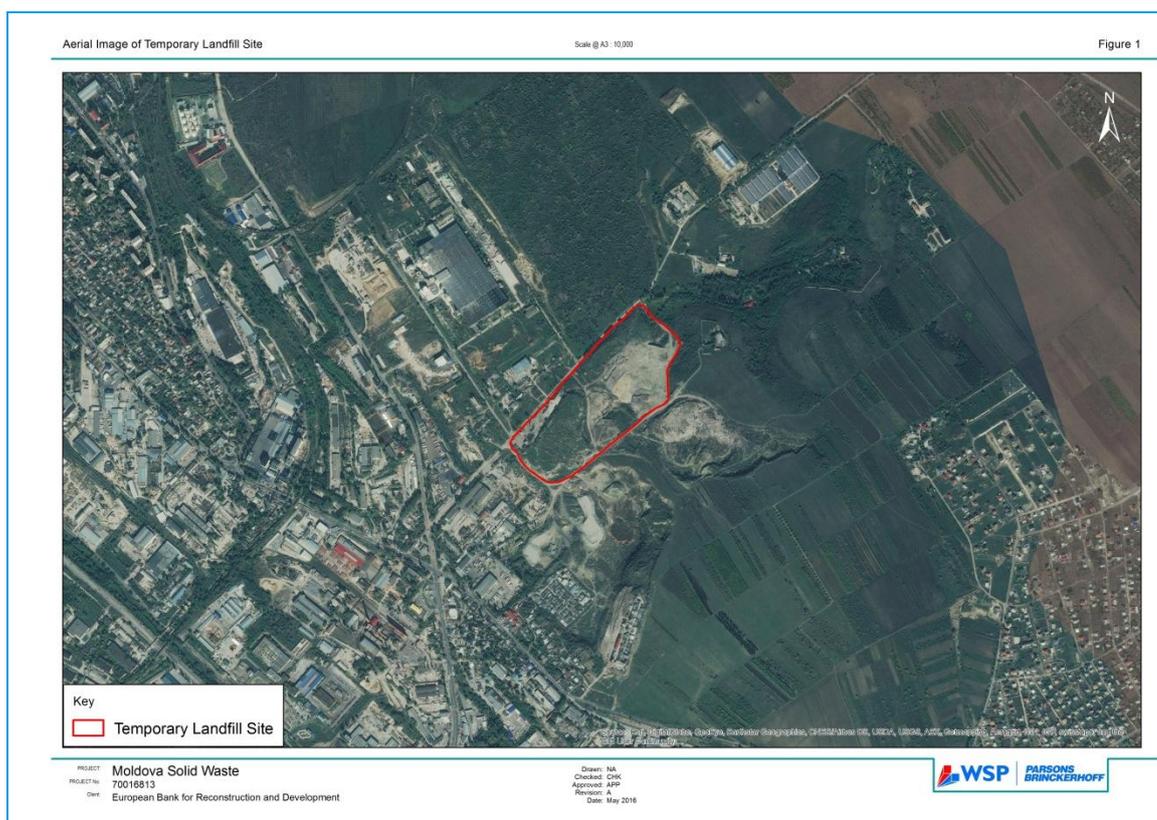


Figure 2-2 Aerial Photograph of the Temporary Landfill in Ciocana District, Chisinau

There are currently informal waste pickers working on the temporary dumpsite. It is estimated that approx. 15 to 25 waste pickers operate regularly at the dump site (every day or several days per week), while another 20 to 30 waste pickers occasionally engage in this activity. There is currently no waste sorting plant to segregate the waste efficiently, although a private operator (ABS S.R.L.) is in the process of finalising construction of a waste sorting plant in Chisinau, near the Ciocana dump site, which will employ approximately 200 people.

The City of Chisinau is eager to re-open the Tintareni landfill and close the temporary dumpsite in Ciocana District. Before re-opening, the Tintareni landfill site is to be brought to EU compliance. The closure plan for the temporary dumpsite in Ciocana District, Chisinau, has been prepared by Fichtner Management Consulting.

3

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1

LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Moldovan law does not make any explicit provisions to assist or compensate informal, negatively impacted livelihoods. However, the right to freely exercise economic activities as well as protection from unemployment are guaranteed in the Moldovan Constitution (Articles 43 and 47) and a number of other laws specified below.

