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Geothermal Energy Development Project - Exploratory Test Drilling

Volume III - Stakeholder Engagement Plan

September 2023

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Geothermal Energy Development Project - Exploratory Test Drilling

Volume III - Stakeholder Engagement Plan

September 2023

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Acronyms

AoI	Area of Influence
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GIIP	Good International Industry Practice
GoG	Government of Grenada
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPP	Independent Power Producer
Jacobs	Jacobs New Zealand Limited
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MFAT	New Zealand Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade
MW	Megawatts
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTS	Non-technical Summary
PAA	Project Affected Area
P&A	Plugged and abandoned
PPDC	Physical Planning and Development Control
PS	Performance Standards
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Glossary

Term	Definitions in line with International Finance Corporation (IFC) Good Practice Handbook on Stakeholder Engagement (2007) and Performance Standards
Consultation	Consultation is a two-way process of dialogue between the project company and its stakeholders. Stakeholder consultation is about initiating and sustaining constructive external relationships over time.
Grievance Mechanism	Procedure provided by a project to receive and facilitate resolution of affected communities' concerns and grievances about the project's environmental and social performance.
Environmental and Social Impact (ESIA)	A forward-looking instrument that can proactively advise decision-makers on what might happen if a proposed activity is implemented. Impacts are changes that have environmental, political, economic or social significance to society. Impacts may be positive or negative and may affect the environment, communities, human health and well-being, desired sustainability objectives, or a combination of these.
Information Disclosure	Disclosure means making information accessible to interested and affected parties (stakeholders). Communicating information in a manner that is understandable to stakeholders is an important first and ongoing step in the process of stakeholder engagement. Information should be disclosed in advance of all other engagement activities, from consultation and informed participation to negotiation and resolution of grievances. This will make engagement more constructive.
Stakeholders	Stakeholders are persons or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively.

1 Introduction

The Government of Grenada (GoG) is actively seeking to reduce Grenada's dependence on imported fossil fuel for electricity generation, by exploring and increasing the use of renewable energy options. Of the options under consideration, geothermal is considered the most promising to replace existing diesel power generation, due to the significant geothermal potential indicated on mainland Grenada ¹(sufficient to support a 15MWe power plant in the first instance), and given that geothermal power is continuous renewable power, which is available for baseload electricity production (unlike power generated by variable renewable sources such as solar or wind).

This document is the Project's stakeholder engagement plan (SEP). The purpose of the SEP is to manage stakeholder engagement activities for the lifetime of the Project. It has been prepared in accordance with GoG national laws, regulations and guidelines for environmental and social protection and the requirements of international lenders, typified by the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) Performance Standards (PS) and associated PS Guidance Notes.

The Project has been identified as being a Category A project which means that it could result in potentially significant and diverse adverse future environmental and/or social impacts. Stakeholder engagement has been planned in line with IFC requirements for Category A projects specifically.

The SEP sets out how to engage with stakeholders in ways that enhance the understanding of the Project and its anticipated impacts amongst interested and affected parties. The SEP aims to provide adequate and timely information to affected communities and other stakeholders, and to give these groups sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns during the life of the Project.

The structure of this SEP is as follows:

- Chapter 2: Project description
- Chapter 3: National regulatory and international requirements for stakeholder engagement
- Chapter 4: Stakeholder identification and analysis
- Chapter 5: Summary of previous stakeholder engagement
- Chapter 6: Stakeholder engagement programme and responsibilities
- Chapter 7: Community grievance mechanism
- Chapter 8: Monitoring and reporting
- Chapter 9: Company contacts and information

¹ Based on preliminary, surface-based investigations already carried out

2 Project description

2.1 Project history and location

In 2015, responding to requests from GoG, the New Zealand Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) funded technical assistance (TA) to execute preliminary surface-based exploration activities in Grenada which indicated the presence of underground geothermal reservoirs that could potentially support utility-scale power generation. The TA activities included a pre-feasibility assessment, environmental and social preliminary scoping exercise, and a preliminary drilling plan which was produced in 2016.

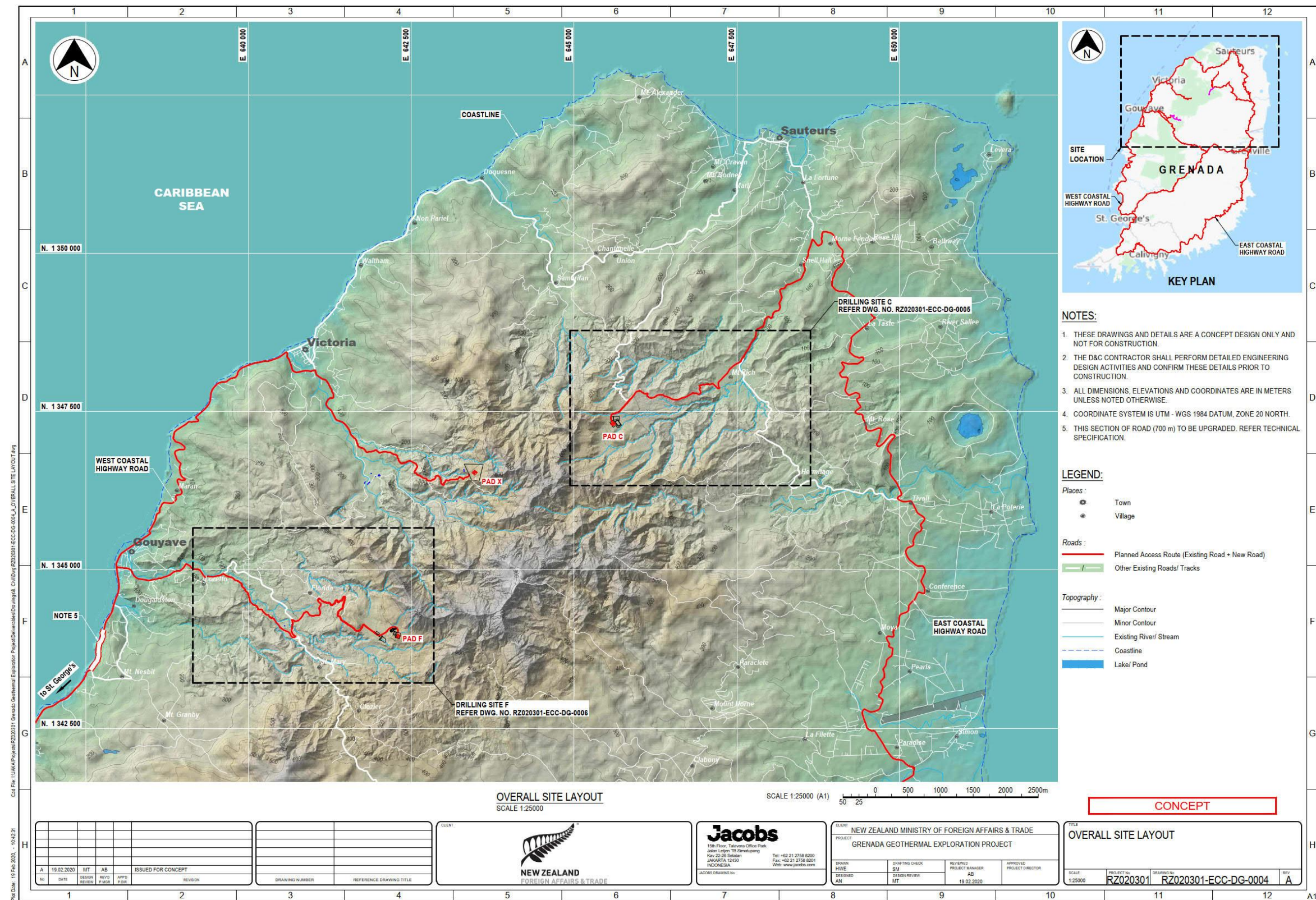
Seven locations were initially identified as possible drilling locations for deep slim hole exploration wells. This list was refined to a shortlist of three locations, following an initial assessment of water requirements and accessibility of the sites.

In 2016, Jacobs New Zealand Limited (Jacobs) undertook an infrastructure assessment to confirm the feasibility of access to the three shortlisted areas. As part of this study, one of the key aspects identified was the provision of a reliable water supply. In 2018, Jacobs subsequently produced an Exploration Drilling Plan, Water Resources Assessment and Drilling Site Definition Report. The Drilling Site Definition Report (dated 23 July 2018) further refined the proposed drilling site options, detailed water requirements and well pad locations. The report identified four possible drilling locations (Site B: Castle Hill, Site C: Tricolor, Site D: Barique, Site F: Florida/Plaisance). Subsequent analysis narrowed down the two preferred sites to:

- Site C: Tricolor (St. Patrick Parish)
- Site F: Florida/Plaisance (St. John Parish)

The two selected exploratory drill pad locations are identified in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Proposed exploratory drilling site locations



Source: Mott MacDonald

2.2 Geothermal development project phases

The Grenada Geothermal development project is split into the following five key phases:

1. Surface exploration and conceptualization
2. Exploration drilling
3. Appraisal drilling and bankability (installation phase)
4. Production drilling and geothermal power plant construction (installation phase)
5. Operation

The current phase of the Project is Phase 2 Exploration drilling which is intended to be undertaken for two exploratory wells (one at Site C and one at Site F) to confirm the existence of, and to characterize the geothermal source and assess its viability for power generation.

If the initial drilling is successful, the next stage of the process would be to undertake full size appraisal drilling to expand understanding about the geothermal reservoir size, chemistry well productivity, and how the system would behave under production.

2.3 Project definition

2.3.1 Key project components

The key Project components of the exploratory drilling phase can be summarised as follows:

Access roads

New access roads and improvements to existing roads will include the following:

- Upgrading of access tracks leading up to the sites (approximately 400m at Site C and 1,650m at Site F)
- New roads within the sites (approximately 150m at Site C and 400m at Site F) to provide access to well pads from the access track
- Minor road corner widenings at various locations on the public roads

Drilling well pads

The Project includes two well pads (one at Site C, one at Site F). Each well pad area will accommodate:

- Drilling rig for slimhole drilling
- Storage and laydown areas for drilling equipment and materials
- Parking for service vehicles
- Space for well testing equipment
- Water pond for drilling water storage (1000m³ capacity)
- Mud pond for disposal of drilling mud and cuttings (500m³ capacity)
- Containers to accommodate materials and tools sensitive to elements (e.g. cement and additives, mud chemicals, drill bits)
- Diesel generators in containers (assumed 3 x 600kW) with associated fuel tanks (total of 50m³)
- Site offices (containers)

Water infrastructure

Water intake and pump stations will be required to supply drilling water to each well pad (one per site). For slimhole drilling, a continuous flow of between 7.5 to 12.5 litres/second is required.

To achieve this, 2x100% diesel driven pumps capable of around 220m head shall be provided, with the second, spare pump being stored in the pump station area.

- From Water Intake Station C to Pad C, a temporary water supply pipeline will be required (approximately 2.5km in length, DN150 pipe). This pipeline will run along the access road
- For Water Intake Station F to Pad F a temporary water supply pipeline will be required (approximately 2.8km length, DN150 pipe). This pipeline will run along the access road

2.3.2 Site closure

At the end of the exploratory drilling phase, all temporary equipment, and temporary facilities at the platform sites (machinery, warehouses, temporary offices, portable latrines) will be dismantled and removed, and the area cleared of materials and wastes generated during the drilling process.

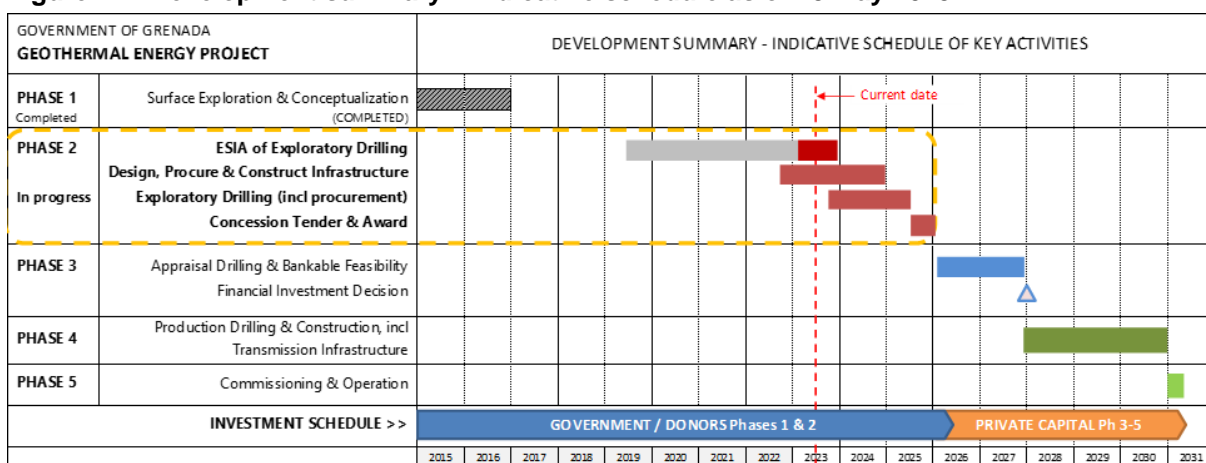
If the exploratory results are not successful and the development of the geothermal source is not considered feasible, then the following site restoration activities will be implemented:

- Site earthworks and access roads will remain as constructed.
- Sumps will be decommissioned by filling in (for safety reasons – some of the well pad base-course pavement can be used for this fill) and water supply pipelines removed.
- Topsoil will be spread on the remaining well pad area which will be allowed to re-vegetate naturally.
- Fencing will be removed.
- The wellhead will be plugged and abandoned (P&A) below ground level. A nameplate will be installed on the surface for the record and future reference.

2.3.3 Overall geothermal project schedule

Figure 2.2 below outlines the indicative overall geothermal energy project schedule. This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and exploration drilling is part of “Phase 2”.

Figure 2.2: Development summary – indicative schedule as of 13 May 2023



Source: Adapted from Jacobs, Government of Grenada Geothermal Resources Development Roadmap, December 2015. Last updated: 13 May 2023

Source: Government of Grenada Geothermal Project Coordinator

2.3.4 Exploratory drilling schedule

The current exploratory drilling schedule is outlined in Table 2.1 below. Drilling will occur sequentially, with Site F expected to be drilled first. Preparation of well pads will also be sequential with Site F first. There may be some overlap as machinery becomes available.

Table 2.1: Exploratory drilling schedule

Phase	Activity	Site C	Site F	Estimated workforce numbers per site
Construction phase	Construction period	3 months	3 months	30-40
Operations phase	Well drilling	77 days	77 days	15
	Well testing	30 days	30 days	8
Decommissioning phase	Site closure (temporary closure)	1 month	1 month	12

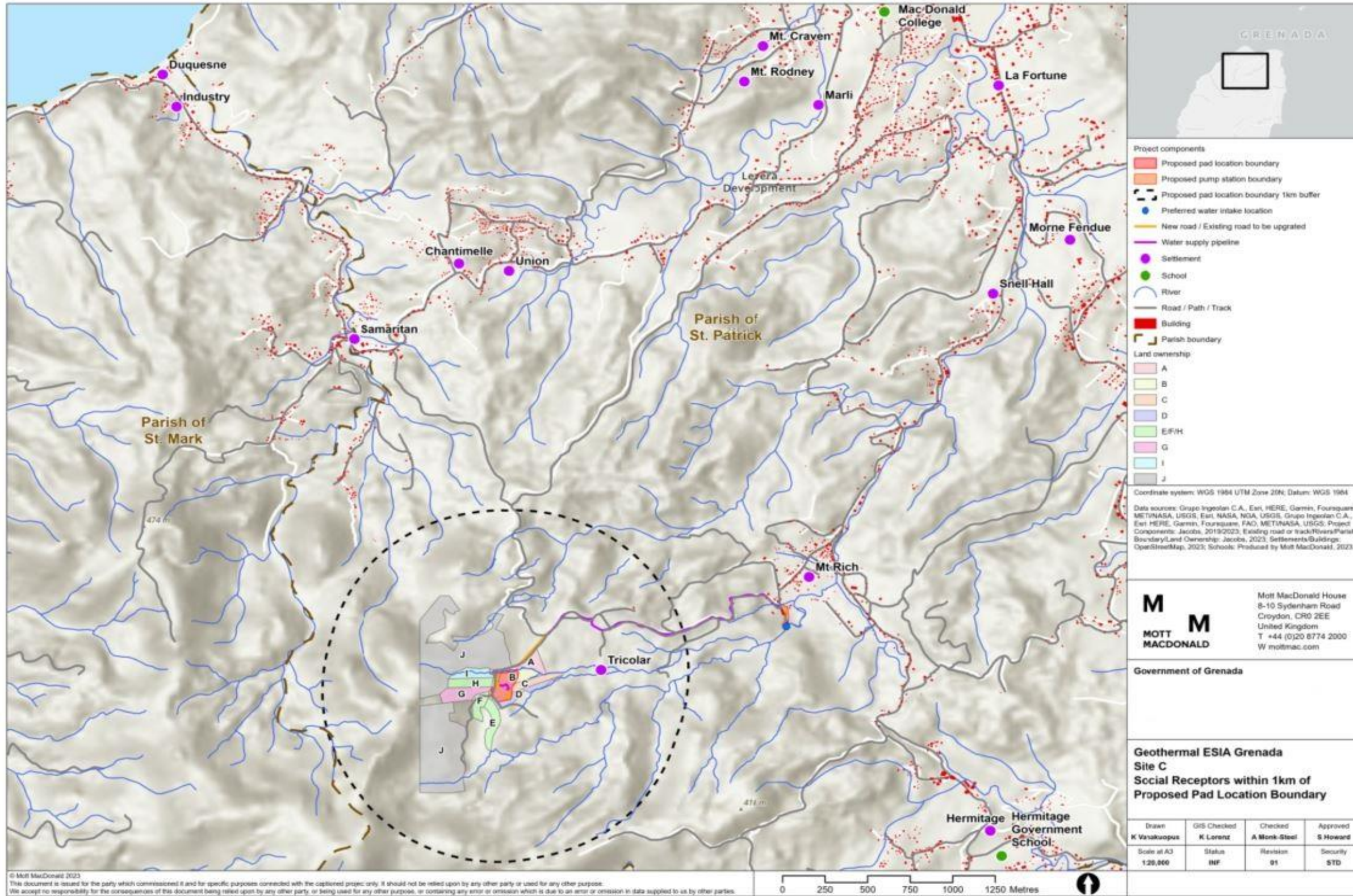
Source: Jacobs

2.4 Area of Project influence

The Project Affected Area (PAA) defined in the ESIA for the purpose of scoping, screening and subsequent specialist studies and impact assessment incorporates the physical footprint of the Project such as the construction sites, work staging area and area affected during operational works. The PPA is illustrated on Figure 2.3 and Figure 2.4.

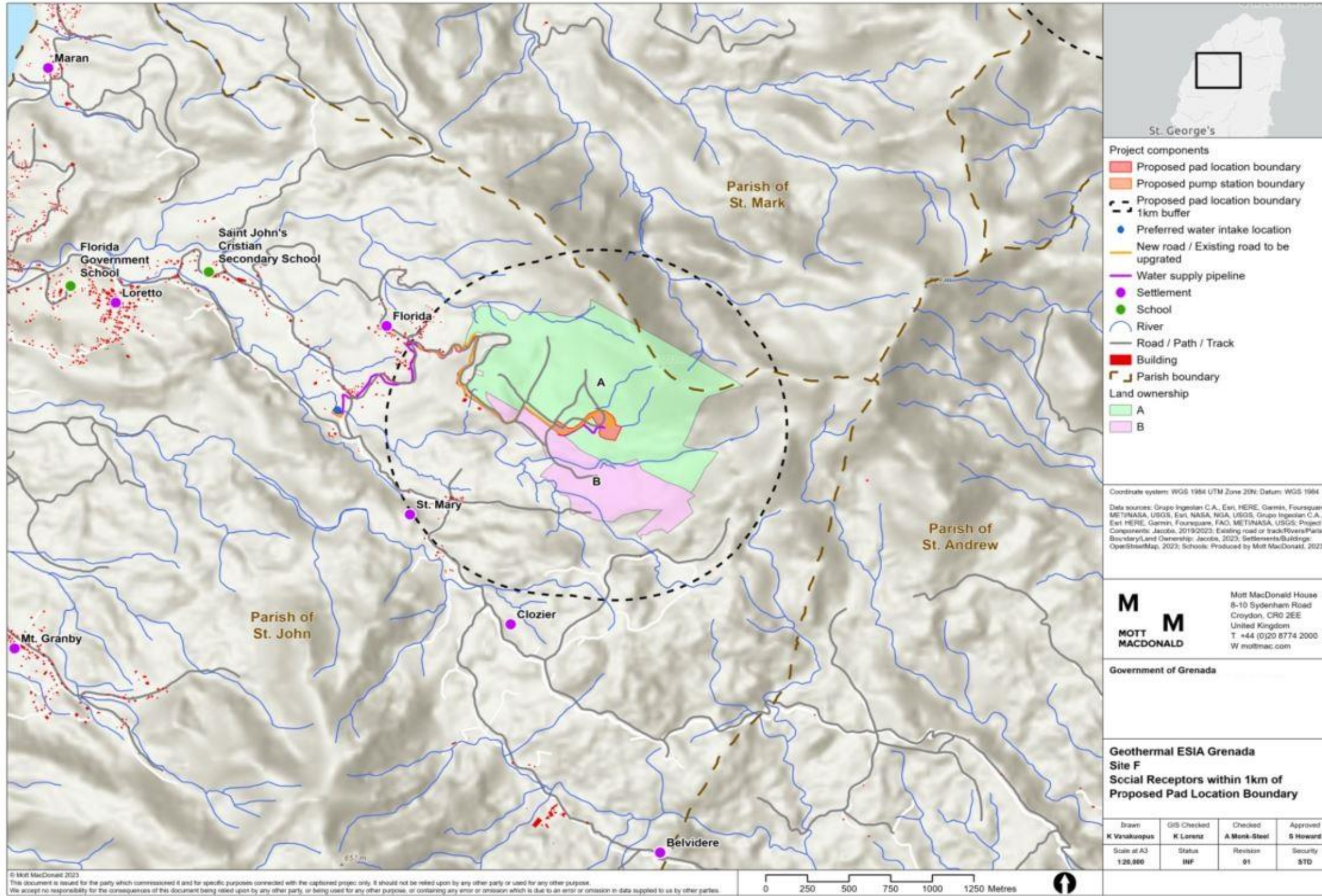
The Project Area of Influence (AoI) includes the PAA plus the surrounding vicinity where the Project can affect receptors even if there is no direct Project activity taking place, for instance the access roads to the drilling well pads outside the PAA.

Figure 2.3: Area of Influence from Site C



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

Figure 2.4: Area of Influence from Site F



Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

3 National regulatory and international requirements for stakeholder engagement

This section outlines the key legislation of Grenada applicable to the Project's stakeholder engagement process as well as the requirements of the IFC regarding information disclosure, consultation and grievance redress that this Project will meet.

3.1 National requirements

The impact assessment process for this Project is regulated by the Physical Planning and Development Control (PPDC) Act No. 25 of 2002.

The PPDC requires that activities likely to have an adverse effect on the environment must be subject to environmental assessment before commencement of the activity. Stakeholder engagement is an integral part of the ESIA process.

The regulations require that a scoping notice be advertised to relevant Ministries and in at least one national and one local newspaper. Copies of the scoping report must be made available to the general public in the Project locality for inspection. The Project must also advertise in a local and national paper on the release of the draft ESIA report.

Once the draft ESIA report is published it must be advertised and made available to the general public, public agencies, organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), local government assemblies and local communities in order to allow these stakeholders to provide comments and suggestions on the proposed project.

3.2 International requirements

The below provides summary information regarding the requirements for stakeholder engagement and grievances as outlined under IFC PS 1: Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts although all other PSs (2-8) have specific consultation requirements embedded in the general requirements specified in PS 1. The main requirements for stakeholder engagement in projects are:

- Start as early as possible in the project cycle
- Continue throughout the life of the project
- Be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation
- Where applicable enable meaningful community participation
- Be conducted on the basis of timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information in a culturally appropriate format

Requirements of the IFC PS4, PS5, and PS8² also relate to stakeholder engagement and affected communities. IFC PS2³ and PS5 provide further context for grievance mechanisms. These additional principles and related guidance have been considered in the development of this SEP.

² PS4 relates to community health, safety and security; PS5 relates to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; and PS8 relates to cultural heritage.

³ PS2 relates to labour and working conditions

3.3 Informed consultation and participation for the Project

All stakeholders, including NGOs and members of affected communities, have the right to participate in the ESIA process from the scoping phase onwards. The level of involvement will range from receipt of information and key documents to face-to-face meetings and other methods of feeding back comments and concerns. Local communication channels, public mass media, and social media will be used to enable accessibility of information to the greatest number of people. Different forms of media such as phone calls and meetings will be used to communicate information to those with literacy problems.

The Project will listen to the concerns of affected communities on issues that affect them directly and will incorporate their views into its decision-making process. The consultation process will capture both men and women's views and reflect their different concerns and priorities about impacts, mitigation mechanisms, and benefits. The Project will disseminate information related to project implementation progress, policy approaches and action plans, community and worker grievance mechanisms and information related to recruitment and employment opportunities.

4 Stakeholder identification and analysis

4.1 Overview

This section identifies the interested and affected stakeholders for the Project and proposes the best ways to engage with them according to the types of communication and media that they are likely to use and be comfortable with. Modifications will be made over time to the list of stakeholders and/or methods of communication to meet changing circumstances.

The GoG will undertake periodic reviews (minimum annually) of the stakeholder analysis outlined in sections below.

4.2 Categorising stakeholders

Stakeholders are people or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by a project, as well as those who may have interests in a project or the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. An analysis of Project stakeholders, interests, and suggested communication and engagement method is summarised in Table 4.1 (community and non-governmental stakeholders) and Table 4.2 (government stakeholders).

