

GOVERNMENT OF SAINT LUCIA

Resettlement Action Plan Renewable Energy Sector Development Project

August 2025



Government of Saint Lucia Resettlement Action Plan Renewable Energy Sector Development Project

August 2025

Prepared for:

Government of Saint Lucia

Renewable Energy Sector Development Project

Prepared by:

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Acronyms and Abbreviations Used

RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RAP-PC	RAP Preparation Consultant
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DIPT	Department of Infrastructure, Ports and Transport
DPPUR	Department of Physical Planning and Urban Renewal
ED	Economic Displacement
EPU	Energy and Public Utilities
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOSL	Government of Saint Lucia
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IFC	International Finance Corporation
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LUCELEC	Saint Lucia Electricity Services Limited
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MW	Minimum Wage
NIC	National Insurance Corporation
NRN	Non-Resident National
OP 4.12	World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement
PAH	Project-Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PD	Physical Displacement
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMA	Pitons Management Area

PPAP	Primary Project-Affected Persons
RESDP	Renewable Energy Sector Development Project
SDSO	The Social Development and Safeguards Officer
SI	Severely Impacted
TBA	To Be Announced
XCD	Eastern Caribbean Dollars (<i>all dollars in this RAP are XCD</i>)

Glossary of Terms

Compensation

Payment in cash or in-kind to affected persons for the loss of assets and livelihoods due to project activities, at replacement cost, to ensure they are no worse off than before displacement.

Cut-off Date

The date set by the project beyond which persons who encroach on the project area or assets will not be eligible for compensation or assistance. Typically aligned with the completion of the census or asset inventory.

Economic Displacement

Loss of income or livelihood as a result of project-related land acquisition or restrictions on land use that affect access to natural or economic resources.

Eligibility

Criteria defining who is entitled to receive compensation and assistance under the RAP, based on the cut-off date and other agreed parameters.

Entitlement

Range of measures, including compensation, assistance, and resettlement options, provided to project-affected persons to mitigate the impacts of displacement.

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

A process established to address complaints and concerns from project-affected persons and other stakeholders in a timely and transparent manner.

Involuntary Land Transaction

A process in which land is acquired or rights to land are transferred without the voluntary consent of the affected landowner or occupant, typically for public interest projects.

Involuntary Resettlement

The process of displacement and relocation resulting from land acquisition or project impacts where affected persons do not have the option to refuse.

Land Acquisition

The process through which land rights are acquired for project purposes, resulting in the transfer of ownership or use rights from individuals or communities to the project proponent.

Livelihood Restoration

Measures taken to assist affected-persons in improving or at least restoring their livelihoods and standards of living to pre-project displacement levels or higher.

Part-time Farmer

An individual who engages in farming activities on a part-time basis while also holding employment or earning income from non-agricultural sources.

Physical Displacement

Relocation or loss of shelter due to project activities requiring affected persons to move from their habitual residence.

Project-Affected Household (PAH)

A household that experiences impacts by the project-related activities, resulting in physical displacement (relocation, loss of shelter) or economic displacement (loss of assets, access to assets, or livelihood).

Project-Affected Person (PAP)

Person who is affected by the involuntary taking of land resulting in 'relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access to assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to another location.

Primary Project-Affected Person (PPAP)

The individual within the PAH who directly owns the asset or derives a livelihood from the affected land or resource. This includes landowners, tenants, farmers, or business owners whose economic activities are directly impacted.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

A document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions that it will take to mitigate adverse effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.

Replacement Cost

The method of valuation used to determine fair compensation, ensuring that the cost of acquiring land or assets is equivalent to their market value plus transaction costs without depreciation.

Resettlement

The process of relocating and restoring the living conditions and livelihoods of displaced persons to mitigate the adverse impacts of displacement.

Severely Impacted

A household is considered severely impacted under World Bank resettlement guidelines if it loses 20% or more of its productive assets or agricultural land. For vulnerable households — including

those headed by elderly persons, persons with disabilities, women, or low-income families — the threshold is 10% or more.

Stakeholder

Individuals, groups, or institutions with an interest in or influence on the project, including PAPs, local communities, government authorities, and civil society organisations.

Transitional Support

Short-term assistance provided to PAPs to help them adapt to changes caused by displacement, including relocation allowances, housing subsidies, and support during the adjustment period.

Vulnerability Assistance

Additional support provided to vulnerable PAPs to address their specific needs and ensure their livelihoods and living standards are maintained or improved as part of the resettlement process.

Vulnerable Groups

Individuals or groups who may be disproportionately affected by project impacts due to age, gender, disability, socioeconomic status, or other factors, such as elderly persons, female-headed households, people living below the poverty line, individuals with disabilities, landlessness or those classified as severely impacted.

Voluntary Land Transaction

A land acquisition process based on mutual agreement, where PAPs willingly sell or lease land to the project.

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Executive Summary

Project Overview

The Government of Saint Lucia (GOSL) has secured funding through the World Bank to implement the Renewable Energy Sector Development Project (RESDP). The development objective of the RESDP is to inform the GOSL of the viability of its geothermal resource for electricity generation and strengthen the enabling environment to scale up clean energy investments with the private sector.

Project Description

Geothermal exploration drilling is proposed within three sites in the southwestern region of the country in Soufriere — Belvedere (in Fond St. Jacques) and Belle Plaine; and in Choiseul, Saltibus at La Clay (Site S-5). Construction staging for the La Clay site will take place at Parc Estate (MS-1) site.

The project activities include access road improvements, well pad construction, drilling, and geothermal resource testing at each site, along with equipment storage and site reclamation post-testing. The Project is being implemented by the GOSL Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in the Department of Infrastructure, Ports and Transport (DIPT) of the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Transport, Physical Development and Urban Renewal (MIPTPDUR).

Purpose and Scope of the RAP

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) outlines measures to address the physical and economic displacement resulting from exploratory drilling under the RESDP. The primary objective of the RAP is to ensure that the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) are not left worse off and receive fair compensation for land, shelter, crops, and income loss, along with assistance for vulnerable groups. The RAP focuses specifically on the involuntary displacement of the PAPs due to the RESDP's impacts. Voluntary land transactions are outside the scope of this RAP, however, are covered in Annex A "Voluntary Land Purchases and Leases Report". The RAP is aligned with the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 (OP 4.12), titled "Involuntary Resettlement," and Saint Lucia's legal framework.

Legal and Policy Framework

In St. Lucia, the Land Registration Act, Land Acquisition Act and the Civil Code, inter alia, are the legal statutes which deal with land ownership, government expropriation, compensation and resettlement. With respect to World Bank safeguard policies, OP 4.12 is applicable to the project.

In developing this RAP, several differences emerged between the laws and policies of St. Lucia and the policies of the World Bank, for example, timing of compensation and land take, assessment of compensation, assistance for the displaced and vulnerable, grievance management and consultation requirements. Whenever a gap/conflict was identified, the policy requirements of OP 4.12 took precedence as they were evaluated to be more stringent.

Socio-economic Background of Affected Communities

In order to identify affected populations and the impact of project activities, a census and socio-economic survey and an inventory of assets were conducted. The key findings are summarised below.

Households, Population, Headship Pattern and Family Size

There are a total of 122 households comprising 303 PAPs who will be affected by the project. The majority will be affected because of project activities in Belvedere. Average household size is 3 persons.

Approximately 50% of the Primary Project Affected Persons (PPAPs) are between the ages of 41 and 70 years and the population of male and female PPAPs is equally split in a 1:1 ratio. Amongst the PPAPs population, the ratio of male to female headed households is 1.5:1.

Employment, Occupation and Household Incomes

The majority (74.7%) of household heads are employed. Farmer (22.5%), mason (9.9%) and labourer (7%) are the most held jobs. With respect to sources of income, agriculture and services (19.5% each), construction (16.1%) and tourism (13.8%) are the most reported primary sources of income for the Project Affected Households (PAHs). In order of declining importance, pensions (30.6%), agriculture (22.2%) and services (19.4%), represent the most important secondary sources of household income. With as much as 31.6% of PAHs earning below \$1,000 monthly, average monthly income is below the minimum wage (\$1,131) and therefore considered low.

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Educational Status

All household heads benefitted from formal schooling, enjoyed different attainment levels and consequently exhibited varying levels of literacy. In fact, approximately 30% of household heads ended their education at the primary school level and 33% at the secondary school level. The remaining 37% endured and attained a post-secondary education.

Access to Services -Water and Energy

Although only 83.5% of PAHs utilize pipe borne water, access is available to those without. At 11.3%, spring and river water is the next most utilized source of water. Rainwater, public standpipe and a shared supply are other sources of water with the latter two being the least utilised.

Electrical power (95.9%) is the primary source of energy utilized for lighting and powering homes. Kerosene is also utilised but by a comparatively very low percentage (4.1%) of PAHs. With respect to cooking, LPG/propane is the preferred option of 93.8% of households, followed by wood (5.2%) while charcoal is the least utilized of the energy sources.

Health Status, Access to Health Care and Sanitation

Whilst the majority of households (65.3%) reported that they had no chronic health issues, 14.7%, 7.4% and 6.3% respectively, report that at least one family member suffers from hypertension, diabetes or mental illness/physical disability.

Not surprisingly, with their lower prices, the majority (61.5%) of PAHs utilize health centres and hospitals as their primary sources of health care. The remaining 38.5% make use of the higher priced private doctors.

PAHs extensively (92.8%) use flush toilets for sewage disposal. Nonetheless, a low 5.2% use pit latrines and 2.1% do not own or use either form as their primary source of sewage disposal.

Land and House Ownership

The majority of PAHs (72.1%) live in their own or in rent-free family-owned or rent-free houses. The remaining 27.9% of PAHs rent their domicile.

Key Resettlement Impacts

As with most projects that involve civil works, the activities could result in a number of impacts thus necessitating resettlement. This project's impacts include permanent loss of land, housing, farm structures and crops and temporary loss of access to land and consequently farm incomes; thus causing displacement and making the affected households eligible for compensation and other project related benefits. The project is also expected to have a more pronounced negative

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impact on already vulnerable households. They too will be provided with some additional financial support.

Based on the census findings of the project, 122 households or PAHs will be impacted comprising an enumerated population of 303 PAPs across the Parc Estate, La Clay, Belvedere and Belle Plaine communities. Of the PAHs, 120 will be economically and two physically displaced.

See Appendix A: RAP Details for information on each PAH.

Impact on Land

To facilitate construction of the well pads in La Clay, Saltibus, and Belvedere and widen the access road in Belvedere, eight parcels of land measuring approximately 2.24 acres will need to be permanently acquired from 105 households with 258 PAPs. These households will involuntarily lose their land and thus will be economically displaced. The remaining lands needed for the project of approximately 10.03 acres will be either purchased (2.40 acres), temporarily leased (3.05 acres) from private landowners; vested (4.45 acres) or transferred (0.13 acres) by the GOSL.

Impact on Housing

To facilitate staging in Parc Estate, Saltibus, and road widening in Belvedere, two PAHs - a landless farmer (SPE-01) and a residential occupant family (BEL-88) - comprising a total of eight PAPs will need be resettled at new locations near their current residences. SPE-01 must be relocated because his residence sits in the centre of the proposed staging area, and BEL-88 because their home lies too close to the road in a key turning location for heavy drilling equipment thus exposing the family to unavoidable safety risks.

Impact on Structures

Seven structures owned by six PAHs are located on land to be acquired and will be impacted by the project. Four are material storage sheds, one is a greenhouse and the other two are galvanized boundary fences.

Of the four storage sheds, two belonging to SPE-02 and SPE-03 are in Parc Estate; one belonging to SLC-01 is in La Clay, Saltibus, and one belonging to BLP-01 is in Belle Plaine. All four structures will need to be demolished to make way for the project. Consequently, their owners will be economically displaced and compensated for the loss of their storage sheds.

A greenhouse, owned by BLP-01, also lies on the farm he occupies in Belle Plaine. The PIU will take up the cost and responsibility of storing the greenhouse for the duration of the project and reinstalling it thereafter.

To facilitate road widening in Belvedere, two residential occupants, BEL-01 and BEL-02 will lose their boundary fences. Both affected households will be economically displaced and compensated.

Impact on Crops

Overall, 15 PAHs will all be economically displaced and compensated for their losses. Eleven (11) farmers – six landless farmers: SPE-01 to 06, three sharecroppers: BLP-01 to 03, one tenant farmer: BEL-47, and one part-time, rent-free farmer: BEL-16, farm on lands needed for the project. They will all lose their crops when these lands are cleared.

To facilitate road widening in Belle Plaine and Belvedere, two non-resident landowners, BLP-04 and 06 and one farmer, BLP-05, will lose tree crops planted along the roadside and one residential occupant, BEL-01, her garden crops running along her boundary fence.

Impact on Farm Incomes

Besides losing their crops, the initial eleven farmers mentioned above will also lose access to the land during the period of the project leading to loss of their farm incomes. In the absence of equivalent replacement land, the farmers will be compensated during the period of displacement and provided farm restoration support to re-establish their farmlands at the end of the project. Farm restoration support will take the form of monetary compensation to cover expenses incurred in readying their farms such as hole digging and forking. The support is based on the amount of time required for hole digging and forking, the size of the farm and the daily labour rate.

Impact on the Vulnerable

The census and socio-economic survey identified a total of 52 PAHs as vulnerable, based on factors such as elderly age, disability, female headship, living below the poverty line, landlessness, or severely impacted from land loss. These will be provided with compensation to enable them to recover from the shock and reestablish themselves as quickly as possible.

Entitlement Matrix and Eligibility Criteria

The project's entitlement matrix specifies the impacts for which entitlements will be paid, those individuals and households who are entitled to compensation and other assistance, and their entitlements. It provides a framework for the valuation of assets, differentiates entitled from non-entitled persons thus minimizing errors of inclusion and exclusion.

The following impacts entitled eligible project affected persons to compensation and/or other forms of assistance:

- Loss of land
- Loss of housing
- Loss of structures
- Loss of crops
- Loss of farm income
- Vulnerable

Valuation, Compensation and Mitigation Measures

The RAP outlines fair and adequate compensation and support measures to mitigate the impacts of the project on affected persons. Cash compensation will be provided to households for land, crop, and structure losses, for income loss during the displacement period and for re-establishing farming activities. All compensation for the assets lost will be calculated and paid at or more than their replacement costs.

Physically displaced households will be resettled by providing alternate housing and cash compensation to facilitate the transition to their resettlement homes. Additional monetary support of six months payment of the minimum wage will be provided to vulnerable groups. The overall intention is to help improve or at least restore the standards of living or livelihoods of the affected persons.

Stakeholder Engagement

Between August and October 2024 specific RAP engagement activities targeted the PAPs and community members. A series of additional public meetings, held by the PIU included presentations on compensation eligibility and the grievance redress mechanism (GRM). The RESDP's established communication channels - telephone, digital media platforms, including WhatsApp groups, Facebook pages and website - were reiterated as key methods to share updates and facilitate feedback. In-person interviews to collect census data were also used by Panorama Environmental, Inc., the RAP Preparation Consultant (RAP-PC), to inform the PAPs about the RAP, while follow-up telephone discussions validated and updated the information collected on PAPs' preferences. During the census, the RAP-PC emphasized the GRM process to ensure that PAPs who had not attended the meetings were informed of how to raise grievances via telephone, in-person meetings, and online submissions.

Grievance Redress

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been initiated by the PIU to address project-related grievances. Grievances can be addressed at one of three levels – contractor, PIU or GRM Committee – based on its complexity. The project aims to resolve all grievances within 30 days.

The project's Social Development and Safeguards Officer is responsible for the day-to-day supervision of the GRM while the Community Liaison Officer serves as the link between the project and the community.

Institutional Framework for Implementation

Project implementation by the DIPT is assisted by a PIU within the Energy and Public Utilities Division (EPUD). The PIU is staffed with several specialists who provide overall project management.

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During the execution of project activities, grievances will arise. A Grievance Redress Committee has been formed to assist the PIU in managing difficult grievances.

The PIU cannot implement the RAP alone and thus collaborates with other Government agencies, such as the Survey and Valuation Unit, Land Registry, Crown Lands, the Department of Agriculture, inter alia, and third-party organisations, such as the Saltibus Youth Group, Fond St. Jacques Development committee, inter alia, to ensure its successful implementation.

In order to assess and improve the project's interventions, policies, and programs by tracking progress, measuring outcomes, and identifying areas for improvement, internal and external monitoring and independent evaluation of the RAP will be conducted. Independent external monitoring evaluation will be conducted by a consultant.

Implementation Plan

A structured implementation schedule—beginning with finalization of the RAP in July 2025 and continuing with implementation through mid-2028, including the two-year exploratory drilling phase—has been developed to guide timely and effective delivery. Key implementation milestones are summarized below.

- Approval and Disclosure: Finalization and approval of the RAP by the PIU, World Bank, and national authorities, followed by public disclosure to PAPs and stakeholders.
- Implementation Preparation: Verification of PAPs and affected assets.
- Compensation and Resettlement: Execution of involuntary land acquisition procedures, disbursement of compensation, and relocation of displaced PAPs with housing and support.
- Post-Civil Works Completion: Restoration of land access to farmers, final monitoring and reporting to confirm successful implementation and compliance and post project evaluation.

Budget

As indicated in Table ES-0-1, the total cost of RAP implementation is **\$3,317,965.04¹**.

This amount includes a budget of **\$2,863,056.82** for compensation packages including assistance to vulnerable groups and relocation assistance. This cost will be borne directly by the GOSL.

RAP administrative costs (salaries, RAP preparation, M&E, GRM, etc) are estimated at **\$454,908.22**. The cost for implementing the RAP will be financed from the RESDP budget.

¹ Unless otherwise stated, all costs are in XCD – Eastern Caribbean Dollars

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As presented in the matrix below, contingency provisions are also included in these amounts to address any unforeseen expenses or additional needs that may arise during implementation.

Table ES-0-1 RAP Implementation Budget

Category	Amount (XCD)	Source of Funds
Cost of Compensation		
A. Land Acquisition	\$660,791.05	
B. Compensation for Lost Assets	\$1,604,527.88	
Cost of Relocation		
House Construction and additional support	\$337,460.00	
Sub-total (Cost of Compensation and Relocation)	\$2,602,778.92	
Contingency (10%)	\$260,277.89	
Total	\$2,863,056.82	GOSL
Administrative Cost		
Staff Costs	\$189,367.93	
Office and Rental Costs	\$45,000.00	
RAP Preparation and Disclosure	\$103,185.00	
Monitoring and Evaluation	\$70,000.00	
Community Consultations	\$6,000.00	
Sub-total	\$413,552.93	
Contingency (10%)	\$41,355.29	
Total	\$454,908.22	RESDP
Grand Total	\$3,317,965.04	

Monitoring and Evaluation

A monitoring and evaluation framework has been established to ensure the RAP is implemented in compliance with World Bank's guidelines and project objectives. The main type of monitoring to be adopted is internal monitoring. Regular and systematic internal monitoring activities will track the progress of compensation disbursement, and other forms of assistance, adherence to grievance procedures, and the satisfaction of PAPs. Quarterly external monitoring by an independent consultant will also be undertaken.

Independent evaluations by the consultant will be conducted at key milestones to assess outcomes and make necessary adjustments, ensuring PAPs' livelihoods and living standards are

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restored or improved. This includes a completion evaluation, the main purpose of which is to assess the outcomes and effects of the RAP in relation to the objectives and implementation plan.