ACCESS TO SOCIAL WELFARE AND EMPLOYMENT

Issues in relation to provision of support to vulnerable groups are regulated by Moldovan legislation on social welfare and access to employment. Law No. 576 of 25 December 2003 on Social Welfare and Law No. 123 of 18 June 2010 on Social Services, regulate support payments and services that are available to vulnerable individuals and groups, defined as: children and young people living in harmful environments, families who cannot fulfil their basic needs, families with no income or low income, persons and families affected by family violence, single headed and single parent families with no support, families with three or more children, elderly people, persons with disabilities and other persons and families in need. The type of assistance is determined for an individual or family, based on assessments carried out by social workers. Law No. 102-XV of 13 March 2003 on Employment and Social Protection of Persons Seeking Work prescribes the way in which employment can be provided to the unemployed seeking work and what assistance can be offered to them until they find it by various institutions including the National Employment Service.

GENDER EQUALITY

Law No. 5 of 9 February 2006 on Equal Opportunities between Men and Women of the Republic of Moldova, addresses issues of equality between the genders and prescribes measures to ensure this equality, including equal access to employment and services.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION

Moldovan legislation guarantees that everyone shall have the right to be informed accurately and in a timely manner regarding issues of public importance. These provisions are included in the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova (1994), as well as in the Law No. 982 of 11 May 2000 on Access to Information.

Law No. 86 of 29.05.2014 on EIA of the Republic of Moldova is harmonised with the DIRECTIVE 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment, as well as the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus convention). This includes obligations to disclose information and organise public consultations.

ACCESS TO LEGAL AID

The National Legal Aid Council (NLAC) and its territorial offices, of which one is in Chisinau, implements the free legal aid system in Moldova, under the policy which is defined by the Ministry of Justice of Moldova. The Moldovan Bar Association cooperates with the NLAC for ensuring the delivery of legal aid. NLAC's activity is regulated by the Regulation on National Legal Aid Council, approved by the Minister of Justice order nr. 18 of 24.01.2008.

3.2 EBRD REQUIREMENTS

EBRD requirements pertaining to economic displacement, relevant for this Project can be summarised as follows:

- to avoid or, at least minimise project induced economic displacement whenever feasible by exploring alternative project designs; where displacement is unavoidable, an appropriate livelihood restoration framework or plan should be developed;
- to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts from land acquisition or restrictions on affected persons' use of and access to land, physical assets or natural resources by ensuring that livelihood restoration activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected;

- to improve or, at a minimum, restore the livelihoods, income earning capacity and standards of living of displaced persons, including those who have no legally recognisable rights or claims to the land (present in the project affected area at the time of the cut off date), to pre-project levels and support them during the transition period;
- to make special provisions for assisting disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups (present in the project affected area at the time of the cut off date) that may be more adversely affected by displacement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of livelihood assistance and related development benefits;
- to establish a grievance mechanism to receive and address in a timely fashion specific concerns about displacement and livelihood restoration that are raised by displaced persons.

The above list is only a summary of the EBRD PR 5 requirements and is qualified by reference to the full text of the applicable policy¹.

3.3 GAPS BETWEEN NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND EBRD REQUIREMENTS

The key gap between Moldovan law and EBRD requirements which is being addressed through the development of this LRF concerns recognition and addressing of informal income activities, i.e. waste picking at the existing waste dump. Although these activities are not recognised as legitimate sources of livelihood by national law, under the EBRD policy, all people whose livelihoods, including informal ones, are affected by the project must be assisted to improve or at least restore these livelihoods to pre-project levels.

The LRF also includes specific provisions required by Moldovan legislation and/or the EBRD Policy, such as consultations with affected people, the establishment and implementation of a project grievance mechanism, carrying out a census and establishing a cut off date for eligibility, as well as monitoring the implementation of livelihood restoration measures and reporting on progress and outcomes to EBRD.