Table 4.1: Community and non-governmental stakeholder identification and analysis

Stakeholders	Relevance to the Project	Communication and consultation methods
Local communities		
Neighbouring settlements to Site F: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gouyave Town ● Florida village 	Interested in how the Project will affect them during its lifetime, in particular regard to employment opportunities (especially for the youth), environmental pollution, impacts on existing local employers and businesses and community social investment activities. Nearby land and property owners/representatives will be interested in how the Project will affect them during its lifetime, in particular regards to land value and development. A neighbourhood representative has been selected by each neighbourhood and will assist in disseminating information and feedback to the wider community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of Project information, including the NTS and brochure, scoping documentation and ESIA documentation with assistance from neighbourhood representatives ● Public consultation meetings as required (via District Assembly) ● Ongoing engagement via Community Liaison Officer (CLO) ● Project grievance mechanisms ● Project's website and Facebook page
Neighbouring villages to Site C: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sauteurs Town ● Tricolor village ● Mt. Rich/Mt. Reuil 	Interested in how the Project will affect them during its lifetime, in particular regard to employment opportunities (especially for the youth), environmental pollution, impacts on existing local employers and businesses and community social investment activities. Nearby land and property owners/representatives will be interested in how the Project will affect them during its lifetime, in particular regards to land value and development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of Project information, including the NTS and brochure, scoping documentation and ESIA documentation with assistance from neighbourhood representatives ● Public consultation meetings as required (via District Assembly) ● Ongoing engagement via CLO ● Project grievance mechanisms ● Project's website and Facebook page

Stakeholders	Relevance to the Project	Communication and consultation methods
	A neighbourhood representative has been selected by each neighbourhood and will assist in disseminating information and feedback to the wider community.	
Owners and users on land that will be required for the Project (Site C and Site F)	Will experience direct economic impacts on land and/or livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Negotiations with GoG regarding land acquisition/ lease agreements and compensation ● Provision of Project information, including the NTS or brochure, scoping documentation and ESIA documentation ● Ongoing engagement via CLO ● Project grievance mechanisms ● Project's website and Facebook page
Local Employers and business (in the Direct Aol for Sites C and F): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brother/D&M Auto ● Glenelg bottling plant ● Grenada Solid Waste Management Authority ● Grenada Tourism Authority ● NAWASA ● Peggy Whim's water treatment plant ● Water treatment plant 	Interested in how the Project will affect them during its lifetime, in particular regard to water supply, landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of Project information, including the NTS or brochure, scoping documentation and ESIA documentation ● Ongoing engagement via CLO ● Project grievance mechanisms ● Project's website and Facebook page
Vulnerable groups	There is the potential for vulnerable groups to be excluded from communications and management measures. Measures to enable their inclusion in the Project will be identified and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provision of Project information, including the NTS or brochure, scoping documentation and ESIA documentation ● Ongoing engagement via CLO ● Project grievance mechanisms ● Project's website and Facebook page
Bilateral and multilateral stakeholders		
Academia/Research Institutes: St George's University, University of the West Indies, Grenada National Museum, University of Waterloo (Canada)	Inputs into mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Face to face meetings ● Project contact provided for direct feedback ● Notification of availability of ESIA documentation ● Project's website and Facebook page
Police / Fire / Traffic / Ambulance Service	Interested in how the Project would impact on public and emergency services and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project contact provided for direct feedback ● Notification of availability of ESIA documentation ● Project's website and Facebook page
NGOs and Civil Society: Inter Agency Group of Development Organisation (IAGDO), Caribbean	Interested in how the Project will affect local communities or the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project contact provided for direct feedback. ● Meetings as requested

Stakeholders	Relevance to the Project	Communication and consultation methods
Development Foundation, Grenada Red Cross Society, Grenada National Organisation of Women, Grenada Community Development Agency – (GRENCODA), Grenada National Council of the Disabled, Youth Emergency Action Committee, Rotary Club of Grenada	May have opposition to project or potential opportunities for community social investment activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Notification of availability of ESIA ● Project's website and Facebook page
Environmental NGOs: Gaea Conservation Network, Birds Caribbean, Grenadian Fund for Conservation, Friends of the Earth – Grenada, The Nature Conservancy, Agency for Rural Transformation (ART)	Interested in how the Project will affect water availability and quality and how this could affect fauna and flora species, as well as or intensify climate change impacts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project contact provided for direct feedback ● Notification of availability of ESIA ● Project's website and Facebook page
Media – national and local newspapers (print and online news), radio and television	Interested in Project and events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Project media contact to be established for installation and operation. For ESIA, the contact details are provided ● Project's website and Facebook page

Source: ESIA Stakeholder Database prepared by Mott MacDonald

Table 4.2: Government stakeholder's identification and analysis

Stakeholders	Relevance to the Project	Communication and consultation methods
Physical Planning Unit (PPU) – in the Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Public Utilities, Energy, Transport and Implementation	Responsible for receiving the applications for planning permission and requesting an Environmental Impact Assessment.	Disclosure and engagement as required under Grenada's regulations
Environmental Committee includes: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health; Ministry of Finance; National Disaster Agency. Solid Waste Management Authority. Statutory body in charge of national parks, biodiversity and nature conservation.	Responsible for reviewing the EIA report and making a determination.	Disclosure and engagement as required under Grenada's regulations
Physical Planning and Development Control Authority (PPDA)	Responsible for reviewing the EIA report and making a determination.	Disclosure and engagement as required under Grenada's regulations
Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment &, Renewable Energy; Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Fisheries & Cooperatives (SMEs) Forestry; Disaster Management and Information; Division of Energy and Sustainable Development (in the Ministry of Finance, Social	Responsible for continuous consultation with the Forestry Division is required to ensure that biodiversity and other ecological resources are not impacted during construction and drilling.	Disclosure and engagement as required under Grenada's regulations

Stakeholders	Relevance to the Project	Communication and consultation methods
Security & Cooperatives); Ministry Mobilisation Implementation & Transformation; Ministry of Infrastructure and Physical Development, Public Utilities, Civil Aviation and Transportation; National Science and Technology Council; Mount Saint Catherine protected area; Statutory body in charge of national parks, biodiversity and nature conservation.		
Ministry of Social Development, Housing & Community Empowerment (including the Division of Gender and Family Affairs); Ministry of Health, Wellness and Religious Affairs; Ministry of Legal Affairs & Labour; .	Responsible for enforcing applicable legislation to help protect employees and employers and specify rights and obligations in relation to works terms and conditions.	Disclosure and engagement as required under Grenada's regulations
Public Utility Regulatory Commission (PURC)	Established as an independent regulator of all public utilities, but also has additional powers and functions specific to the electricity sector, including the responsibility for all rate-setting, enforcing the terms of all licenses for the supply of electricity, resolving consumer and self-generator complaints, receiving and processing of all license applications, and providing advice, recommendations and assistance to the Minister.	Disclosure and engagement as required under Grenada's regulations
Extension, Land Use, Lands and Surveys, and Agronomy Divisions (in the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries)	Land Use Division can recommend that a proper Environmental Impact Assessment be made of any estate lands that are to be used for non-agricultural uses.	Disclosure and engagement as required under Grenada's regulations
Inter-agency Geothermal Working Group	The group is part of the project design under the CDB technical assistant program. It is a multi-sectoral group of experts that advise and assist the Geothermal Project Management Unit in project implementation.	Monthly meetings of the GWG Disclosure and engagement as required under Grenada's regulations
Physical Planning and Development Control (PPDC) Grenada National Trust Statutory body for Cultural Heritage	The PPDC is responsible for natural and cultural heritage. The Grenada National Trust is responsible to protect cultural, architectural, and natural heritage through museums (but does not include the Grenada National Museum However, there are no areas formally designated as having cultural significance within the immediate confines of the proposed well sites.	Disclosure and engagement as required under Grenada's regulations

Source: ESIA Stakeholder Database prepared by Mott MacDonald

Group vulnerabilities	Identification
Young people and children	<p>use subsistence farming systems. Therefore, the possible impact on land access could increase their vulnerability¹⁰.</p> <p>1 in 2 or 51% of children ages 0-17 and 18% of adolescents ages 10-19 were living in poverty, which is higher than the poverty rate for adults age 18+ years (30%). The poverty rate for young people ages 10-24 is not available because it has yet to be calculated. Grenada child and adolescent poverty rates are higher than the averages for the Eastern Caribbean (33% and 34% respectively)¹¹.</p> <p>The Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (2021) data shows a decreasing percentage on adolescent women aged 15-19 who are mothers, from 16.1% in 1981 and to 6.6% in 2021¹². There is no data available on the rate of child pregnancies (i.e., girls aged 10–14 years)¹³.</p>

Source: Mott MacDonald (2023)

Consultation, information, and engagement activities haven been taken into consideration logistical and cultural factors, such as gender roles, literacy levels and time availability, that affect the ability of women and vulnerable groups to access and participate. Separate focus group meetings have been arranged separately with women and participation supported by use of women facilitators and participatory methods to support input/ feedback. Feedback forms, pens and notepaper, and comment boxes or electronic feedback forms have been provided to support participation in meetings and focus groups for those individuals who do not feel comfortable contributing to meetings publicly.

All consultation activities have been planned to facilitate the free and active participation of women and consider the impact of traditional gender roles and the specific cultural context on women's participation. These measures may also help to increase the participation of other vulnerable or marginalised groups. Meetings have been held on days and at times that do not preclude the participation of women due to household/care commitments, gendered livelihood responsibilities or perceptions of personal safety. Meetings and focus groups have been held in venues that are accessible to women. The CLO, or where appropriate the consultant, is responsible for recording the views of participants by gender so that the views of women and men can be appropriately disaggregated.

Invitations and information to be disclosed as part of the Project will be placed in locations that women are able and likely to frequent, such as schools, health clinics and marketplaces. Training will be conducted on the grievance mechanism so that grievance mechanism operators can appropriately deal with complaints.

¹⁰ Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) (2015): [OPHIWP092_typosYD](#) Retrieved 11 July 2023.

¹¹ UNICEF: <https://www.unicef.org/easterncaribbean/media/2961/file/GenU%20Grenada%20fact%20sheet.pdf> Retrieved 30 May 2023.

¹² Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC): <https://oig.cepal.org/en/countries/72/profile>. Retrieved 30 May 2023.

¹³ WHO: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/adolescent-pregnancy>. Retrieved 30 May 2023.

5 Summary of previous stakeholder engagement

5.1 Stakeholder engagement for scoping phase (2019)

As part of the ESIA carried out to satisfy the Grenadian national law and regulations governing EIA and international lender requirements, the following stakeholder engagement activities were conducted for the scoping phase and are summarised in Table 5.1 Copies of meeting records from the scoping phase are included in Appendix A¹⁴ where applicable.

Table 5.1: Summary of stakeholder engagement conducted during scoping phase

Date	Location	Stakeholders met	Topics discussed
21 March 2019	Ministry conference room	Government ministry representatives: Chief Information Officer, Ministry of Tourism; Senior Programme Officer, Division of Gender and Family Affairs; Senior Planning Officer, Physical Planning Department; chief environmental health officer in Ministry of Health; Planning officer, Ministry of Planning, Housing and Development; Head of Department Environmental Division, Ministry of Climate Resilience; Member of the statutory notice team dealing with land; Permanent Secretary, Social Development; Gender Analyst	<p>Information provided to stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mott MacDonald shared an introductory handout and presented a power point to provide background to the project. <p>Issues raised by stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness of the Project Cultural heritage Social safeguards Removal of equipment and waste from site Local employment, managing expectations, speak to training institutes Gender (job opportunities for women, women's land rights to be considered) Biodiversity (birds, trees) Water Data sources (maps, LIDAR, census, meteorological) Grenadian environmental and permitting regulations
21 March 2019 and 22 March 2019	Ministry conference room	Permanent Secretary for Public Utilities and Energy Permanent Secretary for Environment and Climate Resilience Permanent Secretary for Social Development	<p>Information provided to stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of the ESIA, team members, deliverables, duration. <p>Issues raised by stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to brief line minister and cabinet Bridge capacity for deliveries Collaboration and assistance offered

¹⁴ Stakeholders' names have been omitted for data protection and privacy.

Date	Location	Stakeholders met	Topics discussed
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Suggested meeting with Permanent Secretaries for Labour, Health and Education ● Noise, water, health
22 March 2019	NAWASA offices	National Water and Sewerage Authority (NAWASA)	<p>Information provided to stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Overview of the ESIA, team members, deliverables, duration <p>Issues raised by stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Fire fighting ● Bushfires ● Water resources
22 March 2019	St George's	Non-governmental organisations (NGOs): Grenada Tourism Authority, President of GDA National Trust, Grenada Fund for Conservation, GDA National, Watershed Management (Forestry), SPID, Agency for Rural Transformation	<p>Information provided to stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Summary of technical aspects of the project – features, locations, duration of drilling phase, project timeline. <p>Issues raised by stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concern that it is similar to fracking ● Water – abstraction of safe amounts ● Heritage ● Use indigenous knowledge ● Community consultation ● Biodiversity ● Tourism ● Value for money
09 and 22 July 2019	Site F	Potential landowners	<p>Information provided to stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To formally introduce the project, the officers involved and get initial feedback. <p>Issue raised by stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Request for the participation of the lawyers to understand the legal scope
10 July 2019	Site C	Potential landowner	To formally introduce the Project and get initial feedback.
15 and 30 July, 21 August 2019	Site C	Land users	To formally introduce the Project, work on the ESIA land use questionnaire, introduce the CLO and meet the land users (farmers). The meeting held on 21 August was a follow up to complete the exploratory drilling phase and the land use questionnaire.
14 July 2019	St George's	Member of Parliament for St. John, Alvin DaBreo and Member of Parliament for St. Patrick West, Anthony Boatswain	To formally introduce the project and the ESIA scope in Florida and Tricolor.
17 July 2019	St George's	Government Officials from Land Use Planning	To formally introduce the Project and the beginning of the exploratory drilling project.

Date	Location	Stakeholders met	Topics discussed
16 and 18 July 2019	Site F	Focus Groups Meetings with Mt. Rich Women, Florida Women and Gouyave Business Community.	Activities conducted as part of the exploratory drilling to formally introduce the project to stakeholders.
24 July 2019	Port Highway, St George's	ESIA draft Scoping Report Consultation	To receive input on the draft scoping report for the ESIA.
15 and 21 August 2019	Site C	Potential landowners	To meet the landowner, Introduce the CLO and the Geothermal project.
31 August 2019	Email	Resident at Site C	Formal withdrawal from engagement with the Project.

Source: Scoping Report for ESIA prepared by Mott MacDonald

5.2 Stakeholder engagement for ESIA preparation

During the ESIA preparation phase, key informant interviews (KII) and FGDs were conducted by Government of Grenada (GoG) and Ecoengineering (Mott MacDonald's subconsultant) with stakeholders and are summarised in Table 5.2. Copies of meeting records from the scoping phase are included in Appendix A where applicable.

Table 5.2: Stakeholder engagement (2020 to 2023)

Date	Location	Stakeholders met
March 2020	Site C	Landowners and a farmer (five people)
	Site F	Landowner: Raphael Purcell
	Mt. Rich	Meeting with Mt. Rich Sports & Cultural Club
	Gouyave and Sauteurs	Fishermen
	Sauteurs	The tetere farmers at Beauseree
	Florida	Florida Neighbourhood: Plaisance Rd, Corbeau Town, Barbay and Gap
	Gouyave	Meeting with Lion's Club of Gouyave
December 2020	Pleasant and Gouyave	Group at St. John's Secondary School and St. Rose Modern Secondary School.
April 2021	Florida	Residents of "The Hole", "Dig" and Florida Junction (all Florida)
May 2021	Online	Meeting with friends of the Earth - Grenada
July - August 2021	Mt. Rich	Residents of Mt. Rich Main Road (south of the playing field) and residents of Top Hill and "The Cocoa"
August 2021	Mt. Reuil	Residents of Mt. Reuil Estate and Central.
February 2022	Mt. Rich	Group at Era's Snackette, at Mt. Rich Bridge.
March - April 2022	Within vicinity of local shops	Group at Jahi's Shop, Sheen's Snackette, at Deslyn's Shop, at Garbay Shop and at Lakay's Shop.
August 2022	Upper Mt. Rich	Group with residents from the junction back to Mt. Rose and before descent on to Hermitage.
March 2023	Site C	Landowners and land users (five participants)
March 2023	Mr. Reuil / Mt. Rich Pre School	Group with women from Mt. Reuil and local small business.
June 2023	Glenelg Spring Water Inc. (St George's)	Meeting with Richard Dixon (managing Director) and Sterlisha Fletcher-Hinds (Operations Manager)

Source: Information provide by GoG and Ecoengineering (2020-2023).

5.3 Summary of issues raised by stakeholders during scoping phase public hearing

Table 5.3 below outlines key issues raised during the scoping phase public hearing and indicates how they are addressed in the ESIA.

Table 5.3: Summary of issues raised during the scoping phase public hearing, and how issues raised are addressed in the ESIA

Topics of the issues raised	Issues raised during scoping phase public hearing	How issue addressed in the ESIA
Stakeholder engagement	Request for user-friendly communication of technical information and provision of baseline data including water source studies to community residents. Additionally, improvements to project communication, such as more informal communication methods.	The non-technical summary (Volume I) presents the ESIA findings in a simple manner to help the general public to understand the Project. The stakeholder engagement information disclosure, consultation and participation chapter (chapter 5 of Volume II) presents outline process and activities that have been undertaken as part of the ESIA. The SEP (Volume IV) is the management tool to guide stakeholder engagement for the Project lifecycle, including the exploratory ESIA phase.
Tourism	Queries about potential impacts on tourism from exploratory drilling, including land and visual impacts on the natural beauty of the area.	Landscape and visual assessment are presented in chapter 14 (Volume II). Impacts on tourism are addressed in the tourism and recreation section as part of the socioeconomic baseline (chapter 7 Volume II). The management measures are presented in ESMP (Volume VI).
Displacement	Physical and economic displacement and impacts on livelihoods and compensation, loss of agricultural land, contamination of farmland	The Livelihood Restoration Framework (LRF) presents the guide to land acquisition and resettlement activities associated with the Project (Volume V). The LRF outlines eligibility and entitlement of potential Project affected persons (PAPs). The SEP commits to ongoing consultation with local stakeholders including PAPs.
Biodiversity	Potential impacts on the forest reserve and watershed, potential impacts on ecosystem services, impacts on bees and other wildlife from noise and operation of equipment, soil contamination.	Impacts to biodiversity and management measures are addressed in the biodiversity chapter (chapter 8 Volume II) and in the ESMP (Volume VI).
Water	Impacts from disposal of contaminants and/or drilling fluids, local standards for water quality, potential risk of contamination of drinking water or the springs supplying Glenelg Mineral Water bottling plant at Mt. Rich, wider concerns about climate change, drought and irreversible effects on surface water, groundwater and watershed functions	Impacts to water resources receptors and on the Glenelg springs, as well as management measures are addressed in the water resources and quality chapter (Chapter 9, Volume II). Management plans are presented in Chapter 9, Volume II and the ESMP (Volume VI).
Noise, Air quality	Air quality, noise and vibration impacts on local people and standards to be used in the ESIA	The methodology and criteria used for the assessment of potential noise impacts during construction and operation, presented in Chapter 10, is based on a qualitative assessment of noise impacts due to the project received at sensitive receptors and the expected compliance with the Noise Level Guidelines of the IFC/World Bank Group General EHS Guidelines or National standards, whichever is more stringent. Impacts to air quality and management measures are addressed in the air quality chapter (chapter 11 Volume II) and in the ESMP (Volume VI).

Topics of the issues raised	Issues raised during scoping phase public hearing	How issue addressed in the ESIA
Land stability	Impacts on land and slope stability	Impacts to land and slope stability are addressed in the geology and soil chapter 15 (Volume II) and in the ESMP (Volume VI).
Traffic	Questions in construction transport routes and possible impacts arising from road blocks causing delays to residents and tourists.	Impacts to transport and road users are addressed in the traffic and transport, chapter 13 (Volume II), in the social impacts and risks, chapter 7 (Volume II) and in the ESMP (Volume VI).
Waste	Concerns in the drilling mud final location	Impacts arising from hazardous and non-hazardous waste material and wastewater including appropriate management and mitigation measures are addressed in the waste and materials management chapter 14 (Volume II) and in the ESMP (Volume VI).
Decommissioning	Concerns in the management options post-closure of the wells, including the casings.	The current plan for decommissioning phase is presented in the Project Description chapter 2 (Volume II). In addition, each specialist chapter of the ESIA (chapters 7 to 16) contain an impact assessment for the decommissioning phase.

Source: Scoping Report for ESIA prepared by Mott MacDonald

6 Stakeholder engagement programme and responsibilities

6.1 Overview

The engagement and information disclosure activities to be carried out for the Project are based on principles of informed consultation and participation detailed within IFC PS1. It is important that consultation and consultation occur at appropriate timescales to allow stakeholders to be properly informed and to meaningfully contribute to the management of environmental and social risks and the development of the Project. This section describes the main activities that will be undertaken throughout the ESIA process and on an on-going basis throughout the life of the Project.

6.2 Stakeholder engagement implementation, timescales and responsibilities

Table 6.1 below outlines the stakeholder continuous process throughout the life of the Project identifying activities, timescales and responsibilities.

Table 6.1: Stakeholder engagement implementation, timescales and responsibilities

Activity	Relevant stakeholders	Detail	Timing/detail	Responsibility
ESIA Scoping consultation meetings	Site C and Site F landowners, land users, women, PAPs, stakeholders	Consultation and baseline collection	Completed - March 2019	GoG and ESIA Consultant
ESIA Scoping public consultation event	All stakeholders	Meeting to disclose information ¹⁵ regarding the Project	Completed - July 2019	GoG and ESIA Consultant
ESIA consultation meetings	Site C landowners, land users, women, PAPs, stakeholders	Consultation and baseline collection	Completed - March 2019	GoG and ESIA Consultant
Invitation for ESIA public consultation event	All stakeholders	Announcement of Draft ESIA, NTS and NTS Brochure via media channels, GoG website	September 2023	GoG
ESIA public consultation event	All stakeholders	Meeting to disclose information regarding the Project	Planned – October 2023	GoG and ESIA Consultant
Disclose of Final ESIA	All stakeholders	Disclosure of NTS of Final ESIA for one month in hard copy in communities and digitally via media channels, GoG website. Full Final ESIA ¹⁶ disclosed digitally via media channels, GoG website	December 2023	GoG
Announcement of final decision by lenders on Project viability and likely start of site preparation activities	Site C and Site F landowners, land users, women, PAPs. Members of the public in Grenada	Full Final ESIA disclosed by lenders	2024	Lender
Consultation with and disclosure of Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP)	Agencies responsible for emergency services Directly and indirectly PAPs and workers	Representatives of affected communities informed of the contents and contact details in the Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan (EPRP) Consultation with agencies responsible for provision of emergency services	2024	GoG

¹⁵ As detailed in IFC PS1, this information will include (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of proposed project activities; (iii) any risks to and potential impacts on affected communities; (iv) the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and (v) the grievance mechanism.

¹⁶ Full documents include the ESIA and its appendices, including the environmental and social management plan, stakeholder engagement plan and others.

Activity	Relevant stakeholders	Detail	Timing/detail	Responsibility
Disclosure of the ESMP, programs and actions to directly affected communities and any other related stakeholders	All stakeholders Directly affected communities	Disclose the ESMP programs and action plans (as the Traffic awareness program, the grievance mechanism, among others).	2024	GoG
Community consultation events and disclosure of leaflets with construction schedules to directly affected communities	Landowners, land users, women, PAPs, etc. All stakeholders	Prior notice to directly and indirectly impacted communities regarding construction activity, including information on likely impact and mitigation Disclose updated project timelines, grievance mechanism and Project information, including any changes from previously disclosed information via paper leaflets or posters	2024	GoG
Annual Reporting	All stakeholders	Project specific annual report summarising project environmental and social performance, CLO activities including grievances and updates to the SEP to be disclosed on Project website.	Annually	GoG
Demobilisation consultation events with affected staff and communities	Landowners, land users, women, PAPs, etc.	Encouraging participation of women and vulnerable groups Advertised widely and with sufficient notice	With project workers prior to contract termination With communities prior to ceasing operations	GoG Developer

Source: Mott MacDonald

6.3 Roles and responsibilities

The GoG will be responsible for ongoing and frequent engagement with various stakeholders throughout the Project lifetime. Throughout the preparation of the ESIA, the main implementation responsibilities will lie with the ESIA consultant and the GoG representatives, including the CLO. Specific documents related to the ESIA will be provided in English by the ESIA consultant.

6.3.1 Community Liaison Officer (CLO)

The Project has engaged a full-time CLO, based in St George's, who is responsible for community liaison and arranging communications with affected communities. The CLO reports to the Project Coordinator. The CLO will be responsible for implementation of this SEP, particularly receiving and channelling comments and concerns during the ESIA phase and management of the grievance mechanism during the installation and operational phases. The CLO will attend and record stakeholder engagement activities and maintain lines of communication with stakeholders as necessary (also see Section 8 Monitoring and reporting).

The CLO will be responsible for:

- Listing all disclosure activities, adverts placed in newspapers and other media.
- Keeping minutes of consultation meetings with dates, venue, list of participants and photos.
- Retaining all original written consultation correspondence including comments left as evidence of the process and outcomes.
- Grievance logging and tracking: each grievance will be logged, given an identification number and followed through by recording details and timing for their categorisation, investigation, resolution and closing out.

6.3.2 Use of electronic media

The GoG website (<https://gov.gd>) will be used as necessary to advertise the availability of ESIA documentation, to provide links to the documents, and to publish relevant news of interest to the public about the Project. Other dedicated online assets are currently being planned that will allow stakeholders to contact the Project team with views or concerns about the Project.