1. Introduction and Project Description

1.1 Project Background and Objectives

According to the Economic and Social Review 2023² Saint Lucia has an estimated population of 184,821 and a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of USD\$2.43 billion in 2023. The country's economic growth and development are primarily driven by the success of its tourism industry and associated activities. Presently, Saint Lucia depends on the importation of petroleum products to satisfy its energy requirements. Up to seventy-five percent of the diesel oil consumed in the economic sectors is utilized to produce electricity by Saint Lucia Electricity Services Limited (LUCELEC). Consequently, energy security including the dependence on diesel oil in the power sector remains a matter of concern.

Additionally, the extremely high and volatile cost of electricity is a major impediment that erodes the country's competitiveness as it seeks to attract a larger share of regional tourism revenues. This not only undermines growth in business and services but also creates hardship and burdens for private consumers, especially the poor.

Given these challenges, GOSL has secured funding through the World Bank to implement the RESDP. The development objective of the RESDP is to inform the GOSL of the viability of its geothermal resource for electricity generation and strengthen the enabling environment to scale up clean energy investments with the private sector. The Project is being implemented by a Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in the Department of Infrastructure, Ports and Transport (DIPT) of the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Transport, Physical Development and Urban Renewal (MIPTPDUR).

1.2 Project Scope

The project includes drilling slim-hole exploratory geothermal wells and testing the geothermal resources at the drilling sites. Slim-hole wells (3.78-inch bottom hole diameter) typically require less capital investment and cause less environmental and social impact than deep full-sized wells because they are drilled with smaller drill rigs on smaller well pads, drilling takes less time, and less fluid is produced.

²<https://www.finance.gov.lc/resources/view/2208>

1.3 Project Proposed Activities

The project would include the following activities and components at each drilling site:

- a) Access road improvements
- b) Equipment and material storage
- c) Well pad construction and water supply installation
- d) Well drilling
- e) Geothermal resource data collection
- f) Well testing
- g) Site restoration or reclamation following testing activities

1.4 Project Location and Impact Area

The project impact area spans four sites — Belle Plaine and Belvedere in the Soufrière district, and La Clay and Parc Estate in the Saltibus community of the Choiseul district.

The Belle Plaine project site is located at the northeast end of an agricultural area and adjacent to undeveloped areas north and east of the drilling site and is accessed via an existing unpaved secondary road and a paved primary road network. It is not within the PMA (which is a protected area) but within the Green Buffer Zone (which is not a protected area). The project activities at Belle Plaine will not involve resource access restrictions for local communities.

Neither the Belvedere nor the Saltibus sites, including the proposed staging and stockpile areas in Parc Estate, are located within the PMA or GBZ, that has been established by GOSL to protect the features of outstanding universal value for which the PMA UNESCO World Heritage Site is recognised.

The project sites are bounded by residential areas, agricultural areas, and undeveloped land. The project sites can be accessed via existing unpaved access roads and paved road networks. Materials will be delivered to each project site from the Vieux Fort port via existing paved roads. Project impact areas are shown in Figure 1-1 through Figure 1-4.

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

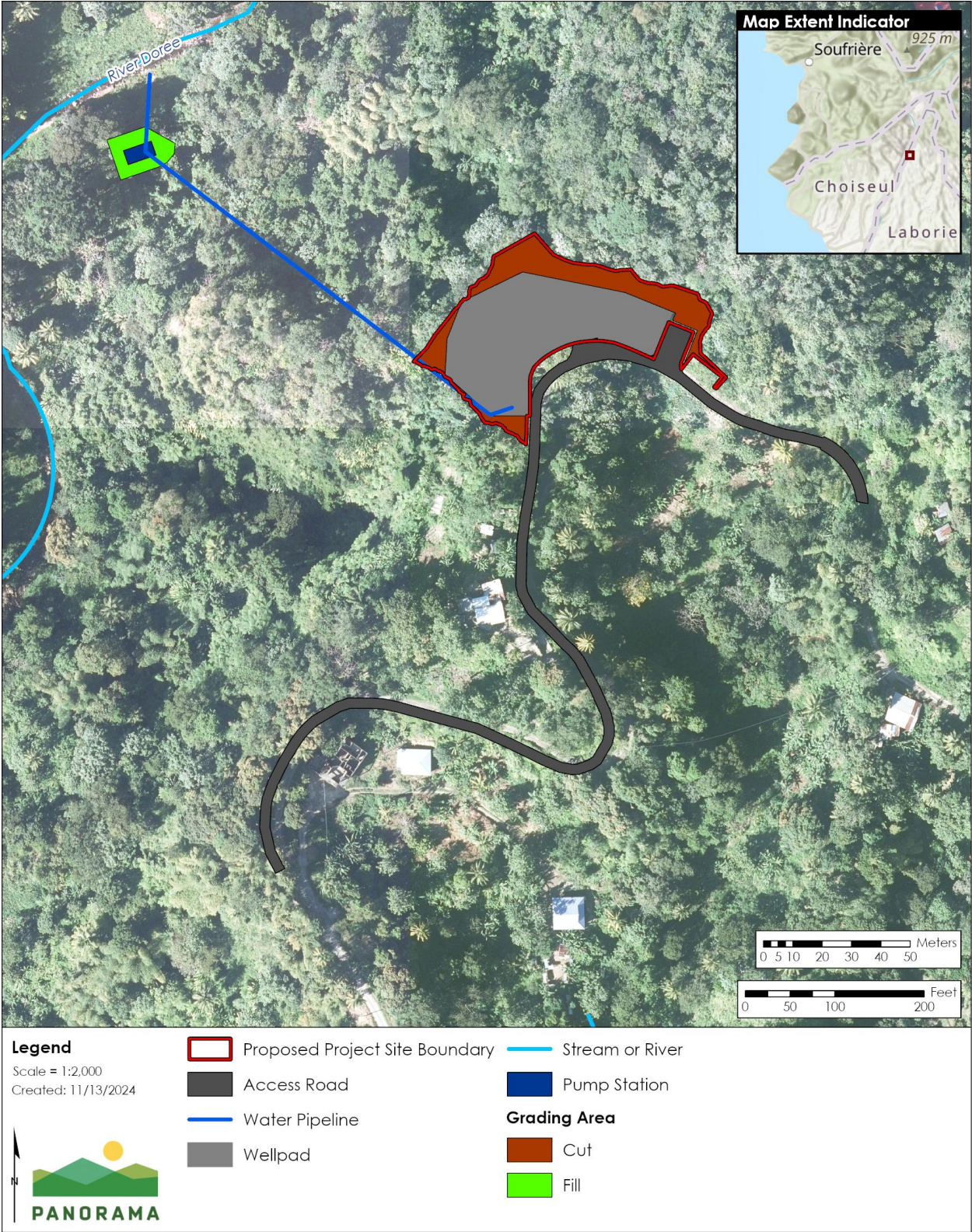
Figure 1-1 Well Pad at Belle Plaine



Source: (ELC, 2024)

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Figure 1-2 Well Pad at La Clay, Saltibus (S-5)



Source: (ELC, 2024)

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

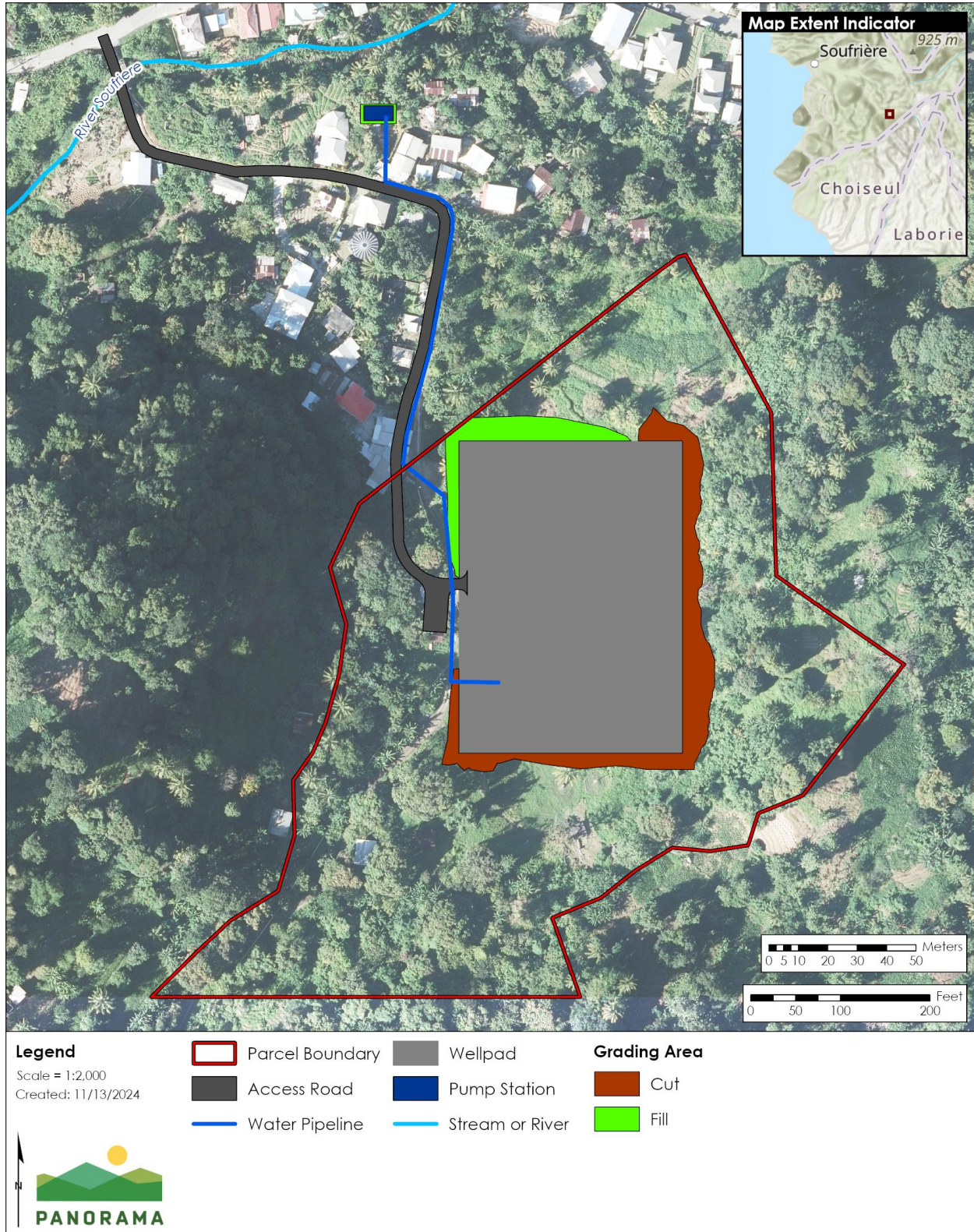
Figure 1-3 Staging/Storage Area at Parc Estate, Saltibus (MS-1)



Source: (ELC, 2024)

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Figure 1-4 Well Pad at Belvedere, Fond St. Jacques



Source: (ELC, 2024)

1.5 Objective and Scope of the RAP

Eight parcels of land will be involuntarily acquired for well-pad construction and road widening. Initial attempts were made to voluntarily purchase all lands, however, due to the present nature of ownership of several parcels after the original owners died intestate – family owned – and the length of time required to install court-appointed administrators to execute a sale on the heirs' behalf, involuntary acquisitions have become necessary. Nonetheless, the PIU will purchase seven and lease two parcels from private landowners, while the GOSL will temporarily vest two parcels with the DIPT and transfer one parcel to a physically displaced household. Please refer to Annex A: Voluntary Purchases and Leases Report, for additional details on voluntary transactions.

The land acquisition, purchases, leases, and vesting will result in displacement of several landowners and occupants of land across the communities of Belvedere, Belle Plaine, La Clay, and Parc Estate. As a result, two PAHs, which include a squatter farmer and a residential occupant family, will be physically displaced and another 120 PAHs economically displaced. In total, 303 PAPs from 122 PAHs will experience economic or physical displacement.

In accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, to address the impacts on displaced persons who are affected by the involuntary acquisition of land resulting in:

- 1) Relocation or loss of shelter
- 2) Loss of assets or access to assets, or
- 3) Loss of income or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected person must move to another location,

a resettlement action plan, RAP, must be developed.

This RAP has been prepared consistent with the policy provisions of OP 4.12 and the applicable laws and policies in St. Lucia in relation to land acquisition and resettlement. In situations where there are gaps, the policy provisions of the World Bank will apply to ensure that the needs of the displaced are adequately addressed. This is all necessary to ensure that PAPs are not worse off than they were prior to the project, through fair compensation and appropriate support for all affected individuals.

In view of this, the objectives of this RAP are to:

- Identify PAPs, their demographics and socio-economic profiles and impact of the project on their lives.
- Determine the criteria for compensation eligibility and identify the relevant PAPs.
- Determine compensation amounts and procedures for payment.
- Determine the organizational structure, resources needed and implementation schedules for implementation of the RAP.
- Develop a monitoring and evaluation methodology which tracks progress and performance in implementation of the RAP.

INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

To achieve the above objectives, this RAP covers the following:

- General description and identification of the project area.
- Potential impacts and the activities that give rise to these impacts.
- The findings from the identification of PAPs, their socio-economic characteristics and inventory of their assets, including the most vulnerable among the affected population.
- The legal framework for managing land acquisition and its resultant impacts, an analysis of the gaps between national laws and policies and the World Bank's resettlement policy, and any steps necessary to bridge such gaps.
- The institutional framework to cover the implementation activities such as identifying the agencies responsible for resettlement activities and the stakeholder organisations they would need to collaborate with for implementation.
- The criteria for determining the eligibility of the displaced and their entitlement for compensation and other project related benefits.
- Mechanisms for valuation of and compensation for lost assets.
- A dispute resolution mechanism for addressing grievances that may arise from the resettlement activities.
- Strategies for engagement and participation of affected persons in the design and implementation of the project.
- The organizational responsibility for implementing resettlement, implementation schedule and resource allocations.
- Monitoring and evaluation program that will measure effectiveness of RAP implementation.

While this RAP focuses on physical and economic displacement, other project-related impacts—such as noise and vibration—are addressed in the project's Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) of August 2025, which provides mitigation and monitoring measures for all project sites.

Additionally, this RAP specifically addresses involuntary resettlement and displacement; therefore, voluntary land leases and sales are excluded from its scope, as they do not constitute resettlement under OP 4.12. However, Annex A: Voluntary Purchases and Leases Report, provides additional details on voluntary transactions.

This document remains subject to updates as the project progresses through its implementation and consultation phases.

2. Legal and Policy Framework

Saint Lucia does not have a specific legislative framework or official policy that governs resettlement initiatives. Historically, Government-led resettlement projects have primarily been undertaken for land acquisition for national development. These resettlements often involve the physical relocation of households, displacement of agricultural production, and, to a lesser extent, disruption to business operations. The Land Acquisition Act (LAA), Crown Lands Act, Civil Code, Physical Planning and Development Act and the Constitution Order provide general guidance on land acquisition and compensation. However, these laws primarily focus on compensating landowners and do not fully align with international best practice for resettlement and livelihood restoration.

Some aspects of local resettlement practices align with the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, including consultation with displaced persons and ensuring that compensation is transparent and standardised. However, there are notable limitations, such as the lack of a comprehensive legal framework for offering a full range of viable resettlement options. Local practices often present PAPs with fixed or limited choices regarding resettlement sites, and compensation for displaced agricultural production is typically limited to monetary compensation for land and crops, rather than land-based alternatives.

2.1 National Land Acquisition and Leasing Framework

The land which will be used for exploratory drilling activities will be either acquired or purchased by the Government. For parking and staging activities, the lease of land rather than permanent acquisition is applicable.

In, St. Lucia, the leasing of land is in line with international good practices but is not specifically governed by a single statute. The Civil Code of Saint Lucia governs general lease contracts, the Land Registration Act specifies the process and requirements for leasing and registering property, the Land Acquisition Act addresses compulsory acquisition of lands with existing lease arrangements, while specific legislation like the Rent Restriction Act applies to dwelling houses. For Crown lands, the Commissioner of Crown Lands administers lease agreements, and private leases entered into by any GOSL department or ministry must be vetted by the Attorney General's Chambers.

Since the exploratory drilling under the RESDP will involve temporary displacement of crop production on both private and Government lands, the legal framework guiding compensation focuses on ensuring that PAPs receive fair market value. Land-based compensation is generally avoided as it has proven challenging to find available agricultural lands for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors is at least equivalent to the

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advantages of the site being acquired. However, because the displacement is temporary, all farmer PAPs will be returned to their original farmlands at the end of the project.

In the context of the World Bank's social and environmental safeguard policies, both temporary and permanent acquisition establish a basis for resettlement, and thus OP 4.12 applies. In the Bank's terminology, resettlement is not limited to physical relocation; it includes all direct economic and social losses resulting from land take and restriction of access, together with the requisite compensatory and remedial measures.

Legal Framework for Involuntary Land Acquisition in Saint Lucia

The acquisition of private land for public purposes in Saint Lucia is governed by the Land Acquisition Act, Cap 5.04 of the Revised Laws of Saint Lucia, which specifies the procedures and protocols for such processes. Additionally, the Constitution of Saint Lucia, Cap 1.01 provides protection against the deprivation of property rights and mandates the prompt payment of compensation in cases of compulsory acquisition or curtailment of property rights.

The Land Acquisition Act authorises the Governor General to acquire land compulsorily when it is deemed necessary for public use. It prescribes several procedures that are relevant to land acquisition for the RESDP. Section 3 of the Act authorises the Governor General to issue a declaration that specifies the intent to acquire land for public purposes. The key elements are:

Preliminary Notification and Entry: The Governor General may issue a notification for the investigation of land deemed necessary for public purposes. The declaration must be published in two ordinary issues of the Official Gazette. Copies must also be exhibited at prominent places within the locality to ensure that all stakeholders and interested parties are adequately informed. The Authorised Officer or their agents may then enter the land to conduct preliminary surveys or investigations.

Immediate Application of Land for Public Use: After the second publication in the Gazette, the land automatically vests in the Crown, granting full ownership to the Government and the Authorised Officer can begin using the land for its intended purpose.

Negotiations: the Act states that the defined process does not prevent the acquisition of land for public use by private treaty.

Sections 4 and 5 of the Act allow for investigative access to land and the commencement of development before compensation is paid. This diverges from the principles of the World Bank's OP 4.12, which emphasises that involuntary resettlement must be managed to ensure that displaced persons are provided with compensation and assistance prior to the commencement of project-related activities.

It is important to note that despite the land being acquired, Section 6 of the Act requires that the Authorised Officer (Chief Surveyor) treat with landowners. The Act states,

“...the authorized officer shall without delay, enter into negotiation (or further negotiations) for the purchase of the land to which the declaration relates upon reasonable terms and conditions, and by voluntary agreement with the owner of the land... no agreement is

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considered to be concluded unless and until the conditions of sale and acquisitions have been approved in writing by the Governor General.”

Section 11 of the Act authorizes the Governor General to cause a Board of Assessment to be appointed in cases of disputed compensation. The Board shall review all questions and claims relating to payment of compensation including assess, award, and apportion compensation as stipulated by the Act.

The assessment and calculation of compensation for compulsory land acquisition by the Board is governed by Section 19 of the Act, which outlines the fundamental principles and criteria for determining fair compensation to affected persons. According to Section 19, compensation must reflect the open-market value of the land as it stood 12 months before the declaration of acquisition. The value is based on what a willing seller might reasonably expect to receive in an open-market transaction.

One of the critical challenges in land acquisition involves absentee landowners. Section 23 addresses situations where:

- The landowner is absent from Saint Lucia.
- Despite diligent inquiry, the landowner cannot be located.
- The landowner has not appointed a duly authorised attorney to act on their behalf.