4 AFFECTED PEOPLE

During the preparation of the ESIA, numerous site visits were undertaken to the Ciocana temporary dumpsite, to meet with informal waste pickers present at the site. In addition, a socio economic survey was carried out on 13th July 2016 by two surveyors, who were accompanied by one employee of Regia Autosalubritate. On that day, the surveyors announced to those who were present that they would also come on 16th July (Saturday) and asked them to spread the word to any other waste pickers to come on that day if they wanted to participate. On the first day of the survey, 20 waste pickers were observed at the site and 14 agreed to be interviewed. On the second survey day, 15 waste pickers were observed at the waste dump, five of whom were not present at the site during the first survey visit. However, none of the new waste pickers agreed to be interviewed.

On all occasions, the number of people engaged in this activity at the dumpsite was between 15 and 25 people, of whom two to three were women. Based on information from various sources, it can be estimated that between 15 and 20 people are regularly engaged in this activity, while another 20 to 30 people pick waste occasionally. No children were seen waste picking at the site,

¹ The full text of the applicable EBRD 2014 Environmental and Social Policy is available at: <http://www.ebrd.com/news/publications/policies/environmental-and-social-policy-esp.html>

except during the last visit in July 2016 when the socio economic survey was being carried out. At that time several children of primary school age were seen on site, however, they were not engaged in the waste picking. It is assumed that they were there to accompanying their parents, due to the summer break from school.

As part of the survey, only three waste pickers provided their full names, while the rest preferred not to provide this information, or to provide only their given name. Similarly, only one person provided a contact phone number. The interviewed waste pickers were between 18 and 49 years of age (average age 34) and 14 were men, and one was a woman (42 years old). They are all Moldovan and speak Romanian; four also speak Russian.

All the waste pickers stated that they have personal documents (birth certificates and ID cards and/or passports), and three also reported having a driving license. A total of 11 completed the compulsory primary/basic secondary school (grades 1 to 9), while two also completed secondary school (grades 10 and 11) and two had vocational qualifications (operator of tractors and plastic processing). Table 4-1 provides an overview of the waste pickers formal and informal skills.

Table 4-1 Waste Picker Skills (source: Survey 2016)

Type of skill	Number of waste pickers
Driving	2
Cooking	2
Cleaning	1
Construction	1
Many skills (not specified)	2
No skills	8

One person reported having a disability (resulting from a broken leg), while all others stated that they have no disability or chronic illness. When asked where they live, 12 of them stated that they live in Chisinau. Despite being asked to specify the exact location (village, sector), only two persons provided this information, one living in Gratiesti (a sector in Chisinau) and one in Bubuieci village. The remaining two waste pickers stated that they live in the village of Geamana, within the Anenii Noi district, which is to the south of the Tintareni landfill.

All of the interviewed waste pickers had at least one other adult in their household (over 18) and six reported that they have at least one child (under 18) in their household (two reported having two children). The average household size of the waste pickers was 3.43 members. All of the waste pickers stated that they have no other income, and eight of them stated that no one else in their household earns an income. Three of these waste pickers also have one child in their household.

All waste pickers stated that no one else from their household engages in waste picking at the waste dump. It should be noted that in previous discussions with the waste pickers, some stated that they occasionally also engage in agriculture and some work on their own land. One person reported having a pension and using waste picking as a supplementary income. The interviewed social workers from the Bubuieci village stated that none of the beneficiaries of social welfare in their registries are engaged in waste picking, as most of their beneficiaries were elderly people with very small pensions. They also stated that they know some of the villagers who are engaged in waste picking, and that some farm their own land while others engage in seasonal agricultural work. In the social workers' opinion, although waste picking in the way it is carried out at the Ciocana dumpsite is very harmful for people's health, it is also a profitable activity.

In relation to the duration of involvement in waste picking at the Ciocana waste dump, an equal number (6 waste pickers) have been doing it between 6 months and one year and between one and two years, while two have been doing it for less than 6 months. All of the interviewed waste

pickers stated that they are regularly present at the waste dump, 50% of whom are there every day and the other 50%, several times a week, for an average of 6 hours per day.

The male waste pickers reported collecting paper, metal and glass. Five of them also reported collecting plastic. The one female waste picker reported collecting wood.

When asked about total monthly household incomes, eight of the waste pickers reported the amount (Table 4-2), while the rest stated that they did not want to answer the question, or they do not know. When asked about how much they earn from waste picking per month, the majority (9 waste pickers) stated that they earn between 1,001 and 2,000 MDL per month, two waste pickers stated that they earned between 2,001 MDL and 4,000 MDL, while three did not provide an answer.