7 Community grievance mechanism

7.1 Overview

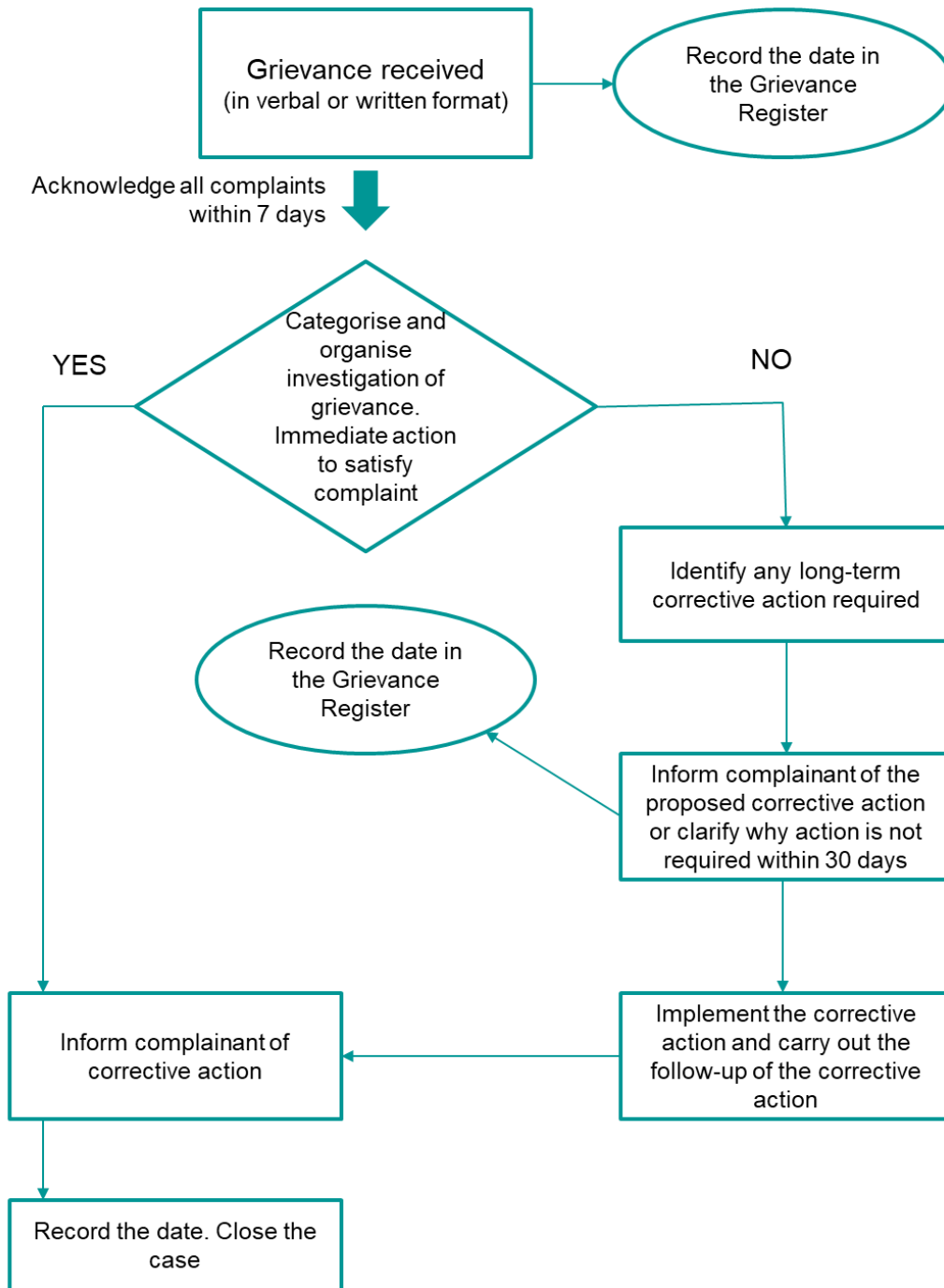
A community grievance mechanism has been developed for the Project and is based on the principles of being legitimate, accessible, predictable, equitable, transparent, rights compatible, continuous learning, and dialogue based. The grievance mechanism permits anonymous complaints, respects the confidentiality of the role players involved, and protects both the complainant and the company from retaliation.

A grievance can be defined as an actual or perceived problem that might give grounds for complaint. As a general policy, GoG and its main contractor will work proactively towards preventing grievances through the implementation of impact mitigation measures (as identified by the ESIA and in the environmental and social management plan (ESMP)) and community liaison.

Anyone will be able to submit a grievance to the Project if they believe a practice is having a detrimental impact on them, the community, the environment, or their quality of life. People may also submit comments and suggestions. Any type of issue can be raised.

The community grievance mechanism (CGM) is for grievances submitted by external parties only and is summarised below. The detailed approach is presented in Appendix C. A separate grievance mechanism will be developed for the Project workforce. A summary of the CGM is depicted in Figure 7.1.

Figure 7.1: Grievance process



Source: Mott MacDonald

7.2 Confidentiality and anonymity

The Project will protect a person’s confidentiality when requested and will guarantee anonymity in annual reporting. Individuals will be asked permission to disclose their identity. Investigations will be undertaken in a manner that is respectful of the aggrieved party and the principle of confidentiality. The aggrieved party will need to recognise that there may be situations when disclosure of identity is required, and the Project will identify these situations to see whether the aggrieved party wishes to continue with the investigation and resolution activities.

The grievance mechanism permits anonymous complaints, respects the confidentiality of the individuals involved, and protects both the complainant and the company from retaliation. Any stakeholder can submit a grievance anonymously if preferred. Anonymous complaints will be recorded in the same way as complaints with identified complainants. Anonymous grievances may be lodged through grievance box at key locations in the community. The CLO will open the box one a weekly to check for grievance forms system.

7.3 Grievance reporting and resolution

Grievances will be logged in a formal logging system for which the CLO will be responsible. People may register grievances using the registration form (Appendix E), by contacting the CLO. Contact details for the CLO will be included in appropriate Project communication materials such as the non-technical summaries.

Grievances will be recorded in a formal logging register as shown in Appendix D. Grievances may also be received verbally or GoG Project website. People may also lodge a grievance via any Project personnel, the site offices (in containers), or local community representative. Personnel and representatives will receive training on the CGM and what to do if contacted by a stakeholder regarding a grievance. Their role will be to take the details of the complainant and contact the CLO or to provide the information on the CGM to the complainant for them to take further action themselves. All complainants will receive an acknowledgement letter within maximum seven days acknowledging the grievance receipt (Appendix F). The grievance mechanism will aim to resolve grievances within a maximum of 30 days.

The CLO will be responsible for recording issues raised. The grievance log will be separate from the stakeholder engagement log (see Appendix D) which details interactions with communities and stakeholders, and actions arising.

The CLO will classify grievances according to Table 7.1. Where investigations are required, Project staff and outside authorities (as appropriate) will assist with the process. The CLO will collaborate with the relevant contractor(s) and GoG to identify an appropriate investigation team with the correct skills to review the issue raised. The investigation will also aim to identify whether the incident leading to the grievance is a singular occurrence or likely to reoccur. Identifying and implementing activities, procedures, equipment and training to address and prevent reoccurrence will be part of the investigation activities.

Table 7.1: Grievance classification criteria

Classification	Risk Level (to health, safety, or environment)	Response
Comment (not a grievance)	None or low	CLO to identify whether the comment can be answered, or the request can be accommodated. If it can, an action plan to implement will be developed.
Low (Tier 1)	None or low	CLO will conduct investigation, document findings and provide a response.
Medium (Tier 2)	Possible risk and likely a once off event	CLO and an appropriate investigation team will conduct investigation. The Health and Safety officer may decide to stop work during the investigation to allow the corrective preventive actions to be determined. The CLO will provide a response.
High (Tier 3)	Probable risk and could reoccur	The involvement of GoG (further than CLO) and/or external third-party organisations to help investigate and

Classification	Risk Level (to health, safety, or environment)	Response
Critical (Tier 4)	Probable risk	<p>come up with a proposed resolution is needed. Work may be stopped in the affected area. The CLO will provide a response.</p> <hr/> <p>CLO will start the investigation activities within the first 48 hours from receipt of the grievance and will set up an external mediation or considerate a legal process. Work may be stopped in the affected area. The CLO will provide a response.</p>

The CLO will explain in writing or verbally in person (especially where literacy is an issue) to the complainant the review process, the results, and any changes to activities that will be undertaken to address the grievance and how the issue is being managed to meet appropriate environmental and social management systems. In some cases, it will be appropriate for the CLO to follow up at a later date to see if the person or organisation is satisfied with the resolution or remedial actions. The grievance resolution will be registered in a specific form (see Appendix G) and a satisfaction survey will be undertaken by the compliant (see Appendix H). The grievance will be closed out in the register as:

- Resolved and closed - the resolution has been communicated, agreed and/or implemented.
- Resolved but not closed – the GoG and the complainant(s) agree that the proposed resolution measures are sufficient but agreed actions have yet to be implemented. GoG will aim to close all grievances within 30 working days.
- Closed but unresolved internal - In some circumstances a grievance may be closed by the GoG without the agreement of the complainant. This will be the case in situations where all reasonable measures have been taken with respect to proposing and implementing resolutions which address the grievance, and no further actions can be agreed upon. Wherever possible, the GoG aims to avoid such situations.
- Closed but unresolved external - In instances where the complainant has elected to pursue external remedies rather than continue with the CGM, the grievance will be marked as ‘closed unresolved external’.
- Closed no action required - It may also be that a grievance may be closed out as the outcome of the investigation process shows that that there is no substance to the grievance and/or the grievance details could not be verified or evidenced. In these instances, the outcome is communicated to the complainant and the grievance will be marked as ‘closed no action required’.

The CLO will summarise grievances bi-weekly throughout the life of the Project, removing identification information to protect the confidentiality of the complainant and guaranteeing anonymity. The procedure will be at no cost and without retribution to Project affected persons and stakeholders.

7.4 Internal monitoring

Within the Project’s wider environmental and social management and monitoring programme, key performance indicators (KPIs) will be included to monitor the implementation of this SEP. Performance of stakeholder engagement will be evaluated against the goals and objectives set out in this SEP. The evaluation will review to what extent the SEP activities have been completed and how the identified goals have been achieved. Evaluation results will be documented, and any lessons learned will be incorporated in the respective SEP updates. An

annual report summarising the GoG's performance on stakeholder engagement and grievances will be produced.

To monitor the level and type of stakeholder engagement, the following data can be used as a set of indicators to review progress:

- Grievance mechanism: number of complaints received (also disaggregated by gender), type of complaints and how they were resolved.
- Engagement meetings: number of meetings and presentations conducted plus the types and gender of stakeholders engaged, including disaggregation of comments by gender.
- Media relations: number of mass media articles and/or announcements published.
- Web and social media presence: number of visitors and inquiries and comments submitted on the websites and social media pages.

The SEP, relevant KPIs and associated reporting activities will be reviewed by the GoG throughout the Project lifecycle as deemed necessary or at least once a year to assess whether:

- The type of consultation and disclosure activities are appropriate for the different stakeholders.
- The frequency of consultation activities is sufficient.
- Grievances are being adequately dealt with.
- The stakeholder list remains appropriate and whether engagement should cease or be extended to any stakeholders.

Additional updates may be required based on changes to the Project.

This SEP identifies various activities that require documentation, monitoring and reporting, including the following:

- The type of consultation and disclosure activities are appropriate for the different stakeholders.
- The frequency of consultation activities is sufficient.
- Grievances are being adequately dealt with.
- The stakeholder list remains appropriate and whether engagement should cease or be extended to any stakeholders.

Additional updates influenced by the Project development may be required.

7.4.1 Performance evaluation

The ESMP framework (Volume V of this ESIA) outlines monitoring and reporting requirements for environmental and social Project performance. Indicators and benchmarks for assessing the implementation process and outcomes of the SEP are:

- Number of consultation meetings, focus group discussions, announcements, press releases.
- Number and list of participants at meetings (efforts should be made to collect sex disaggregated data on participant attendance).
- Issues discussed at meetings.
- Actions taken on key issues raised at meetings.
- Numbers of complaints and queries.
- Types of complaints and queries.
- Types of action take to correct issues and prevent recurrence.
- Time taken to address complaints and queries.

Performance of stakeholder engagement will be evaluated against the goals and objectives set out in this SEP. The evaluation will review to what extent the SEP activities have been completed and how the identified goals have been achieved. Evaluation results and any lessons learned will be incorporated in the respective SEP updates.

7.5 External Monitoring

Monitoring will be conducted on a quarterly or semi-annual basis, as confirmed with Lenders, for external reporting purposes. These reports will be provided to Lenders and disclosed to the public as appropriate through disclosure activities and through informal and formal stakeholder engagements. During all Project phases, data collected and reported pertaining to stakeholder engagement activities will include but not limited to the following:

- A brief update on stakeholder engagement processes and any material changes to the Project that have been publicised in the reporting period.
- A summary of output-level data, taken from monthly internal reports (e.g., total number of meetings/consultation/social events organised; total number male/female participants).
- A summary of materials used for information disclosure on the Project, (e.g., leaflets, and presentations).
- Total number of grievances raised and how many were resolved within target timeframes, and how many remain open.
- Information on how the issues raised during engagement were taken into consideration by the GoG.

7.6 External reporting

A Project specific report summarising environmental and social Project performance, CLO activities including grievances and updates to the SEP will be produced once exploration activities commence and every year when there are Site activities, especially generation production at a frequency to be determined by the Lenders.

7.7 Stakeholder engagement log

The SEP is a live document and will be continually updated throughout the Project lifecycle as the design changes, transitions occur from pre-construction through to construction and operations, new stakeholders emerge, and additional consultation activities are undertaken. Stakeholder engagement activities will be recorded in a stakeholder log, documenting all activities and consultation responses and tracking each of these to close-out. The stakeholder engagement log will record the following key areas:

- Date and time of engagement.
- Attendance including company staff and stakeholder organisation.
- Contact details.
- Summary of meeting, issues and concerns raised.
- Action for follow-up.
- Responsibility and deadline.
- Confirmation of close-out.

The Project's stakeholder engagement log template is provided in Appendix D. The CLO is responsible for maintaining the stakeholder log throughout the development of the Project.

8 Monitoring and reporting

8.1 Internal monitoring

Within the Project's wider environmental and social management and monitoring programme, key performance indicators (KPIs) will be included to monitor the implementation of this SEP. Performance of stakeholder engagement will be evaluated against the goals and objectives set out in this SEP. The evaluation will review to what extent the SEP activities have been completed and how the identified goals have been achieved. Evaluation results will be documented, and any lessons learned will be incorporated in the respective SEP updates. An annual report summarising the GoG's performance on stakeholder engagement and grievances will be produced.

To monitor the level and type of stakeholder engagement, the following data can be used as a set of indicators to review progress:

- Grievance mechanism: number of complaints received (also disaggregated by gender), type of complaints and how they were resolved.
- Engagement meetings: number of meetings and presentations conducted plus the types and gender of stakeholders engaged, including disaggregation of comments by gender.
- Media relations: number of mass media articles and/or announcements published.
- Web and social media presence: number of visitors and inquiries and comments submitted on the websites and social media pages.

The SEP, relevant KPIs and associated reporting activities will be reviewed by the GoG throughout the Project lifecycle as deemed necessary or at least once a year to assess whether:

- The type of consultation and disclosure activities are appropriate for the different stakeholders.
- The frequency of consultation activities is sufficient.
- Grievances are being adequately dealt with.
- The stakeholder list remains appropriate and whether engagement should cease or be extended to any stakeholders.

Additional updates may be required based on changes to the Project.

This SEP identifies various activities that require documentation, monitoring and reporting, including the following:

- The type of consultation and disclosure activities are appropriate for the different stakeholders.
- The frequency of consultation activities is sufficient.
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- The stakeholder list remains appropriate and whether engagement should cease or be extended to any stakeholders.

Additional updates influenced by the Project development may be required.

8.1.1 Performance evaluation

The ESMP framework (Volume V of this ESIA) outlines monitoring and reporting requirements for environmental and social Project performance. Indicators and benchmarks for assessing the implementation process and outcomes of the SEP are:

- Number of consultation meetings, focus group discussions, announcements, press releases.
- Number and list of participants at meetings (efforts should be made to collect sex disaggregated data on participant attendance).
- Issues discussed at meetings.
- Actions taken on key issues raised at meetings.
- Numbers of complaints and queries.
- Types of complaints and queries.
- Types of action take to correct issues and prevent recurrence.
- Time taken to address complaints and queries.

Performance of stakeholder engagement will be evaluated against the goals and objectives set out in this SEP. The evaluation will review to what extent the SEP activities have been completed and how the identified goals have been achieved. Evaluation results and any lessons learned will be incorporated in the respective SEP updates.

8.2 External Monitoring

Monitoring will be conducted on a quarterly or semi-annual basis, as confirmed with Lenders, for external reporting purposes. These reports will be provided to Lenders and disclosed to the public as appropriate through disclosure activities and through informal and formal stakeholder engagements. During all Project phases, data collected and reported pertaining to stakeholder engagement activities will include but not limited to the following:

- A brief update on stakeholder engagement processes and any material changes to the Project that have been publicised in the reporting period.
- A summary of output-level data, taken from monthly internal reports (e.g., total number of meetings/consultation/social events organised; total number male/female participants).
- A summary of materials used for information disclosure on the Project, (e.g., leaflets, and presentations).
- Total number of grievances raised and how many were resolved within target timeframes, and how many remain open.
- Information on how the issues raised during engagement were taken into consideration by the GoG.

8.3 External reporting

A Project specific report summarising environmental and social Project performance, CLO activities including grievances and updates to the SEP will be produced once exploration activities commence and every year when there are Site activities, especially generation production at a frequency to be determined by the Lenders.

8.4 Stakeholder engagement log

The SEP is a live document and will be continually updated throughout the Project lifecycle as the design changes, transitions occur from pre-construction through to construction and operations, new stakeholders emerge, and additional consultation activities are undertaken. Stakeholder engagement activities will be recorded in a stakeholder log, documenting all activities and consultation responses and tracking each of these to close-out. The stakeholder engagement log will record the following key areas:

- Date and time of engagement.
- Attendance including company staff and stakeholder organisation.
- Contact details.

- Summary of meeting, issues and concerns raised.
- Action for follow-up.
- Responsibility and deadline.
- Confirmation of close-out.

The Project's stakeholder engagement log template is provided in Appendix D. The CLO is responsible for maintaining the stakeholder log throughout the development of the Project.

9 Company contacts and information

The Project has engaged a full-time Community Liaison Officer (CLO) to lead on consultation and community engagement. To contact the CLO please use the below information in Table 9.1.

Table 9.1: Project contact details

Information	Details
CLO	Wendy Frederick
Address	c/o Energy Division The Carenage, St Georges, Grenada
Telephone	+1 473 435 8708
Email	clogrenadageothermal@gmail.com
Website	To be defined

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A. Records and details of ESIA scoping consultation and disclosure activities

A.1 Meeting records – ESIA scoping phase

A.2 Meeting records – ESIA phase

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Stakeholder: Government Ministry representatives

Date: 21 March 2019

Purpose: Introductions to study

Facilitator: [REDACTED]

Location: Ministry conference room

Time: 2:00

Report prepared by: [REDACTED]

Information provided to stakeholders during the Introduction

Introductory handout

Presentation produced for meeting.

Issues Raised / Discussed

Discussion and Comments

[REDACTED]: Are those communities aware of what is about to happen? Haz: Yes, but not enough. There is some general awareness that is happening. We need to develop public information and awareness out to communities. Government will be doing this in parallel with the ESIA assignment. Needs to be at a different level, with more detailed and factual information.

[REDACTED] – this will be a critical component, so people will need to be aware

[REDACTED] – comments – land and employment

[REDACTED] – not many people in area. One site, whether farmers willing to accept the compensation or least the land during exploration.

[REDACTED] – access – through 1 person's land at Plaisance, maybe more at other site. Need to ensure acceptable. Gov't needs to upgrade existing roads that go towards that land. Not cutting any new roads, use existing roads to be able to handle heavy equipment.

[REDACTED] – also looking to hire a local person, to help with land agreements. 10-year time frame scope, ensure we doing items at the right time

[REDACTED] – being done, but not resettlement, need to review name

Two locations – Plaisance, Tricolour (in St Patrick called Tricolo-hard o)

[REDACTED] – know some requirements for social safeguards – what aspects are being looked at?

[REDACTED] – funds not yet committed, but likely to be CBD grants for projects like, IDB may route funds

Stakeholder Meeting Report



through CBD. One of their requirements is to hire people, to address these issues. The ESIA will give a framework to mitigate safeguard

█ – cultural heritage – much follows under National Trust. Cultural heritage committee member. National Trust is enacted but not sure how active. Most active NGO in that context is Willy Redhead Organisation. Perhaps talk to NGOs.

█ – photographs show large equipment which will be a permitting requirement. For upgrades of access will need permit – formal process required under physical planning process. There will be support – Gov't knows what to do. There will be some required statements related to the rationale.

EHS – what will happen to this equipment at end of use. Sometimes people leave it behind too costly. Want it removed from site at end.

█ – the waste management as part of ESIA will be estimating amounts. There will be ESMP – includes contractor requirement plans such as a waste and material management plan. ESIA should say where equipment will end up. The ESMP should be part of contract. Waste hierarchy will be used in ESIA.

EHS – Sometimes the large equipment is not identified as waste – but ends up being waste.

█ – private sector developer will do the above but this project has a regulatory framework to prevent this. Government and lenders will not allow this. Contractor will need to adhere to management plans.

█ – number of jobs for operations – could be worthwhile for citizens to eventual need for type of skills.

█ – start from recognition that geothermal is new to the region – only one so far is in Guadeloupe, this one is several going in parallel to others slightly behind – Dominica, St. Kitts, Vincent (moving into drilling starting in about a month), St. Lucia. Based on what happens in St. Vincent we can get better information on employment. But operation is based on whether resource is proven viable.

Want to build a 15MW but not sure whether there will be enough high-pressure steam, water, gases and minerals to be able to produce 15MW – need quantity and sufficient temperature.

█ – in addition to need to speak about number of jobs to manage expectations, in case there is no success.

█ – an international drilling contractor is used – New Zealand, Iceland, it will bring its drill rig and skilled personnel; Grenada will provide some skilled and unskilled/manual labour. We need to confirm those numbers. Welders, pipe fitters,

█ – National vocational skills and Ministry of Government – good for them to know what is needed. In terms of skills. Sometimes even need construction worker skills. ESIA team should speak to the key training institutes. As well, Ministry of Education has a group that provides scholarships and internships. Talk to Nicole Clark of Min Ed HR development, or Jacinta Joseph, the PS.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



█ – Jacobs is providing TA in the area. They will be able to help with numbers. Will ask not just what skills the contractor will bring with but what they will need

█ – gender considerations: equal opportunity for women in terms of getting jobs; if land ownership ask if women have signatures, and don't assume if untitled or inherited that it is men's land; any negotiations about land leasing/compensation, ensure to involve women – don't soften them down – equal chance for fair rates,

█ – biodiversity – some differences between international and national designations; even areas not legally/nationally recognised may need coverage in the ESIA; aiming for two seasons (dry and wet) surveys. We want the updated LIDAR information, Draft St. Catherine mgt plan, any previous studies,

█ – we also want the information that MM has on biodiversity, Mr. Jeremiah of forest department is an avid ornithologist, a fair amount of information requested is from the Department of Land Use. For getting compensation rates talk to Forestry and Agriculture – give Elvis Morine a courtesy call; For trees, Daniel Lewes is Chief Forestry and Agriculture Officer, there is a St. George's herbarium to try firstly and better if don't need to take samples off the island.

█ – if team know the tiles for LIDAR then that is easier to provide what we want. There are three levels of the LIDAR data – a canopy level, a middle level and a ground level

█ – St Patrick has lovely water and proud of it

█: Bureau of Standards (Robert Metford) might also be useful to speak to for water quality requirements. There is also the National Drinking Water Act. Watershed management probably from Land Use. NADMA (disaster mgt) don't usually deal with data, they do early warning systems. There is a NADMA policy

█: There are geology and land use maps, soil maps, Recommend looking at the Caribbean Handbook on Risk Information and Management-available to public on website. It was produced as part of a WB Disaster Vulnerability program. There are historical flood maps but they are highly qualitative, some sometimes skewed; the website has historical and current information. There is a geology and land use map; the soils map is being redone but data not yet collected for update.

█ – 2011 census. He will provide guest house information for Sautesse, Grenville and Gouage

█ – can provide map of education facilities and health facilities. AQ conditions at the sites are pristine. NAWASA has meteorology and rain gauge information.

Noise legislation mainly related to parties – the EHS Officer could be asked to provide. There is a website of legislation but Haz noted that it is by title and there is no search, if you don't know the title then hard to get. Uncertainty around the 2011 Geothermal Act.

█ – planning for ESIA, Project needs to submit an application. It is normally allowed 120 days for reviewing ESIA but this project will receive support to ensure it is timely reviewed. The application is like a screening doc – it needs to be completed and submitted with a one pager providing activity purpose. Happy to have a constant dialogue. They will want a briefing to the Board (Board of the Planning and



Development Authority) at both scoping and draft ESIA stage. The vertical approach to presenting ES topics in an ESIA is acceptable.

On Friday Mar 22, 2019 with Nawasa

From water meeting – fire fighting information with policy and probably functioning – during extremely dry periods, they do have bushfires; River Sallee at northeast of Island, there are boiling and hot springs which are used for baptism but not widely used; there are no similar sites near Mt. St. Catherine. They aren't aware of any sacred trees or sacred rocks. For compensation – there is a prescribed form for moving water pipes and they are looked at on a case by case basis. Normally they just move the pipeline if there is a valid reason. The flood mgt sensors on bridges are with Min of Ag and for early warning system, but not sure what exactly. They can't remember pesticide/water quality supply in the Project Area.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Stakeholder: Permanent Secretary courtesy calls and scoping briefings

Date: 19 and 22 March 2019

Purpose: Introductions to study

Facilitator: [REDACTED]

Location: Ministry conference room

Time:

Report prepared by: [REDACTED]

Information provided to stakeholders during the Introduction

Overview of study: the team, contract duration and deliverables

MM hired for ESIA – for the exploratory phase, will need another ESIA for other phases. Scoping mission, spent last two days at the two sites that have been selected. Sites are outside of protected area and volcano site (no drilling into a volcano) 12 month commission, started in January, produced inception report in February, data collection has started, scoping report submission around May/June used to set the context and boundaries for the detailed ESIA, Will be having first consultations with statutory and non-statutory bodies, beginning biodiversity studies as well. Detailed ESIA after that in Sept/Oct and will have larger consultation event. The ESIA will set out predicted impacts (adverse and beneficial) and mitigation and enhancement measures. ESIA will meet national requirements and international performance standards

Issues Raised / Discussed

Discussion and Comments



██████████ (PS for Public Utilities and Energy) 21 Mar 2019

██████████ – No objection (NO) for community liaison officer (CLO) so meeting with him, so when contract is finalised, they will have had some initial contact with the ESIA team

██████████ Drafting ESIA – in line with national law and international standards – month 5-9, looking Oct/Nov, then will be back in Grenada to present the draft ESIA to get stakeholder feedback, buy in and then finalising ESIA. Have been working for 2 months – issued the inception report at end of February.

██████████ – stakeholder engagement plans summarized.