Compensation in such cases is deposited into the High Court to the credit of the absentee owner. The funds remain available for claim by the rightful owner or their legal representative. Compensation remaining unclaimed for 12 years is transferred to the Treasury of Saint Lucia as Casual Revenue of the Crown, after which all claims are legally barred.

Despite Saint Lucia's official commitment to adhering to the World Bank's Social and Environmental Safeguard policies, practical challenges may arise in ensuring compliance with OP 4.12. For example:

- **Budgetary Constraints:** If allocations for land acquisition in the national budget are insufficient, it can delay the prompt payment of compensation, contrary to both the Constitution and OP 4.12.
- **Disputes Over Compensation:** Disagreements between landowners and the Authorised Officer over compensation may necessitate the appointment of a Board of Assessment, further delaying payments.
- **Extended Negotiation Periods:** Past experiences indicate that compensation negotiations, whether through direct discussions or formal assessment mechanisms, can extend over several years.

To align with OP 4.12, the following measures will be considered:

- Prioritise securing enough budgetary allocations to ensure timely compensation payments.
- Streamline the process for resolving compensation disputes to reduce delays.

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- Establish interim measures, such as escrow accounts, to hold compensation funds until disputes are resolved, enabling project activities to proceed without compromising PAPs' rights.

Legal Framework for Land Lease in Saint Lucia

Saint Lucia does not have a single statute dedicated solely to lease agreements. Instead, several pieces of legislation address specific aspects or types of leases. For example, the Civil Code of Saint Lucia, Cap. 4.01 provides guidance on the governance and formalities of contractual agreements, including emphyteutic leases. However, this statute is not directly applicable within the context of this RAP, as it does not address lease agreements for temporary land use associated with resettlement or project purposes.

There is no designated Government ministry or agency responsible for overseeing lease agreements between the government and private individuals, companies, or agencies. The exception to this is the lease of Crown property, which is managed by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. In cases where private property must be leased by the government for project purposes, the ministry responsible for the project will negotiate and enter into lease agreements on behalf of the Government. Such agreements are subject to review and approval by the Attorney General's Chambers to ensure legal compliance and fairness.

To ensure alignment with OP 4.12, the following steps are recommended in the RAP:

- Lease agreements will be negotiated openly, with clear documentation of terms and compensation.
- The Attorney General's Chambers should expedite the vetting process to prevent delays in project implementation.
- The RAP will include mechanisms to monitor the execution of lease agreements and address any disputes that may arise during the lease period.

2.2 Gaps Between National Law and World Bank Policy

A few gaps exist between Saint Lucia's legal framework and the World Bank's OP 4.12 requirements. These gaps must be addressed to ensure full compliance with international standards:

1. Land Acquisition: Saint Lucia's laws include provisions that allow the Government to access and utilise private land for public purposes before compensating the affected landowners. The World Bank stipulates that clients should take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation has been made available.
2. Compensation for Severely Impacted (SI) Households: The Saint Lucia Land Acquisition Act does not explicitly define additional provisions for households that lose a significant portion of their land. In contrast, the World

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Bank considers a household to be Severely Impacted if it loses 20% or more of its productive agricultural land, or where a household depends entirely on farming for their income, and loses 10% or more of their holdings. These households are entitled to additional assistance to mitigate the scale of their losses and restore their livelihoods. The determination of SI status must consider the household's total income – the family landholding, including shared or inherited land and the income that agriculture contributes to family earnings, and non-farm income available to the family.

3. **Restoration of Livelihoods:** National laws do not adequately address the restoration of livelihoods or provide transitional support after displacement. The World Bank requires that all displaced persons, regardless of their formal land rights, receive assistance in restoring their livelihoods to pre-displacement levels, along with development assistance such as vocational training or job placement.
4. **Compensation for Informal Occupants:** Saint Lucia's laws are focused primarily on landowners, whereas the World Bank policy extends compensation and support to informal land users who may not hold formal legal rights but still depend on the land for their livelihoods
5. **Full Replacement Cost:** While local compensation is based on market value, the World Bank requires compensation at full replacement cost without depreciation, which includes relocation costs, transaction fees, and any associated costs to restore displaced persons to equivalent or better living conditions.
6. **Consultation and Grievance Redress Mechanisms:** Saint Lucia's legal provisions include notifying PAPs about land acquisition but lack mandatory requirements for meaningful consultations or an established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The World Bank emphasises the need for ongoing consultation and an accessible GRM throughout the project lifecycle.

2.3 Measures to Bridge the Gaps

To ensure compliance with the World Bank's OP 4.12, the following measures will be implemented within the RAP for the geothermal project:

1. **Accelerated Compensation Mechanisms:** Ensure timely and adequate compensation is disbursed before land is acquired; establish an escrow account to ensure compensation availability before land acquisition; and ensure asset valuations are conducted based on market rates to satisfy both national and international requirements.
2. **Compensation for Severely Impacted Households:** Where PAHs lose 20% or more of their total agricultural landholdings, they will be considered Severely Impacted (SI). These households will receive additional support.

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3. **Inclusive Compensation:** Extend compensation to all PAPs, including informal land users, ensuring that compensation meets the full replacement cost standard. This will include providing relocation assistance and covering associated fees and costs.
4. **Consultation and Participation:** Ensure that all PAPs, including vulnerable groups, are consulted throughout the project. The RESDP's Grievance Redress Mechanism, established in June 2023, allows PAPs to raise concerns about compensation and resettlement.
5. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** Implement a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track the implementation of resettlement measures and ensure that all PAPs' livelihoods and living standards are restored or improved.

Table 2-1 provides a summary of the key conflicts/gaps that exist between the local legislation and policy and the World Bank's policy as it relates specifically to resettlement.

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Table 2-1 National Law and World Bank Policy Gap Analysis

Conflict/Gap	Local Legal Framework /Policy	World Bank Policy Requirements	Measures to Address Conflict/Gap
1. Timing of Compensation and Taking of Land	Saint Lucia's laws include provisions that allow the Government to access and utilise private land for public purposes before compensating the affected landowners.	World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 (OP 4.12) stipulates that the client should take possession of acquired land and related assets only after compensation has been made available to displaced persons.	OP 4.12 of the World Bank takes precedence - Project-specific frameworks or agreements should be established to guarantee that compensation and resettlement assistance are provided to affected persons before land acquisition.
2. Compensation	The LAA does not set a minimum payment amount for acquired land, stating instead, "the authorized officer shall, ...enter into negotiation (or further negotiations) for the purchase of the land to which the declaration relates upon reasonable terms and conditions...." The LAA also addresses disputed compensation this way: "Compensation must reflect the open market value of the land as it stood 12 months before the declaration of acquisition. The value is based on what a willing seller might reasonably expect to receive in an open-market transaction."	World Bank's OP 4.12 requires that PAPs are, "...provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable to the project."	OP 4.12 of the World Bank takes precedence. All PAPs should be eligible for full compensation, ensuring that compensation meets at a minimum the full replacement cost requirement of 4.12.
3. Support for Displaced Persons; 4. Restoration of livelihoods and living standards; 5. Development assistance	There is no existing legislation or official policy document that specifically supports resettlement initiatives in Saint Lucia.	World Bank's OP 4.12: Para. 6 (d) states "where relocation is necessary, provided assistance (such	OP 4.12 of the World Bank takes precedence. All PAPs should be eligible for full compensation, ensuring that compensation meets the full replacement cost standard

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Conflict/Gap	Local Legal Framework /Policy	World Bank Policy Requirements	Measures to Address Conflict/Gap
	World Bank-type policy pertaining to the restoration of income sources and livelihoods, support after displacement for a transition period; and the provision of development assistance, do not apply except in the case where replacement homes of greater value are provided as part of the relocation package.	as moving allowances) during relocation. Para 6.(f) explains that ,“after displacement offered support for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be taken to restore their livelihood and standards of living. Support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, salary maintenance or similar arrangements; and; Para 6(g) of OP 4.12 elaborates that displaced persons are “provided with development assistance... such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities,” as appropriate, to improve or at least restore, in real terms, their livelihoods and standards of living....”	and benefits per World Bank Policy requirements.
6. Support for Vulnerable and Severely Impacted	There is no existing legislation or official policy document that specifically supports providing special assistance to vulnerable and /or severely impacted households	World Bank’s OP 4.12: Para 8 states that “To achieve the objectives of this policy, particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced: especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities. DPs losing more than 20% of their total agricultural land are generally	OP 4.12 of the World Bank takes precedence. All eligible vulnerable households will be entitled to a vulnerability allowance. Severely impacted households (losing 20% or more of productive land, or 10% for vulnerable PAHs) will also receive additional financial assistance.

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Conflict/Gap	Local Legal Framework /Policy	World Bank Policy Requirements	Measures to Address Conflict/Gap
		considered severely affected ... are entitled to land based compensation...they, may at their option, choose cash compensation and economic rehabilitation, instead of land replacement.	
7. Consultation and Grievance Mechanisms (GRM)	Consultation and Grievance Mechanisms: Saint Lucia's legal provisions include notifying PAPs about land acquisition but lack mandatory requirements for meaningful consultations or an established GRM	Para. 2(b) of OP 4.12 states that "Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs. The borrower's obligations include ensuring that resettlement activities are planned and implemented with appropriate disclosure of information, consultation, and the informed participation of those affected" Para. 13(a) of OP 4.12 states "Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided with timely and relevant information, consulted on resettlement options, and offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement. Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established for these groups."	Ensure that all PAPs, including vulnerable groups, are consulted throughout the project. The established Grievance Redress Mechanism allows PAPs to raise concerns about compensation and resettlement.

3. Socio-Economic Census

3.1 Background

A household survey was conducted to gather quantitative and qualitative data on the baseline information on the affected households within the four affected communities. This census and socio-economic survey were designed to capture information on the size and distribution of affected households, sources of income, income levels, employment status, education, access to services, and other indicators of living standards. A questionnaire (attached as Appendix B) was designed to collect data from the potentially affected households.

In September 2024, in keeping with a GOSL approved cut-off date of September 30th, in-person interviews and phone discussions were conducted with the PPAPs, in St. Lucia and abroad, to gather detailed census and socio-economic data. The cut-off date represented the date of completion of the census and asset inventory (see Section 5.2 for more information on cut-off date). Following completion of the census and socio-economic survey, supplementary calls were made to validate the collected information.

In late September, a detailed survey of all losses that would result from the project, for each household, was undertaken. The latter survey assessed potential losses related to crops, income disruptions, structures, as well as land loss—both temporary (leased) and permanent (voluntarily purchased and involuntarily acquired)—arising from the implementation of the RESDP. In early October, the PIU conducted a verification exercise to validate the collected information and to ensure that the assets of all affected PAHs had been assessed.

In March 2025, a decision was taken by the PIU to acquire several properties (which were previously subject to voluntary purchase). In keeping with the provisions of the RAP, between April and June 2025, the census and socio-economic survey and asset inventory of these affected households were undertaken.

Main findings on the demographic and socio-economic aspects of the PAHs are presented in this chapter. It should be noted that the analysis and presentation of results of the socio-economic baseline and census surveys is confined to households that will be affected by the project only.

3.2 Identification of Affected Land and Assets

Affected land and assets were identified through the census and asset inventory survey conducted in all four communities. This involved on-site assessments with PIU staff, consultations with PAPs, and global positioning system (GPS) mapping of impacted private, family-owned, and Crown lands.

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An inventory was compiled covering agricultural and residential land, crops, farm structures, fences, hedge plants, and other physical improvements. PAPs verified the ownership, use, and condition of these assets; photographs were taken for valuation records, and, where possible, inventories were countersigned to minimise potential for future disputes.

3.3 Socioeconomic Background of Affected Communities

Households, Population, Headship Pattern and Family Size

Based on the results of the census survey a total of 122 households comprising 303 persons will be affected by the project components and activities. Table 3-1 shows the proposed project areas and the number of PAHs and PAPs likely to be affected. The majority (75.4%) of the affected households, containing 78.5% of the PAPs, reside or own land in Belvedere.

Table 3-1 Number and Location of PAHs and PAPs Population

Location	No. of PAHs	% of PAHs	No. of PAPs	% of PAPs
Belvedere	92	75.4	238	78.5
Belle Plaine	6	4.9	16	5.3
La Clay	18	14.8	33	10.9
Parc Estate	6	4.9	16	5.3
Total	122	100%	303	100%

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

Out of the population of PPAPs, exactly 50% are female and 50% male. The ages of these PPAPs vary from a low of 23 to a high of 86 years. Figure 3-1 shows that 31.1% of PPAPs are 51 to 60 years old, followed by 18.4% who are 41 to 50 years and 17.5% who are 61 to 70 years old.

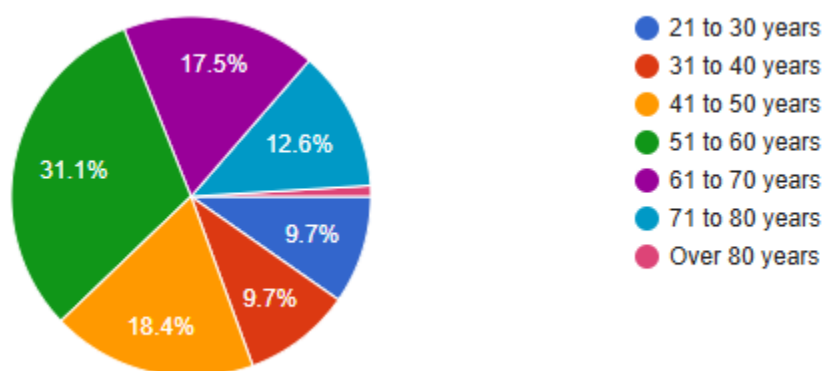


Figure 3-1 Age Ranges of PPAPs

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

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When the census findings of the affected households were disaggregated, 60.8 % of these households proved to be male headed and 39.2% female headed. On average, households contained 3 persons.

Employment, Occupation and Income

The majority (74.7%) of household heads are employed. Notwithstanding, 10.5% are unemployed and 14.8% are out of the labour force. The occupations of the household heads of the PAHs are varied with farmer (22.5%), mason (9.9%) and labourer (7%) being the most prevalent occupations.

With 19.5% each, agriculture and services represent the two largest primary sources of income of the PAHs. These sources are followed by construction with 16.1% and tourism with 13.8%. The other notable primary sources of income which were reported by PAHs include pensions (11.5%), and social assistance and manufacturing (5.7%). Figure 3-2 and Figure 3-3 respectively present the results of the socioeconomic survey of PAHs primary and secondary sources of household income.

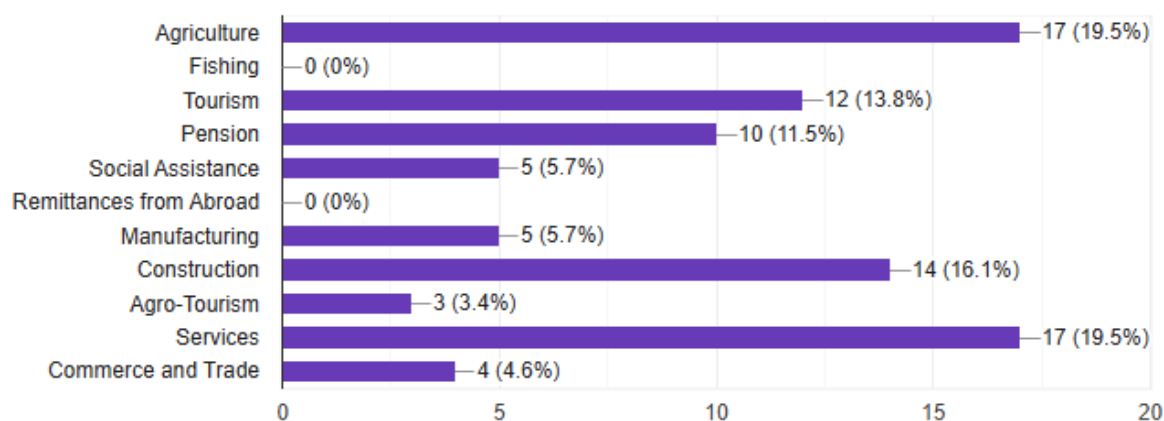


Figure 3-2 Primary Sources of PAH Household Income

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

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Only 36 PAHs reported having a secondary source of income. As shown in Figure 3-3 pension (30.6%), agriculture (22.2%) and services (19.4%) are the most reported secondary income sources for PAHs.

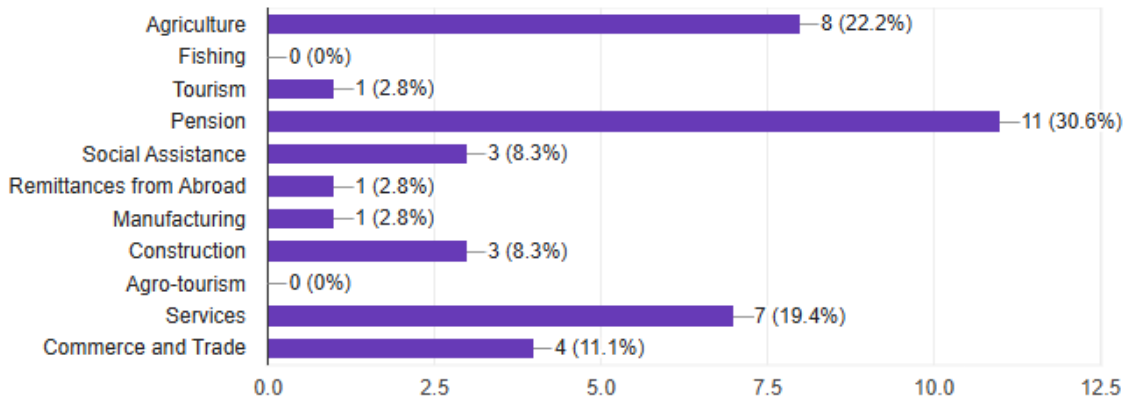


Figure 3-3 Secondary Sources of PAH Household Income

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

Reported household incomes (see Figure 3-4) show that total monthly income is generally low with as much as 31.6% of households earning up to \$1000. These households appear to earn a monthly income below the St. Lucia minimum wage of \$1,131 monthly. Only 68.4% of PAHs earn a total monthly income of over \$1,000.

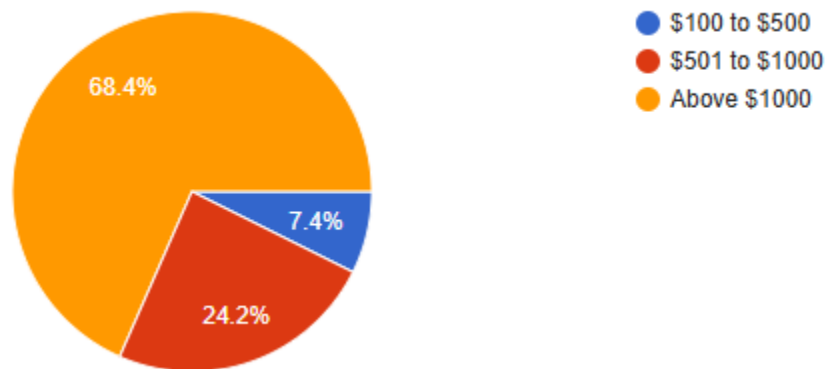


Figure 3-4 Monthly Household Income Level

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

Educational Attainment

All of the household heads completed at least one of the four levels of educational attainment - primary, secondary, college, and university – resulting in their literacy levels varying from semi-

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literate to literate. Approximately 30% of the household heads of the affected households completed primary education while 33% proceeded to complete their education at the secondary level. Tertiary education attainment was expectedly lower, with 19% completing college and 18% university-level studies (see Figure 3-5).