Table 4-2 Waste Picker Household Incomes (source: Survey 2016)

Estimated total household income per month (1 USD = 19.83 MLD)	No other income in the household	1 other income in the household	2 other incomes in the household
2000 MDL (101 USD)	4 waste pickers	-	-
3000 MDL (151 USD)	-	1 waste picker	-
4000 MDL (202 USD)	-	2 waste pickers	1 waste picker

When the information on incomes is analysed in conjunction with the estimated household income (and number of incomes in a household), as well as the presence of waste pickers at the waste dump, it can be concluded that the waste pickers earn up to 2,000 MDL per month from spending several days a week at the waste dump (see Table 4-3). This corresponds to information provided to consultants during a site visit in November 2015, when an interviewed waste picker reported earning approx. 150 MDL per day, which would translate to approximately 2,000 MDL if working three to four days per week. A few of those who are present at the Ciocana dumpsite every day reported that they earn between 2,000 MDL and 4,000 MDL, while the majority did not want to share information on incomes (personal and household).

Table 4-3 Comparison of Wages in Moldova and Waste Picker Earnings

Moldova average net monthly wage (April 2016), full time	Moldova monthly minimum net wage in the private sector (estimated), full time - 2015	Moldova monthly minimum net wage in the public sector (estimated), full time – 2015	Average earning of waste picker engaged several times per week – July 2016	Average earning of waste picker engaged every day – July 2016
4,026 MDL	1,558 MDL	820 MDL	2,000 MDL	Between 2,000 and 4,000 MDL

When asked why they engage in waste picking, most respondents (9) stated that they have no other skills, three stated that they make more money in this way than engaging in formal employment, and two stated that they had lost their regular jobs. One of these was the female waste picker who also stated that she collects food for her animals in this way.

When asked if they would consider being formally employed in a waste sorting facility if the Ciocana waste dump closes, 6 stated that they would, while 8 said they would not. Those that said they would not, confirmed their choice by saying that they do not want the waste dump closed as it is their source of income, while three stated that the formal job would pay very little. One of the waste pickers who stated that he is interested in formal employment, also highlighted that the decision would ultimately depend on how much he would be paid.

5 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

Regia Autosalubritate will support all waste pickers at the waste dump in accessing alternative sources of livelihoods before the waste dump closes. Eligibility for assistance and entitlements are described in the following sections of this document.

5.1 ELIGIBILITY FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ASSISTANCE

The closure of the Ciocana dumpsite will affect the livelihoods of an estimated 50 waste pickers and their households, who will no longer be able to engage in this activity. However, of the estimated 50 waste pickers, only 15 to 20 regularly engage in waste picking while others only occasionally engage in it. The impact on those regularly present at the dumpsite (daily or several times a week) will be greatest.

The exact date for closure of the Ciocana dumpsite is not known at present, which is why setting a cut off date for eligibility so far ahead of the actual impact on livelihoods occurring is not feasible. Therefore Regia Autosalubritate will continually monitor and periodically (once a week) record presence of waste pickers at the dumpsite. A cut off date for final eligibility will be set at six months in advance of the closure of the dumpsite, as agreed between Regia Autosalubritate and EBRD.

In the period until the establishment of the cut off date, assistance will be offered to all waste pickers who are present on the waste dump and are willing to participate in livelihood restoration activities. In order to avoid opportunistic behaviour the exact days and times for recording of waste pickers will be carried out randomly and will not be announced in advance. Thus not everybody who is present at the dumpsite at any time will be eligible for assistance after the cut off date.

A provisional entitlements matrix has been developed and included in this document (see Section 5.3), however it will be reviewed and updated after the cut off date has been set. Overall, the waste pickers who work at the waste dump more often than others and whose livelihoods therefore depend more strongly on working at the waste dump will have a higher degree of assistance provided to them, with particular emphasis on job trainings and offers of employment. Those who are working at the waste dump almost full time will have priority in being employed directly by Regia Autosalubritate and will receive necessary training for that work.