██████████ - Looking at hiring 3 people including a public information consultant, to advise on how best to create, disseminate, and capture message using all media. Need to have a consistent and clear messaging. The introduction brief is more about ESIA not just project focused. No press interaction at this stage previewed for scoping. Building on the meeting held last year July 2018 – so information in brief is in public domain. Examples of misinformation such as the press article about earthquakes caused by geothermal project in South Korea – they are using different technology, including fracking which is very different from technology being used here – this perception has to be managed.

██████████ Not sure whether the line minister and cabinet are aware. Need to plan for a briefing.

██████████ When Jacobs was here – that TA had consultation with Minister. Open to give a briefing.

██████████: Person from land/agriculture – he was invited and didn't show for site visit. Aria came. Meeting with land/ag/forest rep hopefully this afternoon. Hema coming back to Grenada in April and can meet him then as well.

██████████ biodiversity looking at scoped impacts, won't be able to talk about key issues. Giving initial thoughts of findings because it is early in the study;

██████████ Good days on site. Visited both sites and transportation routes. This allowed planning for biodiversity site, teasing out early stakeholders.

██████████ Yesterday looked at Paradise Bridge- we are not engineers, but Jacobs did highlight it might be an issue.

██████████ – the ministry has 3 Cuban engineers who can look at weight load issues in more detail

Meeting with PS ██████████ – for environmental and climate resilience 21 Mar 2019

██████████ Not too familiar but has a bit of information. Started on Friday as PS – background as diplomat and responsible for climate change and human rights, member of negotiating team on climate change, also looking other agreements such as ESCASO which was completed last March, signature happening now. She has been also looking at replacing fossil fuels. Small team here – because of island – looking for

Stakeholder Meeting Report



synergies and ways to work together. Everyone needs to speak the same language. She has an interest – helpful and interested in filtering message.

█ – Grateful for that. Was just discussing need for meeting with Ministers. Line minister – even if it doesn't hit them individually – so do an individual courtesy call first.

█: Different audiences – about different information – courtesy call can get them interested

Meeting with █, PS Social Development on Friday Mar 22, 2019

█ – worth meeting with the Labour PS Lima Frederick, and Health PS █, █, and Education PS █. Issues likely to be noise, water, contribution to cancer clusters. She's not sure of the Project location. Information and communication are important. For cultural herniate speak to █ who is part of Friends of the Earth.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Stakeholder: NGO meeting

Date: 22 Mar 2019

Purpose: Scoping meeting

Facilitator: [REDACTED]

Location: St. George

Time: afternoon

Report prepared by: [REDACTED]

Information provided to stakeholders during the Introduction

[REDACTED] presentation: meaning of geothermal, basic features, project locations, drill rig (delivered in disassembled containers), six month drilling period for both sites – using 1 rig (assembly and disassembly twice). Because of doing drilling from outside the resource and mindful of protected area, we will use directional well to reach the resource. Incisions are quite small:6-8 inches. Scheme of the system: important that the water is returned to the ground to maintain the environmental integrity; Pros and cons of geothermal energy; geothermal power plants worldwide (2010 map) (In Caribbean – Guadeloupe) (its use is growing – it’s a mature technology); 5 phases – phase 1 has indicated a likelihood of a resource and phase 2 needed to confirm/prove that resource – it’s a long term undertaking so it will take until 2026 – geothermal is a 10 year horizon project in the Caribbean).

After some questions, MM presentation ([REDACTED] has copy)

Issues Raised / Discussed

Comments

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Engineer - think it would be useful to know initial survey results, to justify that it is worth going forward. Worried that nobody knows whether feasible or not. ■■■: There are these studies but not made available.

■■■ presentation – see above

Query – Fracking? ■■■: that is a different process. But water is used and what is brought up needs to be stored in a sump and managed properly

Other – Communities began many – do the two sites meet all the criteria? ■■■ – some of the access roads need to be upgraded and the designs are needed. Getting a sense of what is needed and where for a contractor to do the work. Drilling already completed in Dominica. It does require a close, sustained focus.

Other – will Dominica get funding to go all the way? ■■■ – you will get funding for phase 1, once your results are positive, you will get funding for next phase. We are confident we will get grant funding for phase 2. But decision past that is based on what has happened.

■■■ – only face recognised from the first presentations. One concern that these stakeholder forum with technical expertise. In the future, can we look at some consistency and diversity. We can provide list of stakeholders to invite. Major concern from 3 civil society people is water, and impact on watershed. When hear Hermitage, think about Peggy's whim (sp?). Can forestry department share any details.

Forestry – There could be concerns about water supply for Site C. For Plaisance, don't think there are water issues.

■■■ – drilling of the two wells requires large amount of water for the drilling but operation does not require large quantity. Schedule will be done during rainy season to help mitigate impacts on upstream and downstream. Have had discussions with NAWASA to ensure not affecting their resources. This is a reason why this study is being done by ESIA team. My oversight to not have invited Clive.

Forestry – for water abstraction, in Florida, not sure that we have rivers that flow great amounts of water. Need to know safe amount of water that can be taken. Not sure if we collect the required data for making these types of decision.

Other person – how close and proximity to the water table? Will it have any effect on the water table? Important to not look at just the surface resource. Question: Will the project affect any aspect of the water table?

■■■ – Jacobs an engineering consultancy providing TA to Grenada with Gov't of New Zealand support. Jacobs have already done interviews and surveys and they did a water resource report, and looked at abstraction points taking into account seasonal and precipitation parameters. They have used NAWASA data and their own data collection. They have identified environmental flow – how much water can be taken without having significant impact on biodiversity and people. The ESIA will look at how the project will impact water resources. We have specialists looking at this. Right now we are collecting baseline

Stakeholder Meeting Report



information. Hema collecting information.

Forestry – not sure if Florida collects flow data

■ – they don't, environmental flow has to be determined to know how much water can be taken to not affect the bio/ecosystem and social environment

Forestry – use people's indigenous knowledge. There will be people who know how high and low the water goes.

■ – we agree. We started this process – began talking in Plaisance about how the water. Ecoengineering will be collecting data to gather more information.

Forestry – what will be the project area of influence?

■ – hydrologist and hydrogeologist – will look at watershed and the actual river to build up the picture.

■ – for each topic we identify the project area of influence, so it is not a generic area of influence. This is what we define in our study.

■ –MM's presentation

Forestry – a Gouyave organisation. Consultation with community – how much? ■ – not yet any with communities, working towards with a process, starting with the community leader process, people will be invited to consultations in the community – but part of a structured process

■ – trying to respond on water table question. Remember scheme – impervious layer of rock, the water table sits on top that. Where we want to drill into is below the impervious layer of rock, so the well is drilled past the water table, about 2000m deep. Drilling includes a layer of casing and liners which are sealed so that the drilling water and muds do not get into the water table. Drilling in a step by step fashion to protect ingress of liquids into the water table. A good company with good design there should not be a problem. Always accidents but can be prevented. Contingency is something a contractor has to taken into account. A good company have dealt with problems. This is not a drilling study, it is about understanding the ES impacts of drilling. The point is that it is new to us in the islands but it is mature industry – goes back to 1959.

■ – operation, the condensation after the steam it is pied back into the ground. Also could affect water.

■ – all of these issues will be planned and designed. Each contractor has to produced its own environmental mgt plan. Findings of this study will contribute to contractor's plan.

■ – an ESMP is part of this ESIA which will have an obligation for contractors. ■ – these plans will have monitoring incorporated. Monitoring is essential to understand what is happening. If something happens, then stop work to determine what is going on to change. Josh – this study for both national requirement and international standards.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



█ – information disclosure details provided

█ – biodiversity?

█ – small footprint, habitat surveys, two seasons of primary data, started secondary data collection mainly from international sources, and here to collect local data. We have visited the two sites both are modified. Both sites are not in the Mt St Catherine proposed national reserve area.

Consultation with the community - success may not hinge too much on involvement of the community. But have noted that success is important. Problems that arise, if consulted early, could have been Importance of indigenous knowledge: they live their whole life. Let's say everything works out well, from drilling recognise that not viable.

█ – we will cover that in the assessment. Our ESIA will cover decommissioning – two options if successful or not successful. Mihai – we use the mitigation hierarchy – avoid, mitigate, restore +rehabilitate hat was there.

█ – interacting with community

█ – ecosystem services – hunting, use of natural resources, fishing, medicinal uses,

Tourism Lady – wondering about location for Mt St Catherine – that would raise concerns about tourism, hot spring, and waterfalls. Tourism is not against finding more efficient way for energy, also need to look at indirect – hiking, tremors, Important we get an understanding futures and livelihoods. What is the strategy moving from fossil fuels to a renewable? But we need to remember Grenada tourism branding as a destination. What is the timeframe for drilling?

█ – this is vicinity but have not meant to give impression that the project is in Mt St Catherine. We will say St. John and St. Patrick. For timeframe, looking at 6 months for both; 3 months for each. Once well is drilled, the flow can be analysed over time. Could be less if the geothermal resource is more shallow or could be longer if deeper. Then drill rigs will be demobilised. Drilling down the rd for refinement purposes – but only done if technically or viable.

Tourism Lady – also important is the national interest from tourism, electricity costs. Everybody will be happier if this is softer on an environmental touch. Community needs to understand importance

█ – any use of data on of Mt St. Catherine by tourists? She does not count it under top 10, but tour guides may know. They have registered tour guides for hiking. It is on trails. Mr. Fletcher (Jeremy Fletcher?) worked on mapping of trails on behalf of UNDP (Forestry Department has this, probably also environmental and land use). Forestry department rep knows informal tour guides.

█ – tries to know what we have, so can help with what is needed. Mt St Catherine has 4 main trails and some secondary trails. 1 in Victoria, 1 Mont Hon, X, X, Golden Waterfall not near Mt St Catherine.

Forestry – National parks was with forestry, taken away, then reunite.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



██████ – We came out strongly for keeping designated area for areas like St. Catherine which are important for water supply. Some bill or amendment about forestry about changing designation. In this context, Mt St. Catherine will accommodate geothermal. Precautionary principle must be adapted for geothermal – Mt St. Catherine at centre of island, so it affects the whole island. Cost 15.5 million – grant financing. Project for 15 years. Concern about spending the money on this when it could be used for other. Wondering about public property becoming private? We are pleased bound by int'l standards because limited national env't standards. First time hearing about water resource report – is it accessible to us? Because water is important.

██████ – please can you provide your statement to the ESIA team?

██████ – the precautionary approach and principle is mentioned in many int'l standards and it can be used in different ways. One is where insufficient information (need to get more) or being more conservative. We can ensure you that the principle will be used.

██████ – Japan is an example

██████ – made it clear that the Mt St Catherine should only be used for national interests.

██████ – 25-year useful life – is used for a financial and economic viability calculation, but not an indication that power plant will only last that amount of time, there are examples of geothermal power plants lasting 40+ years. Guadeloupe was commissioned in early 80s? It is being expanded from 15MW to add another 15MW

██████ – no community consultations, but Forestry wanted that. Because Jacob was going to hire field guides. At that time, they hired, trained and outfitted 60 people to go and physically initially locate geothermal resources with different Jacobs teams. These people were hired for 6 months, and then another 3 months. Then ██████████ from Ministry set up some community meetings, and a media piece was made around that. 100 sites and he had to find people to identify these dates.

Site is currently a reserve – any expectation that it will become a designated national park. ████████ – there is no legal documentation related to it being a reserve. Forestry – many of these never reached gazetting. Mt St. Catherine is recent. ██████████ – thinks there is a very old document just at top. Once it is gazetted, it would be declared as national park. ████████ – but this project will be outside the area, regardless of what it is called. Forestry – the PS looked into it and she did not find any confirmation of designation.

██████ – Grenada Fund for Conservation – proposal was talking about surveys

██████ – doing surveys; water quality, air and noise quality; samples. ████████, MM has been discussing methodology

██████ – water issues – what will be done?

██████ – not new techniques, the ESIA will do

██████ – will have mgt plan, actions, and there will be a waste mitigation

Stakeholder Meeting Report



█ – this will not be private sector project which can have lack of oversight, and they can do things outside of it, but not able to here. CDB needs to approve who he hires. Because of the CDB using IDB funds being channelled to island, there is no chance that shortcuts will be taken on waste water and mgt. From a monitoring and mgt perspective, that is why we have int'l consultants working on this. Trying to cover items properly.

Engineer – concerned about lack of criteria, need to know temperatures to know how far to drill, would want to see hot water. Haz - all the preliminary technical work has been done, goes back to what Tyrone said. Jacobs did make a presentation (before Haz' time) about technical results. Mr. Fletcher has seen hot water in Mt. St. Catherine. Haz – how much potential can be tapped is 90MW but not necessarily realistic. Technical analysis suggests a viable project for Grenada's market that can be supported by the source is 15MW (based on other considerations like fund availability, opportunity costs on other items, needs in a 33MW market).

█ – value for money, Caricom agenda – integrated resource plan (IRP) was to have been done but not aware that it is being done,

█ – IRP is an overall energy strategy not just geothermal

█ – blue economy agenda being led by █. █ – █ met him and █ last night.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



	Key Informant Interviews	Topics To Discuss (from Client)	Date, Time, Location	Notes
1	PS for Labour	Baseline data on employment, unemployment, opportunities for women and opportunities for training; existing vocational training programs likely to have graduates with correct skills	July 16, 2019. 10:35 - 10:47am. Ministerial Complex, St George's	The Statistics Office may have data from the last population census (census is conducted every 10 years). Statistics Office may also have labour / employment statistics and information on opportunities for women. The Ministry of Youth will have information on youth training such as TAMCC. The National Training Agency has a Vocational Training Programme. In terms of tourism, unsure whether there are maps for the trails to Mt St. Catherine. Ministry of Education may assist with some of the information required.
2	PS for Health	Baseline health conditions, healthcare provision, accident and emergency health provision (where, what services available thinking about if there was an accident on the project); sharing of information about health impacts for geothermal exploration.	July 16, 2019. 10:21 - 10:34am. Ministerial Complex, St George's	The PS or the CMO deals primarily with policy issues. The following persons may be able to assist with information: Environmental Health Officer; Epidemiologist.
3	PS for Energy		Meeting was scheduled for July 16, 2019	

Stakeholder Meeting Report



4	PS for Infrastructure and Implementation of the Ministry of Infrastructure, Development and Implementation		July 16, 2019. 11:20 - 11:46am. Ministerial Complex, St George's	The Implementation portfolio was created in 2018, it has oversight for all projects over \$5 million. There are two other Permanent Secretaries: Ms Kim Fredrick (Energy) and Ms Thompson (Transport). According to PS, the geothermal project is one of the government's priority projects. Coordination meetings are held every 3rd Friday.
5	PS for Education - Ministry of Education has a group that provides scholarships and internships. Talk to Min Ed HR development, or the PS	Baseline data on local skills, opportunities for women and opportunities for training; existing vocational training programmes likely to have graduates with correct skills	Meeting was scheduled for July 16, 2019	
6	Land Use Planning	Land rental and acquisition prices. Cadastral information and mapping.	July 17, 2019. 9:10 - 9:20am. Ministerial Complex, St George's	There is a data sharing agreement and GIS and Lidar data has already been provided to project personnel. If other parties involved in the project require access to this data, a formal request for the specific data will have to be made. With respect to land prices, these vary depending on the locality. A PS from one Ministry will write to the relevant PS to request this information.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



7	Forestry Department and Land and Surveys	Tree prices for compensation	July 17, 2019. 9:22 - 9:33am. Ministerial Complex, St George's	<p>Certain forest species are protected, therefore permission may be required to clear these. This requires that the Forestry Department be contacted. Permission will be required to clear if the project site is in a protected location. The Department should see the composition of the vegetative cover before clearing takes place. Mt St. Catherine has been designated as a forest reserve by Cabinet but this has not been gazetted. There is a management plan for Mt St. Catherine. It is possible that this area will also be given some level of National Parks status. Forestry Department has a herbarium but is does not have species identification capabilities. There is National Parks and Protected Areas Act and a Forest Order. There is a price list that Lands and Surveys will have in terms of lands and acquisitions. However, there is no set price, Land and Surveys conducts evaluations on a case by case basis with all requests coming through the Permanent Secretary. Land and Surveys is not involved in Water Catchments.</p>
8	GRENLEC team	Compensation they pay, how it is organized, how land and assets are valued, whether there are transaction costs to consider, what they are, how much.	Meeting was scheduled for July 17, 2019	

Stakeholder Meeting Report



9	Ministry Of Tourism and Historian	<p>Identify any local areas of cultural significance - specific to project sites</p> <p>Ask about cultural ecosystem services - are there sacred trees, rocks, water etc in the project area?</p>	<p>July 17, 2019. 10:20 - 11:03am.</p> <p>Ministerial Complex, St George's</p>	<p>Plaisance Estate was originally owned by the Le Jeune family since the late 1600s. A female descendant of this family married Chevalier de Suze. De Suze and his son participated in Fedon's Rebellion and were executed in Market Square in 1796. Plaisance was used for cocoa and coffee production but not for sugar. In the 1800s, the owner Mr Ross wrote a book about the Metage system of cropping that he was using on this estate. Some parts of this estate have been sold off in pieces. The Ridge to Reef Project on Grand Etang may have some useful information. The Grand Etang Lake and a few hot springs are used for cultural purposes. A few of the skirmishes that took place during Fedon's rebellion took place at Plaisance. With respect to Tricolor, there are petroglyphs close to the river by the bottling plant, but none are found on the project site itself. The land in Florida is sliding and there is a lot of blue and white clays in this area. The Red Mud Area has red clay. As part of the Nexus project, they looked at signatures of the clay deposits and found that pots from Grenada had signatures of clay from St Vincent, for example. Mt. St. Catherine has been proposed for protection but this has not been finalized due to issues with private lands; a lot of surveying has already been carried out. There are Amerindian remains and petroglyphs at Mt Rich/ Mt Reuil; these are outside of the project site.</p>
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Stakeholder Meeting Report



10	former employee of the Forestry Department	Identify any local areas of cultural significance - specific to project sites Ask about cultural ecosystem services - are there sacred trees, rocks, water etc in the project area? Are there any trees of cultural / ecological significance	July 17, 2019. 11:10 - 11:40am. Ministerial Complex, St George's	Grenada's forests are of high ecological significance. Two major hurricanes (including Ivan) destroyed much of Grenada's forests. Not detailed ecological studies of the flora in Plaisance or Tricolor; and therefore cannot specifically comment on ecologically significant species at the study area. There are several endemic floral species found in Grenada such as 'Policeman's Grease' (<i>Rytidophyllum caribbeum</i>) which grows on rock faces on the western peninsula of Grenada. Tree ferns (of which one species is endemic to Grenada) may possibly be found at the study area. Suggestion: vegetation that is removed for this project should be replanted elsewhere if possible. Suggestion: students from TAMCC or the university be engaged in projects such as this since there are very little opportunities for young people to get involved in forestry projects. There is a need for succession planning since forestry has declined greatly. For example, environmental studies need to be integrated into the school curriculum. TAMCC should have been part of the discourse for this geothermal project. There used to be a Junior Park Rangers programme that was discontinued; programmes such as this should be revived to foster an interest in botany and the environment.
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Stakeholder Meeting Report

Stakeholder: Focus Group Meeting with Women from the Mt. Reuil and Mt. Rich Communities

(Site C).

Date: July 16, 2019

Purpose: Stakeholder Engagement

Facilitator: [REDACTED]

Location: Mt. Rich Pre-School

Time: 5:47 – 7:25pm

Report prepared by: [REDACTED]

Information provided to stakeholders during the Introduction

[REDACTED] (Community Liaison Officer) gave a brief introduction to the project, the purpose of the meeting and introduced Ecoengineering Consultants Limited personnel: [REDACTED] (Team Leader / Environmental Scientist) and [REDACTED] (Environmental Scientist).

[REDACTED] gave further details about the project and explained the format of focus group meeting which was conducted in keeping with the 'Grenada Geothermal Project – Gender Focus Group Plan' provided by Mott MacDonald (see Attachment A). Ms David facilitated the focus group discussion.

Issues Raised / Discussed

Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Question 1 [REDACTED] Stakeholders	Facilitator	<p>What do you like about living in the communities of Mt Reuil and Mt. Rich? What do you dislike or what makes you stressed?</p> <p>Likes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace and Quiet. • River is a good source of back-up water when pipe borne water is unavailable. • Availability of clean spring water. • Unpolluted environment. • There is a spiritual connection to the water. • Tricolor which is also called Plaisance is the 'heart' of this place. • Agriculture is the main activity; everything grows well and is organic. • Hot springs in the area. • Rural living. • Animals are very healthy because of the unpolluted

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Stakeholders		<p>environment; grazing grounds are healthy.</p> <p>Dislikes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road conditions are poor. • Lack of proper drainage. • Substance abuse in the community. Men are the main alcohol and drug abusers. Women might drink around Carnival time but not throughout the year like many of the men.
<p>Question 2 ██████████</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>What are the types of work people do in your community?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and industrial. The Tricolor Estate is owned by the Government and the spring water bottling plant, Glenelg Spring Water, is industrial. • There are also private farms and farmers who produce food crops and rear livestock. • The Glenelg Spring Water bottling plant employees more than 60 people. • NAWASA (National Water and Sewage Authority) employees about 40 people. • Some persons are employees by institutions such as police, nurses and teachers. • There is also employment from tourism for example petroglyph sites, Belmont Estate, hot springs and the trail through Hermitage to Mt. St. Catherine and Mt. Kublal. • Concern that the effects of the project will reach Belmont Estate.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
<p>Question 2A [REDACTED]</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>Which of these jobs do men do as opposed to women? Are these any tasks that both men and women share? Are there any specific tasks for boys or girls or both?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Boys usually tend to the livestock. Girls will help with harvesting. Both men and women are capable of using cutlasses (machetes) to clear land and prune trees. Mainly women are working on the estate. The private farmers are mostly men. The men should have been asked to attend this consultation. Both men and women work on road-gangs; at least 50% of these gangs are made up of women, sometimes more. The main cash crops are nutmeg and cocoa. Short crops are also grown as well as tree crops. The police service is made up primarily of men. Teachers, nurses and administrators are mostly female.
<p>Question 3 [REDACTED]</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>What are the most important resources and who use the resources more??</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Land & Property Land in Tricola – both government and private ownership.</p> <p><u>Government Owned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The estate is government owned and open to anyone for use. There is no discrimination based on gender or anything else. The persons employed on the estate are employed under the Ministry of Agriculture. There are fixed people working on the estate for a number of years. Some of these people would have been hired via a programme that was carried out. Others have just gone to the estate and asked for a job. The Overseer makes decisions in terms of hiring. Employment is one of the main benefits of land.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Stakeholders		<p><u>Privately Owned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainly men own the land and the land is passed on to sons. • There is not much private land ownership here. Most of the private landowners live outside of the area. • Land in Plaisance (Tricolor) is separated into acres. <p>Transportation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buses and private cars are the main forms of transportation. • The majority of people (both male and female) use public transportation. • People generally walk up the hill to harvest nutmeg. Each person will harvest their own nutmeg. In terms of transport, there is sometimes community involvement in that if someone has transport they will help other persons to transport the harvested nutmeg. • Farming is manual using tools such as cutlasses; there is little to no machinery present.
Stakeholders		<p>Education and Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There used to be a vocational training programme for farmers but this no longer takes place. • Many children stay at home instead of learning to be farmers. • Main primary schools are located in Hermitage and Sauteurs • Most children attain secondary school education and attend MacDonald College. • There used to be a high drop-out rate, but in recent times there has been an improvement with fewer drop-outs. • Different programmes brought into the schools have helped to decrease the dropout rate. • Children who attend the Montessori School are now desired by the primary schools because of the training they received. • Generally, the women in the family make the decisions with respect to the education of their children. • There is no formalized day-care or day-care centre in the community. However, there is a person in the community who takes care of some of the children. • There is a Roving Care Programme which works with children on the educational aspects. Benefits from this programme are seen when the children reach pre-school.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Stakeholders		<p>Spring Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free water is accessible from Glenelg. • The mountains springs are an open access resource. They are not owned by anyone and everyone is free to use it. • Both men and women have equal access to this resource.
<p>Question 4 ██████████</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>How do you think this project may impact on you, your family and if applicable, your business? Are there any people who these impacts may affect more? Do you have any solutions for these potential impacts?</p> <p>Ms. David outlined the basic principle of geothermal energy.</p> <p>Concerns raised by the participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise • Air pollution • Disturbance of the ground surface • Dust and allergies • Affecting the aesthetics of the area • Generation of toxic waste • Explosion • Triggers landslides <p><u>Input 1:</u> Are there any geothermal plants already operation in the Caribbean?</p> <p>Response ██████████: Will have to double check but there might be in St Vincent?</p> <p>Response (██████████): In Dominica, they dug three wells <15,000m, which is pretty shallow and they got the required temperatures. In St Vincent they had to dig deeper but got the required temperatures.</p> <p><u>Input 2</u> (██████████ – Community Member):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulphur Dioxide release will affect plants. • Drilling will generate noise. 120dB is dangerous, will those