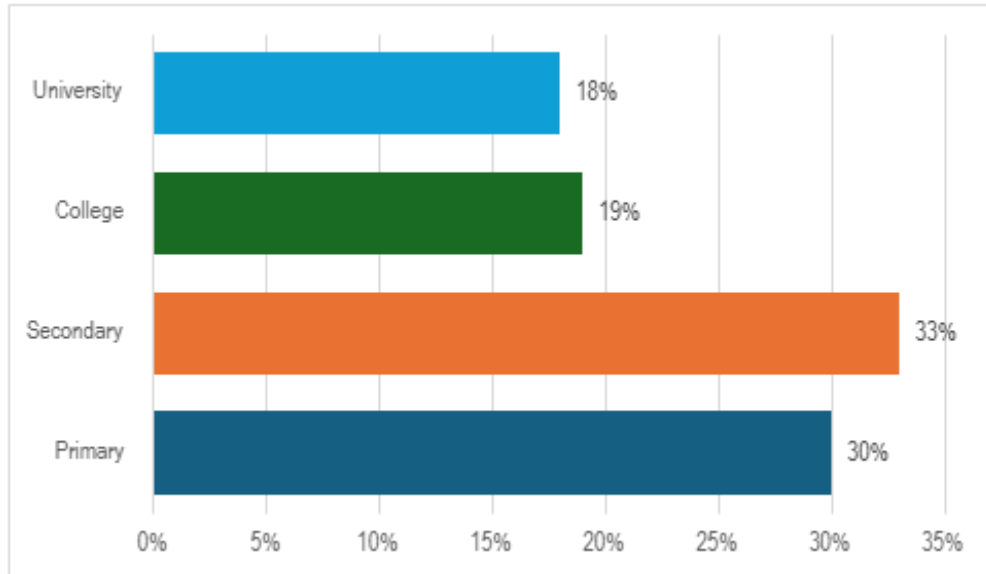


Figure 3-5 Educational Attainment of Household Head

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

Access to Services (Water and Energy)

All of the PAHs have access to pipe-borne water. Notwithstanding accessibility, only 83.5% of the PAHs took advantage of the municipal supply with the remainder being supplied through other sources to include nearby spring or river water (11.3%), harvested rain water (3.1%), neighbouring household (1%) and public standpipe (1%) (see Figure 3-6).

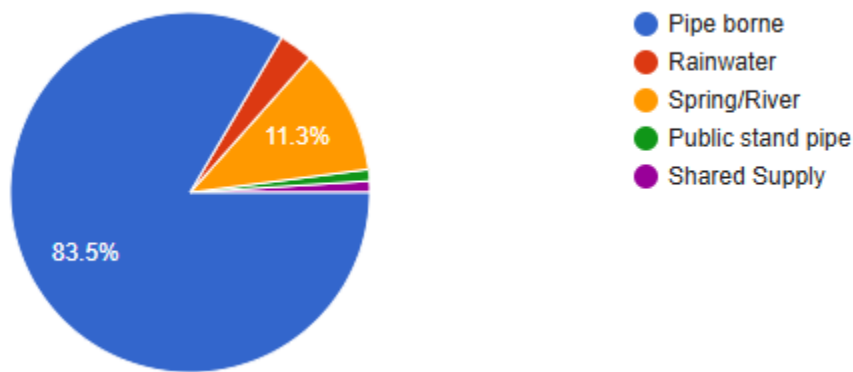


Figure 3-6 PAHs Access to Water

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

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Figure 3-7 shows that for their primary source of energy for lighting, 95.9% of the affected households use electricity and 4% use kerosene lamps. No PAH uses solar for powering their house.

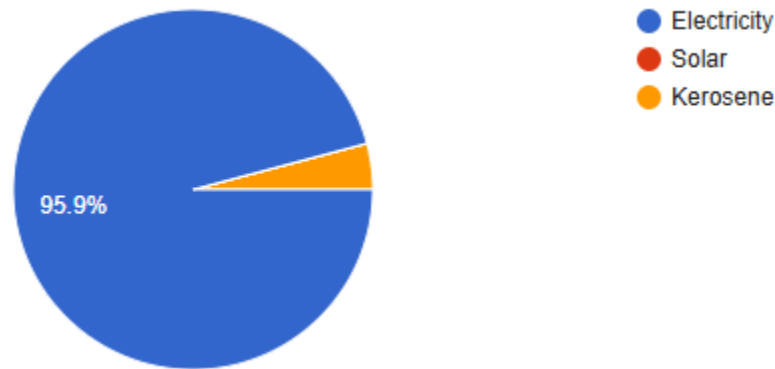


Figure 3-7 PAHs Sources of Energy for Lighting

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

Likewise, for cooking, a significant majority use LPG/propane (93.8%), while wood and charcoal are used by 5.2% and 1% of the households, respectively.

Health Status, Access to Health Care and Sanitation

Chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension are prevalent in both urban and rural areas of St. Lucia. The country is also affected by seasonal outbreaks of mosquito-borne diseases like dengue fever, though no major outbreaks have been reported in the affected districts recently. Mental health issues, especially stress and anxiety, are emerging due to socioeconomic pressures in rural communities.

The census reveals that 65.3% of households have no household member with any chronic disease, mental or physical disability. On the other hand, 14.7% of households report containing a member with hypertension, while 7.4% report issues with diabetes, 6.3% with mental illness or disability issues, 4.2% with physical disability and 1.1% with stroke. At least one household each reported having a family member who is blind, asthmatic, autistic or anemic. See Figure 3-8 for a breakdown of types of chronic disease and disabilities affecting PAHs.

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS

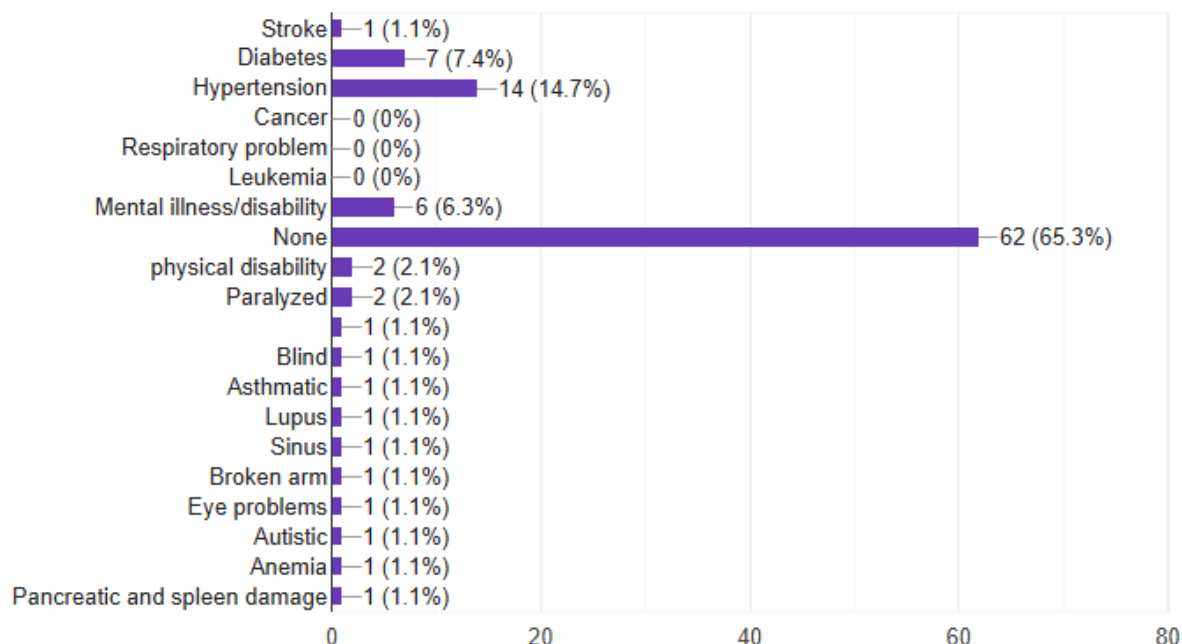


Figure 3-8 Types of Chronic Illness or Disability in PAHs

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

In St. Lucia, medical services are offered at health centres, hospitals or private clinics. As shown in Figure 3-9, the majority (61.5%) of PAHs take advantage of the lower cost and use the health centres and hospitals as their primary source of health care and the remainder (38.5%), most likely those with the higher incomes, visit their private doctor when they need medical attention.

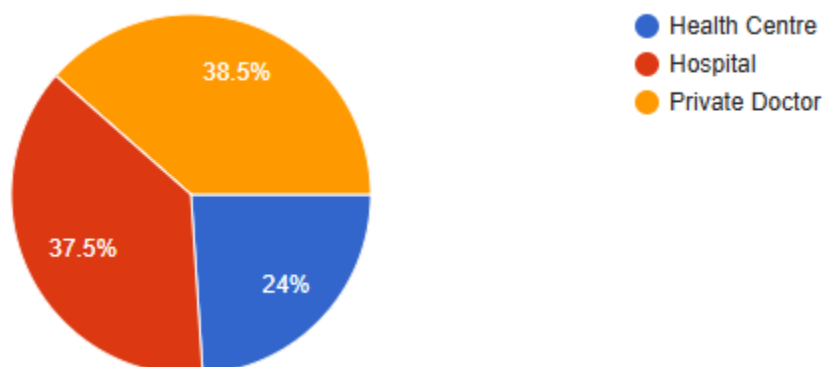


Figure 3-9 Primary Source of Medical Care

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS

Invariably, facilitated by the presence of municipal water in their homes, 92.8% of PAHs use a flush toilet for sewage disposal. Several PAHs also report using pit latrines 5.2% while sadly, the remaining 2.1% lack access to either a flush toilet or pit latrine.

Land and House Ownership

As evidenced in Figure 3-10, a total of 105 PAHs (88.5% of PAHs) own 2.24 acres of land within the drilling communities while 14 (11.5%) are landless. The average size of landholding for all households is 0.021 acres. When disaggregated, the statistics revealed that all of the landowners (100%) own land jointly with other heirs/beneficiaries in a tenancy in common arrangement. These are lands which they inherited through succession when the registered landowner died intestate or left a will, but conveyancing has not been completed. It must be noted that 43% of the landless reside and farm on Crown Lands at Parc Estate.

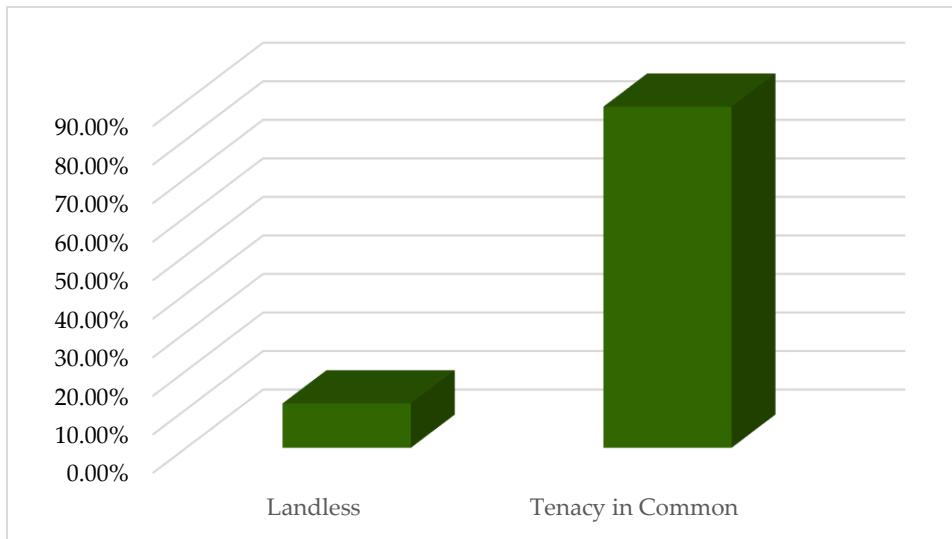


Figure 3-10 PAHs' Land Ownership

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

Figure 3-11 shows that 41.2% of the PAHs live in their privately owned houses, while 30.9% reside in family-owned/rent free houses and 27.8% rent. These PAHs reside in houses built from three types of material: concrete (78.4%), timber (12.4%) and a combination of materials (9.3%).

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CENSUS

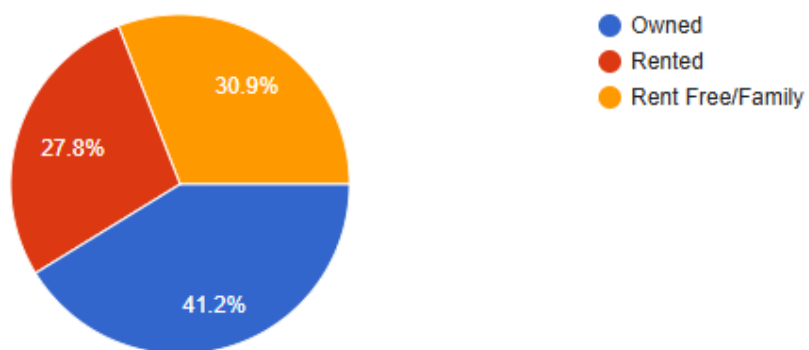


Figure 3-11 Ownership Type of PAHs' Homes

Source: RAP Socio-economic and Census Survey

4. Identification of Project Impacts and Affected Persons

4.1 Potential Impacts

The proposed civil, drilling and staging activities under the RESDP are anticipated to span approximately two years. These activities will have impacts on people, their livelihoods and assets within the project affected areas giving rise to displacement.

The census and the socioeconomic survey identified six types of impacts on the nearby populations, namely:

Permanent

- Loss of land
- Loss of housing
- Loss structures
- Loss of crops

Temporary

- Loss of farm income

Vulnerable

- Vulnerable

The loss of land, crops, farm incomes, and/or structures will lead to economic displacement while the loss of housing will lead to physical displacement of the affected households. PAHs experiencing any of these impacts are eligible for payment of compensation or resettlement assistance, respectively. These impacts will all be discussed in more detail in Section 6.

Overall, 122 households with 303 PAPs are impacted and displaced by the project. Note that the impact types are not mutually exclusive so one household could experience multiple types of impacts simultaneously. As per Table 4-1, the project will permanently and temporarily displace households as follows:

Permanent Displacement

The project will physically displace two households with eight PAPs who will lose their homes, and economically displace 105 households with 258 PAPs who will lose their land; 6 households

4 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND AFFECTED PERSONS

with 15 PAPs who will lose their structures; and 15 households containing 36 PAPs who will lose their crops.

Temporary Displacement

The project will also displace 11 households with 26 PAPs who will temporarily lose access to the land and consequently the income generated from the land during the period of the project. More details on the types of impacts and affected persons will be provided in Section 4.2 below.

Table 4-1 Summary of Impact Type, Location and Number of PAHs

	Type of Impact				
	Permanent				Temporary
	Physical	Economic			Economic
	Loss of Housing	Loss of Land	Loss of Structures	Loss of Crops	Loss of Farm Income
Parc Estate, Saltibus					
PAH No.	SPE-01		SPE-02 to 03	SPE-01 to 06	SPE-01 to 06
No. of PAHs	1	0	2	6	6
No. of PAPs	1	0	6	16	16
La Clay, Saltibus					
PAH No.		SLC-01 to 16	SLC-01		
No. of PAHs	0	16	1	0	0
No. of PAPs	0	33	3	0	0
Belle Plaine					
PAH No.			BLP-01	BLP-01 to 06	BLP-01 to 03
No. of PAHs	0	0	1	6	3
No. of PAPs	0	0	3	16	8
Belvedere					
PAH No.	BEL-88	BEL-03 to 94, less BEL-16, 47 and 88	BEL-01 and 02	BEL-01,16, and 47	BEL-16 and 47
No. of PAHs	1	89	2	3	2
No. of PAPs	7	225	3	4	2
Total PAHs	2	105	6	15	11
Total PAPs	8	258	15	36	26

Some PAPs are more vulnerable to displacement than others. Consequently, special consideration will be provided to PAHs who qualify as vulnerable. These are so classified due to factors such as age (elderly individuals 65 and above), disability, female headship, living below the poverty line, landless, or severely impacted by land loss. Fifty-two (52) PAHs

4 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND AFFECTED PERSONS

qualified as vulnerable and will be provided a vulnerability allowance to offset the economic shock that sometimes accompanies displacement. This will be further discussed in Section 4.3.

4.2 Permanent and Temporary Impacts

The project will have both permanent and temporary impacts. These impacts will take place on lands acquired, purchased and leased from private landowners by GOSL, and on those owned by GOSL but to be vested with the DIPT. These impacts are discussed below.

Permanent Impacts

Loss of Land (Economic displacement)

According to the survey and property registration documents, 105 households who own land in La Clay, Saltibus and Belvedere, will lose land and be economically displaced when eight parcels measuring approximately 2.24 acres will be acquired. See Table 4-2, for more details on acquisitions and purposes and Appendix C for the locations of these parcels within their blocks on cadastral maps.

More specifically, constructing well pads in Saltibus and Belvedere will require GOSL's acquisition of 4 parcels of land totaling 1.83 acres from 56 households. In addition, road widening in Belvedere will require the acquisition of three parcels totaling 0.27 acres from 49 households.

Table 4-2 Breakdown of Lands Acquired for the Project

Parcel No.	Area to Be Acquired (acres)	No. of Parcels	Location	Owner
Well pad development				
0429B 431	0.76	1	Belvedere	40
0627B TBA ³	1.03	2	Saltibus	1
0627B TBA				
0626B TBA	0.04	1	Saltibus	15
Sub-total	1.83	4		56
Road Widening				
0429B 438	0.17	1	Belvedere	6
0429B 442	0.02	1	Belvedere	13
0429B 443	0.08	1	Belvedere	30

³ TBA: to be announced when the mutation is completed.

4 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND AFFECTED PERSONS

Parcel No.	Area to Be Acquired (acres)	No. of Parcels	Location	Owner
Sub-total	0.27	3		49
Resettlement				
0429B TBA	0.14	1	Belvedere	6
Sub-total	0.14	1		Already counted above
Total	2.24	8		105

Additionally, resettlement of one physically displaced household in Belvedere will require GOSL acquisition of one parcel totaling 0.14 acres from six households (enumerated among previous 56 households).

Although voluntary land transactions are not covered by the scope of OP 4.12, mentioning these transactions in the RAP ensures a comprehensive overview of the project's impacts on housing, structures, crops and farm incomes. A 'Voluntary Land Purchases and Leases Report' detailing the voluntary purchases and leases and their costs has been presented in Annex A.

Notwithstanding, 2.11 acres of land will be voluntarily purchased for well pad development, 0.27 acres for road widening, 0.01 acres for road access construction and 3.05 acres will be leased for staging and parking. The GOSL will also temporarily vest 4.45 acres with the DIPT for staging and transfer 0.13 acres to a physically displaced PAP (discussed below) to facilitate his resettlement.

Loss of Housing (Physical displacement)

In Parc Estate, Saltibus, a landless farmer, SPE-01, resides in a storage shed belonging to a neighbouring PAH, SPE-02, on land owned by the Crown but which is to be vested with the DIPT. The storage shed finds itself in the middle of the area proposed for the staging area and would need to be demolished and the owner-PAH compensated at replacement cost. On the other hand, the residential occupant of the shed, who will be physically displaced, will be resettled.

In Belvedere, a family of seven, BEL-88, currently resides in a dwelling situated close to the roadway, where heavy vehicle movement related to drilling and staging activities will pose significant safety risks. When the access road is widened, the dwelling house will be situated less than a foot from the road surface. In view of the safety risk, the household will be resettled.

Overall, two PAHs will be impacted, physically displaced, resettled and provided with resettlement assistance. The lands for resettlement have been identified, PAHs consulted with and their approval sought, surveys undertaken and the process of transfer of ownership started.