Most of the regular waste pickers at the Ciocana dumpsite are men, with only two to three women seen on the dumpsite, although there were several visits undertaken to the area. There is a lack of information on the women waste pickers as only one agreed to participate in the socio economic survey. Women waste pickers may be more vulnerable than men, if, for example they are able to collect less waste and earn less money, if they are single mothers or have caregiving responsibilities in their households, if their safety at the dumpsite is jeopardised, etc. This impact is assessed as minor due to the number of women affected, however every effort will be made, through cooperation with local social workers, to assist them to identify other income generating activities or to provide them with social welfare or other assistance to overcome their economic displacement.

5.2 DESCRIPTION OF ENTITLEMENTS

Regia Autosalubritate in cooperation with service providers will provide a variety of assistance measures to the waste pickers as described further in the text.

Training and Access to Employment / Livelihood Generation Programmes

The following opportunities will be provided to waste pickers with the aim of assisting them to restore and/or improve their livelihoods:

- access to employment in the new waste sorting facility to be launched by the company ABS S.R.L.
- access to employment/income generation programmes available in Chisinau and its surroundings, provided through City/Republic level institutions or agencies. This includes employment opportunities available with Regia Autosalubritate, both related to the Project and other opportunities, as well as those available at other City public communal enterprises;
- access to vocational training opportunities available through the National Employment Service (construction, driving, sewing, mechanical works, etc.) depending on their skills and preferences;
- access to other types of training (e.g. searching for and applying for employment, small business start up and management, improved communication skills, etc.), also available from the National Employment Service. The types of trainings will be defined based on the needs and preferences of affected people.

It is recognised that not all PAPs may be interested in pursuing employment / income generation opportunities offered to them. A system will be developed by the LR Officer (see Section 6.1) for managing detailed issues in connection to employment opportunities. For example, each affected person will be offered adequate employment opportunities a minimum of three times before the Company's obligation is considered closed.

As it is recognised that a few of the waste pickers are women, there is strong commitment of Regia Autosalubritate to secure equal access to all these opportunities for women and men, including access to Project related employment.

Assistance with Access to Social Welfare

Social workers will screen all interested waste pickers to determine who among them is entitled to what kind of assistance available under national legislation and will assist them to access this assistance. This includes social services and social benefits (i.e. financial payments), as defined by the Law No. 576 of 25 December 2003 on Social Welfare and Law No. 123 of 18 June 2010 on Social Services.

Other Forms of Assistance

Waste pickers will also be provided with any other forms of assistance identified by the LR Officer (see Section 6.1) as being useful in contributing to improved access to other livelihood sources. One such possibility is the provision of rehabilitation programmes by local health care providers, for example in connection to alcohol abuse, to increase the chances of employability of affected waste pickers.

Any disabled or chronically ill individuals will be assisted to access appropriate health institutions to receive care and treatment. Legal aid may also be provided if needed, through the National Legal Aid Council office in Chisinau.

5.3

ENTITLEMENTS MATRIX

Table 5-1 Entitlements Matrix

Project phase	Category of PAP	Estimated number	Entitlements
Beginning of LRF implementation until the cut off date	All persons recorded as picking waste at the Ciocana waste dump	Up to 50 persons (15 to 20 regularly picking waste and the rest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to access employment in the new waste sorting facility to be launched by the company ABS S.R.L.; • Assistance to access

		occasionally)	<p>employment/income generation programmes available in Chisinau and its surroundings, provided through City/Republic level institutions or agencies. This includes employment opportunities available with Regia Autosalubritate, both related to the Project and other opportunities, as well as those available at other City public communal enterprises;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance to access vocational training opportunities available through the National Employment Service (construction, driving, sewing, mechanical works, etc.) depending on their skills and preferences; • Assistance to access other types of training (e.g. searching for and applying for employment, small business start up and management, improved communication skills, etc.), also available through the National Employment Service. The types of trainings will be defined based on the needs and preferences of affected people.
After the cut off date until completion of livelihood restoration.	Waste pickers who are present at the waste dump more than 60% of the recording times	Unknown until the setting of the cut off date Estimated 15 to 20 persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to employment / income generation and training (vocational and other) programmes presented in the above row; • Access to social welfare and health care where necessary. Special focus will be placed on ensuring that vulnerable female waste pickers are assisted directly by social workers, to access social welfare or other support needed to access and retain adequate employment or other source of livelihood; • Other available and needed forms of assistance.
After the cut off date until completion of livelihood restoration	Waste pickers who are present at the waste dump between 20% and 60% of the recording times	Unknown until the setting of the cut off date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to employment programmes presented above.
After the cut off date until completion of livelihood restoration	Waste pickers who are present at the waste dump less than 20% of the recording times	Unknown until the setting of the cut off date	No further assistance beyond completing assistance initiated before the cut off date.