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		<p>levels reach here?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geothermal works can dry out springs and affect hot springs. Glenelg is a major spring. • We already have landslides and subsidence, this will make it worse. • New Zealand is much larger than Grenada, the impacts will be worse here. • This activity can cause earthquakes. • Food is still grown in La Dig; concerned that arsenic will be released with gases as a result of this project and will poison food. <p>Response [REDACTED]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different types of drilling cause different effects. • There will be a public meeting on Wednesday July 24, 2019 at 1:30pm at the Public Workers Union. Personnel with technical expertise will be there to answer any technical questions you may have. Everyone is encouraged to come. Additionally, at some point there will be another meeting and the community will be further updated. • No drilling will be undertaken until this ESIA has been completed and this ESIA will continue for the rest of the year. <p>Response ([REDACTED]):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The consultation process has several stages including meeting with government officials and regulatory agencies, the closest communities and the national community. • We will also meet with farmers at the proposed sites. • Drilling is short term, noise may last only 30-60 days, and after this the noise level will subside. Mitigation may include using noise reduction technologies. <p><u>Input 3</u>: Have you meet with Glenelg? Concerned about loss of springs and pollution of water?</p> <p>Response ([REDACTED]):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We met with representatives of Glenelg Spring Water bottling plant in March. • We will not be using groundwater during drilling, surface water will be used.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Stakeholders		<p><u>Input 4:</u> Many people use river and spring water for washing and drinking. Many people prefer to use these sources as opposed to pipe-borne water supply because NAWASA (National Water and Sewerage Authority) can be unreliable and these sources are free. Concerned that pollution from the project will contaminate the water sources.</p> <p>Response (██████████):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling can be undertaken above the NAWASA dam but no water will be extracted. According to Grenada Law no one can extract water above the NAWASA dam. • Most people have access to pipe-borne water. <p>Response (██████████ – Community Member):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If they go below the dam to extract water, it will be closer to the community and will have a greater effect on people. <p><u>Input 5 (Additional Concerns):</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kids will be affected by noise. • People will be affected by dust. • They area will be opened to praedial larceny. • Dispersion of gases like hydrogen sulphide which are dangerous and will remain in the valley. • We are a volcanic island; vibrations from one area will travel and affect other areas and may cause earthquakes and landslides. • Equipment will damage the existing roadway. • Tourists visit hot springs and will stop coming if the hot springs are damaged. <p>Special groups that may be affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers will be directly affected due to their proximity to the site. • The raster-men who sleep up on the mountain will be affected by the noise and pollution. The area is of spiritual and cultural significance to them and is also important to them because of the spring water. • There are a lot of babies and elderly persons in the community who will be especially sensitive to noise and the damage that noise can cause.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Stakeholders		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are a large number of asthmatic children and children with allergies who will be especially affected by the dust associated with this project. • Women will be affected by polluted water since they wash the clothes and clean and will have a greater exposure to any chemicals in comparison to the men. • Women will be impacted more since they take care of the family and the children. If they fall sick due to the project then the family and the children they take care of will suffer. • Many pregnant women in the community; chemical releases will have a greater effect on them in comparison to men, with respect to birth defects. <p>Solutions for the concerns and potential impacts raised:</p> <p><u>Input 1:</u> Some of these issues simply cannot be controlled for example the gas releases and noise and therefore it is probably best for the project not to take place. The possibility also exists that spring water will be polluted.</p> <p>Response (██████████): The technical people who will be present at the Public Consultation will need to address some of these concerns.</p> <p>Response (██████████): Drilling is temporary thing, and therefore issues such as noise and dust will be short-term.</p> <p><u>Input 2:</u> Concerned that you will placing an irreplaceable hole in the ground.</p> <p>Response (██████████): The actual hole is quite small and when they are finished the well will be filled in and capped.</p>

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
<p>Question 5 [REDACTED]</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	<p>Facilitator</p>	<p>Community Profile (housing, amenities, schools <i>et cetera</i>)</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rough size – Population size is unknown. However, the ratio of males to females is 1:1. • Purpose for the settlement – residential and agricultural. • Housing conditions - housing conditions are generally good. • Water accessible – spring water, rivers and bottling plant. There is no dumping of garbage in springs or river. • Churches – Snell Hall SDA Church and Hermitage Catholic Church. • Schools include Mt Rose SDA Primary School, Mt Rose SDA Comprehensive School and MacDonald College. There are no nursery schools. • The closest health facility - is the Hermitage Health Facility which provides primary health care, open 8am-5pm, provides vaccinations, dressing of wounds, treatment of small injuries, pregnancy check-up and the doctor visit once a week on Tuesday. • Emergency Facilities – the Police Station is located in Hermitage. There is a Fire Station in Sauteurs but it doesn't have a fire truck. Sauteurs has one ambulance to that services the whole of St Patrick. • The closets tourism facilities / sites – Petroglyphs, springs and river; visitors swim in the river once escorted. • Recreational Facilities – Mt Rich Playing Field and Community Centre (this is not in the best conduction, currently seeking funding to renovate community centre; a committee from the community has been formed to this end and a letter has been sent to cabinet). • Most important local businesses – Glenelg Spring Water bottling plant is the most important business. • Any other services available locally –include springs and petroglyphs which are the largest in the Lesser Antilles. • Key services that not available locally – Stakeholders did not indicate which services were not available. • Advice can be sought from Justice of the Peace [REDACTED]. • Community Cohesion – as a result of being family oriented. Most disputes are with the family and are quickly resolved.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Other Questions/Comments from the Stakeholders		
Item 1 [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] (Response)	Legal Clerk Community Liaison Officer	Will the Government listen to us if we give our views and we don't want the drilling to be done here or is this just a waste of our time? This focus group meeting is part of the preliminary stage of the project and is part of a bigger process. Women and men interact with the same resources differently; therefore it is important to get the opinions of women on this project. I am not an agent of the Government. The decision belongs to the Government, but they are acting under the constraints and requirements of external lending agencies since they are relying on foreign funding. This women's focus group meeting is one such requirement.
Item 2 Stakeholder [Redacted] [Redacted] (Response)	Community Liaison Officer	Hermitage is closer to Tricolor, so why are you meeting with us? The proposed project site will be accessed through Mt. Reuil.
Item 3 [Redacted] [Redacted] [Redacted] (Response)	Community Member Community Liaison Officer	A bus should be provided to carry members of this community to the public consultation. We may have to consider this for the national meeting.

Closing remarks were made and the vote of thanks was given by [Redacted].



Stakeholder Meeting Report

Stakeholder: Focus Group Meeting with Local Small Business Owners from Gouyave (Site F).

Date: July 17, 2019

Purpose: Stakeholder Engagement

Facilitator: [REDACTED]

Location: Gouyave Public Library

Time: 5:36 – 7:30pm

Report prepared by: [REDACTED]

Information provided to stakeholders during the Introduction

[REDACTED] (Community Liaison Officer) gave a brief introduction to the project, the purpose of the meeting and introduced Ecoengineering Consultants Limited personnel: [REDACTED] (Team Leader / Environmental Scientist) and [REDACTED] (Environmental Scientist).

[REDACTED] gave further details about the project and explained the format of focus group meeting which was conducted in keeping with the 'Grenada Geothermal Project – Small Business Owners' Focus Group Plan' provided by Mott MacDonald (see Attachment A). [REDACTED] facilitated the focus group discussion.

Note: With respect to Item 1C (see Attachment A), [REDACTED] explained that the discussion would involve ranking 'shocks' identified by the community and proposing coping strategies for these. However, during these discussions the respondents seldom provided clear ranking or coping strategies.

Issues Raised / Discussed

Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Question 1 [REDACTED] Stakeholders	Facilitator	<p>Is there anything that makes running your business here in Gouyave easier or difficult?</p> <p>Responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gouyave is supposed to be the fishing capital but there has been a reduction in the fish coming in. Therefore the income generated by fish catch has dropped and this has resulted in a ripple effect in that people have less money to spend. With respect to Jack fish, the mesh size of the nets is too small; therefore too many small fish are being caught. In the past this was regulated by the Ministry but there is no regulation now. There is a real need for enforcement. There are too many long-line boats operating and this had led to overfishing and depletion of the fish stocks. The attitude of some of the fishermen has also changed. In the past St John's fishermen would go out and fish. Now they will

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		<p>wait and see if St Mark’s fishermen are catching fish before they decide to go and fish. This is as a result of the increasing costs associated with fishing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather also affects fishing, when there is bad weather it is more difficult to catch fish. • There are generally more boats which has led to overfishing.
<p>Question 2 ██████████</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>What are the repercussions of fish decline on businesses in the area?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It affects the sales of everything because people have less money to spend. The community is very small (approx. 5,000 people) and therefore the effects are strongly felt. • People are no longer permanently employed in agriculture and therefore, there is less money to spend. • The land is fertile but the younger generation is not interested in agriculture. • Plaisance is the only functioning estate in the parish and therefore this project has the potential to affect people’s livelihoods. Consideration needs to be given for exactly where in Plaisance Estate the drilling will be carried out.
<p>Question 3 ██████████</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>Has it affected Fish Friday?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish Friday targets the tourists more than locals. • Fish Friday is concentrated on fish however not everyone is into fish and it has become monotonous. It has lost a lot of its worth now. • Some of the problems associated with Fish Friday are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fish Friday has priced itself out of the market. ○ In the past a lot of students from St George’s University used to come to Fish Friday, however there is now a Food-fest at True Blue on the same day which is out competing Fish Friday.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Management is also an issue. The management committee need to be reshuffled. However, it is difficult to find people willing to serve on the committee.
<p>Question 4 [REDACTED]</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	<p>Facilitator</p>	<p>Are there any specific events that may have affected your business / livelihood?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p><u>Shock – Decline in the fish catch:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of fish targeted are pelagic. • There is a lot of fish at certain times of the year. At other times there is hardly any fish. Therefore, there is a seasonal aspect to the fish stocks. • There is a drop in fish during Carnival due to the amount of oil from Mas that washes into the water. We have not been using education to empower people. This needs to be done from the home stage. For example people do not think about what the oil from carnival will do to the fish when they wash it off in the sea. Also Jab (Carnival) used to be much smaller so there was less of an effect compared to what happens now. Tourism has also increased the size of Carnival. This all as an effect on people who depend on fishing for their livelihood. <p><u>Shock – Storms and hurricanes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The effect of storms and hurricanes will depend on kind of business. For example such an event might result in a lot of phones being sold, but businesses might experience a decline in sales. • Coping Strategies – community togetherness and effort. In the past, there has been a community effort to recover from storms with everyone helping each other out. <p><u>Shock – Water pollution:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem – run-off from houses, chemical and soap add to water pollution. Increased development has led to an increase in pollution and flooding; this was the cause of the George’s Flood. • Coping Strategies – Need education to raise awareness.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		Government needs to assist in raising awareness and enforcing the law.
Question 5 ██████████ Stakeholders	Facilitator	<p>What are some assets that are important to your business? What are some of the benefits to your business in Gouyave?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is convenient, close to where we live. • There is a culture of spending, once people have a little money they will spend at our businesses. • <u>Question (██████████)</u> – Do you give people from Gouyave preference for employment opportunities? <u>Response</u> – Preference is given to people from Gouyave for employment due to the convenience of them living in the community. However, there are disadvantages to this, for example, external people will reach to work on time but persons from Gouyave will reach to work late. It seems to be a cultural thing. There is a disregard for being on time. • <u>Question (██████████)</u> – Are there physical components in Gouyave that deter employees? <u>Response</u> – Generally, there is little to no parking in Gouyave. The roadways are quite narrow and the town was not designed for the number of cars that are present today. Wardens routinely prohibit people from parking along the strip; this results in a loss of sales.
Question 6 ██████████ Stakeholders	Facilitator	<p>What are the types of work you do in your community? Are there any jobs that men do as opposed to women? Are there any tasks that both men and women share? Are there any specific tasks for boys or girls?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is difficult to find people from Gouyave who are willing to work. For example, there is one bank in Gouyave and only two persons from the community work there; all other persons are from other places.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A job opportunity may be available and out of 15 applications only 2 may be from Gouyave. Many people from Gouyave are not really interested in working. ○ There have been scholarships specifically for young people from Gouyave and less than four people applied. ○ It is possible that this unwillingness to work is cultural; people in Gouyave are very laid back and are not very ambitious. For example, if 50 young people finished school, only 15 will work and the rest will sit on the roadside smoking marijuana. ○ There are plenty of opportunities but the children do not want them. ○ Question (██████████) – Do the young people have access to land to work? Response – If they have access to land, most young people will their sell it and buy a taxi. They do not want to go into agriculture as their parents did. ○ Gouyave is a sporting community. There is nothing in place to promote sports. ○ Question (██████████) – Are there any perceived gender biases in relation to hiring people? Response – No, there are no gender biases in hiring people. We try to hire the best persons for the job. However, if you have a disability, no one will employ you. This also happens on a national level, it is cultural. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coping Strategies – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Parking: Staggered parking is a possible solution. It will also help to have certain times of the day when parking is allowed along the roadway. The police need to liaise with citizens on the issue of parking. ○ Agriculture and fishing: People in authority need to assist in motivating people in the community to work and to get interest in agriculture and fishing. In the era of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, it was government’s policy to promote agriculture. The community, especially young people, need guidance and structure. ○ Sports: the authorities need to put programmes in place to support young people in sports.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
<p>Question 7 ██████████</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>How will people, including you and your family, be impacted by the geothermal project? Will anybody be affected more or less by the project? Can you think of any measure to mitigate the potential impacts of this project?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are fault-lines in the area and the project may activate them. Houses and other infrastructure may be damaged due to earth movements. • There is an erosion issue in the area. Snake Road is sliding and the school in Florida has collapsed. People have moved since their houses have been so badly cracked. • Traffic will be a problem since the roadways are inadequate. • Lack of proper infrastructure in the area including roads and bridges. • If people move due to increase faulting from the geothermal project there would be a loss in business. • Gouyave is already overpopulated, if the project increases damage from faulting, then more people will migrate to Gouyave from the affected areas thus increasing the overpopulation issue. • Potential Benefit – the government may fix the road because of the project.
<p>Question 8 ██████████</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>Community / Business Profile (housing, amenities, schools et cetera)</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rough size – approximately 5,000 persons. • Purpose for the settlement – residential. • Key community leaders - Advice can be sought from Mr Mike Alphonse. • Housing - conditions are generally good. There is need for government housing. • Utilities – are fairly good but the cost of electricity is generally too high. There is nowhere to throw litter; along the main road, there are no public garbage bins. In some areas the roads are very bad. • Location of main customers – customers are mainly from

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		<p>Gouyave and Victoria. Not that many tourists come to Gouyave. Businesses rely more on local patronage than from tourism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most important local businesses – agriculture and food are the main forms of employment, followed by fishing to a lesser extent. • Workers’ issues - a general lack of ambition, lack of proper structure in terms of school curriculum and drug abuse. • Key services that not available locally – Lack of Information Technology Services and jobs that local young people do not wish to do for example fishing. • Local skills and services that may be relevant to this project – this project will require technical skills that we do not have in our community. However, there may be avenues for indirect business such as food, housing and laundry services <i>et cetera</i>. • Emergency facilities available: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ One fire truck but it is uncertain whether it can reach the project site. ○ One ambulance. ○ Mini-hospital has not been completed; its current status is uncertain. ○ One Health Centre. • What happens if there is a work accident? - If someone working on the project gets injured it will probably be best to take them to the hospital in St George’s (i.e. Grenada General Hospital).
Other Questions/Comments from the Stakeholders		
<p>Item 1 Stakeholder ██████████ (Response)</p>	<p>Facilitator</p>	<p>What is geothermal energy?</p> <p>Geothermal energy uses the heat / steam within the earth to generate electricity. A specific temperature is required for geothermal energy to be feasible; therefore the project involves drilling to a depth that would you this temperature. Greater technical details will be provided during the public meeting on Wednesday July 24, 2019 at 1:30pm at the Public Workers Union. We really would like to encourage as many people as possible from Gouyave to attend. All projects have potential impacts and benefits associated with them. For example, the potential increased traffic may be a negative impact; however, there is an opportunity for increased business since there will be a potential increase in customers in the form of workers associated with the project.</p>

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
<p>Item 2 Stakeholder</p> <p>██████████ ██████████ (Response)</p>	<p>Community Liaison Officer</p>	<p>Has Grenada explored other forms of energy such as wind?</p> <p>Grenlec (Grenada Electricity Services Ltd.) has explored solar power. Please come to the public meeting, there will be a technical expert there from New Zealand there to answer your technical questions.</p>
<p>Item 3 Stakeholder</p> <p>██████████ ██████████ (Response)</p>	<p>Community Liaison Officer</p>	<p>How was Plaisance chosen?</p> <p>Seven sites were investigated; these sites were identified by experts from Japan as being potential geothermal sources. One of the selection criteria was site accessibility since the project would require the rig and 40 feet containers <i>et cetera</i> being transported to the site. Most of the higher sites were inaccessible. This site is suitable since equipment can be barged in; Palmiste may be a possible offloading point.</p>
<p>Item 4 Stakeholder</p>		<p>This estate is the main agricultural area in the community. There is concern that this project would affect the agricultural production and the livelihood of persons from the community. This will kill the economy of native people.</p>
<p>Item 5 Stakeholder</p> <p>██████████ (Response)</p>	<p>Facilitator</p>	<p>Concerned about the fumes from machines, heat, dust and noise generated. The noise and heat will cause wildlife to move away from the area and will affect crops. Also, people closer to the activity will be more greatly affected.</p> <p>The drilling phase will be short about 30-60 days; therefore any effects associated with the exploratory drilling will be temporary. After the exploratory well is drilled it will be capped. Heat will not be released. If they decide to proceed with the drilling, the drill pad will be about two football fields in size. Surface water will be used for the process not underground water. Consideration will be given to the biodiversity on the site to minimise and potential impact.</p>
<p>Item 6 Stakeholder</p>		<p>People are concerned that the geothermal project will affect the water sources. There are several rivers and springs in the area. Many people use water directly out the river as it is clear and safe to drink.</p>

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
<p>██████████ (Response)</p>	Facilitator	The project representatives are in contact with NAWASA (National Water and Sewerage Authority) regarding water sources. If water is to be released into the environment it will have to be tested first to ensure that it is safe to do so.
<p>Item 7 Stakeholder</p> <p>██████████ (Response)</p>	Facilitator	<p>Concerned that environmental testing is not fool proof. Therefore, if one person makes a mistake there will be problems.</p> <p>There will be checks and balances associated with the project. The ESIA will have an Environmental Management Plan that will verify that all mitigation measures and monitoring detailed in the plan are being carried out.</p>
<p>Item 8 Stakeholder</p> <p>██████████ (Response)</p> <p>██████████ (Response)</p> <p>██████████ (Response)</p>	<p>Facilitator</p> <p>Community Liaison Officer</p> <p>Facilitator</p>	<p>If the project is successful will it replace solar power generated by Grenlec? Will it provide enough energy to supply the whole country?</p> <p>There will be a ratio between what is provided by solar and geothermal <i>et cetera</i>.</p> <p>External funding will be required for the project, therefore there is a process to follow which is quite length. The amount of money invested will probably be related to the output of the plant.</p> <p>Geothermal is new to the Caribbean. There are operational geothermal plants in St Lucia and Dominca.</p>
<p>Item 9 Stakeholder</p> <p>██████████ (Response)</p>	Facilitator	<p>Concerned that external people will use tap into our resources then charge us for the energy they generate.</p> <p>We do not have any information concerning this at this time. You are invited to raise this question at the public meeting.</p>
<p>Item 10 Stakeholder</p>		The persons conducting the drilling will bring everything that they need with them. They will not have use for any of the people in our community.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
██████████ ██████████ (Response)	Community Liaison Officer	Specialized skills will be required for the project. People from the community may not have these.

Closing remarks were made and the vote of thanks was given by ██████████.



Stakeholder Meeting Report

Stakeholder: Focus Group Meeting with Women from the Plaisance Community (Site F).

Date: July 18, 2019

Purpose: Stakeholder Engagement

Facilitator: [REDACTED]

Location: Florida Community Centre

Time: 5:30 – 6:45pm

Report prepared by: [REDACTED]

Information provided to stakeholders during the Introduction

[REDACTED] (Community Liaison Officer) gave a brief introduction to the project, the purpose of the meeting and introduced Ecoengineering Consultants Limited personnel: [REDACTED] (Team Leader / Environmental Scientist) and [REDACTED] Environmental Scientist).

[REDACTED] gave further details about the project and explained the format of focus group meeting which was conducted in keeping with the 'Grenada Geothermal Project – Gender Focus Group Plan' provided by Mott MacDonald (see Attachment A). [REDACTED] facilitated the focus group discussion.

Issues Raised / Discussed

Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Question 1 [REDACTED]	Facilitator	What do you like about living in the communities of Florida and Plaisance? What do you dislike or what makes you stressed?
Stakeholders		Likes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean air. • Quiet. • Breezy and cool environment. • Peaceful. • Nice community. • People are relatable. • Cooperation within the community. • Aesthetic quality – mountains, springs.
Stakeholders		Dislikes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transportation – transport is only available during peak hours; from mid-morning to mid-afternoon there is no transport. • Water – pipe borne water is unreliable. For the last two months

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		<p>pipe borne water is often only available in the early morning, around 2 am. No one relies on spring water anymore. People have water tanks and fill these up when pipe borne water is available. The Dig is still a functioning spring but the access route is overgrown; if there is no pipe borne water people may have to go to the Dig for spring water. Plaisance also has springs. Spring water is clean and free of pollution. This is partly because there is no illegal dumping of garbage; garbage collection takes place every Tuesday and Friday.</p>
<p>Question 2 ██████████</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>What are the types of work people do in your community?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture – Plaisance Estate. • Medical – There is a medical Station, with 2 people working there, including a Nurse’s Assistant. • Day-care – there is communal informal day-care where one lady takes care of several children from the community.
<p>Question 2A ██████████</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>Which of these jobs do men do as opposed to women? Are these any tasks that both men and women share? Are there any specific tasks for boys or girls or both?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More males are involved in agriculture than females; at least 70% of agricultural workers are male. • There are no young people on the estate in term of teenagers but there are several young adults. • This estate is privately owned. In order to get a job at Plaisance one must talk to Mr Mitchel. • There are no biases toward male or females in terms of hiring but there differences in terms of activities. • Men are responsible for harvesting crops, cleaning <i>et cetera</i>. Some women also use cutlasses to cut grass and clean. • Women mainly dry cloves and nutmeg. They are also responsible for picking nutmeg, as men seldom do this. • Men are responsible for picking the cocoa; women are not usually involved in this activity. • Labour is generally manual. Workers mainly carry their

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		cutlasses to work. The estate itself has other tools (such as hoes, shovels, forks <i>et cetera</i>).
Question 3 [REDACTED] Stakeholders	Facilitator	<p>What are the most important resources and who use the resources more?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As mentioned previously, the most important resource is agriculture. People who are seeking employment at Plaisance Estate must talk to [REDACTED] There are no gender biases between men and women so everyone has the same access to everything. However, there are some differences in the kind of activities men and women carry out are suitable. There is no real discrimination against differently-abled persons; however, there are many jobs they cannot be hired for because they cannot do them. Transportation – as mentioned previously, transport (hired buses or cars) is only available during peak hours; from mid-morning to mid-afternoon there is no transport.
Question 4 [REDACTED]	Facilitator	<p>How do you think this project may impact on you, your family and if applicable, your business? Are there any people who these impacts may affect more? Do you have any solutions for these potential impacts?</p> <p>[REDACTED] outlined the basic principle of geothermal energy and gave a brief of the project as summarized below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geothermal energy uses the heat / steam within the earth to generate electricity. A specific temperature is required for geothermal energy to be feasible; therefore the project involves drilling to a depth to access this temperature. Grenlec (Grenada Electricity Services Ltd) currently has to use oil and gas, which has to be imported and is therefore costly, to generate electricity. The government is locating for alternate forms of generating electricity which include geothermal. Martinique is already using geothermal energy while St Vincent and Dominica have found the right temperature for geothermal energy.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Stakeholders		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will be funded externally. There are specific standards and requirements of the lending agency which must be met. These include the ESIA and meeting with stakeholder groups. • This ESIA is specific for the exploratory drilling. If anything further has to be done for example further drilling, a new ESIA will have to be carried out. • One of the drill sites is at Plaisance Estate. • Water will not be injected during the drilling as there is water already present. They will just bring the water to the surface, extract the heat and then send it back down again. • Drilling is short-term, approximately 30-60 days. Any potential impacts associated with it will be finished once drilling is completed. • The well will be capped if they do not find what is required. • The drill pad will be the size of 1-2 football fields. <p>Concerns raised by the participants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vibrations will affect buildings. • Dust will affect people. Especially, people with asthma. Also, dust will affect agriculture by covering the fruits and vegetables which will result in a drop in market prices. • Noise will be generated from drilling and other equipment and will be a nuisance. • Concerned about the effect it will have on agriculture and animals. For example, it might result in trees falling down or having to be cut down. Trickle-down effect – if trees are lost, there will be less rainfall. Animals might invade people’s homes if they are displaced because of this project. • It will alter the habitat. • It may encourage vermin.
Stakeholders		<p>Positive impacts (benefits):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be probably be improvements to the road in terms of widening it and paving it to allow equipment and vehicles to reach the site.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Stakeholders		<p>Special groups that may be affected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust and asthma caused by dust will affect children, old persons and people who are already susceptible to respiratory problems more than normal people. • Noise will affect children, especially babies, and old persons more than everyone else. • Differently-abled people will be affected the same as everyone else.
Stakeholders		<p>Solutions for the concerns and potential impacts raised:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dust can be controlled by wetting the road. • Vouchers to purchase nebulisers and medication can be given to persons with asthma to help alleviate the issues caused by increased dust. • Compensation / assistance should be offered to farmers whose produce will be affected by the dust and other issues caused by this project.
<p>Question 5 ██████████</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>Community Profile (housing, amenities, schools et cetera)</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rough size – Population size is unknown. There is a slightly greater ratio of females to males in the community. • Purpose for the settlement – residential. • Housing - conditions are generally good in Florida. In Plaisance there are people living barracks with no inside bathrooms; they use communal outside toilets and/or latrines. In Florida Gap, communal bathrooms were recently constructed. • Water Supply - Water from the river is used by some for irrigation. • Utilities – Florida has electricity and telephone services which are generally good. There is no electricity at Plaisance Estate; the great house may have a generator. Plaisance has telephone service. • Churches – there are four churches which are either Catholic or Anglican. • Schools - There are no schools located in this community. There nearest schools are Florida Government (Primary) School located in Loretto Village and St John's Christian Secondary School in Brothers Estate.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closest health facility - the closest health facility is located in Gouyave. • Emergency Facilities - The Police Station, Fire Station and ambulance services are all located in Gouyave. • Closest tourism facilities – none present. There are hiking trails going to Clozier. • Recreational Facilities – Playing field and community centre. There are no indoor games in the community centre. The centre is used primarily for the annual Christmas party and other small social events. Florida has its own steelpan group. There are trails going to Clozier. • Most important local businesses – main businesses are agriculture, groceries and other small shops and suitcase traders who sell clothing. • Any other services available locally – none come to mind. • Key services that not available locally – bus shed, mini-mall, library and public computer facilities. • Location of main customers – Businesses rely mainly on the patronage of persons from the community. Very few tourists visit the area. Tourists do not come to this area to visit the springs. • Key community leaders - Advice can be sought from [REDACTED]. • What issues create conflict with the community? – some issues with cigarette smoking, drinking and gambling on a community level. • Community Cohesion – community is close knit because everyone is hustling together and supporting each other.
Other Questions/Comments from the Stakeholders		
Item 1 Stakeholders [REDACTED] (Response)	Facilitator	Will work be carried out during the night? There will be no night work. <i>Editor's Note: The Drilling and Testing Stage will be 24 hours.</i>
Item 2 Stakeholder [REDACTED] (Response)	Community Liaison Officer	Will there be employment for persons from the area? Eventually, but this initial drilling required specialized skills. Therefore, the labour force will be external.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
<p>██████████ (Response)</p>	Facilitator	There are opportunities to make money indirectly from this project. For example, persons working on this project will require housing, cooking, cleaning services <i>et cetera</i> .
<p>Item 3 Stakeholders</p> <p>██████████ (Response)</p> <p>██████████ ██████████ (Response)</p>	Facilitator	<p>I've read that drilling causes earthquakes. Several areas in Florida already have severe land slippage; therefore this project has to potential to make things worse.</p> <p>This one reasons we are meeting with you, to get site specific information and the perspective of the community. Concern such as these will have to be thoroughly investigated as part of the ESIA process. Greater technical details will be provided during the public meeting on Wednesday July 24, 2019 at 1:30pm at the Public Workers Union. We would like to encourage as many people as possible from Florida to attend. There will be a technical expert present from New Zealand who will be able to answer this question in greater detail.</p>
	Community Liaison Officer	The potential to generate earthquakes is related to the method being used. Fracking, where the rock is dry and water has to be injected, may sometimes cause earthquakes. However, the method being used in this case will not involve water injection.
<p>Item 4 Stakeholders</p> <p>██████████ ██████████ (Response)</p>	Community Liaison Officer	<p>How soon will drilling happen?</p> <p>This is the consultation phase. No decision has been made on drilling yet. There will be several rounds of consultation. Both government and lending agency will have to approve the project before drilling takes place; therefore drilling will not be taking place this year.</p>

Closing remarks were made and the vote of thanks was given by ██████████



ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE GEOTHERMAL ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

SCOPING PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING - MINUTES

Venue: Public Workers Union Building, Port Highway, St George's, GRENADA

Date: July 24, 2019

Time Started: 13:43

Time Ended: 17:19

Project Team Members: Mr. Andrew Day (Mott MacDonald);
Mr. Alastair Brookes (Jacobs New Zealand);
Ms. Hema David and Ms. Kareena Anderson (Ecoengineering Consultants Ltd.)