4 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND AFFECTED PERSONS

See Appendix A: 2-Resettlement Housing, for more details on their resettlement and the financial assistance to be provided and Section 7 for more details on the resettlement sites.

Loss of Structures (Economic displacement)

On commencement of civil works, seven structures belonging to six PAHs will be impacted. Table 4-3 below provides information on the structures affected. For additional information see Appendix A: 3-Structures.

Four farm structures – two storage sheds in Parc Estate belonging to two landless farmers, SPE-02 and 03, and a storage shed and a greenhouse belonging to one sharecropper, BLP-01, of Belle Plaine - will need to be dismantled and removed. These three PAHs will be economically displaced and compensated for their losses.

In Belvedere, the public access road to the well pad will need to be widened from an average of 2 m to 3.5 m to facilitate the transportation of the drilling equipment and associated components. This will result in the boundary fences of two residential occupants, BEL-01 and 02, being demolished. Consequently, both PAHs will be economically displaced and compensated.

Table 4-3 Structures Affected

PAH No.	Structures Affected	Description
SPE-02	1. Material storage shed	125 sq. ft galvanise and wood structure
SPE-03	2. Material storage shed	95 sq. ft bamboo and galvanize structure
SLC-01	3. Material storage shed	151.4 sq. ft wooden structure
BLP-01	4. Material storage shed 5. Greenhouse	72 sq. ft wood, galvanize and bamboo structure 30 ft. x 90 ft. greenhouse frame
BEL-01	6. Galvanize fence	59 ft galvanise and timber frame (different lengths)
BEL-02	7. Galvanize fence & hedge	40 ft galvanise and timber frame and 40 ft hedge plants

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Additionally, in La Clay, a property to be acquired for well pad development contains a large material storage shed thereupon. This shed will be acquired together with the land thus resulting in its loss to its owners, SLC-01, and their consequent economic displacement.

All six PAHs will be economically displaced and compensated. Photographs of the affected structures can be viewed in Appendix D.

Loss of Crops (Economic displacement)

Crops will need to be cleared from lands required for the project thus resulting in the economic displacement of 15 PAHs. More details on their individual crop loss are captured in Appendix A: 4-Crop Loss

One of the impacted, a full-time tenant farmer, BEL-47, plants dasheen on land to be acquired in Belvedere and will invariably lose his crops when civil works commence. Additionally, six landless farmers - SPE-01 to 06 in Parc Estate, three sharecroppers – BLP-01 to 03 in Belle Plaine, one tenant farmer – BEL-47 and a rent-free farmer – BEL-16 both in Belvedere, who cultivate a diverse range of crops, including short-term or annual crops—such as root and tuber crops, fruits, bananas, plantains, vegetables, legumes, herbs, and spices—as well as long-term tree crops, including citrus, breadfruit, coconut, and timber species on lands to be purchased, leased or vested, will lose their crops. These crops which are at various stages of growth, will need to be cleared off the land during site preparation works.

Additionally, the crops of two non-resident landowners, BLP-03 and 05, and one farmer, BLP-04, which lies on the right of way into the Belle Plaine well site, will need to be cleared to widen the access road resulting in the loss of crops to the owners. Similarly, the garden crop of one residential occupant family, BEL-01, will need to be cleared to facilitate widening of the access road to Belvedere.

Overall, 15 households will be impacted, economically displaced and compensated.

Temporary Impacts

Loss of Farm Incomes (Economic displacement)

Besides crop loss, the first eleven farmers, SPE-01 to 06, BLP 01to 03, Bel-16 and Bel-47, discussed under Loss of Crops above will also lose the annual income and livelihood benefits they generated from their farms. The resulting loss of farm income will be temporary because all of the displaced PAHs will be assisted in restoring their farm livelihoods at the same locations at the end of the project. However, this disruption in income, during the project, if not properly addressed, could negatively affect the wellbeing of the PAHs. To ensure that their livelihoods are

4 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT IMPACTS AND AFFECTED PERSONS

sustained or improved during this period of inconvenience, these PAHs will be compensated and assisted with restoring their farms at the end of the project.

Overall, 11 PAHs will be impacted, economically displaced and compensated. More details on their farm income loss are captured in Appendix A: 5-Farm Income Loss.

4.3 Impacts on Vulnerable Groups

While conducting the surveys, several vulnerable PAHs were identified. A PAH was classified as vulnerable if it satisfied one of the following conditions:

- Contained adults above 65 years old
- Made up of disabled/mentally challenged persons
- Headed by a female
- Members live below the poverty line of EC\$616.49⁴ per person per month
- Landless or severely impacted⁵

As shown in Table 4-4, from the enumerated PAHs, 52 were identified as vulnerable, consisting of 35 from Belvedere, 6 from Parc Estate, 10 from La Clay and 1 from Belle Plaine. Please note that the vulnerable PAHs identified were from the enumerated population only and there may well be more vulnerable households among the households which did not supply the information when asked or were unreachable.

Because generally vulnerable households would be less able to cope with their economic or physical displacement than the other PAHs, all vulnerable PAHs will be provided with special assistance in the form of a vulnerability allowance (VA). See section 6.8 and 6.9 for more details.

Please note that vulnerability types are not mutually exclusive. From the census and socio-economic survey, 23 households qualified as vulnerable on the basis that they contained an

⁴ Saint Lucia National Report of Living Conditions 2016 put the monthly poverty line at EC\$536.92. According to the Central Statistical Office of Saint Lucia, the inflation rate in St. Lucia between 2017 and 2024 was 0,1,2,6,0,5,-1,8,2,4,6,4,4,6 and -0,6. Therefore, when adjusted for inflation the monthly poverty line in 2025 is EC\$616.49.

⁵ While a severely impacted is a household which loses more than 20% of its productive land, for the purposes of this project those who are entitled but reside overseas and own their own land and house and those who reside locally, own their own land and house, earn non-farm income and will experience no income loss from project land acquisition, will not qualify for the vulnerability allowance.

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elderly, 11 households because the PPAP or a resident household member was disabled, 9 households because they were female led, 14 households lived below the poverty line, 7 households were landless, and 13 households were severely impacted by the amount of land lost to the project. For more information, please see vulnerability matrix used to identify vulnerable households in Appendix A: 7(a)-Vulnerable Households.

Table 4-4 Vulnerable PAHs Household and Vulnerability Type

Project Site	Vulnerability Type						No. of PAHs
	Elderly	Disabled	Female Headed	Poor	Landless	Severely Impacted	
Parc Estate, Saltibus	SPE-01	SPE-03	SPE-02	SPE-04	SPE-01 to SPE-06		10
La Clay, Saltibus	SLC-01 to 03, SLC-09	SLC-03	SLC-01	SLC-13			6
Belle Plaine	BLP-03						1
Belvedere	BEL-03	BEL-13	BEL-03	BEL-08	BEL-47	BEL-61	35
	BEL-13	BEL-17	BEL-08	BEL-13		BEL-62	
	BEL-17	BEL-18	BEL-13	BEL-17		BEL-66	
	BEL-24	BEL-20	BEL-25	BEL-20		BEL-68	
	BEL-28	BEL-24	BEL-29	BEL-24		BEL-74	
	BEL-30	BEL-44	BEL-33	BEL-25		BEL-78	
	BEL-39	BEL-79	BEL-37	BEL-29		BEL-79	
	BEL-47	BEL-89		BEL-33		BEL-80	
	BEL-48	BEL-90		BEL-34		BEL-81	
	BEL-49			BEL-35		BEL-90	
	BEL-50			BEL-37		BEL-91	
	BEL-51			BEL-44		BEL-94	
	BEL-66					BEL-95	
	BEL-67						
	BEL-88						
	BEL-90						
	BEL-91						
Totals	23	11	9	14	7	13	52

5. Eligibility and Entitlement Framework

5.1 Eligibility Criteria

Depending on the nature of their losses, to restore and improve livelihoods of PAPs, the project shall utilize a range of entitlements. In the context of this RAP, entitlements refer to the specific forms of compensation or assistance that a PAP is eligible to receive based on the type and extent of impact experienced. **Entitlements** comprise of **compensation** and **resettlement assistance**.

As per OP 4.12, all affected people who are economically or physically displaced are entitled to compensation or resettlement assistance due to loss of land or other assets for project activities. The following are the identified groups of PAHs who are entitled to compensation and other resettlement assistance:

- (i) Those who have formal legal rights to land or other assets recognized under the laws of Saint Lucia;
- (ii) Those who may not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census/ evaluation but can prove that they have a claim that would be recognized under the customary laws of the country; and
- (iii) Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying in the project area of influence and who do not fall into either of the two categories described above, if they themselves or witnesses, can demonstrate that they occupied the project area of influence prior to the cut-off date established by the borrower or client and acceptable to the Bank.

Eligible impacts under this RAP for which compensation or other forms of assistance are due are provided in Section 5.3.

The RAP identifies the following six categories of impacted PAPs, each linked to specific entitlements:

1. **Landowners**: PAPs who will experience loss of land or crops. All landowners and heirs with established legal rights to land use are eligible for **compensation**.
2. **Tenants and Sharecroppers**: PAPs cultivating land owned by others but will lose crops, farm income or structures are entitled to **compensation**.
3. **Landless Farmers (squatters/land dwellers)**: PAPs who do not own or lease the land they cultivate but will lose crops, farm income or farm structures due to the project are eligible for **compensation**.

4. ***Physically Displaced Persons:*** PAPs whose housing is disrupted by the project and must be relocated are entitled to be resettled in alternate housing and provided with **resettlement assistance**.
5. ***Residential Occupants:*** Individuals residing on affected land and not directly involved in farming activities, but whose structures may be impacted by project activities are eligible for **compensation**.
6. ***Vulnerable Groups:*** PAHs with individuals who are particularly at risk - elderly persons (aged 65 and above), persons with disabilities, female-headed households, people living under the poverty line, landless households or those classified as severely impacted due to land loss - are eligible for **an allowance** to help address their vulnerabilities.

Eligibility for an entitlement is determined by assessing the affected asset or economic activity, verifying the associated interest or legal right, and applying the established criteria as set out in the entitlement matrix in Table 5-1. Once eligibility is confirmed, the PAP is allocated the appropriate compensation and support measures.

5.2 Cut-off Date for Eligibility

To ensure clarity and fairness in identifying individuals genuinely displaced by the project and eligible for compensation and assistance, a cut-off date of September 30, 2024, was established by the GOSL. The cut-off date represented the date of completion of the census and asset inventory. After this date, any new farming plots or structures established on the project sites would not qualify for compensation or assistance.

The cut-off date and its implications were communicated to the project communities through multiple channels, including community consultations, social media platforms (such as WhatsApp and Facebook), and directly to the PAHs via flyers and during one-on-one interviews with PAPs and community members during the census and socioeconomic survey. Stakeholders and PAPs were informed that those occupying the affected project areas and making new claims for crops planted or structures built after this cut-off date were not eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.

Field visits to conduct the asset inventory were done in September 2024 by the RAP-PC. The PIU placed no restrictions on the use of the land after the cut-off date. In early October, the PIU conducted a verification exercise to validate the collected information and to ensure that the assets of all affected PAHs had been accurately assessed.

In late March, the PIU determined that several other properties would need to be involuntarily acquired. Between April and June 2025, an asset inventory was carried out of the PAHs farming on these additional properties.

5.3 Entitlement Matrix

The entitlement matrix in Table 5-1 outlines the types of losses incurred, eligibility criteria, the categories of PAPs and the corresponding compensation and assistance measures. Eligibility for compensation and resettlement support is based on the nature and severity of each PAP's losses, as well as their socio-economic vulnerability. The framework ensures that all PAPs receive fair and adequate support to restore or improve their pre-project living conditions. Assistance will take one or more of the following forms:

Monetary Compensation to cover:

- Loss of land;
- Loss of structures and crops;
- Loss of farm income throughout the two-year exploratory drilling phase;
- Farm restoration; and
- Household vulnerability - Vulnerability Allowance (VA)

Resettlement Support:

- Resettlement home for physically displaced;
- Transitional resettlement allowance to cover costs involved in resettlement such as transportation, lost workdays and supply of food to last at least one month; and if necessary
- Rent payment of temporary housing, if the resettlement home is not ready by the time civil works need to commence, for the physically displaced PAH in Parc Estate, Saltibus.

Table 5-1 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Category of PAP	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement
Permanent loss of Land	Landowners	Owners and heirs of the land with title or other document establishing ownership over land lost due to permanent land acquisition.	Cash compensation at mutually agreed negotiated value with landowner but which must not be less than the replacement cost of the land which includes market value plus all transaction costs and statutory fees, calculated by PIU.
House/home	Residential Occupants	Reside in affected house before the Cut-Off date.	Resettlement house with security of tenure, and cash compensation as a transitional resettlement allowance to assist PAH with resettling. Rent would also be paid by the project to a landlord on behalf of a PAH, if the PAH needs to be resettled before completion of their resettlement home.

ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT FRAMEWORK

Type of Loss	Category of PAP	Eligibility Criteria	Entitlement
Structures	Sharecroppers, Landless/ Squatter Farmers	Structures present on the affected property before the Cut-Off date.	Cash compensation for lost structure based on replacement cost (no depreciation).
Crops	Tenants, Sharecroppers, Landless/ Squatter Farmers and Landowners	Growing crops/ trees on affected lands before the Cut-Off date.	Cash compensation for loss of crops/trees based on computations provided by the Ministry of Agriculture.
Farm Income	Tenants, Sharecroppers, Landless/ Squatter Farmers	Farming on the affected lands before the Cut-Off date and will lose farm income because of lack of access to the land.	Cash compensation for loss of income provided based on farm income computations provided by the Ministry of Agriculture. Cash compensation for costs associated with land preparation and restoration.
Impact to Vulnerable parties	Vulnerable Households	Households: • With adults above 65 years old • Made up of disabled/mentally challenged persons • Headed by a female • Whose members live below the poverty line • Which are landless or severely impacted	Monetary assistance equivalent to 6 months of minimum wage (XCD\$6,786). Methodology for calculation described in Section 6.8.

6. Valuation and Compensation

The valuation and compensation procedures adopted for the project are consistent with World Bank's guidelines. The procedures outline the methodology used to determine fair and adequate compensation at replacement cost for land, crops, structures, and other affected assets, with the objective of maintaining or improving the pre-project living standards of all PAPs.

6.1 Land

Methodology

Between February 2024 and March 2025, all lands required for the project were surveyed by the Survey and Valuation Unit of the Department of Physical Planning and Urban Development (DPPUR). Firstly, notices of intention to survey required by local statute were provided to the landowners or landowner representatives. Secondly, surveys were conducted in the presence of the landowners, heirs or representatives after each received more than the statutory minimum seven days' notice. Thirdly, survey plans were lodged with the Land Registry.

After physical inspection of each property between August and December 2024, the Survey and Valuation Unit performed the valuation of the affected lands based on comparable market rates using the method below.

Valuation Analysis

As required by law, the valuation of properties was undertaken in the following manner:

- The market value of the entire parcel was ascertained by a qualified surveyor. Market value considers the highest value possible use of the land at the time of acquisition and was done through comparative analysis.
- Where the property to be acquired is being severed from the whole, the price per unit area (sq ft or acre) of the piece that is being severed is the same as for the whole.

Value Appraised (GoSL)

In this valuation, consideration was given to and allowances were made for the structure of demand for the properties in the particular market, the location, accessibility and present physical condition of the subject property.

In accordance with World Bank guidelines under OP 4.12, compensation for involuntary land acquisition is based on replacement, as the current market value plus transaction costs and other statutory costs including costs for time delays. Thus, using the valuations of the Survey and Valuation Unit, the PIU calculated the replacement cost of each property.

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Value Appraised (Landowner independent valuation)

To arrive at a market price, all landowners were asked to submit an independent valuation of their land provided by a valuation surveyor of their choosing. They were also informed that the DIPT would pay the expenses of their independently procured valuation surveyors. In order to ensure independence, the valuers were procured by the landowners independently of the PIU.

The landowners worked with their independent valuers to undertake the survey and on completion they submitted to the DIPT their valuation reports along with the invoices from their valuation surveyors for payment by the DIPT.

In all cases where the land was being acquired for well pad development, the landowners undertook a valuation of their land. However, in cases where the land was being acquired or purchased for road widening or access road construction, the landowning families chose not to undertake an independent valuation of their land. This was due to:

1. the very small size required for the project (average of 0.07 acres) and
2. satisfaction with GOSL's offer of \$9 per square foot, an open market value determined by the Survey and Mapping Unit for the Belvedere area,
3. the addition of compensation to cover transaction costs for sale of the properties.

Replacement Cost

Determined by adding transaction cost percentage to GOSL valuation of land.

Methodology for Calculating Replacement Costs

- i. Calculate estimated transaction cost as a percentage of the higher of the independent or GOSL valuation for all properties to be **acquired and purchased**.
- ii. Using three different ranges of \$0-12k, \$12k-50k, and 50k plus, the maximum transaction percentage cost for each range was determined and rounded off to the nearest whole number. See Table 6-1 below:

6 VALUATION AND COMPENSATION

Table 6-1 Transaction Cost Percentage per Range

Open Market Sale Valuation of Property	Range: (Transaction cost/sale value)%	Transaction Costs
\$0-\$12k	18.11% - 77%	77⁶
\$12-\$50k	8.13% - 17.8%	18
50k\$ plus	5.18% - 6.87%	7

- iii. The transaction cost percentage in the third column (upper limit of range) was then added to the GoSL land valuation depending on the range it fell into, to arrive at the replacement cost for each purchased property.

Details of the individual computations are captured in Appendix A: 1-Acquisitions.

Impacts

As outlined in Section 4.2, eight parcels measuring approximately 2.24 acres will be acquired by the GOSL.

Compensation

As presented in Table 6-2, the total compensation for involuntary land acquisition is estimated at **\$348,412.21**. This amount will be placed in escrow until an administrator has been appointed by the court for the relevant landowning families. The LAA makes provision for the administrators to negotiate compensation for the acquired land. A provision of 21% has been added to the total in the escrow account as a contingency for negotiated increases over the calculated compensation values. This contingency was estimated by evaluating the difference between the calculated replacement costs and agreed negotiated amounts for two properties purchased for the project in a voluntary open market purchase (See Annex A Section 1.1). In addition, a provision of 6% interest for a maximum of five years has been added to the amounts held in escrow (33.82% total for 5 years), as the escrow accounts in Saint Lucia are not interest-bearing accounts.

⁶ 77% is an outlier. This high percentage was obtained because the land value was very small in relation to the minimum amount accepted by attorneys to prepare sale documents.

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Table 6-2 Replacement Cost of Lands – Involuntary Acquisition

PAH No.	Parcel Size	Purpose	Affected Community	Independent Valuation (\$)	GOSL Valuation (\$) (Replacement Cost)	Negotiated Land Compensation (\$)	
43-82	0.76	Well pad development	Belvedere	83,988.00	142,310.00		
83-88	0.17	Road widening	Belvedere	*	69,443.00		
	0.14	House construction		*	60,129.72		
32-42	0.08	Road widening	Belvedere	*	38,232.00		
19-31	0.02	Road widening	Belvedere	*	13,275.00		
18	0.85	Well pad development	La Clay/ Saltibus	29,750.00	18,054.00		
	0.18			6,300.00	5,734.80		
89-103	0.04	Well pad development	La Clay/ Saltibus	1,933.53	1,233.69		
			Sub-total			\$348,412.21	
		Provision for Allowances in Negotiation (higher % difference from voluntary sales: 21% of Replacement Cost)				\$73,166.56	
		Provision for Interest (5 years at 6% of replacement cost per year)				\$117,841.92	
			Total			\$539,420.70	

- Accepted GOSL valuation of EC\$9 per square foot or \$392,040 per acre

Note that compensation for land loss is only paid to landowners. Thus landless farmers will not be compensated for the land they occupy but only for their assets on it and improvements done to it. The compensation for voluntary acquisition (purchase and lease) is estimated at **\$484,615.71** and is presented in Annex A.