6 IMPLEMENTATION OF LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

The following section lists activities that will be undertaken in the implementation of the Livelihoods Restoration Framework.

6.1 APPOINTMENT OF A LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION OFFICER

Regia Autosalubritate will designate one employee, the Livelihood Restoration (LR) Officer, who will be in charge of implementing livelihood restoration as per this LRF and who will report to the Deputy Director of Regia Autosalubritate. This person will periodically record waste pickers at the Ciocana waste dump (census) and for this activity he/she may be assisted by Regia Autosalubritate workers who are continually present at the Ciocana waste dump (supervising the unloading of waste from trucks), if necessary. The census activity is described in more detail further in the text, in section 6.2.

The LR Officer will also directly cooperate with service providers, particularly social workers from the Bubuieci village, persons designated by the local National Employment Service to work with waste pickers and any potential employers, for example the Company ABS S.R.L., to ensure that adequate assistance is provided to each entitled waste picker.

6.2 THE CENSUS AND CUT OFF DATE

The LR Officer with assistance from other Regia Autosalubritate employees when necessary will visit the waste dump regularly, at least once a week and record all waste pickers working at the site. This activity will be undertaken on different week days, Monday through Sunday, at different times during the day and will constitute the census of affected people. An excel data base will be regularly updated by the LR Officer with information on waste pickers, their name and if they were found at the waste dump at the time of the weekly site visit.

Once the closure date of the Ciociana waste dump becomes known, a cut off date will be set, as agreed between Regia Autosalubritate and EBRD, after which any newly recorded waste pickers will not be entitled to livelihood restoration assistance. This date will be announced and its implications explained to the affected people at the waste dump. Regia Autosalubritate's obligation will be to work with and restore the livelihoods of waste pickers who were recorded at the waste dump before the cut off date, as described in the Entitlements Matrix (see Section 5.3).

6.3 IDENTIFICATION OF AVAILABLE SERVICES AND PROGRAMMES OF SUPPORT

The LR Officer will identify services and programmes of support which could be accessed for assisting the waste pickers. This will include programmes and services which are implemented by a variety of stakeholders in the city or country, such as state authorities and agencies, private sector, non governmental organisations, etc.

As a priority, the LR Officer will cooperate with social workers from Bubuieci village and the National Employment Service, who can provide access to existing programmes of support, which would be suitable for the waste pickers.

One of the employment opportunities which is expected to be available to waste pickers before the closure of the Ciociana waste dump is from the private company ABS S.R.L. which is planning to launch a modern waste sorting plant, already constructed in the vicinity of this waste dump. Approximately 200 employment opportunities will be available with the company, which has been

engaged in waste collection for years and is already well known to the waste pickers. The LRF Officer will maintain contact with this company to ensure that when the employment opportunities become available, waste pickers present at the waste dump are informed about them and are assisted in applying for them.

6.4 PROVISION OF SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE

During the period of recording of waste pickers, i.e. the census, the LR Officer will regularly communicate with them and will provide them with information on any available employment opportunities or programmes of support. At this stage, information will be provided on a group level and more details will be provided at an individual level if any of the waste pickers demonstrate an active interest. For example, if a potential employer for waste pickers requests employment applications, the waste pickers will be informed about what they need to prepare and where it should be submitted, by when. All those who are interested will be invited to meet with the LR Officer individually to discuss his/her particular needs for assistance to access this employment opportunity, for example assistance to prepare the necessary documents (e.g. Curriculum Vitae), to submit the application by post, by email, etc., guidance for the interview, etc.

After the cut off date, the LR Officer will work individually with any entitled and interested waste pickers to access employment, training and other assistance, as per the Entitlement Matrix. The LR Officer will monitor progress of each waste picker and adapt his/her individual assistance plans throughout the implementation of the LRF, until his/her livelihood has been fully restored.

7 DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION

7.1 PREVIOUS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

During the Project ESIA scoping and development phase meetings were held with various stakeholders to prepare the LRF.