Government Representation: Honorable Gregory Bowen, Minister (Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Public Utilities, Energy, Transportation and Implementation),
Ms. Kim Frederick, Permanent Secretary (Energy Department - Ministry Infrastructure Development, Public Utilities, Energy, Transportation and Implementation);
Mr. Herbert Samuel, Project Coordinator Geothermal Energy (Energy Division - Ministry Infrastructure Development, Public Utilities, Energy, Transportation and Implementation); and
Ms. Wendy Frederick, Community Liaison Officer Geothermal Energy (Energy Division - Ministry Infrastructure Development, Public Utilities, Energy, Transportation and Implementation)

Media present: None were present

Number of Participants (excluding Project Team): 24 (based on attendance list)

Number of women (excluding project team): 6

Introductions were provided by Mr. Herbert Samuel

Welcome provided by Honorable Gregory Bowen

Presentations were then provided by Mr. Alastair Brookes and Mr. Andrew Day

Draft

	Comments/Questions / Suggestions	Made by	Response	Made by
1	<p>Dr. Friday commended the Government of Grenada and team on the work they have done on the geothermal project. He also indicated that he had the privilege of visiting some excellent geothermal plants in Iceland and New Zealand, and was hosted by the Maori people of New Zealand.</p> <p>Dr. Friday indicated that he was speaking on behalf of Glenelg Spring Water which is near Site C (Tricolor), also of which Glenelg employs approximately 75 persons from the neighboring community. He enquired how the project can impact local ecology, people and the watershed. Specifically, he enquired about the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What will happen to the brine that gets pumped back into the ground? - Hydrogen sulphide and other chemicals are released during drilling. If this is released back into the river/aquifers, how will this impact the water table? - Tourism in the area is one of the country's best kept secret. There is the potential for agro-tourism. What are some of the impacts on land and the potential to promote agro-tourism? - If flat land and road accessibility was the reason for choosing the two potential geothermal sites, can these be re-visited, as there are many other areas that have flat land and road access. 	<p>[REDACTED] Glenelg spring water company</p>	<p>Mr. Day outlined the various stages of the ESIA process and summarized the numerous environmental and social studies that are currently in progress. The Scoping Report represents the first ESIA deliverable and provides a summary of the work undertaken to date and an outline of the next steps of the ESIA process. One of the main aims of the scoping stage is to identify the main potential adverse and beneficial impacts associated with the Project that will require further consideration and more detailed assessment during the ESIA process. Mr Day highlighted how [REDACTED] comments have direct relevance to the biodiversity, social, hydrology and hydrogeology aspects of our ESIA study. Mr Fridays comments are noted and the ESIA team will be looking further into these particular matters as part of the ongoing studies and surveys as the ESIA progresses. Detailed impact assessment findings with associated mitigation will be provided in the ESIA later this year and it is currently anticipated that this will be consulted on in November/December 2019.</p>	<p>Andrew Day (MM)</p>

	<p>- The main concern is the impact on the water table, and it is expected that if any contamination should occur, the Glenelg Plant will have to immediately be shut down.</p>		<p>Mr. Brookes, commented that drilling goes much deeper than aquifers. Also, the well is cased as drilling proceeds so that there is no intrusion of drilling fluids or geothermal fluids into the surrounding soils. As such, it is not considered likely that the drilling will contaminate the Glenelg aquifer or any other. However, the ESIA process is underway and considering these issues.</p> <p>In terms of water consumption, the drilling pad will require the installation of reservoirs to ensure a sufficient water supply for drilling. The concerns of water contamination can occur only if there are blow outs, if drilling is not completed, etc. and therefore these are manageable in accordance with international best practice. Your concern to the water table is of critical interest and this has been flagged to be taken on as a major issue. Therefore, the ESIA will consider this concern in detail and will put forward appropriate measures to manage the concern.</p>	<p>Alastair Brookes (Jacobs New Zealand)</p>
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<p>2</p>	<p>indicated that she is a local resident, and is the closest resident to the drilling site at Site C (Tricolor) (approximately 1 mile away). She also indicated that she is representing Belmont Estate and local farmers within the 1 mile radius of the proposed drill site. A full listing of the questions are provided in and a summary of these concerns are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water pollution concerns, as persons in the area heavily rely on the springs for cooking, washing, drinks, etc. Also, will the natural springs in the area dry up? - Noise levels during drilling and how it can affect persons in the area. What are the estimated noise levels at a drill pad (including heavy machinery), and can these levels affect people, schools, etc? Mount Reuil may be a good area to assess noise. - What about earthquakes and landslides at the site? Many geothermal plants have experienced earthquakes at 3 to 5 on the Richter scale. - Concerns to soils and the potential for contamination. The area does do a lot of organic farming. - Release of toxic gases - Concerns to tourism – noise levels and steam/vapour clouds - What is the size of the plant? - Local land owners have not been informed about the project and permission has not 	<p>(Belmont Estate Employee, Local Resident and Farmer's Representative)</p>	<p>Mr Day provided an outline of the various monitoring and sampling surveys which are currently being undertaken to help ascertain and understand the environmental and social baseline. From these results (using both primary and secondary data sources) the baseline is compared with the scheme design and works proposed. Using professional judgement and a defined methodology as presented in the Scoping Report, a conclusion will be made regarding the level of likely impacts and effects that the project will have on the existing environmental and social baseline and receptors. These will be reported in the ESIA itself later this year and consulted on accordingly. Importantly the ESIA will propose measures that mitigate adverse impacts and outline measures that will enhance beneficial impacts.</p> <p>In terms of noise, it is anticipated that the loudest noise will occur during well testing, and this will be greatest at the drill pad site itself, but will reduce with distance and is ultimately influenced by terrain, environmental factors/barriers etc. During the ESIA process and as part of the noise monitoring surveys ambient noise will be measured, and using our knowledge of noise emissions from the anticipated machinery/drilling activities and , existing topographical conditions of the area and distances to the nearest receptors, this data will be extrapolated to determine what noise levels will be heard at the nearest residential areas. If it is found to be exceeding standards, then appropriate mitigation measures will be recommended. This information will be reported in the ESIA and more detail regarding the potential effects and associated mitigation will be contained within the ESIA itself.</p> <p>With respect to air pollution, Mr. Day also indicated that ambient air quality is currently being measured at and around the site through a number of ambient air quality surveys. The ESIA will report on the potential effects and determine the predicted emission levels and potential dispersion. Mr Day outlined that as part of the ESIA process we are adopting the precautionary principle at each stage. The ESIA process is iterative and we are building up a picture of the environmental and social baseline to</p>	<p>Andrew Day (MM)</p>
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	<p>been granted for persons to be on their lands.</p>		<p>help determine impacts. The ESIA process for the exploratory drilling stage is approximately 12 months' work.</p> <p>The draft ESIA will predict the potential beneficiary and adverse environmental and social impacts resulting from the Project; and, propose measures that mitigate adverse and enhance beneficial impacts.</p> <p>In terms of drilling muds, the ESIA will prescribe clear management plans. Importantly the ESIA and international finance require the adoption of GIIP (Good International Industry Practice) and mechanisms will be prescribed in the ESIA to deal with these wastes. These will all be reported in the ESIA. In addition, all discharges and waste material will be contained on site until they can be taken to an appropriate facility for treatment and disposal.</p> <p>With respect to tourism, your point is noted, and our social team are looking at the potential impacts on tourism. Any additional detail which can be provided on tourist visited areas would be appreciated. Our CLO will follow up with [REDACTED] in this regard.</p> <p>With respect to drying up of springs, there have been instances where this has happened in New Zealand. This occurred because the water was not re-injected back into the well. Instead, it was thrown into the river. This was also an issue because residents were using geothermal water for their personal use, and again, the effluent was not managed. This caused the drying up of the springs.</p> <p>With risk comes opportunity. There is a potential for tourism from geothermal plants, for example, the silica terraces and prawn farming.</p> <p>Hydrogen Sulphide is a very pungent gas that is emitted from geothermal drill pads, albeit typically in low concentrations. Models can predict the dispersion of this gas within a geothermal plant. This gas can also be fatal. As such, there are strict rules to manage hydrogen sulphide</p>	<p>Mr. Alastair Brookes (Jacobs New Zealand)</p>
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			<p>emissions at the drill pad. For example, you can use an iron oxide to effectively absorb hydrogen sulphide.</p> <p>There are also management plans to manage geothermal fluids extracted from the reservoir. The main method is to re-inject fluids back into the underground reservoir.</p> <p>The loudest noise will come during drill testing, which may continue for days or weeks. The construction contracts have certain stipulations on noise levels, both for the duration of the construction and the noise levels allowed during operation. These are tested as part of the contract acceptance and if they fail appropriate engineering controls or other measures may be put in place.</p> <p>The concern for earthquakes is related to Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS), which is a different type of technology to what will be used on this project. EGS requires rock fracturing, which is what has been found to be the cause of the reported earthquakes in Switzerland and South Korea. However, EGS is not being used here and earthquakes are therefore not considered a major concern on this project.</p> <p>Landslides are not considered a major issue. While drilling equipment will cause some vibrations, the concerns for landslides are only likely in areas where there is a high erodibility and existing landslide potentials. Drilling will be avoided in areas where there are naturally occurring landslides. The civil works would consider the need for retaining walls or other measures to mitigate landslides. A much greater risk in Grenada is from heavy rain.</p> <p>In terms of transportation, there is expected to be an increase in traffic as equipment is being bought in and out of the site (during mobilization and demobilization). During the actual drilling, there will be very little traffic, just workers and perhaps diesel supply. It is estimated that approximately 4 or 5 trucks will be used for transportation and undertake around 2 trips a day for a week. Peak times will be avoided.</p>	
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			<p>If the project is developed to generate electricity, then a connection to the national grid would be required. This is likely to be a 33kV connection – same as from Queens Park to the University.</p> <p>Mr Brookes pointed out that, on a related note, there is currently geothermal drilling being conducted on the island of St. Vincent. Drilling of the first of three wells began on April 24 2019 and they have drilled the well to a depth of 2700 m. To date, there have been no reports of issues relating to earthquakes, landslides, subsidence, water loss, or any of the issues mentioned. Mr Brookes suggested that it might be useful for an observer mission from Grenada to visit the St Vincent site for a firsthand look at what takes place during drilling.</p>	
			<p>Earthquakes have happened in some countries, however, these occurred on projects that were employing EGS drilling technology, which is completely different to what is being considered for Grenada. Therefore, an earthquake due to a geothermal project is highly unlikely for Grenada.</p> <p>It is a fair comment that the consultation process to date has not included sufficient engagement with landowners and communities. This was caused by unexpected delays in the process of engaging a Community Liaison Officer who would be responsible for this aspect of the project. Since June 2019, the Project now has a Community Liaison Officer on the team to assist with the engagement process. We are currently trying to find relevant land owners to have focused and targeted discussions regarding the project. It is understood that this is a critical component and therefore more in-depth consultations with land owners will be undertaken.</p>	Mr. Herbert Samuel (Ministry of Energy)
3	<p>There is a need to improve the relationship with land owners. Some of the land owners had concerns about setting up instruments and conducting surveys on their lands without permission. Therefore, the Government need to apologize to these persons.</p>	<p>[REDACTED] (Field Assistant on Baseline Surveys)</p>	<p>We agree that certain things that should have been done in a particular order and time frame were not done, for the above mentioned reasons. Thank you for your comment, it is noted.</p>	Mr. Herbert Samuel (Ministry of Energy)
	<p>Please take the recommendation of Mr. Fletcher and issue a formal letter of apology to the land owners.</p>	<p>[REDACTED]</p>	<p>I would like to apologize on behalf of the Ministry for all concerns raised with respect to the consultation process. Going forward, we will follow the</p>	Ms. Kim Frederick

			necessary process. Letters issued by the Government of Grenada requesting permission to traverse lands were issued to the field team. Going forward, we hope to follow the process accordingly. The Ministry is also looking into hiring a Land Liaison Officer for the project, to specifically deal with land liaison issues. Agreed, a formal letter of apology will be issued.	(Permanent Secretary)
4	<p>We at SPECTO will support geothermal energy, as fossil fuels are not good for the environment. Once there are more gains than losses, you have our full support.</p> <p>St. Patrick's has a lot to offer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Glenelg Spring Water provides opportunities to the persons of Mt. Rich and Mr. Rueill. Glenelg changed the face of these communities, by transforming the area from a 'ghetto'. - Mycedo community group looks at petroglyphs - NAWASA has their intake in the area and provides clean water to many. Any activity that can compromise that should be looked at carefully - Government should not plan a project of this scale without informing the people in the area. <p>People should take ownership of a project. Raise awareness on what geothermal is and the benefits. Going forward, I hope there is more consultations.</p>	<p>██████████ (NGO – SPECTO* Grenada)</p>	<p>Noted. Thank you for your inputs.</p> <p>Mr Day acknowledged the points raised and set out how the social component of the ESIA will seek to address the potential impact on the local communities and jobs. During the scoping site visit the project team visited one of the nearby petroglyph sites to further understand this cultural asset.</p> <p>Mr Day outlined how consultation with NAWASA had commenced and a variety of secondary data was provided in this regard to help inform the ongoing hydrology and hydrogeological studies.</p> <p>Mr Day highlighted the various forthcoming consultation opportunities including key information interviews, focus group discussions, village meetings and the main ESIA consultation. Mr Day encouraged members of the community to also make contact with CLO to raise and exchange ideas and opinions on issues that would affect the ESIA findings.</p>	<p>Mr. Herbert Samuel (Ministry of Energy)</p> <p>Mr. Andrew Day (MM)</p>
5	<p>██████████ had the following concerns"</p>	<p>██████████ (Head of Environmental</p>	<p>Baseline data forms an integral part of the ESIA, and all data will be included in report format in the appendices as well as in the main text. <i>(In response to Aria's clarification, Andrew indicated that the raw data can</i></p>	<p>Mr. Andrew Day (MM)</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Following the collection of data, we request that the raw data be shared with the Government of Grenada. (<i>Aria during the dialogue, clarified that she preferred raw data in an electronic copy for persons in their technical department</i>) - It is expected that concerns and recommendations arising from these consultations be considered for action and well captured in the ESIA - What are the adverse effects that cannot be avoided? - What are the irreversible effects (with respect to surface water, groundwater and watershed functions) - Depending on the Reservoir, will more wells be used? - Will the wells run on steam power or water? - Have you found local standards for air and water quality for Grenada? - Have you found local standards for individual pollutants such as H2S for Grenada? If not, can the ESIA clearly state what standards will be used and put forward recommendations for continuous monitoring? - Where will waste material from drilling (mud) go? - Non condensable gases (such as carbon dioxide and methane) can be an issue. Have you found local standards for these? If not, can you put forward recommendations for continuous assessment? 	<p>Division, Ministry of Climate Resilience)</p>	<p><i>also be made available in an excel/word format, which can can be used to facilitate continuous monitoring).</i></p> <p>All data generated during the study is the property of the Government of Grenada.</p> <p>The ESIA, by its very nature, is meant to be transparent. All comments/suggestions/questions raised during this and subsequent meetings will be documented and addressed in the ESIA. Importantly there will be subsequent stages and layers of consultation (via working groups, face to face meetings and the main ESIA consultation event later this year).</p> <p>By way of example information disclosure and consultation will be undertaken during the current scoping phase as well as during the main ESIA phase. The purpose of these activities is to ensure meaningful stakeholder engagement so that all stakeholders are adequately informed about the scope, benefits and implications of the Project such that they can present their opinions on impacts, mitigation and enhancement measures as well as express their thoughts related to the Project.</p> <p>Regarding the unavoidable/irreversible impacts, I don't want to prejudge the ESIA, and can only comment on these once full analysis has occurred, especially since some concerns may require specialist inputs. However, one example of an unavoidable impact is the ecological loss at the footprint of the drill pad. The ESIA will determine the likely significance of that impact (amongst others).</p> <p>In terms of legislation, and in the absence of local standards, the most stringent international standards will be applied in the ESIA. In terms of water, environmental flows will be maintained. There are also a series management plans which are to be followed.</p> <p>As outlined earlier, we are adopting the precautionary principle and the Scoping Report represents the first ESIA deliverable and provides a</p>	<p>Mr. Herbert Samuel (Ministry of Energy)</p> <p>Mr. Andrew Day (MM)</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Would like to request more than one ESIA (one for drilling phase and one for operation phase) - Will the ESIA cover impacts for climate change. These plants require large volumes of water, and in times of drought, how will this be addressed? 		<p>summary of the work undertaken to date and an outline of the next steps of the ESIA process. One of the main aims of the scoping stage is to identify the main potential adverse and beneficial impacts associated with the Project that will require further consideration and more detailed assessment during the ESIA process.</p> <p>There are generally two main phases of geothermal development which typically have their own environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA). (1) Exploration drilling phase i.e. working out where the geothermal resource is, finding out how much energy it could generate, whether the reservoir is primarily steam, or liquid, finding out what the chemistry of the liquid/steam is. This is the current phase and focus of this ESIA) and (2) Operational phase i.e. generating energy from the geothermal reservoir. This requires a power plant, pipelines, transmission line etc. which would be subject to its own distinct ESIA.</p> <p><i>During the dialogue, ██████████ asked to clarify the wording relating to the clause 'most stringent standards will be applied'. Mr. Samuel indicated that there is a draft Geothermal Law for Grenada which is intended to define the terms and conditions for various matters including this one to which this clause is applied. Ms. Sandra then indicated that she will take a look at the draft Geothermal Legislation.</i></p> <p><i>During the dialogue, ██████████ enquired as to when the baseline surveys will be completed. Ms. David answered as follows:</i></p> <p>Wet and dry season biodiversity surveys have been completed, as well as noise and water quality (amongst others). We still have some instruments installed at the site, which are due to be removed in about two weeks. As it stands, we are just awaiting results from the respective labs.</p> <p>With respect to whether the plant will use steam or water. The plant will generally separate steam and use steam in the turbine. Either way it gets re-injected back into the underground reservoir system.</p>	<p></p> <p>Ms. Hema David (MM /Ecoengineering)</p> <p>Mr. Alastair Brookes (Jacobs New Zealand)</p>
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			<p>Mud is used during drilling to reduce friction. Typically, the mud is shaken to remove rocks. In terms of possible contamination from chemicals, there will be provisions for drilling muds to be analyzed and treated accordingly before disposal.</p> <p>During drilling, water is required in large volumes (approximately 90,000 m³ used over a 60-day period). After drilling is complete, no unusually large quantities of water are required on a daily basis to operate the plant.</p> <p>To drill one well is approximately 5 to 7 million US Dollars. A good well may give approximately 10 MW electricity generation. Globally, the average MW per successful well is 7MW. Wells with less than 3MW are typically considered sub-commercial. For Grenada, this a small scale project and will have a relatively small number of wells. We have not reached the stage of production / injection wells yet, but a project of this scale may require 3 – 5 wells.</p>	
			<p>The ESIA is considering climate change, but this ESIA focusses on the exploratory drilling stages and therefore will focus on the next one-two years given the short duration of the exploratory drilling stage. As outlined earlier the ESIA is also looking at the extraction of water and resulting environmental flows that will be required in the watercourses.</p> <p><i>In response, [REDACTED] indicated that she would like to see the recommendations for such, as well as alternatives clearly stated in the ESIA.</i></p>	<p>Mr. Andrew Day (MM)</p>
			<p>Based on initial calculations, a 25% environmental flow would be retained in the stream. Water will not be abstracted above NAWASA's intake. A temporary reservoir will be designed and constructed to provide drilling water during the drilling period.</p>	<p>Mr. Alastair Brookes (Jacobs New Zealand)</p>
			<p>The best time to schedule drilling is in the rainy season, when stream flows are highest. This is the plan, however there are many moving parts to the drilling program which could affect when it commences. It is unlikely that drilling will take place during the dry season.</p>	<p>Mr. Herbert Samuel (Ministry of Energy)</p>

6	Please take bees into consideration. Specifically, look at the impact (or frequency) of noise (from equipment) on bees and other wildlife in the area.	[REDACTED]	Noted. Thank you This potential issue will be looked into as part of the ESIA and comment noted for further consideration.	Mr. Herbert Samuel (Ministry of Energy) Mr. Andrew Day (MM)
7	As part of the assessment, please consider: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - impacts on women and men, to inform whether they will be affected differently - displacement of livelihoods - changes in the use of land - Employment - sex and age groups What is the cost of geothermal energy in the long run? What is the cost/benefit analysis for this investment?	[REDACTED] (Gender and Family Affairs)	Gender considerations play an integral part in the ESIA. As part of the team, MM's [REDACTED] will be conducting a Social Impact Assessment. In addition, as part of the Caribbean Development Bank's (CDB) requirements, distinct women's group meetings have been scheduled and executed. Geothermal energy has a high capital cost, but a low operational cost because the 'fuel' is paid for at the start of the project. Around the world geothermal energy has been developed in competitive electricity markets Once in operation, a well-designed and operated geothermal plant will not deplete the underlying geothermal resource; therefore, the benefits from the project will extend far beyond this initial project. In addition, over the economic lifetime of a project, electricity from geothermal resources will cost less than electricity from diesel generators.	Mr. Andrew Day (MM) Mr. Alastair Brookes (Jacobs New Zealand)
8	While it is understood that the Sites are not located in the Mt. St. Catherine Forest Reserve, it is recommended that the Mount St. Catherine Management Plan be considered in the ESIA.	[REDACTED] (Forestry Division)	Your comment is noted, and our team of biodiversity specialists will be taking this into account. Thank you	Mr. Andrew Day (MM)
9	I do endorse the concerns brought forward by Dr. Angus Friday and Aria St. Louis. However, by way of factors, the best use of the lands in Grenada should be considered. Therefore, as part of the cost/benefit analysis, there is a need to look at	[REDACTED] (NAWASA)	In terms of water abstraction, we are currently looking at the data you provided us with, and we may require further clarifications on this. In particular, historic secondary data which will help inform the assessment.	Mr. Andrew Day (MM)

	<p>extraction rates and the impacts on upper aquifers. Is there a rule of thumb around the amount of energy per size of area?</p> <p>In addition, if the wells are not found to be a viable source of geothermal resources, what are the management options for post-closure of the wells? Will the drill pipes /casings be removed? The western side of the island is susceptible to soil movement. With the pipes be dislodged in this case?</p>		<p>Depending on the type of reservoir, a high level estimate is that 1 km² of reservoir may produce 10 MW of electricity.</p> <p>There are management plans for the decommissioning of wells. Typically, the wells are capped (cement is poured into them and the well head cut off). The ponds/reservoirs on the site can be an issue, and in most cases, are typically filled in.</p>	<p>Mr. Alastair Brookes (Jacobs New Zealand)</p>
<p>10</p>	<p>██████████ had the following concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Looking at the value for money. Can the monies being used for this Geothermal Well be better used elsewhere? - You indicated that the ESIA is transparent. If that is the case, then go into the communities and let them know what the scoping report is about. - How can you put a Geothermal Well near Glenelg? According to the National Adaptation Plan, Grenada has 46,000 m³ of available water in the wet season and 31,000 m³ in the dry season. If the Geothermal Plant is to use 90,000 m³ during drilling, how can this be? How do we manage this, especially with respect to climate change? - Your report mentioned a Grenada Water Resources Study. Can this be made available to us? 	<p>██████████</p>	<p>The funding available for the Geothermal Project at this stage is grant funding to the Government from the CDB. Furthermore, these grant funds are available for geothermal exploration only and not for any other national development purpose and are therefore only applicable to the Geothermal Project.</p> <p>The volumes of water that you are quoting – are those total daily volumes? Mr. Neptune, can you clarify? (Mr. Neptune clarified that the quoted figures appeared to be total daily volumes). The volume required for drilling is over 2 months. If you imagine a pipe of 10 or 12 inches in diameter, this is the size of the pipe used to take water.</p> <p>As part of the ESIA process, the water abstraction rates will be considered. This will include analysis of the hydrological studies undertaken to date and further analysis to determine what impacts are likely in terms of water usage and availability.</p>	<p>Mr. Alastair Brookes (Jacobs New Zealand)</p> <p>Mr. Andrew Day (MM)</p>

11	<p>Who said the Grenada needed a Geothermal Plant. Was there study to show the feasibility of this project?</p>	<p>██████████ (CEO, PURC)</p>	<p>Drawing an example of a typical daily load curve, explained that geothermal energy is a baseload renewable energy resource, which has the ability to supply energy round the clock, unlike solar and wind energy which are intermittent sources (available only when sunshine/wind are present),</p> <p>The Inter-American Development Bank is providing financing through the CDB specifically for geothermal resource development projects. If it is not used by the Grenadian Government, then other Eastern Caribbean countries will use it for their geothermal</p>	<p>Mr. Herbert Samuel (Ministry of Energy)</p>
12	<p>██████████ had the following comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The conversations here have been very useful. - While my main issue relates to the impacts on the water table and water supply, it is important to make the case of geothermal energy and its benefits. - There also need to have a proper legislative framework put in place for the re-injection of water into the earth. - With any form of development, I like to refer to the Banana Principle – everyone loves the concept, but only if it is built elsewhere. In terms of Site C, the ESIA should delve into water resources and management of effluent. - A cost/benefit analysis should look at opportunities with respect to tourist sites in 	<p>██████████</p>	<p>At Site F, there is Plaisance Estate, which is owned by one person. There is no one permanently living on the lands at the proposed well pad location (<i>Mr. Gaston Fletcher indicated that some of the workers live on the wider estate</i>).</p> <p>For future consultations, in particular the draft ESIA public consultation, the MM Team is looking at suitable venues closer to the relevant communities. Importantly there will be subsequent stages and layers of consultation (via working groups, face to face meetings and the main ESIA consultation event later this year). Mr Day encouraged members of the community to liaise with the Project CLO with regard to particular concerns and ideas that they may have.</p> <p>I agree that the Government of Grenada and the people of Grenada will ultimately be the ones left holding the baby (that is Geothermal Energy). It is up to the people to say what is and isn't acceptable. However, consider this - what is currently happening is that environmental impacts for energy are currently 'exported' to wherever oil or gas is extracted and refined. At some point oil or gas will run out and alternatives will be required. The geothermal reservoir is not going anywhere and so at</p>	<p>Mr. Andrew Day (MM)</p> <p>Mr. Alastair Brookes (Jacobs New Zealand)</p>

<p>St. Patrick's. You are bringing an industrial site into a tourist area, and this can potentially change the nature of the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Look into benefitting the community. For example, will the residents of Mt. Rich and Mt. Rueil get free electricity? - I am not certain about the Site at St. John's. What are the communities there? - I recommend that full consultations be considered going forward. Because at the end of the day, the residents are the ones who will be left to live with the well. Consultations should not be held in St. George's, but closer to the respective sites. They should not be so formal. Instead, initiate the community – have someone cook food. Present all the necessary information, and follow with interactive conversations. 		<p>some point this should be considered, whether now or in the future. However, there is an opportunity now to investigate geothermal energy which may not be available in the future.</p> <p>I also agree with the Banana principle. And finally, I agree that there is need to engage the communities more.</p>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project recognizes the importance of stakeholder consultations. - We have thus far been doing community walk through in Gouyave, Mt. Rueill and Mt. Rich. It is a relationship building process. - While Glenelg has been notified previously, at some point, there is going to be a formal meeting with management to discuss the project further. - We have had some initial focus groups as part of the requirements for Ecoengineering's scope. - We agree, it is unfortunate that the process thus far has not fully involved the farmers, but we are currently working on confirming the land ownership information that we have. Once we get these, we will schedule meetings accordingly. 	<p>Ms. Wendy Frederick (Ministry of Energy)</p>

Note: (SPECTO) – St. Patrick's Environmental and Community Tourism Organization
(PURC) – Public Utilities Regulatory Commission

Site visit report

Grenada Geothermal ESIA



Project Title Grenada

Purpose of Visit Land data collection

Project No. 401069

Site Visited Site C

Date of Visit August 15 & 21, 2019.