Negotiations

Negotiations for final compensation will be held for the acquisition of all lands under the project between the landowner or landowner representative and the GOSL at a negotiation meeting among the landowner, the GOSL representatives - Chief Surveyor and the PIU. The GOSL uses the replacement cost as minimum negotiating value. Each landowner has been afforded the opportunity to have their own independent valuations completed to guide their negotiations and to have legal counsel, valuation surveys, inter alia, accompany and advise them during the negotiation meeting.

At the negotiation meeting, the parties agree on compensation terms and record the details on a Land Acquisition Personal Data Form. See Appendix E: Land Registration Personal Data Form (sample). Once the agreement is reached both parties sign the form. This agreement is sent to the Attorney General's Chambers for approval and thereafter to Cabinet. After Cabinet approval compensation is processed.

All negotiations for voluntary purchases and leases have been completed. Negotiations for involuntary purchases will only commence with each landowning family after the probate court has received and approved an application from the landowning family for the appointment of an administrator to conduct business with the GOSL on behalf of the landowner and/or heirs. To expedite the process of appointing administrators, the PIU developed and submitted inheritance trees, identifying all known heirs, to the attorney appointed by each landowning family to represent them in the acquisition. Presently, attorneys are working with families to identify one representative to be appointed administrator on the family's behalf, while at the same time collecting the relevant documentation to facilitate the court application.

To satisfy the requirements of OP 4.12 that compensation must be paid before the GOSL takes possession of any land for the project, the value of the replacement cost (calculated by the PIU) of any land to be acquired where the owners are deceased and died intestate and for whom the court has not yet approved the appointment of an administrator, shall be deposited to an escrow account. In addition, GOSL shall add to this escrow account annual interest of 6% to cover a 5-year⁷ period.

During negotiations for the voluntary purchases, it was noted in the two cases, that the negotiated compensation values were 18% and 21% respectively, more than the replacement cost. In view of this a 21% provisional sum shall be added to the escrow account to cover any upward variances between the replacement cost and the negotiated values of the lands. The final amount paid per parcel will reflect the negotiated amount plus the accrued interest at the completion of negotiations.

⁷ PIU plans to complete all compensation processes by mid-2028 (3 years) when the project officially ends.

6.2 Replacement Housing and Additional Support

Methodology

Replacement housing

Neither SPE-01 nor Bel-88 own the sub-standard house their household members reside in. The project will construct and provide each with its own weather resistant home and security of tenure over the house and land. This will result in a significant improvement in the living standards of both households. Based on prevailing local construction rates, certified/accredited valuers at ECMC⁸ have estimated a unit cost of EC\$300.00 per square foot, which reflects current market conditions and ensures that replacement houses meet acceptable standards of safety and habitability.

Additional support - Transitional Resettlement Allowance and Temporary Housing

Additionally, a transitional resettlement allowance will be provided to support the resettlement of both physically displaced PAHs to their replacement homes. This allowance is designed to help cover the following expenses:

- Transportation costs for household furniture and personal belongings to the new residence.
- The cost of one month's food supply to support immediate subsistence needs at EC\$500 for a household member 12 years old and over and \$250 for those below.
- Transitional support— provisions for utilities setup, household setup costs and any necessary adjustments to restore their standard of living.
- Two days of labour lost during relocation - \$80 per day for a farm worker and \$100 per day for a mason.

Estimates for transportation and transitional support were derived using a household-based approach with higher cost allocations to the PAH with the higher number of PAPs to reflect its larger household size.

Because civil works is expected to commence in Parc Estate before completion of the resettlement home for SPE-01, temporary housing will be required. BEL-88 is not expected to need temporary housing as their new resettlement home will be completed before their displacement. Thus, an estimated rent of \$1,200 monthly for temporary housing will be paid for SPE-01 during the period between demolition of his existing home and handing over of his resettlement home. This rental payment will be initially for a 6-month period and will be

⁸ ECMC is a firm consulting in engineering, construction management and business advisory services.

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extended if needed. The PIU will work closely with SPE-1 to identify and secure a temporary rental arrangement with a rental property owner or other suitable lodging.

Impacts

The two physically displaced PAHs, SPE-01 and BEL-88, will be provided with suitable replacement housing and additional support to ensure that their living standards are restored or improved.

SPE-01: This household comprises a single elderly male farmer. A one-bedroom concrete replacement house of 523 square feet floor area will be constructed on nearby Crown Lands on Block and Parcel 0625B 101 measuring approximately 0.13 acres. As the land is Government-owned, no acquisition cost is applicable. After construction, the land and house title will be transferred to SPE-01.

BEL-88: This household comprises seven members, including five children and two adults. St. Lucia currently has no standards of minimum area per person for residential buildings. The family currently resides in a structure of floor area 390 square feet. A two-bedroom concrete replacement house of 555 square feet floor area will be constructed on a parcel measuring approximately 0.14 acres. This parcel, 0429B TBA, dismembered from Block and Parcel 0429B 451, will be acquired from the owners, Bel-88 to 94. The associated land acquisition cost has been valued at \$60,129.72 (see Table 6-2). After construction, the land and house title will be transferred to BEL-88.

Compensation

The total cost of replacement housing and additional support is estimated at **\$337,460** as presented in Table 6-3:

Table 6-3 Cost of Replacement Housing and Additional Support

		Resettlement Housing			Transitional Resettlement Allowance				Temporary Housing	Total
PAH No.	PAH Pop.	House Type	House Size (sq. ft)	Construction cost (\$300 per sq. ft)	Transport	Food supply	Transition Support	Lost workdays	Temporary Housing	
SPE-01	1	1-bedroom	523	\$156,900	\$500	\$500*	\$1,000	\$160	\$7,200	\$166,260
BEL-88	7	2-bedroom	555	\$166,500	\$500	\$2500**	\$1500	\$200	-	\$171,200
									Total	\$337,460

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*one adult male ** three household members above 12 years old and four below

Note that the costs of acquiring any land required for resettlement and constructing the resettlement homes will be borne fully by GOSL. Therefore, there will be no compensation paid for housebuilding to either of the PAHs.

An estimated monthly rental amount of up to \$1,200 will be paid directly to the landlord for temporary resettlement of SPE-01. Therefore, there will be no compensation paid for temporary housing to SPE-01.

6.3 Structures

Methodology

The valuation of all structures was based on replacement cost, which includes the costs for rebuilding the structures anew with similar materials and construction quality, considering local market rates. Depreciation is not considered in assessing the value of a structure nor is the value of salvage materials. PAHs losing structures will have rights to the salvageable materials when the structures are demolished by the project.

Determination of the compensation value of the structures was conducted by certified/accredited valuers at ECMC Ltd.

Impacts

As captured in Table 6-4, four material storage sheds, a greenhouse and two boundary fences will be affected. The four material storage sheds and two boundary fences will be permanently demolished.

In the case of the greenhouse frame belonging to BLP-01, the PIU recommends storage during the two years of exploratory drilling. In this regard, the removal and return of the greenhouse will be conducted with the informed consent of the PPAP. All associated costs for removal, storage, and reinstallation will be borne by the RESDP which will prepare a written agreement detailing the condition of the greenhouse before removal, the timeline for its return, and the responsibility for any potential damages during the process. After the exploratory phase, the PIU will reassemble and restore the structure to its original or improved condition. The PIU will conduct a post-reinstallation assessment with the PPAP to ensure satisfaction with the restored greenhouse frame.

6.3.4 Compensation

Table 6-4 shows that the estimated total compensation payable to the PAHs for their structures is approximately **\$31,905**. A sum of **\$5,200** will be allocated for dismantling, storing and reassembling of the greenhouse. More detailed calculations are provided in Appendix A: 3-Structures.

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Table 6-4 Valuation of PAPs' Structures

PAH No.	Structures Affected	Description	Valuation (XCD)
SPE-02	Material storage shed	125 sq.ft galvanise and wood structure	\$6,875.00
SPE-03	Material storage shed	95 sq.ft bamboo and galvanize structure	\$4,750.00
SLC-01	Material storage shed	151.4 sq.ft wooden structure	\$9,300.00
BLP-01	Material storage shed	72 sq.ft wood, galvanize and bamboo structure	\$2,880.00
BEL-01	Galvanize fence	59 ft galvanise and timber frame (different lengths)	\$4,910.00
BEL-02	Galvanize fence & hedge	40 ft galvanise and timber frame and 40 ft hedge plants	\$3,190.00
Total			\$31,905.00

6.4 Crops

Methodology

A variety of crops were being grown by the PAHs at the cut-off date. These crops included short-term and annual crops (e.g. bananas, dasheen, yams, vegetables and herbs) as well as long-term/perennial fruit and timber trees. The Department of Agriculture undertook valuations and compensation calculations for the affected crops. Respective extension officers for each region with intimate knowledge of crop production and market rates conducted the valuations.

In determining crop production and sale values, crop loss and post-harvest loss contingencies were considered. Crop loss contingency is an estimate provided by the Department of Agriculture to cover the average loss per crop that would be experienced from unforeseen events such as adverse weather – droughts or heavy rainfall, pest, diseases that could cause crop failure, etcetera. This contingency has to be deducted from the crop count at the time of the asset inventory to provide a more realistic figure for the final production quantity of each crop.

On the other hand, post-harvest loss contingency is an estimate to cover the average crop loss per crop between harvesting and reaching the market. This contingency has to be deducted from the post-harvest quantity to provide a more realistic figure of the economic value of the crop production quantity for each crop type. The application of the two loss contingencies does not affect the calculation of crop values using the replacement cost principle.

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The details on the individual crop rates and contingencies applied are provided in Appendix A: 4-Crop Loss.

Procedure for calculation of value of cash crops

- i. Count crops planted at the cut-off date (done by the RAP-PC).
- ii. Assign appropriate crop loss contingency.
- iii. Assign average yield per crop (in lbs/plant).
- iv. Assign current market rate per crop (in \$/lb).
- v. Calculate plant yield (in lbs) by multiplying number of crops by yield per crop and crop loss contingency.
- vi. Calculate total crop value by multiplying the result by market rate per crop.
- vii. Apply the post-harvest loss contingency by multiplying with total crop value.
- viii. The total per crop is summed for each farmer (and farm).

Impacts

A total of 15 farmers may lose their crops due to the Project. While all efforts will be made to ensure that the farmers can harvest their crops before the commencement of civil works, a provision for compensation of crop losses has been made. Four full-time farmers, SPE-01 to 03 and BEL-047, and seven part-time farmers -SPE-04 to 05; BLP-01 to 03, BEL-15 and BEL-47 will lose their crops in Parc Estate, Belle Plaine and Belvedere. Additionally, one residential occupant, BEL-01, will lose her garden crops which sit on her boundary fence in Belvedere, while two non-resident landowners, BLP-04 and BLP-06 and one farmer, BLP-05 will lose crops they planted on the right-of-way to the well pad in Belle Plaine.

PIU will provide PAPs with at least 4 months' notice of planned site take over dates (informed in August of take-over in January). PIU will identify and take into consideration the needs of any farmers that may have planned crop harvests beyond the proposed take-over date.

Compensation

The summary of the crop valuations in Table 6-5 shows that the estimated total compensation that will be payable to the PAPs for their affected crops is approximately **\$278,783.18**. More details are provided on the valuations for each PAP in Appendix A: 4-Crop Loss.

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Table 6-5 Valuation of Farmers' Affected Crops

PAH No.	Status	Affected Community	Crops Affected	Valuation (XCD)
SPE-01	Full-time	Parc Estate	Salad beans, vegetables & tree crops	27,135.71
SPE-02	Full-time	Parc Estate	Salad beans, vegetables & tree crops	20,801.00
SPE-03	Full-time	Parc Estate	Root crop (S/potatoes), vegetables & tree crops	57,344.20
SPE-04	Part-time	Parc Estate	Root crop (S/potatoes) & tree crops	5,168.50
SPE-05	Part-time	Parc Estate	Vegetables & tree crops	3,170.36
SPE-06	Part-time	Parc Estate	Tree crops & peas	8,548.48
BLP-01	Part-time	Belle Plaine	Vegetables (tomatoes)	96,187.50
BLP-02	Part-time	Belle Plaine	Root crop (dasheen)	10,880.00
BLP-03	Part-time	Belle Plaine	Root crop (dasheen)	5,713.60
BLP-04	Landowner	Belle Plaine	Cocoa & Coconut	5,600.00
BLP-05	Farmer	Belle Plaine	Sweet potatoes & Bananas	6,969.68
BLP-06	Landowner	Belle Plaine	Bananas & Mahogany	2,486.00
BEL-01	Occupant	Belvedere	Pumpkins	184.00
BEL-16	Occupant	Belvedere	Dasheen & corn	13,593.75
BEL-47	Full-time	Belvedere	Fruit tree crops, dasheen, & vegetables,	15,000.40
			Total	\$278,783.18

6.5 Farm Income

Methodology

The Ministry of Agriculture undertook crop valuations for the crop counts obtained by the Consultant at each PPAP farm on the cut-off date. This data was used to project crop valuations for the two-year period during which RESDP will be in possession of the farmlands.

Procedure for calculation of value of one cycle for rotation cash crops

- Count crops planted at the cut-off date (done by the RAP-PC).
- Assign appropriate crop loss contingency
- Assign average yield per crop (in lbs/plant).
- Assign current market rate per crop (in \$/lb).

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- v. Calculate plant yield (in lbs) by multiplying number of crops by yield per crop and crop loss contingency.
- vi. Calculate total crop value by multiplying the result by market rate per crop.
- vii. Apply the post-harvest loss contingency by multiplying with total crop value.
- viii. The total per crop is summed for each farmer (and farm).

Procedure for projection of value of farm production.

- ix. The field Extension Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture interviewed the farmers and obtained sowing projections for the next two years.
- x. The values for one cycle of the projected crops were determined as described above.
- xi. Multiply the sum for each crop by the number of planting cycles in a year.
- xii. Multiply the result by 2 to account for 2 years of production (this is the period that PIU will be in possession of the farmland).
- xiii. Sum all projected values.

Procedure for tree crops

Count tree crops planted by the cut-off date (done by the RAP-PC).

- xiv. Assign an average lifetime value to the tree (unit price).
- xv. Multiply value of tree by number of trees.
- xvi. Sum the total of each tree crop for each farmer (and farm).

Impacts

Eleven full-time and part-time farmers will be impacted – two from Belvedere, three from Belle Plaine and six from Parc Estate. These farmers all depend on farming as a means of income and because their livelihoods depend on the land, they require land for land compensation or cash compensation to, at minimum, maintain their livelihoods.

During the survey and subsequent conversations, all the affected farmers expressed a preference for compensation either in cash or through land-for-land replacement within their community. However, due to the unavailability of suitable replacement land, only cash compensation is feasible under the project. Therefore, monetary support will be provided to these farmers, who are all head of their households, to offset their loss of farm income.

Compensation

Using the Ministry of Agriculture methodology, estimated total compensation for farm income loss is **\$914,546.70** as summarised in Table 6-6.

More details on farm income loss for the affected PAHs are captured in Appendix A:5-Farm Income.

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Table 6-6 Compensation for Loss of Farm Income (2 years)

PAH No.	Farmer Status	Location	Size of parcel	Crops Affected	Valuation (XCD)*
SPE-01	Full-time	Parc Estate	1.36	Salad beans, sweet potato & tree crops	\$77,178.15
SPE-02	Full-time	Parc Estate	1.79	Sweet potatato, dasheen and sweet pepper	\$67,400.33
SPE-03	Full-time	Parc Estate	1.06	Sweet potatato and salad beans	\$120,268.20
SPE-04	Part-time	Parc Estate	0.11	Sweet potatato and salad beans	\$21,123.18
SPE-05	Part-time	Parc Estate	0.07	Salad beans and sweet potato	\$83,768.00
SPE-06	Part-time	Parc Estate	0.5	Sweet potato, dasheen and salad beans	\$83,991.56
BLP-01	Part-time	Belle Plaine	0.62	Cabbage and tomatoes	\$228,387.68
BLP-02	Part-time	Belle Plaine	0.08	Dasheene and cabbage	\$125,260.00
BLP-03	Part-time	Belle Plaine	0.14	Dasheene and pumpkin	\$30,559.40
BEL-16	Part-time	Belvedere	0.23	Dasheene, salad beans and corn	\$50,543.00
BEL-47	Full-time	Belvedere	0.39	Dasheene and sweet potato	\$26,067.20
				Total	\$914,546.70

* It should be noted that the amounts estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture reflect gross farm income, as they do not take into account production costs or input expenditures.

Compensation for farm income loss to PAHs will be paid in one tranche and in its entirety, at the same time as that for crop loss and farm restoration support described below. Payment will be made prior to taking over of properties.

Baseline data on PAHs, including on income, were captured during the socio-economic survey. This and other indicators will be used for monitoring livelihood restoration efforts.

6.6 Farm Restoration Support

Methodology

Financial assistance will be provided to help farmers re-establish agricultural activities once access to their land is restored after exploratory drilling. The support is based on the amount of time required for hole digging and forking, the size of the farm and the daily labour rate. The compensation formula applied is:

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Compensation Amount = Estimated restoration man days per acre × Estimated acreage × Labour cost per man day (inflation adjusted)

The minimum wage in St. Lucia is \$1,131 per month or \$6.52 per hour. This translates to a daily rate of \$52.16. Information from farmers in the project communities indicates that workers are paid \$60 per day for farm work. Average inflation over the last four years in St. Lucia was +3.1%. Consequently, the applied labour rate of \$80 adequately covers potential inflation over the next two years.

In the absence of local production cost profiles for multi-cropping in Saint Lucia, required labour man days estimates from the Ministry of Agriculture in Jamaica⁹ were used as a guide. These were the only readily available data and were considered relevant due to similar crop types and production systems common to small-scale farming in both countries.

A minimum compensation of XCD\$1,000 will be paid applicable to all farm sizes of less than an acre.

Impacts

Eleven full-time and part-time farmers will be impacted – two from Belvedere, three from Belle Plaine and six from Parc Estate.

Compensation

As shown in Table 6-7, the estimated total compensation for farm restoration is approximately \$14,736.00. See Appendix A:6-Farm Restoration Support for calculations per PAP.

Table 6-7 Farm Restoration Support

PAH No.	Location	Farm Size (Acre)	Labour Cost/ac (days x rate)	Restoration Man Days/acre	Compensation Est. (XCD)	Compensation To be Paid (XCD)
SPE-01	Parc Estate	1.36	1,600.00	20.00	2,176.00	2,176.00
SPE-02	Parc Estate	1.79	1,600.00	20.00	2,864.00	2,864.00
SPE-03	Parc Estate	1.06	1,600.00	20.00	1,696.00	1,696.00
SPE-04	Parc Estate	0.11	1,600.00	20.00	176.00	1,000.00
SPE-05	Parc Estate	0.07	1,600.00	20.00	112.00	1,000.00
SPE-06	Parc Estate	0.50	1,600.00	20.00	800.00	1,000.00

⁹ https://www.moa.gov.jm/sites/default/files/pdfs/COP_2022.pdfTable

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PAH No.	Location	Farm Size (Acre)	Labour Cost/ac (days x rate)	Restoration Man Days/acre	Compensation Est. (XCD)	Compensation To be Paid (XCD)
BLP-01	Belle Plaine	0.62	1,600.00	20.00	992.00	1,000.00
BLP-02	Belle Plaine	0.08	1,600.00	20.00	128.00	1,000.00
BLP-03	Belle Plaine	0.14	1,600.00	20.00	224.00	1,000.00
BEL-16	Belvedere	0.23	1,600.00	20.00	368.00	1,000.00
BEL-47	Belvedere	0.39	1,600.00	20.00	624.00	1,000.00
		6.35		Total	10,160.00	\$14,736.00

6.7 Other Assistance

Besides farm restoration support, PAHs will also be assisted with registering as farmers with the Department of Agriculture. In doing so, the farming members of these PAHs will become eligible for benefits such as training, access to fertilizers, water tanks, greenhouses, etcetera.