Numerous site visits were undertaken to the Ciocana temporary dumpsite, to meet with informal waste pickers present at the site. They were also invited to participate in the public consultation event held in Bubuieci village on 16th May 2016 and/or to meet with consultants developing the LRF after the public meeting, however they did not attend.

A socio economic survey was carried out on 13th July 2016 by two surveyors, who were accompanied by one employee of Regia Autosalubritate. On that day, the surveyors announced that an additional survey would take place on 16th July (Saturday) and asked those present to share this information with other waste pickers to encourage them to participate. On the first day of the survey, 20 waste pickers were observed at the site and 14 agreed to be interviewed. On the second survey day, 15 waste pickers were observed at the waste dump, five of whom were not present at the site during the first survey visit and none agreed to be interviewed.

The team also met with relevant national and local authorities, service providers (National Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family and social workers from Bubuieci village) and the private company ABS S.R.L. planning to launch a waste sorting facility near the dumpsite.

7.2 PLANNED FUTURE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The draft LRF will be available in Romanian and English for review and comments, starting from the second week in August 2017, as part of the ESIA disclosure package. An electronic version of this document will be available for a minimum of 120 days at the following websites:

- Bubuieci Mayor's office website: <http://www.bubuieci.md/>
- City of Chisinau website: <http://www.chisinau.md>
- EBRD website: <http://www.ebrd.com>

Hard copies will also be available at the Mayors' offices in Tintareni and Bubuieci:

- Village of Tintareni, Rayon Anenii Noi, Primaria; 0-265-33348.
- Village of Bubuieci, Ciocana district, municipality of Chisinau, Primaria: 0-22-414969

Community consultation events in relation to the draft documents, including the LRF, will be held during the 120 day disclosure period, at:

- Tintareni, Tintareni Town Hall
- Bubuieci, Mayor's office in Bubuieci
- Chisinau, Chisinau Town Hall

The exact details of these events, including the dates and timings will be presented in the updated version of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and will be made public via announcements on the relevant websites mentioned above, on village notice boards and at the Ciocana dumpsite.

A meeting will also be held with the affected waste pickers during the disclosure period, to present the LRF and receive feedback from this directly affected population. After the disclosure of the LRF, the document will be revised based on received comments and suggestions.

Regia Autosalubritate will keep ongoing communication with the private company ABS S.R.L. which is planning to launch a sorting facility in the nearby future. When this company begins hiring employees for the sorting facility, Regia Autosalubritate will organise a meeting with the waste pickers at the Ciocana waste dump and will present them with this information. ABS representatives will be invited to the meeting to present the hiring and working conditions at the sorting facility, as well as to record any waste pickers who express an interest for working at the sorting facility. Interested waste pickers will be invited to submit the necessary documents to enter into the hiring process and LR Officer will assist them in preparing those documents, either directly or with assistance from the Bubuieci social workers or other representatives of the Bubuieci village.

Waste pickers who continue to work at the dumpsite until the cut off date will be periodically recorded by Regia Autosalubritate and informed of any assistance measures and/or potential employment opportunities in relation to the Project directly with Regia Autosalubritate or contractors, as described in Section 6.

8

PUBLIC GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Regia Autosalubritate has developed a grievance mechanism for the Project, to accept all comments and complaints associated with it, including those in relation to affected sources of

livelihoods and their restoration. A sample of a Public Grievance Form is provided as part of the Project SEP.

All grievances will be registered and responded to within 15 days, either verbally or in writing, in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified by the complainant, if contact details of the complainant are provided. Individuals who submit their comments or grievances have the right to request that their name be kept confidential.

Any person or organisation may send comments, complaints and/or requests for information in person or via post, telephone or email using the following contact information:

Attention: Mariana Nazarenco
Head of Office of the General Director / Cancelaria (Grievance Manager)
Regia Autosalubritate
Postal Address: MD-2069, str. 27 Martie 1918, nr. 14, Chisinau
Telephone: 022-740919; 022-746842
E-mail address: regia-auto@mail.ru

Regia Autosalubritate's Grievance Manager will keep a unique grievance log of all received grievances for this Project, including those in relation to livelihoods. These grievances will be addressed by the LR Officer, who will report on grievance management to Regia Autosalubritate management and the EBRD.