Report prepared by: [REDACTED]

Query	Answers
Land plots and land owners	
Are the land plots at this site well defined? Yes/No	No
Are there site boundary markings? Yes/No	No
How many plots and how many landowners?	Five - The number is given based on the drawing of the farmers and the cadastral information in hand. We are still trying to ascertain and contact the legal owners
Would most landowners have registered titles?	Those whom the project has been able to contact claimed to have deeds for their property.
Who are the owners of the plots of land at this site? (Name and contact if possible)	[REDACTED]
Do any of the owners have workers who use the land on behalf of the owner? Is produce any part of the salary that is paid to the worker?	Most of the farmers are paying leasers. There are a couple caretakers who grow cash crops for themselves but the income from the tree crops such as nutmegs are for the owners.
Does any part of the relationship between the owner and worker involve land use that you think might be affected by not being able to use the land for nine months (noting that nine months is conservative, and the use time could be as little as three months)? If yes, please provide details.	Yes. Most of the leasers grow short term vegetable cash crops such as cabbage, dasheen, christophene and sweet potatoes for income.
Are any of those owning or working the land doing so on behalf of a formal or informal business? (If yes, ask for details – including whether a Registered Company; Registered Cooperative; Registered Not-for-Profit; Registered Business Name; Registration Pending)	No. Although many of the farmers sell their produce to a vendor named “Rawle” who comes to buy produce every Thursday
Land users	
How many land users at this site?	Five
Are any sections left fallow and used on a rotating basis? If yes, how long are they left fallow for?	No. in the midst of the wetlands area there is no obviously cultivated crops. However, the crops are planted year-round.

Site Visit Report

Grenada Geothermal ESIA



Query	Answers
<p>Has it been the same group of land users for the last five years?</p> <p>If not, how often and why do the users tend to change?</p> <p>Please could you share the names and contacts of the other land users?</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Not applicable</p>
<p>Land use</p> <p>Is any of the land used for crops or tree production, foraging or medicinal plants?</p> <p>How much, what types, and who gets the produce?</p> <p>Are the crops mostly for household use, half for household and half for selling, mostly for selling?</p> <p>Do users of the land have other plots they can use, since this project might require the land for 9 months or so?</p> <p>For each land user present, what percentage of land holding does the plot here represent? What about for the others?</p> <p>Do people use pesticides or herbicides?</p> <p>How many harvests a year?</p>	<p>Nutmegs, bananas, christophene, cabbage, dasheen, cucumbers, livestock grazing.</p> <p>Most of the farmers are paying leasers. The caretakers grow cash crops for themselves but the income from the tree crops, such as nutmegs, are for the owners</p> <p>Mostly for selling</p> <p>Yes. They indicated they have land elsewhere</p> <p>Could not ascertain</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Nutmegs bear right through the year but generally have 2 heavy crops around February / March and September. Other harvests are based on when and how often the crops are planted</p>
<p>Production schedule</p> <p>What is the typical annual schedule for crops and trees – land prep, seeding, weeding, pruning, harvesting?</p> <p>Do wives or children come to the site for any production activities?</p>	<p>Scheduling of activities vary, based on the crops that are planted, but it is generally ongoing due to a phased production</p> <p>No. Two women work for one of the farmers in the vicinity of the site.</p>
<p>Other</p> <p>Do they use the nearby stream/s for fishing? If yes, when, how often, what type of fish?</p> <p>Where is water for crops sourced? Is there any type of irrigation system used?</p>	<p>Fishing is done on an irregular basis but there is a tradition for the villagers of Mt. Reuil and Mt. Rich to fish in the river on the Saturday before Easter Sunday every year.</p> <p>The farmers in the immediate area of the site, claim there is no need for irrigation because of the environmental conditions. But there is evidence to suggest that at least one farmer in the vicinity of the site outside of the site basin, is operating an irrigation system.</p>

Site Visit Report

Grenada Geothermal ESIA



Query	Answers
<p>Project impacts</p> <p>What will be the effect of not being able to use your plot of land at this site for 2-9 months?</p> <p>How can the negative effects be minimised?</p>	<p>The plots are seen as very productive and any activity that limits their use or production would significantly affect their productivity and finances</p> <p>By relocating the project or being compensated for lack of use and lose of earnings.</p>
<p>Land use mapping</p> <p>Please can the group draw a map of how the land in this area is used. Think about size (is everyone use the same amount or is there variation), are the plots in the same or different shapes, who uses land next to who, who grows what where, where is the water, etc.</p>	

Photographs

Figure 1: Farmers at Site C in discussion



Source: CLO Field Work August 2019

Figure 2: Women & Children at Site C



Source: CLO Field Work August 2019

Site Visit Report

Grenada Geothermal ESIA



Figure 3: Site C Farmers working on a site map



Source: CLO Fieldwork August 2019

Figure 4: Site C Farmers working on a site map



Source: CLO Fieldwork August 2019

Figure 1: Farmers at a meeting with Project Staff at Site C



Source: CLO Fieldwork August 2019

Figure 6: Children drinking spring water at Site C



Source: CLO Fieldwork August 2019

Figure 7: Site C is a small basin of land surrounded by hills





Site visit report

Grenada Geothermal ESIA



Project Title Grenada

Purpose of Visit Land data collection

Project No. 401069

Site Visited Site C – New site

Date of Visit MARCH 24-27, 2023

Report prepared by: [REDACTED]

Query	Answers
<i>Land plots and landowners</i>	
Are the land plots at this site well defined? Yes/No	NO
How many plots and how many landowners?	We met with 3 landowners and one farmer
Would most landowners have registered titles?	YES
Who are the owners of the plots of land at this site? (Name and contact if possible)	[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Contact Information to be provided by Ms. [REDACTED]
Do any of the owners have workers who use the land on behalf of the owner? Is produce any part of the salary that is paid to the worker? Does any part of the relationship between the owner and worker involve land use that think might be affected by not being able to use the land for nine months (noting that nine months is conservative, and the use time could be less by a month or two)? If yes, please provide details.	Mr. [REDACTED] works the lands on behalf of the owners. He is paid a salary.
<i>Land users</i>	
How many land users at this site?	THREE (3) - FOUR (4)
Are any sections left fallow and used on a rotating basis? If yes, how long are they left fallow for?	NO
Has it been the same group of land users for the last five years?	YES
If not, how often and why do the users tend to change?	N/A
Please could you share the names and contacts of the land users?	Mr. [REDACTED]
<i>Land use</i>	

Site visit report

Grenada Geothermal ESIA



Query	Answers
Is any of the land used for crops or tree production, foraging or medicinal plants?	YES (CROPS) NO (MEDICINAL PLANTS)
How much, what types, and who gets the produce?	CABBAGE, TOMATOES, GREENS, POTATOES CARROTS, BANANAS, PINEAPPLE (SHORT CROPS) NUTMEG (TREES)
Are the crops mostly for household use, half for household and half for selling, mostly for selling?	MOSTLY FOR SELLING
Do users of the land have other plots they can use, since this project might require the land for 9 months or so...	YES. MS. [REDACTED] HAS ANOTHER PLOT FURTHER UP THE MOUNTAIN
For each land user present, what percentage of land holding does the plot here represent? What about for the others?	GENERALLY 100%
Do people use pesticides or herbicides?	YES (SOMETIMES)
How many harvests a year?	TWICE PER YEAR
<i>Production schedule</i>	
What is the typical annual schedule for crops and trees – land prep, seeding, weeding, pruning?	JANAURY AND MAY/JUNE
Do wives or children come to the site for any production activities?	NO
<i>Other</i>	
Do they use the nearby stream/s for fishing? If yes, when, how often, what type of fish?	NO
Where is water for crops sourced? Is there any type of irrigation system used?	RAIN AND SPRING WATER



Stakeholder Meeting Report

Stakeholder:

Date: MARCH 27, 2023

Location: MT. REUIL PRE SCHOOL

Purpose: Stakeholder Engagement

Time:

Facilitator: [REDACTED]

Report prepared by: [REDACTED]

Information provided to stakeholders during the Introduction

All right, so basically the government is looking for renewable energy and they think they have found a geo-thermal energy source under Mt. St Catherine. So, what is a geothermal source? So, basically, they think they have found something and this is what we call a naturally occurring geothermal source which is natural because of our volcanic nature we would have had something where we have some very hard impermeable rocks here and here and sandwiched between those two impermeable layers is a permeable layer of rock where there is water. Now because the inner core of the earth is very hot it heats anything that is there so this water is supposed to be very hot and that water is going to be used to generate electricity. That's a key thing. Now this is basically sort of clean energy and it is renewable because we take up the water and it goes back down whether through rain falling and it seeping in or by reinjecting the same water inside. So, they think that they have found a source of energy under Mt. St. Catherine, and they think it's possible to generate about half the electricity in the grid, but they have done only surface exploration where in 2015 Japanese scientists would have come and based upon surface manifestations, sulfur springs, heat and the geological nature of Grenada, they think there's a source there. Now we cannot know there is a source there until we do exploratory drilling so that's where we're at but before we do exploratory drilling there are a number of things that we have to do. One of it is an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Issues Raised / Discussed

Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Question 1	Facilitator	Is there anything that makes running your business here in Mt. Reuil and Mt. Rich easier or difficult?
Stakeholders		Easier: No responses

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		<p>Responses: Difficult responses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country is tough • The cost of goods • The cost of living • Paying more for goods and then having to sell it over • Can't make a profit • Persons arguing about the prices of the goods at the shop • Hand to mouth • Everyone selling the same things
<p>Question 2</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>What are the repercussions of decline on businesses in the area?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country is tough • The cost of living • Can't make a profit • Everyone selling the same things
<p>Question 3</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>Has it affected Fish Friday?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No mention of Fish Friday
<p>Question 4</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>Are there any specific events that may have affected your business / livelihood?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p><u>Shock – Storms and hurricanes (as applicable)</u></p> <p>No mention of this</p> <p><u>Shock – Water pollution:</u></p>

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		<p>No mention of this</p> <p>COVID 19 Virus have affected their business/livelihood</p>
<p>Question 5</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>What are some assets that are important to your business? What are some of the benefits to your business in Mt. Reuil / Mt. Rich?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exporting mangoes to Trinidad • Maintenance of the drains • Safer environment • To have factories to process the mangoes
<p>Question 6</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>What are the types of work you do in your community? Are there any jobs that men do as opposed to women? Are there any tasks that both men and women share? Are there any specific tasks for boys or girls?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Store owner (selling clothes, perfume and creams) ○ Woodworking ○ A snackette (a bar) ○ Shop owners ○ Mechanic (male) ○ Water plant ○ Hairdressers (female) <p>Jobs that men do as opposed to women would be a mechanic.</p> <p>Jobs are shared by both men and women will be all of the above except the hairdressing.</p>
<p>Question 7</p>	Facilitator	<p>How will people, including you and your family, be impacted by the geothermal project? Will anybody be affected more or less by the project? Can you think of any measure to mitigate the potential impacts of this project?</p>

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Stakeholders		<p>Response: Affected persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The elderly (noise and dust) • Children (noise and dust) • Workers (benefit), except farmers on the site who would potentially lose their jobs.
<p>Question 8</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>Community / Business Profile (housing, amenities, schools et cetera)</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing • Main amenities include shops, woodworking classes, pre school, water plant.
Other Questions/Comments from the Stakeholders (see transcripts)		
<p>Item 1</p> <p>Stakeholder</p> <p>(Response)</p>	Facilitator	<p>What I saying, is the environment where we seeing this doing, where they drilling and so on it not owned by anybody?</p> <p>Yes, it is.</p>
<p>Item 2</p> <p>Stakeholder</p> <p>██████████ ██████████ (Response)</p>	Community Liaison Officer	<p>All yuh get to the owners and so on?</p> <p>Oh yes. Yeah, yeah, that's all part of the process. We know the landowners and the government</p>
<p>Item 3</p> <p>Stakeholder</p> <p>██████████ ██████████ (Response)</p>	Community Liaison Officer	<p>If is my land something has to work out and I hope the workers is from the village eh. We don't want people coming to get work on us.</p> <p>Yeah, yeah, so let me answer your question and then I'll go back. So, your question is and remember what I said this is highly specialized work right. There will be labs there. The drill is coming within one of those containers and all that right. This whole set up comes with a crew of people who know how to do that drilling. So, the job opportunity in this phase so this is a multi-phase project. Remember I told you the first phase was the Japanese came and did surface drilling. This is the</p>

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
		<p>exploratory phase. This phase is done by specialized people usually out of places like Iceland, Japan, New Zealand because they are accustomed doing this right. This is highly specialized work with labs and so on that are on site to test the mud that is coming up also all right. So, what jobs are available to locals within this phase? Within this phase there is a very limited set of job opportunities. You might be able to if you are able to drive trailers...</p>
<p>Item 4 Stakeholder</p>		<p>So now you are wanting to train people as workers now in what you think is needed, you all aims you understand.</p> <p>But the whole process might be six weeks to two months right, so you already have a heads up. You know this drilling aint taking place end of month or end of year. This is going to be taking place late next year or early in 2025 so guess what. You have a head up. You know maybe let me angle myself to that place where I could learn to drive tractors, where I could learn to drive trailer trucks.</p>
<p>Item 5 Stakeholder</p> <p>(Response)</p>	Facilitator	<p>My interest on my project is more on the casualty and the environmental impact. That's my interest in this as to whether this thing makes sense. I aint sure and the cost. Are those persons who creating all these em gases that we are seeing destroying the ozone? The Chinese, the American, the Canadians, they are the ones running this? Who is funding this?</p> <p>The Caribbean Development Bank so all the funds is channelled through the Caribbean Development Bank.</p>
<p>Item 6 Stakeholder</p> <p>(Response)</p>	Facilitator	<p>Is it loans or grants?</p> <p>Its grants. So, for the exploratory drilling phase, for this phase that we're in, this is all grant money. That means that we will not be paying back for it.</p>



Stakeholder Meeting Report

Stakeholder: Focus Group Meeting with Women from the Mt. Rich/Mt Reuil community (New Site C).

Date: March 26, 2023

Purpose: Stakeholder Engagement

Facilitator: [REDACTED]

Location: Mr. Reuil / Mt. Rich Pre School

Time:

Report prepared by:

Issues Raised / Discussed

Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Question 1 Stakeholders	Facilitator	<p>What do you like about living in the communities of Mt. Reuil / Mt. Rich? What do you dislike or what makes you stressed?</p> <p>Likes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Natural beauty• Natural breeze• Running river• Accessibility• Very clean• Cool• Refreshing• Fishing• Having access to the river for washing, cleaning and other stuff• Spring water• Community vibes• Nice People• Own Park

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
Stakeholders		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean air • Great food • Having fun • Sports • Environment • Togetherness <p>Dislikes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol abuse • Young men being too idle • Drugs • Unemployment • Lack of parent support • Laziness • To many children staying home from school • Gambling • Abuse with men and women
<p>Question 2</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>What are the types of work people do in your community?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Cleaners • Elderly care • Fishing (river) • Teachers • Police officers • Farming • Small businesses • Shops • Fast food owners • Work in groceries • Work at the Bottling Plant • Fast food shops

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Speaker	Organisation	Comments
<p>Question 2A</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>Which of these jobs do men do as opposed to women? Are these any tasks that both men and women share? Are there any specific tasks for boys or girls or both?</p> <p>Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are more policemen than policewoman • There are more women than men working at the bottling plant • Other jobs are split equally between men and women
<p>Question 3</p> <p>Stakeholders</p> <p>Stakeholders</p>	Facilitator	<p>What are the most important resources and who use the resources more??</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Land & Property</p> <p><u>Government Owned:</u></p> <p><u>Privately Owned:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All the land are privately owned. Used mainly by women. <p>Transportation Private vehicles. Used mainly by women.</p> <p>Education and Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More women are teachers <p>Spring Water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women use the spring water more

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Introduction to the project being given by Ms. Wendy Frederick.

All right, so basically the government is looking for renewable energy and they think they have found a geo-thermal energy source under Mt. St Catherine. So, what is a geothermal source? So, basically, they think they have found something and this is what we call a naturally occurring geothermal source which is natural because of our volcanic nature we would have had something where we have some very hard impermeable rocks here and here and sandwiched between those two impermeable layers is a permeable layer of rock where there is water. Now because the inner core of the earth is very hot it heats anything that is there so this water is supposed to be very hot and that water is going to be used to generate electricity. That's a key thing. Now this is basically sort of clean energy and it is renewable because we take up the water and it goes back down whether through rain falling and it seeping in or by reinjecting the same water inside. So, they think that they have found a source of energy under Mt. St. Catherine, and they think it's possible to generate about half the electricity in the grid, but they have done only surface exploration where in 2015 Japanese scientists would have come and based upon surface manifestations, sulfur springs, heat and the geological nature of Grenada, they think there's a source there. Now we cannot know there is a source there until we do exploratory drilling so that's where we're at but before we do exploratory drilling there are a number of things that we have to do. One of it is an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment.

Facilitators documenting potential impacts of the project given by stakeholders

Q Would it be people you bringing in here to do the project?

R Yes

Q How would the project affect us? We don't know because we new to it. We does not know. So, I think personally with that project we have to be more educated.

R More information needs to be disseminated.

Stakeholder Meeting Report



Comment Well, I like my community as it is and I'm seeing dust and maybe noise (laughs) and it will have a strange people maybe coming in.

Comment Yeah and then I have allergies that I don't like dust in the environment polluted. So, I'm worried about that part. Strangers coming in and that's a little concern too (laughs). I'm wondering how it's going to impact the residents.

Comment Strangers come I see it in a positive sense. I see it will be a boost for the business community.

Comment I'm seeing that you could get through it lots of job created. There is positive but there are still... I'm thinking that the businesses are going to make some money because you will have more people coming in.

Q Wouldn't the farmers be affected?

R Yes. Some farmers will be affected

B. Stakeholder engagement log template

The log outlined in Table B.1 below will be produced and managed in an excel spreadsheet format to enable better manipulation by the various CLOs that will work with the master version.

Table B.1: Stakeholder engagement log template

Number	Date	Stakeholder	Activities	Category	Location	Which stakeholders were involved?	Who from the project was involved?	Topics covered Major concerns/ suggestions	Follow-up actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Confirmation of close-out

C. Grievance mechanism procedure

C.1 Severity / Risk

To ensure that Project resources and grievances are managed effectively, and that each grievance is afforded an appropriate level of attention, each grievance will be categorised in terms of its severity. An initial categorisation of the grievance will be based on the information contained in the Grievance Registration Form; however, the category may be subject to change as a result of further investigation.

Grievances will be ranked based on a four-tier scale: Low (Tier 1), Medium (Tier 2), High (Tier 3) and Critical (Tier 4). Basic criteria for each grievance tier are provided in Table F.2. These criteria are intended as guidance, and common sense and principles of good practice will be applied on a case-by-case basis. A variety of factors will be considered when determining the applicable grievance tier —such as potential impacts on vulnerable groups, local perceptions, and upcoming Project activities.

Note that the severity/risk ranking functions to prioritise the resolution of the grievance and does not in any way intend to make a judgement on the importance of the grievance to the complainant. The severity is therefore only to be communicated *internally* and not to the complainant. The grievance tiers in Table F.2 will be reviewed on a regular basis and adjusted as necessary.

Table F.2: Grievance severity categories

Category	Criteria	Response time for verification process
Tier 1 Low	One-time or infrequent issues with a relatively minimal or nuisance impact on stakeholders; no health or livelihood implications; and no breach of Project policy, regulations, or human rights. Examples might include complaints about unexpected construction noise in the early morning, rudeness from a worker, or a short-term road closure.	Grievance is dealt with internally by the Project CLO/Social & Community Department as per the standard grievance process.
Tier 2 Medium	Repetitive or on-going issues with a relatively minimal or nuisance impact on stakeholders; minor or temporary health or livelihood implications; minor damage to third party assets; no breach of corporate policy, regulations, or human rights. Examples might include complaints about persistent noise or dust generation, unauthorised tree cutting, minor property damage, minor or temporary loss of livelihood or access to resources, increased traffic congestion on local roads, or reports of safety hazards.	Grievance is dealt with internally by the Project CLO/Social & Community Department as per the standard grievance process.
Tier 3 High	Any issue that is reported to have caused, or have the potential to cause, recognisable problems or hazards in terms of health, well-being, livelihoods, or environmental integrity; allegations of minor injury or illness; promises or commitments not achieved; significant damage to or destruction of third-party assets; and non-critical breach of local laws (eg traffic regulations). Examples might include allegations of traffic violations by Project vehicles, breach of noise by-laws or agreed noise limits, minor injuries (eg scrapes, sprains), localised environmental damage, recurring loss of sleep, significant loss of livelihood assets, or commitment to re-vegetation not adequately fulfilled.	Investigation activities should begin within the first seven (7) days from receipt of the grievance. Senior management to be informed and potentially involved.

Category	Criteria	Response time for verification process
Tier 4 Critical	Any allegation that there has been a serious illness, injury or death; breach of corporate policy; breach of human rights; serious breach of local laws or regulations; breach of agreed environmental management (e.g. water discharge) limits, major livelihood impacts. Examples may include wide-spread contamination of a water source, vehicular accident resulting in serious injury or fatality, or unethical behaviours.	Investigation activities should begin within the first 48 hours from receipt of the grievance. The CLO will set up an external mediation or considerate a legal process.

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

C.2 Grievance categories

Grievances will be recorded according to the grievance categories. The categories are listed in Table F.3.

The Grievance Registration Form also contains the grievance categories so that grievances can be categorised upon receipt and these categories are reflected in the Grievance Register. Wherever possible, a grievance will be allocated to just one category however some complex grievances may be allocated to more than one headline grievance category.

Grievances that fall into the 'Other' category will be fully described in the grievance documentation. Over time the grievances falling within this category may indicate that more headline grievance categories are required to fully categorise all grievances – if this is the case the CGM document, related forms and the Grievance Register will be updated accordingly.

Table F.3: Grievance categories

GRIEVANCE CATEGORIES
1. Resettlement and Compensation
2. Damage or Loss of Assets/Property
3. Employment (Local Hiring)
4. Local Supply Chain
5. Health & Safety
6. Environment & Biodiversity
7. Social / Behavioural Conduct
8. Security
9. Livelihood Restoration
10. Community Investment
11. Stakeholder Engagement and Communication
12. Land Use/Access (loss of access to resources; either temporary or permanent)
13. Other

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

C.3 Channels for submitting a grievance

Any stakeholder can submit a grievance (anonymously if preferred).

Where a complainant is not fully literate or is unable to complete a physical or digital grievance form, they should be directed to the following options:

- Support from a willing person of their choice (e.g., family member, friend, neighbour, barangay representative, etc.) to assist with filling out the grievance form.

- Support from a Project staff (preferably CLO) in filling out the grievance forms. If this option is used, then the CLO shall record word-for-word the grievance as submitted and read it back word-for-word to confirm content. A voice recording should be made of the grievance for the record.