At present, all of the landless PAHs who farm on Crown Lands at Parc Estate do so informally. The PIU will work with the Crown Lands to provide security of tenure (leases) for these landless PAHs thus giving them the ability to invest, cultivate and benefit from their farms without fear of arbitrary eviction and the legal right to bring potable water to their farms.

Additionally, the PIU will work with the private landowner in Belle Plaine to secure 2-year leases for the sharecroppers for the period after the land has been returned to the owner.

In all situations where there is a cost in accessing services, amenities or benefits, the PIU shall bear the cost.

6.8 Assistance for Vulnerable Households

Methodology

As per WB OP 4.12, monetary assistance will be provided to all vulnerable PAHs, to help ensure financial stability during the disruption of their livelihoods. Six months of the legislated minimum wage per month will be paid to every PAH classified as vulnerable.

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- \$1131¹⁰ per month x 6 months= \$6,786.00

Vulnerability Allowance

- Therefore, the total amount awarded per PAH as a VA is \$6,786.00.

Impacts

From the surveys, 52 PAHs have been identified as vulnerable. However, 19 PAHs who all reside overseas and do not keep in contact with their local siblings have been unreachable so far. To reach them, the PIU will utilize Facebook (two (2) paid/boosted posts per month until December 2027), and three (3) issues of a local newspaper and the gazette annually in 2025, 2026 and 2027, in addition to the court process used for identifying and contacting heirs when an administrator is being appointed. In case additional information is received classifying these PAHs as vulnerable, vulnerability allowance will be paid to them as well.

6.7.3 Compensation

Table 6-8 shows that the total compensation allocated to enumerated vulnerable PAHs amounts to \$352,872.00.

Table 6-8 Compensation for PAHs' Vulnerability

PAH No.	PPAP or other Elderly PAP in Household	Physically Disabled in Household	Female Headed Household	Land-less	Household Income Below the Poverty Line	Severely Impacted	Vulnerable	Amount
SPE-01	✓			✓			✓	\$6,786
SPE-02			✓	✓			✓	\$6,786
SPE-03		✓		✓			✓	\$6,786
SPE-04				✓	✓		✓	\$6,786
SPE-05				✓			✓	\$6,786
SPE-06				✓			✓	\$6,786
SLC-01	✓		✓				✓	\$6,786
SLC-02	✓						✓	\$6,786
SLC-03	✓	✓					✓	\$6,786
SLC-09	✓						✓	\$6,786
SLC-13					✓		✓	\$6,786

¹⁰ Minimum wage: <https://www.govt.lc/news/implementation-of-the-national-minimum-wage>

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PAH No.	PPAP or other Elderly PAP in Household	Physically Disabled in Household	Female Headed Household	Land-less	Household Income Below the Poverty Line	Severely Impacted	Vulnerable	Amount
BLP-03	✓						✓	\$6,786
BEL-03	✓		✓				✓	\$6,786
BEL-08			✓		✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-13	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-17	✓	✓			✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-18		✓					✓	\$6,786
BEL-20		✓			✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-24	✓	✓			✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-25			✓		✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-28	✓						✓	\$6,786
BEL-29			✓		✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-30	✓						✓	\$6,786
BEL-33			✓		✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-34					✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-35					✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-37			✓		✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-39	✓						✓	\$6,786
BEL-44		✓			✓		✓	\$6,786
BEL-47	✓			✓			✓	\$6,786
BEL-48	✓						✓	\$6,786
BEL-49	✓						✓	\$6,786
BEL-50	✓						✓	\$6,786
BEL-51	✓						✓	\$6,786
BEL-61						✓	✓	\$6,786
BEL-62						✓	✓	\$6,786

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PAH No.	PPAP or other Elderly PAP in Household	Physically Disabled in Household	Female Headed Household	Land-less	Household Income Below the Poverty Line	Severely Impacted	Vulnerable	Amount
BEL-63							✓	\$6,786
BEL-64							✓	\$6,786
BEL-66	✓					✓	✓	\$6,786
BEL-67	✓						✓	\$6,786
BEL-68						✓	✓	\$6,786
BEL-74						✓	✓	\$6,786
BEL-78						✓	✓	\$6,786
BEL-79		✓				✓	✓	\$6,786
BEL-80						✓	✓	\$6,786
BEL-81						✓	✓	\$6,786
BEL-88	✓						✓	\$6,786
BEL-89		✓					✓	\$6,786
BEL-90	✓	✓				✓	✓	\$6,786
BEL-91	✓					✓	✓	\$6,786
BEL-94						✓	✓	\$6,786
BEL-95						✓	✓	\$6,786
	23	11	9	7	14	13	52	\$352,872

PAH Key:

PE-Saltibus,Parc Estate

SLC- Saltibus- La Clay

BLP- Belle-Plaine

BEL- Belvedere

6.9 Additional Support Measures

The PIU envisages that compensation would be adequate, however, to ensure the continued well-being of PAHs during and after the exploratory drilling phase, the PIU will take the lead in coordinating and sourcing assistance from relevant Government ministries and agencies. These measures will include the following:

- ***Access to Social Services:*** The PIU will ensure that vulnerable PAHs who live below the poverty line can access public welfare programmes and those with a disabled, caregiving support, if necessary, and informed of other public welfare programmes that can be accessed on a per needs basis such as free diabetes and hypertension medication. Table 6-8 provides information on poor households and those with disabilities.
- ***Security of Tenure:*** The PIU will work with the Crown Lands to provide the landless PAHs of Parc Estate leases for the pieces of land that they will reoccupy. All landless farmers will receive leases at the end of the project and before their return to the land. Crown Lands has a standard document which is used so there will be no legal fees involved and the rate of EC\$100 per year which the PAP will be required to pay upfront for lease of the property will be paid by PIU for the first two years. See Table 4-4 for a listing of landless farmers. The formal lease arrangement will make the farmers eligible to obtain water from the municipal supply to water their crops.
- ***Ongoing Monitoring and Support:*** The PIU will implement a monitoring framework to regularly assess the well-being of vulnerable PAPs to ensure the full restoration or improvement of their livelihoods.

7. Resettlement Sites

The physical displacement of two PAHs, a seven-person household in Belvedere and a single-person household in Parc Estate, Saltibus (see Section 6.2 for more details), makes it necessary for the project to physically resettle them.

7.1 Belvedere

The PAH, BEL-88, was informed of its options, rights pertaining to resettlement, and its preferences were discussed. The household opted for resettlement and with most of the members having been born there and the strong social relations they maintained within the area, they expressed a preference for remaining in the nearby area. Consequently, the PIU solicited the assistance of the Crown Lands Unit, to identify public lands nearby which were suitable as relocation sites based on the requirements of OP 4.12.

After their investigations, the Crown Lands Unit informed the PIU that although public lands existed in the wider Fond St. Jacques sub-district, of which Belvedere is a community, these were unclaimed lands from a Land Registration and Titling Project of the 1980s. The Crown's ownership was, therefore, provisional and public lands within the Fond St. Jacques area were not therefore appropriate for permanent resettlement. Consequently, the PIU would need to acquire private land.

In discussions with BEL-88, they recommended a preference for a nearby site within eyeshot of their current residence and on the same parcel of land with the same productive potential as that on which they resided on. The site is flat and is within a larger parcel which is presently farmed while the nearby area is of mixed agriculture and residential development use. The property is roadside and the front of the property is within easy reach of all service infrastructure, such as drainage (5 metres), pipe borne water (2 metres), electricity (10 metres), street lighting (10 metres on the left and right side) and waste management services which is offered roadside, twice weekly. The site holds several advantages:

- 60 metres from existing residence;
- The 0.14-acre property is 10 times larger than the 0.014-acre property on which they currently reside;
- Household, unlike before, could now engage in home gardening;
- Social connections could be maintained; and
- Livelihoods could be maintained.

The PIU approached the landowning family who willingly agreed to sell approximately 0.14 acres to the DIPT to resettle the family. The land has since been surveyed by the Survey and Valuation Unit and the survey lodged with the Land Registry to complete the mutation. An aerial

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photograph showing their current residence and the proposed relocation site in Belvedere is included below as Figure 7-1.



Figure 7-1 Current Residence and Proposed Resettlement Site in Belvedere

7.2 Parc Estate

The PAP, SPE-01, was informed of his options, rights pertaining to resettlement, and his preferences were discussed. Not surprisingly, having resided in and farmed in the area for a considerable portion of his life, he expressed a preference for remaining in Parc Estate, in an area that would allow him to access his farm after the project.

The GOSL is the majority owner of Parc Estate, an abandoned estate which has been occupied since the 1980s by landless farmers and squatters, since a failed lease arrangement between the GOSL and a Danish company. The Crown Lands Unit offered the PIU a parcel measuring

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approximately 0.13 acres which was already subdivided for residential use but was presently unassigned. No alternative sites existed in the area.

The site is flat, part of and of equal productive potential to the larger parcel on which the PAP plants, and had been put to agricultural use in the past. The nearby land is used for a mix of agriculture and residential development (although illegal settlement). The site is next to the community playing field, 40 metres from the nearest grocery shop, and 100 metres from the main road and is within easy reach of all service infrastructure, such as pipe borne water (40 metres), electricity (40 metres) and waste management services (100 metres) which is offered roadside, twice weekly.

The resettlement site was discussed with SPE-01, who was well aware of its location, and agreed to its selection. The site holds several advantages:

- 360 metres away from his current residence and farm, thus on project completion he can easily return to restore his livelihood;
- Reliable access to productive resources such as nearby fallow Crown land;
- 360 metres closer to health care services, transportation network, and other retail outlets;
- 0.13-acre property is more than 10 times larger than the 0.010-acre area he occupies and contains ample space for maintaining a home garden;
- 30 metres from the nearest household, as compared to his current 140 metres;
- Social connections could be maintained; and
- Access to portable household water, electricity, street lighting and waste management services which does not exist in his current location.

The Crown Lands Unit was informed of SPE-01's approval of the site. Subsequently, the former wrote to Cabinet to approve and formalize the transfer of ownership to SPE-01. Cabinet's has approved the request.

An aerial photograph showing his current residence and the proposed relocation site in Parc State is included below as Figure 7-2.

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Figure 7-2 Current Residence and Proposed Resettlement Site in Parc Estate

The project will take up the responsibility of building the resettlement homes, connecting the utilities and providing the PAHs with security of tenure after its completion, including the payment of all related fees to facilitate their ownership.

The initial design of the resettlement homes has been satisfactorily discussed with the PAHs. PAHs will again be consulted and asked to sign a relocation agreement for the resettlement site and house design.

8. Consultation and Participation

Wide-ranging stakeholder engagement was undertaken to ensure inclusivity and transparency in the RAP process. Consultations were conducted in Belvedere, Belle Plaine, and Saltibus (Parc Estate and La Clay), targeting the PAPs and other community members. The objectives of these consultations were to continually inform stakeholders about the project, discuss potential impacts, and gather feedback to refine resettlement and compensation strategies.

Between August and October 2024, group meetings, individual discussions and follow-up telephone interviews were conducted with all identified PAPs. Participants at the group meetings included most of the PAPs, the RESDP's PIU representatives, other institutional/ Government representatives, and other community members. Engagements emphasised the importance of PAPs' involvement in identifying impacts and proposing mitigation measures.

8.1 Methods of Consultation

A range of participatory methods was employed to ensure accessibility and encourage active involvement of the PAPs:

1. **Public Meetings:** These meetings served as a cornerstone of the consultation process, ensuring that the stakeholders, particularly the PPAPs, were well-informed about the project and had an opportunity to voice their concerns. These meetings were primarily organised by the RESDP's PIU and held in accessible, central community locations to encourage broad participation. Among others, there was a comprehensive PowerPoint presentation that outlined eligibility criteria for compensation, and the grievance redress mechanism. Visual aids were incorporated to enhance understanding among attendees, particularly those with limited literacy.
2. **Face-to-Face One-on-One Interviews:** Conducted with PPAPs, particularly during the census, to gather detailed information about their socio-economic condition and preferences for compensation and resettlement.
3. **Follow-Up Telephone Interviews:** After the initial interviews with the PPAPs, follow-up telephone interviews were conducted to confirm and validate the information collected. These calls served to ensure the accuracy and completeness of data while addressing any discrepancies or concerns raised during the earlier interactions.

Each identified PPAP was contacted individually. The telephone interviews focused on verifying critical details such as:

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- Ownership and usage of affected land and assets.
- Socio-economic condition, including household composition and income sources.
- Specific impacts of the project on their livelihoods and living arrangements.
- Preferences for compensation and resettlement assistance, as well as any updates to these preferences.

These follow-up interviews also provided an opportunity for the PPAPs to seek clarification on the RAP process and express any new concerns or feedback. For those PAPs who had limited availability during face-to-face interviews, these calls ensured their full participation and inclusion in the data validation process.

4. **Information Dissemination:** The PIU used the RESDP's established communication channels — telephone, and digital media (e.g., WhatsApp groups and Facebook pages) to share updates, particularly the Cut-Off date, and to provide channels for feedback on the RAP.

8.2 Key Issues Raised by PAPs and Responses

During consultations, the PAPs raised a few concerns regarding the RAP. These concerns were documented and addressed as outlined below:

- 1) **Loss of land and or Crops:** Some of the PAPs raised issues related to crop loss and its impact on their income.

Response: The PIU assured PAPs that financial compensation would be provided for any crops affected by the project. The valuation of these crops would be carried out ensuring that the compensation reflects the full value of the loss. Furthermore, the PIU emphasized that the affected land would be returned to farmers once the exploratory drilling phase concluded. The lands will be restored to their original productive state at the completion of the geothermal exploration activities.

- 2) **Impact on Livelihood:** During the census and consultation process, a significant concern was raised by PPAPs about the temporary loss of access to their agricultural land during the two-year exploratory drilling period. This issue directly impacts their ability to sustain their livelihoods, as the affected land serves as a critical source of income through crop production.

Some of the PPAPs currently cultivating crops expressed the need for replacement land within the same community to continue farming during the period of displacement. This request underscored the importance of maintaining agricultural activities as a means of livelihood continuity.

Response: The PIU clarified that replacement land could not be made available due to constraints in suitable land resources within the communities. To mitigate the impact, the PIU assured the affected farmers that they would receive monetary compensation designed to cover the loss of income and support their livelihood restoration during

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the displacement period. This compensation ensures that the PAPs are not worse off as a result of the project activities.

- 3) **Impact on Access and Transportation:** PAPs in Belle Plaine and Belvedere raised concerns about temporary disruptions due to road widening.

Response: The PIU committed to minimising disruptions and highlighted the long-term benefits of improved access and transportation infrastructure.

- 4) **Grievance Redress Mechanism:** During the census, some PPAPs expressed concerns that they were not aware of the RESDP's GRM.

Response: The census enumerators and PIU provided detailed explanations of the GRM, outlining its purpose and procedures, and directed the PPAPs to the appropriate channels of communication — text or WhatsApp message via telephone (1-758-732-0030); meeting and discussing in person with the RESDP CLO or contractor staff, as well as via website (<https://www.sluresdp.com/grievance-redress-mechanism>) where they can access the mechanism and submit any grievances.

8.3 Future Consultation Plan

The project will continue to undertake stakeholder engagement throughout the implementation phase. This stakeholder engagement reflects the project's commitment to transparency, inclusivity, and the equitable treatment of all stakeholders. See Table 8-1 for future consultation activities:

Table 8-1 Future Consultation Plan

Engagement Type	Period	Specific Activity(ies)
One-on-one consultations with PPAPs: Personalized discussions with each PPAP to address individual concerns, verify the delivery of compensation and assistance, and ensure that their needs and feedback are captured	August 2025-December 2027.	• Before and after compensation payments are made. • Before and after an administrator has been appointed. • For PAPs being physically resettled - Before construction and resettlement, during construction, after construction, during resettlement and after resettlement. • Before taking of land/land entry and after land exit.

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Engagement Type	Period	Specific Activity(ies)
Regular Community Meetings: Scheduled bi-annual meetings to update stakeholders on project progress and address emerging concerns	August and January, each year.	• Semi-annual Project Progress Meetings with stakeholders.
Grievance Redress Mechanism Awareness Sessions: Ongoing sessions to ensure PAPs are familiar with grievance procedures and can access support	August and January, each year.	• At the start of RAP Implementation. • Semi-annual Project Progress Meetings with stakeholders
Post-Implementation Feedback Surveys: Conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of resettlement measures and ensure the PPAPs' satisfaction with compensation outcomes.	January – February 2028.	• After RAP Implementation
Monitoring and Evaluation Consultations: Engaging PPAPs in monitoring the project's impact on livelihoods and identifying additional support needs, if required.	Annually: October 2026 and 2027,	• During impact monitoring meeting or focus group discussion after 1st and 2nd year of RAP Implementation

9. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The RAP identifies the RESDP's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)¹¹, as the primary conflict resolution mechanism to address and resolve grievances arising from the project construction activities, compensation disputes, resettlement challenges, and livelihood restoration concerns. The GRM is designed to be accessible, transparent, and culturally appropriate, providing PAPs with a fair and timely process to raise concerns and achieve resolutions.

The RESDP's GRM has been operational since June 2023. It provides detailed steps and specific processes for grievance management. Under its GRM, the PIU commits itself to closing every grievance within 30 days of its reporting. PAPs are exempt from **all** administrative and legal fees incurred in utilising the grievance redress procedures, including pursuing legal action. All complaints received, including those received verbally, are documented.

The following is a summarised description of the RESDP's GRM:

1. Submission of Grievance:

PAPs can submit grievances through multiple channels, including:

- Making verbal submissions to contractor staff, or RESDP team members during site visits or in-person consultations;
- Calling, texting or messaging via WhatsApp telephone hotline - (1-758-732-0030)
- Submitting written forms via suggestion/feedback boxes (available at the Saltibus Post Office, Fond St. Jacques Technology Access Centre, Region 6 Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services Office, Piton Management Area Office, Energy and Public Utilities Division of the Department of Infrastructure, Ports and Transport, Castries, and the Contractors' offices);
- Submitting forms via the RESDP's website (www.sluresdp.com/feedback-logging-form);
- Messaging via RESDP's Facebook (www.facebook.com/resdpsaintlucia) or Instagram page, www.instagram.com/resdp2023; or
- Emailing (grievances.resdp@govt.lc).
-

¹¹ <https://www.sluresdp.com/grievance-redress-mechanism?query=Grievance%20Redress%20Manual#Grievance%20Redress%20Manual>

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2. **Grievance Recording and Acknowledgment:**

Upon receipt of a grievance, the PIU updates its Grievance Monitoring Table with the contents of the grievance, and issues an acknowledgement letter within 2 working days which provides the complainant with a reference number and outlines the next steps.

3. **Investigation and Assessment:**

In collaboration with relevant stakeholders, the PIU investigates the grievance to determine its validity and identify potential solutions within 3-5 working days after its receipt. This step involves site visits, consultations with the complainant, and a review of documentation where applicable.

4. **Resolution and Feedback:**

A resolution is proposed and discussed with the complainant within 10 working days of receiving the grievance. The complainant is given an opportunity to accept or reject the proposed resolution.