9

INSTITUTIONAL SET UP

Implementation of the LRF is the responsibility of Regia Autosalubritate.

A Livelihood Restoration Officer will be appointed to lead the implementation of livelihood restoration and he/she will be supported by other employees when necessary, including for example those working at the Ciociana dumpsite, who already have contacts with waste pickers on a daily basis. The LR Officer will receive information on grievances which have been submitted to the Grievance Officer (see Section 8) in relation to livelihood restoration and will work with her in addressing these grievances.

The LR Officer will report directly to the Deputy Director of Regia Autosalubritate and will prepare draft monitoring reports for EBRD, which will be reviewed by senior management and submitted to EBRD.

Assistance to access employment opportunities and social welfare will be provided by relevant public institutions and workers, including social workers from the nearby Bubuieci village and the National Employment Service. Other service providers may also be involved, depending on the needs of affected waste pickers and available assistance programmes, for example the National Legal Aid Council, local NGOs, etc.

10 IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE

The date when the Ciocana waste dump will close has not been defined at the time of developing this LRF, however it is believed that this will happen before 2018, as the capacity of the waste dump is close to being exhausted.

Activity / period	Q1 2017	Q2 2017	Q3 2017	Q4 2017	2018
Appointment of an LR Officer	X				
Visits to the waste dump and weekly recording of waste pickers (census)	X	X			
Identification of programmes and services to be offered to waste pickers	X	X			
Provision of employment and training opportunities to all waste pickers recorded at the dump site	X	X			
Setting of the cut off date (at least 6 months before the closure of the Ciocana waste dump) and closing the list of entitled waste pickers		X			
Individual meetings with entitled waste pickers to assess their skills and needs and to provide employment and/or training opportunities, or other necessary assistance (e.g. social welfare)		X	X	X	X
Monitoring and reporting	X	X	X	X	X

11 MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1 MONITORING

The LR Officer will monitor implementation of the LRF to ensure that activities are producing desired outcomes and to determine if changes in the approach or implementation are necessary.

Table 11-1 provides an indicative list of indicators which will be used for monitoring. Indicators may be revised or supplemented as suggested by the LR Officer and / or EBRD at a later date, if necessary.

Table 11-1 Indicative Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting

LRP implementation process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of waste pickers registered at the waste dump • Number of waste pickers recorded as being present at the waste dump: 60% or more; between 20% and 60% and less than 20% • Number of consultation meetings and meeting minutes • Number and types of grievances submitted, the rate of successful resolving of grievances • The timing of implemented activities in comparison to the Project schedule • The resources and/or a funds invested in the implementation of the LRF
Assistance with employment and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and types of employment/income generation programmes offered • Number of newly employed individuals and types of jobs, types of

livelihood restoration	contracts (i.e. short term or temporary) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of individuals who have successfully accessed income generation activities
Assistance programmes and training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of trainings attended • Number of persons accessing legal aid • Number of persons accessing any other assistance measures and types of measures
Access to social welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of waste pickers who received social welfare and type of assistance provided • Number of disabled / chronically ill persons assisted to access appropriate health care or treatment

11.2 REPORTING

When the implementation of the LRF begins, Regia Autosalubritate will submit concise monthly progress reports and quarterly detailed monitoring reports developed by the LR Officer, to the EBRD. Upon completion of livelihood restoration for all eligible waste pickers, a final implementation report will be prepared and submitted to the EBRD.

The LRF Officer will document all meetings and consultations with minutes and photographs, and these will be submitted to EBRD, together with progress reports and the final report.

12 LRF IMPLEMENTATION RESOURCES

The implementation of the LRF will be funded from Regia Autosalubritate's own resources.

An existing employee will be designated to lead on the implementation of the LRF and will be assisted by other Regia Autosalubritate employees when necessary. This person will coordinate with local service providers to ensure that entitled waste pickers are able to access employment and / or training opportunities, as well as social services, provided by their institutions, for free.

Overall, the anticipated resources include the following:

- Staff resources (LR Officer and any other Regia Autosalubritate employees engaged to assist in the implementation of the LRF)
- Local travel costs, for example costs of visiting the waste dump, attending meetings, etc.
- Costs associated with provision of social benefits and / or access to employment and training, which are included in budgets of existing service providers
- Administrative and communication costs