In order to ensure that the Grievance Mechanism is accessible and inclusive there are a number of different ways in which a stakeholder can lodge a grievance as detailed in Table F.4.

A grievance will be accepted at whatever point of contact it is received by the Project (including via contractors) and handled accordingly.

Table F.4: Grievance channels

Grievance Channel	Description
<p>Via any Project personnel or local community representative who may be approached by a stakeholder.</p>	<p>Stakeholders may communicate their grievances to Project personnel or to local community representatives.</p> <p>All Project personnel will receive information about the CGM and what to do if contacted by a stakeholder regarding a grievance. Their role is to take the details of the complainant and contact the Project CLO or to provide the information on the CGM to the complainant for them to take further action themselves.</p> <p>As far as possible local community representatives will be made aware of the process and how to contact the Project CLO who will assume the process once contacted.</p>
<p>Through verbal communication with Community Liaison Officer (CLO) or other authorised Project representative.</p>	<p>Stakeholders may wish to lodge their grievances verbally in some instances e.g.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. they may not be fully literate 2. they may be unable to physically complete a paper or digital grievance form 3. they may be phoning about a grievance that needs to be addressed urgently etc <p>In these instances, the CLO (or other authorised Project representative) may assist the complainant in completing the Grievance Registration Form and/or may complete a Grievance Registration Form for later review by the complainant. If this option is used, then the CLO shall record word-for-word the grievance as submitted and read it back word-for-word to confirm content. A voice recording should be made of the grievance for the record.</p>
<p>Directly via Contractor personnel</p>	<p>Stakeholders may lodge their grievances directly with Contractor personnel, either the Contractor CLO or other Contractor related personnel. Contractors are required to have their own grievance procedure to receive and action grievances and this procedure must include the ways in which the Contractor will inform the GoG of grievances as well as how the Contractor will approach resolving grievances that fall within their remit.</p>
<p>In written form using the Grievance Registration Form included (Appendix H) and placing it in grievance boxes which will be placed at strategic and accessible locations.</p>	<p>Grievance boxes will be placed in various locations to be defined. Complainants who want to submit a grievance may obtain hard copy forms, complete them and lodge them in the grievance boxes. Grievance boxes will be checked once a week.</p> <p>Locations of the logs will be assessed according to their accessibility to either a wide range of stakeholders or for their accessibility to particular stakeholder groups to ensure inclusion such as stakeholders regarded as vulnerable, those with affected livelihoods etc. Locations may be revised and changed as required based on the outcomes of the review.</p>
<p>By email</p>	<p>The Project email address for lodging feedback or grievances is: clogrenadageothermal@gmail.com. Should complainants lodge a grievance using another Project email address, the</p>

Grievance Channel	Description
	email will be forwarded by the recipient to the feedback email address for further action.
Online via the Project website:	The Project website is xxx. Grievances can be lodged using the online form.

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023

C.4 Overview of grievance process

Table F.5 below outlines the major steps of the CGM process.

Table F.5: Major steps of the CGM process

Step	Description
Step 1: Receive (receive, acknowledge and record)	The grievance is received from the complainant. Grievance Mechanism is initiated. The grievance is acknowledged by sending an acknowledgement letter (Appendix I) to the complainant. Initial details of the grievance are recorded into the grievance register.
Step 2: Assess (assess and assign)	The grievance is assessed to ensure that the CGM is the most suitable approach for dealing with the issue and the grievance is categorised according to its topic and severity. Assessing the grievance may be undertaken based on the information in the Grievance Registration Form or further information may be required in order to confirm if the grievance falls within the scope of the CGM and to accurately allocate the grievance to a category and assign a severity ranking.
Stage 3: Investigate	Investigations are undertaken as soon as practicable. Investigations may include photographs and other evidence, witness statements, interviews with affected stakeholders and other parties, review of site registers, and other information gathering activities. Depending on the nature of the grievance, investigation and definition of fair resolution may be undertaken by a third-party specialist if considered necessary.
Step 4: Resolution	Parties involved in the investigation prepare a resolution to be presented to the complainant. If the proposed resolution is accepted by the complainant, it is implemented and the grievance moves to the close out stage. If the proposed resolution is not accepted, it may be reviewed to identify ways to improve. A revised resolution may be proposed. If the proposed resolution is then accepted by the complainant, the grievance will move to the close out stage. If not accepted, and no further improvements can be made the grievance is closed. At this stage, the complainant may decide to pursue external remedies. External remedies, such as legal action, may be voluntarily pursued by the complainant at any time. However, the GoG is committed to fairly and collaboratively resolving grievances through the Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism wherever possible.
Step 5: Finish tracking as closed out	If the proposed resolution is accepted by the stakeholder, the grievance will be marked as closed and resolved and the relevant documentation completed. Corrective actions, compensation and other activities related to the close out of the grievance must be implemented before the grievance can be fully closed. In certain instances, where no resolution acceptable to all parties can be found and/or the complainant has made a decision to pursue external remedies the grievance will be closed without implementing a resolution. The circumstances behind the refusal of the complainant to close out the grievance shall be documented in the Grievance Register.
Record Keeping and Documentation	Throughout the process various records are kept of the grievance receipt, investigation and close out.
Monitoring and Evaluation	After the resolution has been implemented, it will be monitored and its effectiveness will be evaluated (including the satisfaction of the affected stakeholder).

Source: Mott MacDonald, 2023.

C.5 Grievance procedure

For an overview of this process please refer to Figure 7.1, which provides a flowchart of the procedure.

C.5.1 Step 1: Receive, acknowledge, and record

C.5.1.1 Receive

The Complainant is encouraged to report a concern or a grievance using the Grievance Registration Form through any of the grievance channels. The Grievance Registration Form is available in English.

The Grievance Registration Form (see Appendix H) includes the following details:

- Name and contact details of the complainant (ie telephone number, postal address, e-mail)
- The name of the group (if the complainant is representing an organisation or group of people)
- A description of the incident or complaint, in as much detail as possible, including times, dates, locations, responsibilities and consequences
- An indication of the complainant's expectations in terms of resolution (eg what form of corrective action do they believe would be appropriate)

The complainant will be advised to provide as much evidence as possible to help with investigations. Evidence may include photographs, maps, etc. However, if these are not readily available, the grievance will still be processed and the additional evidence will be sought during the subsequent steps in the CGM process. If the grievance is reported *verbally* (eg by phone, or in the case where the complaint cannot write), the grievance form has to still be filled in the presence of the complainant and a witness. The CLO will contact the complainant to set up a meeting where the Grievance Registration Form will be completed and signed/thumb printed. A copy of the Grievance Registration Form will be left with the complainant.

If the grievance is submitted *physically or digitally* (eg post, email), the CLO will check the Grievance Registration Form upon receipt to ensure that all necessary details as mentioned above are available to assess and record the grievance. If there are any missing details, he/she will advise the CLO to meet with the complainant to obtain the information to complete the Grievance Registration Form.

All grievances entered in the Grievance Register should have a completely filled out Grievance Registration Form.

Where complainants request confidentiality, this will be documented and all reasonable efforts to maintain confidentiality will be used. Anonymous complaints will be recorded in the same way as complaints with identified complainants.

C.5.1.2 Record

All grievances with completed Grievance Registration Forms will be entered into the Grievance Register. The entering of a grievance into the Grievance Register may be undertaken by the CLO who received the grievance or other authorised Project representative based on the details in the Grievance Registration Form.

The Grievance Register will be in English. Upon recording of the grievance in the Grievance Register, the case will be assigned a reference ID number (eg GR-YYYY-XXX) and a Grievance Case File folder will be created. This reference ID number will be used throughout the process to track related communications and other materials. The reference ID number must be added to the Grievance Registration and Resolution Forms and the Grievance Acknowledgement Letter (Appendix I).

Supporting documentation, whether text or photos, can be attached to the Grievance Registration Form at any stage in the process and form part of the Grievance Case File. The

location of the grievance (ie where it took place in reference to the Project area) at this stage will be that described by the complainant, and this will be supported with a geo-reference during the investigation process.

Once the grievance is received and documented, the CLO authorises the issuing of the Grievance Acknowledgement Letter (Appendix I).

C.5.1.3 Acknowledge

All complainants will receive an acknowledgement letter within maximum 7 days acknowledging the grievance receipt (see (Appendix I for the sample Grievance Acknowledgement Letter). The GoG will endeavour to deliver the acknowledgement letter by hand or registered mail (if a postal address has been provided). Alternatively, if the complainant has a working email address, an electronic copy of the letter may be sent via email.

In some instances, where the complainant does not want to/does not include either an email or postal address, the acknowledgement of the grievance may be delivered by the same CLO via the phone or messaging service (WhatsApp, text message etc) if a phone number has been given.

At minimum, the acknowledgement will:

- Inform the stakeholder that the grievance has been received and registered
- Provide the assigned reference ID for any follow-up
- Explain the next steps and provide an expected timeframe for further communication (eg when a follow-up discussion may be scheduled)
- Inform the stakeholder of the Project commitment to find a mutually agreeable resolution
- Provide the name and contact information of a designated representative of the Project

If no return contact information is provided with the Grievance Resolution Form, an acknowledgement letter will not be able to be provided to the complainant. In the case of anonymous complaints, similarly an acknowledgement letter process will not be possible.

C.5.2 Step 2: Assess and assign (triage)

The lodged grievance will undergo a process of assessment and assignment. The CLO received the grievance and, where appropriate, the H&S officer and the Environment officer will meet to triage the grievance.

Grievances are classified and assigned in three ways:

- As within the scope of the CGM or out of scope for the CGM
- By grievance topic category
- According to the severity/risk of the grievance
- In or Out of CGM Scope

C.5.2.1 Management of In Scope Grievances

The complainant is contacted to confirm that the grievance falls within the scope of the CGM and to request additional information if this is required. Direct contact with the complainant is recommended to maintain open dialogue throughout the grievance process. Contact will be contacted by the CLO.

C.5.2.2 Management of Out-of-Scope grievances

Out of scope grievances are managed in one of the two ways described below.

- **Refer as out of scope:** The complainant is informed that the complaint does not fall within the scope of the CGM. The complainant may decide to pursue other remedies or to appeal the out-of-scope decision. The CLO will contact the complainant to explain to him/her the reason why the grievance was assessed to be out of scope and what other options are available.
- **Refer to other Project processes:** The complainant is informed that the complaint does not fall within the scope of the CGM but that it can be handled via another Project process. The complaint is passed to the relevant Project personnel for further action (eg feedback or other communication will be referred to other relevant processes such as Stakeholder Engagement, Community Investment, etc.).

C.5.2.3 Grievance Topic Categories

Grievances are categorised by topic for the purposes of properly identifying the relevant internal and external parties with expertise or responsibilities related to the topic of the grievance who will be part of the investigation and preparation of the resolution. The categorisation is also used for monitoring and analysis (see Appendix F.2).

C.5.2.4 Grievance Severity/Risk Tiers

To ensure that both Project resources and grievances are managed effectively, and that each grievance is afforded an appropriate level of attention, each grievance will be categorised in terms of its severity or risk (see Appendix F.1). An initial categorisation of the grievance will be based on the information contained in the Grievance Registration Form (see Appendix H). However, the category may be subject to change as a result of further investigation or developments.

Depending on the assigned tier, different timeframes apply for the start of the investigation of the grievance. The tiers also indicate who should be informed or involved in the grievance process. The tiers are also used in analysing grievance process performance and grievance close out times.

C.5.3 Step 3: Investigate

Once a grievance has been assessed as valid and assigned according to topic category and severity/risk tier, the grievance is further investigated so that a proposed solution can be prepared to address or resolve the grievance. Each grievance will be investigated with the goal of verifying and assessing the circumstances related to the grievance, and the impact on the complainant and other stakeholders. The goal of the grievance investigation process is to obtain a thorough understanding of:

- The incident or situation related to the grievance.
- The contributing circumstances (ie root cause of the grievance).
- Any varying opinions or viewpoints.
- The complainant's expectations or recommendations to remedy the situation.

The duration of the investigation process will depend on the nature of the grievance in question, and the outcomes of the investigation itself.

In some instances, further investigation of a grievance may be unnecessary and the appropriate response to resolve the grievance may be obvious and immediately agreed by all parties. In these instances, the grievance process moves to Step 4. Similarly, some grievances, where circumstances are straight-forward, may only require a short investigation (ie a few days) and will be able to progress to Step 4 within a short timeframe.

In the case of more complex grievances, further investigation may be necessary to define and understand the issues and to propose appropriate resolutions (in coordination with the

complainant and other relevant internal and external parties as required). Some grievances may require several weeks before the assigned CLO and any other assigned party has a sufficient understanding of the circumstances contributing to the grievance. While the investigation process will be minimised as much as practicable, it is important to ensure a thorough investigation and understanding before decisions and resolutions related to the grievance are proposed.

The investigation process may include the following activities:

- Consultations with the complainant (to better understand the grievance).
- Field visits to take photographs and geo-tagging of location.
- Interviews with neighbours/witnesses, with project staff, and/or other third parties.
- Review of site reports or other external studies.

Note that when a visit to the area where the grievance occurred is needed, it is undertaken along with the complainant, wherever possible.

The investigation process will draw on internal and external resources, as required on a case-by-case basis. This may include resources or witnesses within GoG, contractors, local communities and households, as well as input from local authorities, community organisations, NGOs, and other groups. In most cases, CLO will consult with the stakeholder(s) who submitted the grievance, or who are otherwise affected.

The CLO will coordinate and manage the preparation of the Internal Investigation Form. The results of any investigations will be recorded in this form. As far as practicable, all actions taken to investigate the grievance (including calls, site visits, meetings with the complainant or other parties, communications with third parties, etc) will be recorded on this form and any supporting material filed as part of the Grievance Case File. The content of the Internal Investigation Form may be utilised when preparing the Grievance Resolution Form (see Appendix J) and/or other communications to the complainant or third parties.

Upon completion of the investigation and depending on the complexity of the grievance and the proposed resolution, the CLO will convene a meeting with the parties involved in the preparation of the proposed resolution for further action as part of Step 4.

C.5.4 Step 4: Resolve

In general, the resolution of the grievance will involve one of the following four approaches:

- GoG propose a resolution to the complainant.
- GoG develops a resolution together with the complainant.
- GoG and the complainant defer to a third party (eg mediation, external body).
- GoG and the complainant use traditional or customary practices to resolve the complaint.

At this stage, an internal meeting will be organised by the CLO to discuss the results of the investigation and the proposed resolution (following one of the four approaches mentioned above). In general, the internal meeting will involve the Social & Community Development Manager, parties involved in the investigation, as well as other Project personnel who will be identified by the Social & Community Development Team. Note that the appropriate internal process will be dependent on the complexity of the grievance and the proposed resolution. In some instances where a grievance can, be simply and quickly resolved there may be minimal internal meeting and discussion. In the case of more complex grievances, internal meetings and further discussion will be required. In all instances, the relevant grievance resolution proposal approval processes will be followed.

Following any internal meetings regarding the grievance and its resolution, the meeting with the complainant will be arranged by the assigned CLO to present the proposed resolution. Other parties may be invited or required to join the engagement with the complainant to discuss or present aspects of the resolution.

The CGM identifies **three levels** in the resolution process. It should be noted that these levels may not always strictly align with the grievance process in practice. For instance, a complainant at Level 1 or 2 may still request the involvement of an external third party to assist with the resolution. However, in general it is likely that external parties are only likely to become involved if initial resolutions have been rejected at Levels 1 and 2.

C.5.4.1 Level 1: Immediate resolution through dialogue with complainant

As noted above, in some instances the appropriate response to resolve the grievance may be obvious and agreed immediately, or within a short timeframe, by all parties. If the explanation or proposed solution is accepted at Level 1, the grievance process moves to Step 5.

If the explanation or proposed solution is not accepted at this Level, then it will be escalated to Level 2 and a reinvestigation may be organised (Step 3).

C.5.4.2 Level 2: Involvement of GoG (further than CLO) and/or, third party organisations

In the case of more complex grievances, the approaches to find a resolution may take longer and require that more than one approach may be implemented as the discussions around resolving the grievance progress. Often, the involvement of GoG (further than CLO) and/or external third-party organisations to help investigate and come up with a proposed resolution is needed. Identifying an acceptable resolution may also be an iterative process whereby initial proposals are not accepted by the complainant and further rounds of discussion are required. Nevertheless, the Project will aim to close out a grievance within a maximum of 30 days after it is registered whenever possible.

The CLO will flag any grievance escalated to Level 2 with any internal team related to the topic of the grievance, and other relevant third parties to reinvestigate the case and come up with a proposed solution. Proposed solutions that are recommended shall be documented in the Internal Investigation Form. The Level 2 proposed resolution will be written into the Grievance Resolution Form to be presented to the complainant.

A meeting will be organised with the complainant to inform him/her of the proposed solution. If this is accepted, the grievance moves to Step 5.

If the proposed solution is not accepted at this Level, then this will be escalated to Level 3.

C.5.4.3 Level 3: External mediation or a legal process

If discussions at Level 2 have not resulted in an acceptable resolution, the complainant or the Project may decide to refer the matter to an external mediator or a legal process.

At this stage, the CLO will inform the complainant in writing that the case will be referred to an external party and what the expected next course of action will be from both parties. Once a resolution has been proposed via this process, it must be agreed by the complainant and by GoG.

- If both the complainant and GoG accept the resolution, the grievance moves to Step 5 and is recorded as resolved.
- If either the complainant or GoG reject the resolution, the grievance moves to Step 5 and is recorded as unresolved.

C.5.4.4 Grievance resolution form

The Grievance Resolution Form (see Appendix J) is filled out once the resolution process has been completed and a resolution is ready to be presented to the complainant. The CLO will prepare the Grievance Resolution Form and the collation of any associated documentation and communications.

The Project will always aim to present proposed resolutions to complainants in person where they have identified themselves at the beginning of the grievance process. The assigned CLO will discuss the content of the Grievance Resolution Form with the complainant. In some instances, it may not be possible or practical to meet in person with the complainant. In these instances, an alternative approach will be agreed with the complainant.

In the case of anonymous grievances, the Grievance Resolution Form will still be prepared, and details entered into the Grievance Register.

C.5.5 Step 5: Finish tracking as closed out

The complainant will be asked to sign/thumb print the Close Out section of the Grievance Resolution Form confirming closure of the grievance.

Anonymous complaints are recorded with as many details as possible, including the proposed or implemented resolution, in the Grievance Register. In these instances, the Close Out section of the Grievance Resolution Form will be completed but not signed by the complainant.

When the Project and the complainant reach an agreement, the assigned CLO and the complainant complete the Close Out section of the Grievance Resolution Form (see Appendix J). A separate Grievance Satisfaction Survey Form (see Appendix K) will also ask complainants to provide any feedback on the grievance resolution process.

Once a grievance is closed out, the CLO is responsible for ensuring that the Grievance Case File is complete. The CLO will coordinate the collation of all grievance related documentation of the complainant.

D. Grievance log template

The log in Table Table D.2 below will be produced and managed in an excel spreadsheet format to enable better manipulation by the CLO that will work with the master version.

Table D.2: Grievance log template

Number #	Date received	Name/ anonymous	Type of grievance	Classification	Brief description	Person responsible for follow-up	Actions taken	Date resolved	Action taken to avoid future similar grievances

E. Grievance Registration Form

Name of Complainant: Click or tap here to enter text.			Grievance ID No:		
Complete Address: Click or tap here to enter text.			Municipality: Click or tap here to enter text.		
Contact Number: Click or tap here to enter text.	Email Address: Click or tap here to enter text.	Gender: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Date of Birth: (DD-MM-YYYY) Click or tap here to enter text.	Age: Click or tap here to enter text.	
Category of Grievances: <i>Please tick the applicable box.</i>					
<input type="checkbox"/> A.1 Resettlement and Compensation		<input type="checkbox"/> A.8 Security			
<input type="checkbox"/> A.2 Damage or Loss of Assets/Property		<input type="checkbox"/> A.9 Livelihood Restoration			
<input type="checkbox"/> A.3 Employment (Local Hiring)		<input type="checkbox"/> A.10 Community Investment			
<input type="checkbox"/> A.4 Local Supply Chain		<input type="checkbox"/> A.11 Stakeholder Engagement and Communication			
<input type="checkbox"/> A.5 Health & Safety		<input type="checkbox"/> A.12 Land Access/Use			
<input type="checkbox"/> A.6 Environment & Biodiversity		<input type="checkbox"/> A.13 Other Please specify _____			
<input type="checkbox"/> A.7 Social / Behavioral Conduct					
Details of the Grievance: <i>Please describe the grievance in detail and attach photos – if applicable.</i> Click or tap here to enter text.					

<p>Complainants proposed resolution: <i>Please describe the any proposed resolution.</i></p>	
<p>Printed Name and Signature / Thumbprint of Complainant</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Printed Name and Signature /Thumbprint of Complainant Representative (if applicable)</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Printed Name and Signature/ Thumbprint of Witness (when applicable)</p>	<p>Date</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">RECEIPT OF GRIEVANCE</p>	
<p>Printed Name and Signature of CLO / Project Representative who received the Grievance</p>	<p>Date of Receipt:</p>

F. Grievance acknowledgement letter template

Complainant Name

Organisation Name

Complainant Address:

Channel of submission (person; email; sms text etc)

Subject: (Description of complaint as per register) and ID number

GoG acknowledges that we received your communication with date (dd-mm-yy). GoG takes stakeholder concerns seriously, for which we appreciate your communication. Please be assured that every effort will be made to consider your complaint a fair and swift manner. Your complaint has been allocated ID number [insert ID number]. Please quote this ID number if you contact us regarding this matter.

GoG has a Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism procedure in place for the Geothermal Project, that is followed to consider and provide solution to complaints.

In accordance with our Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism procedure, our first step will be to assess and confirm if the issue you have raised falls within the scope of the Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism. Kindly be informed that we will contact you during this period when and if further information is required.

You can expect to hear from us within 7 business days from the date of this letter. Your contact at the Project regarding this matter is [insert name of contact].

Please refer to the attached Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism procedures for more information on what you can expect as we address your complaint, including timeframes, responsibilities and your rights throughout the process.

Sincerely

Social Management Team

G. Grievance Resolution Form

Name of Complainant: Click or tap here to enter text.		Grievance ID No:		
Complete Address: Click or tap here to enter text.		Municipality: Click or tap here to enter text.		
Contact Number: Click or tap here to enter text.	Email Address: Click or tap here to enter text.			
Date Grievance was filed:	Registration Form No.			
Details of the Resolution				
Type of Grievance: Please tick the applicable box. <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> A.1 Resettlement and Compensation <input type="checkbox"/> A.2 Damage or Loss of Assets/Property <input type="checkbox"/> A.3 Employment (Local Hiring) <input type="checkbox"/> A.4 Local Supply Chain <input type="checkbox"/> A.5 Health & Safety <input type="checkbox"/> A.6 Environment & Biodiversity </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <input type="checkbox"/> A.7 Social / Behavioral Conduct <input type="checkbox"/> A.8 Security <input type="checkbox"/> A.9 Livelihood Restoration <input type="checkbox"/> A.10 Community Investment <input type="checkbox"/> A.11 Stakeholder Engagement and Communication <input type="checkbox"/> A.12 Land Access/Use <input type="checkbox"/> A.13 Other – Please specify _____ </td> </tr> </table>			<input type="checkbox"/> A.1 Resettlement and Compensation <input type="checkbox"/> A.2 Damage or Loss of Assets/Property <input type="checkbox"/> A.3 Employment (Local Hiring) <input type="checkbox"/> A.4 Local Supply Chain <input type="checkbox"/> A.5 Health & Safety <input type="checkbox"/> A.6 Environment & Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> A.7 Social / Behavioral Conduct <input type="checkbox"/> A.8 Security <input type="checkbox"/> A.9 Livelihood Restoration <input type="checkbox"/> A.10 Community Investment <input type="checkbox"/> A.11 Stakeholder Engagement and Communication <input type="checkbox"/> A.12 Land Access/Use <input type="checkbox"/> A.13 Other – Please specify _____
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LEVEL 1				
Description of Proposed Resolution:				
Date resolution is presented to complainant: (DD Month YYYY)				
Resolution Accepted: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - If yes, please sign below and proceed to Grievance Close Out section <input type="checkbox"/> No		If NO please explain reason for non-acceptance of proposed resolution:		
Signature / Thumbprint over Printed Name of Complainant		Date		
Signature over Printed Name of Complainant Representative (if applicable)		Date		
Signature / Thumbprint over Printed Name of Witness		Date		
Signature over Printed Name of CLO / Project representative		Date		

<u>LEVEL 2</u> (If additional space is needed for succeeding meetings at Level 2, please add additional pages and attach to this form)	
Description of proposed Resolution:	
Date resolution is presented to complainant: (DD Month YYYY)	
Resolution Accepted: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - If yes, please sign below and proceed to Grievance Close Out section <input type="checkbox"/> No	If NO please explain reason for non-acceptance of proposed resolution:
Signature / Thumbprint over Printed Name of Complainant	Date
Signature over Printed Name of Complainant Representative (if applicable)	Date
Signature / Thumbprint over Printed Name of Witness	Date
Signature over Printed Name of CLO / Project representative	Date
<u>LEVEL 3</u>	
Name of organization(s) and point persons identified for mediation:	
Date Level 3 Escalation Letter was sent to complainant: (DD Month YYYY):	
Description of Proposed Resolution by mediator / Outcome of Mediation:	
Date resolution is presented to complainant: (DD Month YYYY)	
Resolution Accepted: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes - If yes, please sign below and proceed to Grievance Close Out section <input type="checkbox"/> No	If NO please explain reason for non-acceptance of proposed resolution:
Signature / Thumbprint over Printed Name of Complainant	Date
Signature over Printed Name of Complainant Representative (if applicable)	Date
Signature / Thumbprint over Printed Name of Witness	Date
Signature over Printed Name of CLO / Project representative	Date

H. Grievance satisfaction Survey

Grievance Satisfactory Form (1 is less satisfied and 5 is most satisfied)

Category	Rating
	1 2 3 4 5
Efficiency in handling your grievance	
Professionalism in handling your grievance	
Response time in handling your grievance (Agreed vs Delivered)	
CLO was respectful when handling your grievance	
There was a continues communication with the CLO regarding updates of your grievance	
Overall satisfaction of the grievance procedure when handling your grievance	