If accepted, the proposed resolution is implemented by the relevant party within an additional 10 working days.

5. **Escalation/Appeals:**

If the complainant is dissatisfied with the proposed resolution, the grievance is escalated to the project's Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) by the PIU within one working day or the complainant is assisted in escalating the grievance within 5 working days. The GRC is headed by the Permanent Secretary of the DIPT and comprises of representatives from the PIU, local authorities and community leaders. The GRC investigates and proposes a resolution within 5 working days. If accepted, the proposed resolution is implemented by the relevant party within an additional 10 working days.

If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the resolution proposed by the GRC, he/she can take their grievance to a higher level, such as the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service or an independent arbitration panel available under the laws of Saint Lucia.

6. **Closure:** Once grievance is resolved to the complainant's satisfaction, the case is closed. If it is escalated to an external process, this is recorded in the grievance log.

9.1 Roles and Responsibilities for Managing Grievances

The following is a summarised description of the roles and responsibilities of the personnel responsible for operating the RESDP's GRM. The GRM will be managed by the following stakeholders:

Project Implementation Unit

Responsible for receiving, acknowledging, investigating and addressing grievances. The PIU will maintain a grievance log and ensure timely resolution.

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- **Community Liaison Officer (CLO)**

The PIU's CLO acts as the first point of contact for PAPs, assisting with grievance submission and providing updates on the resolution process. The CLO also maintains the Grievance Monitoring Table.

- **GRM Coordinator**

The **Social Development and Safeguards Officer (SDSO)** acts as the project's GRM Coordinator. The SDSO/GC will be responsible for implementing and leading the GRM.

Contractors/Consultants

The Geothermal Energy contractors/consultants will be responsible for providing technical expertise to investigate and resolve project-related grievances, particularly those linked to construction, drilling, and staging activities.

The Contractors/Consultants will also designate a person to receive, record and investigate grievances reported directly by PAPs. If the Contractor/Consultant is unable to address the grievance, they are obliged to escalate the matter directly to the PIU with a day of this determination. The Contractor/Consultant will submit the records of solved and unsolved complaints, concerns, suggestions, compliments, and enquiries to the PIU weekly. They will collaborate with the PIU to propose solutions.

Grievance Redress Committee (GRC):

Comprises representatives from the PIU, local authorities and community leaders. The GRC, which is headed by the Permanent Secretary of the DIPT, reviews escalated grievances and recommends resolutions.

The GRM also includes a Gender-Based Violence (GBV) component which has a Coordinator and a GBV Committee to address grievances related to GBV and other sensitive issues to ensure that such cases are handled with confidentiality, professionalism, and adherence to international best practices. The project's CLO acts as the GBV Coordinator.

GBV Coordinator/Community Liaison Officer:

- Serves as the primary point of contact for all GBV-related grievances.
- Ensures complainants are provided with immediate support, including referrals to relevant services (e.g., counselling, medical assistance).
- Oversees the resolution of GBV-related grievances and ensures compliance with the World Bank's and other applicable standards.

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GBV Committee:

- Comprises representatives of the PIU, the Contractors/Consultants and the Supervision Consultant who will discuss GBV-related grievances that can be resolved internally within the project framework.
- Ensures that resolutions are survivor-centred, maintaining confidentiality and prioritizing the complainant's well-being.

Law Enforcement Coordination:

- For cases involving criminal behaviour, such as sexual assault or violence, the GRM ensures that these are reported promptly to law enforcement agencies, provided that the survivor has provided informed consent. The GBV Coordinator facilitates the process while maintaining the complainant's safety and dignity.
- The GRM does not substitute legal processes but works in parallel to support complainants through legal proceedings.

9.2 Monitoring and Reporting on Grievance Resolution

To ensure the effectiveness of the RESDP's GRM, the PIU operates a monitoring and reporting framework consisting of:

1. Grievance Log:

A centralized database, Grievance Monitoring Table, in which records of all grievances, including contact details of the complainant, the nature of the grievance, recommendations made, actions taken, and outcomes, are kept.

2. Regular Monitoring:

The PIU conducts monthly reviews of grievance resolutions, focusing on response times, resolution rates, and patterns in complaints.

3. Periodic Reporting:

Quarterly GRM Performance Reports are prepared and shared with relevant stakeholders, including project financiers, local authorities, and affected communities, via the project's newsletter, Facebook page and website.

4. Feedback Mechanisms:

Feedback from PAPs on the GRM process is collected during community consultations to identify areas for improvement.

10. Institutional Arrangements

The following outlines the responsibilities of the project implementing agencies, coordination mechanisms with Government authorities, and the involvement of third-party agencies in the effective implementation of the RAP.

10.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Project Implementing Unit

The primary responsibility for the implementation of the RAP for the RESDP lies with the Energy and Public Utilities Division (EPUD) in the DIPT of the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Transport, Physical Development and Urban Renewal of the GOSL. The EPUD is supported by an adequately staffed and resourced RESDP-PIU, a dedicated unit formed to provide overall project management and technical inputs on behalf of the GoSL, including safeguards, procurement, financial management, and monitoring services. The PIU maintains an office within the EPUD, and a temporary field office will be maintained at the three drilling locations.

Given the lack of experience of the PIU in geothermal exploration, it is assisted by a geothermal exploration management consultant (EMC) in implementing and overseeing the civil and drilling works activities.

Additionally, a Grievance Redress Committee comprising of external and internal stakeholders was formed to provide oversight over project grievance management.

The roles and responsibilities of each party is as follows:

Project Implementation Unit:

- Oversee all RAP implementation activities, including PAP validation, compensation disbursement, implementation of livelihood restoration, and grievance management.
- Coordinate among stakeholders, including PAPs, government authorities, and third-party agencies.
- Monitor RAP implementation progress to ensure compliance with the World Bank's and national standards and submit regular reports to the DIPT and the World Bank.
- Maintain records of all RAP-related activities, including records of PAPs data, grievances and resolutions, financial transactions and monitoring reports.

Grievance Redress Committee:

- Manage the RESDP's established GRM to address PAPs' grievances in a timely and transparent manner.

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- Finalize selection of drilling sites
- Prepare detailed designs of civil and drilling infrastructure
- Prepare bidding documents
- Prepare a detailed drilling programme
- Monitor civil works
- Supervise drilling works and the drilling programme
- Design and undertake well testing
- Prepare and submit completion reports

10.2 Collaboration with Government Agencies and Third-Party Organisations

Close collaboration with relevant Government agencies and third-party organisations is essential to ensure the smooth implementation of the RAP. Consequently, the RAP will be implemented in partnership with various relevant governmental ministries and agencies and non-governmental and community organisations. Key agencies and roles include:

Ministry of Agriculture:

- Provide technical assistance in verifying affected agricultural assets.
- Support livelihood restoration measures through technical advisory services.

Survey and Valuation Unit and Land Registry:

- Undertake parcel subdivisions and prepare survey plans for all lands designated for acquisition by GOSL.
- Undertake the demarcation of lands identified for leasing purposes.
- Provide valuations of all parcels to be purchased by GOSL.
- Conduct mutations of sub-divided lands
- Assist with land ownership verification and documentation for PAPs involved in voluntary land sale or lease agreements.

Crown Land Unit:

- Identify and secure resettlement lands.
- Provide security of tenure to displaced landless farmers on their return to the land upon project completion.
- Facilitate the temporary allocation of space to DIPT for material storage, soil and cuttings storage, and the installation of a water pump.

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Other Local Government Ministries and Agencies e.g. Departments of Physical Planning, Social Transformation, Gender Affairs.

- Provide leadership and oversight at the level of the Project Steering Committee.
- Facilitate communication with PAPs and provide support during community consultations.
- Assist in the resolution of disputes and grievances related to RAP activities.
- Provide support in addressing and managing GBV concerns.

Law Enforcement:

- Handle criminal behaviour, as required, through coordination with the Grievance Redress Mechanism for sensitive issues.

Third-Party Organisations

These organisations will provide technical expertise and ensure impartiality and adherence to best practices. The key organisations and their roles include:

Community-Based Organisations:

- Serve as local partners, bridging the gap between the PIU and the PAPs. Groups such as the Saltibus Youth and Sports Group, Belle Plaine Resident Group, and Fond St. Jacques Development Committee can strengthen trust between PAPs and implementing agencies by fostering open communication and encouraging active community involvement in the RAP process.
- Serve as watchdogs to ensure that the compensation is adequate and paid and livelihood restoration measures are adequate and implemented to preserve the living standards and livelihoods of the affected people.
- Provide leadership and oversight at the level of the Project Steering Committee.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):

- Support PAPs through community outreach, financial literacy training, and social services, particularly for vulnerable groups.
- Serve as watchdogs to ensure that the compensation is adequate and paid and livelihood restoration measures are adequate and implemented to preserve the living standards and livelihoods of the affected people.

Statutory Corporations:

- Provide leadership and oversight at the level of the Project Steering Committee.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

To ensure the effective implementation of the RAP mechanisms, indicators, and reporting systems will be used to monitor progress and evaluate outcomes of the resettlement and livelihood restoration processes. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework serves to ensure accountability, promote continuous improvement, and guarantee that PAPs' livelihoods and living standards are effectively restored or enhanced.

11.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The monitoring and evaluation framework for the RAP includes both internal M&E conducted by the PIU and external M&E by the ESIA/ESMP/RAP Consultant. Key activities to be covered by the ESIA/ESMP/RAP Consultant include:

- Conduct periodic monitoring of the RAP implementation to ensure compliance with the project objectives.
- Provide recommendations for addressing gaps or inefficiencies.
- Provide a final RAP monitoring and evaluation report.

Key components of the M&E framework include:

1. **Baseline Data Collection:** Establishing a baseline using pre-project socio-economic data to measure changes and impacts during and after RAP implementation.
2. **Process Monitoring:** Tracking the implementation of RAP activities, such as compensation disbursement, grievance resolution, and delivery of livelihood restoration measures.
3. **Outcome Evaluation:** Assessing the effectiveness of resettlement and livelihood restoration measures in restoring or improving PAPs' living standards.
4. **Stakeholder Engagement:** Regular consultations with PAPs to gather feedback on the implementation process and identify any emerging issues.
5. **Independent Evaluation:** External reviews conducted at key milestones to validate internal monitoring findings and provide recommendations for improvement.

An M&E Plan, including parameters, methods, standards, sampling locations, and corrective action thresholds, has been developed to guide the implementation of the monitoring framework. The M&E Plan is included as Appendix F for reference.

11.2 Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation of Resettlement Implementation

The following broad indicators in Table 11-1 will be used for M&E of RAP implementation:

Table 11-1 Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators

Category	M&E Indicator
Land Acquisition	– Percentage of land parcels surveyed and legally transferred. – Number of agreements signed with PAPs.
Compensation	– Number of PAPs, excluding landowning heirs, who have attended compensation and resettlement sign-off briefing. – Number of PAPs, excluding landowning heirs, with compensation and resettlement agreements signed. – Number and percentage of PAPs compensated the agreed amount. – Total amount of compensation disbursed compared to budgeted amounts. – Number of PAPs reporting adequacy with compensation and satisfaction with the compensation process.
Resettlement	– Number of housing lots bought and/or allocated. – Number of houses built. – Number of PAHs resettled. – Number of PAHs paid full transitional relocation allowance.
Vulnerable Groups	– Number of identified vulnerable PAHs who have received additional support. – Percentage of vulnerable PAPs satisfied with support measures.
Grievance Management	– Number of grievances received, resolved, escalated and pending related to RAP entitlements (disaggregated by location). – Average time taken to resolve grievances. – Level of satisfaction of PAPs with grievance redress outcomes.
Community Engagement	– Number of consultations, participation and satisfaction rates among PAPs.
Financial	– Percentage of RAP budget utilised. – Average time taken for compensation disbursement.
Compliance	– Percentage of RAP activities implemented in compliance with OP 4.12 – Number of non-compliance issues identified and resolved. – Timeliness of compliance reporting to stakeholders and financiers.

11.3 Reporting Mechanism

A structured reporting mechanism will ensure that monitoring results are regularly documented and shared with stakeholders:

1. Internal Progress Reports:

- Prepared monthly by the PIU, summarising activities, challenges, and resolutions.
- Includes updates on compensation, grievance management, and livelihood restoration progress.

2. Quarterly Reports:

- Progress updates prepared by the ESIA/ESMP/RAP Consultant and submitted to the PIU, summarising key activities, issues, and resolutions.

3. Bi-Annual Monitoring Reports:

- Comprehensive reports shared with project stakeholders, including government authorities and the World Bank.
- Includes key performance indicators, challenges, and corrective actions taken.

4. Independent Evaluation Reports:

External monitors will provide reports after the first year of implementation of the RAP and at project completion to assess the effectiveness and compliance of the RAP implementation.

5. Feedback Mechanism:

- Regular feedback from PAPs through consultations and surveys will be incorporated into the reporting system to ensure their perspectives are reflected.

12. Budget and Costs

The financial resources required for implementing the RAP include compensation and relocation costs. These costs will be covered by the GOSL. Financial resources would also be required to cover administrative costs, such as salaries, RAP preparation and disclosure cost, monitoring and evaluation, consultation requirements and grievance management costs.

12.1 Estimated Cost of Compensation

At Table 12-1, the total compensation to be paid to PAPs and vendors has been estimated at **\$2,265,318.93**. This amount covers compensation for all identified impacts – land acquisition including legal fees and valuations (\$660,791.05) and loss of structures, crops, farm income and impact on vulnerable groups, and includes farm restoration support (\$1,604,527.88).

12.2 Estimated Cost of Relocation

The amount expected to be spent on relocation has been estimated at **\$337,460.00**. This amount covers the cost of building the resettlement houses and additional resettlement support including temporary housing for one PAH.

The sum of the Cost of Compensation and Cost of Relocation plus a 10% price contingency to address unforeseen expenses or additional PAP requirements is funded by the GOSL. The estimated amount is **\$2,863,056.82**.

12.3 Administrative Costs

The administration budget is estimated at **\$454,908.22**. It includes the various costs associated with administrative support, including monitoring and evaluation, and stakeholder engagement, plus a 10% contingency.

Note that staff cost is the actual sum allocated for staff implementation of the RAP by the PIU while monitoring and evaluating costs is the cost paid to the consultant. Community consultations cost is based on an estimate of EC\$2,000 which is the average amount the PIU presently spends per consultation.

12 BUDGET AND COSTS

Table 12-1 Estimated Cost of Compensation

Category	Amount (XCD)	Source of Funds
Cost of Compensation		
A. Land Acquisition*		
Acquisitions at Replacement Cost	\$348,412.21	GOSL
Provision for Interest	\$117,841.92	GOSL
Provision for Variance in Final Negotiated Land Values	\$73,166.56	GOSL
Transaction Cost - valuations, legal fees, etc.	\$35,179.21	GOSL
Letters of Administration/Curatorship (estimated)	\$80,091.14	GOSL
Valuations (paid)	\$6,100.00	GOSL
	<u>\$660,791.05</u>	
B. Compensation for Lost Assets & Farm Restoration		
Structures	\$31,905.00	GOSL
Crops	\$281,268.18	GOSL
Farm Income	\$914,546.70	GOSL
Farm Restoration	\$14,736.00	GOSL
Land Leases**	\$4,000.00	GOSL
Vulnerability Allowance***	\$352,872.00	GOSL
Dismantling, Storing and Reassembling of Greenhouse	\$5,200.00	GOSL
	<u>\$1,604,527.88</u>	
Cost of Relocation		
House Construction	\$323,400.00	GOSL
Transitional Resettlement Allowance	\$6,860.00	GOSL
Temporary Housing	\$7,200.00	GOSL
	<u>\$337,460.00</u>	
Sub-total	\$2,602,778.92	GOSL
Contingency (10% of resettlement cost)	\$260,277.89	GOSL
Total	\$2,863,056.82	GOSL
Administrative Costs		
Staff Costs****	\$189,367.93	RESDP
Office and Rental Costs**** *	\$45,000.00	RESDP
RAP Preparation Costs*****	\$103,185.00	RESDP
Monitoring and Evaluation*****	\$70,000.00	RESDP
Community Consultations*****	\$6,000.00	RESDP
Sub-total	\$413,552.93	RESDP

12 BUDGET AND COSTS

Category	Amount (XCD)	Source of Funds
Contingency (10%)	\$41,355.29	RESDP
Total	\$454,908.22	RESDP
Grand Total	\$3,317,965.04	

* Includes cost of acquiring relocation site in Belvedere

**Cost of paying two-year leases for 10 farmers @ \$200 per year

*** Total determined only for households who were enumerated and disclosed the relevant information

****Cost of services of RAP Implementation Consultant

***** Estimated \$15,000 per drilling community

***** As per ESIA/ESMP/RAP Contract

*****One meeting in each drilling community to disclose and seek public comment on the RAP @ \$2,000 per meeting by three communities

12.4 Sources of Funding

The total funding of \$3,317,965.04 for RAP implementation will be secured from the following sources:

1. Project Funds:

An amount of \$454,908.22 allocated by the RESDP budget, managed by the PIU.

2. Government Contribution:

GOSL will provide financial support — \$2,863,056.82 to cover all expenses related to land acquisition, PAPs' compensation and relocation, including costs associated with house construction for displaced PAPs.

Please note that an additional \$484,615.71 is required for voluntary land purchases and leases. This sum will also be covered by the GOSL.

13. Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule is aligned with the project's two-year exploratory drilling phase and is designed to ensure timely and efficient delivery of compensation, assistance, and livelihood restoration measures.

13.1 Key Milestones for RAP Implementation

The RAP implementation process is structured around the following key milestones:

1. **Finalisation of RAP:** Approval of the RAP document by relevant stakeholders, the PIU, the World Bank, including national authorities.
2. **Disclosure of RAP:** Public dissemination of the RAP to PAPs and stakeholders through community meetings and other channels.
3. **Establishment of Implementation Team:** Assignment of roles within the PIU
4. **Verification of PAPs and Affected Assets:** Validation of the census and asset inventory to confirm eligibility and compensation amounts.
5. **Involuntary Land Acquisition:** The Governor General declares the lands to be acquired for the RESDP's purposes.
6. **Compensation Disbursement:** Payment of compensation to eligible PAPs before the start of exploratory drilling.
7. **Relocation of Displaced PAPs:** Facilitation of relocation with replacement housing, and transitional support to ensure minimal disruption.
7. **Land Return to PPAPs:** Restoration of access to affected land following the conclusion of exploratory drilling.
8. **Final Monitoring and Reporting:** Post-implementation evaluation of the RAP to ensure all measures have been completed and objectives achieved.

13.2 Timeline for Compensation and Restoration Activities

Table 13-1 presents a description of the main activities, duration and main agent responsible for the implementation of the RAP.

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 13-1 Main Activities, Duration and Main Responsibilities for RAP Implementation

Activities	Description	Duration	Responsible Party
1. Finalise draft RAP Document	Review and approval of the RAP by all relevant stakeholders	14 days	PIU, World Bank
2. Submit draft RAP for WB review	World Bank reviews RAP	7 days	PIU, World Bank
3. Disclose draft RAP	Public dissemination of the RAP to PAPs and stakeholders	30 days	PIU
4. Revise draft RAP based on public disclosure and participation	Updates based on stakeholder feedback and approval by World Bank and AG's Chambers	21 days	PIU
5. Approve RAP	World Bank approves RAP	7 days	World Bank
6. Initiate formal land acquisition process-Gazette notices	Notify PAPs of intent to acquire	5 days	PIU, GOSL
7. Raise awareness of GRM	Conduct sessions to ensure PAPs understand the GRM and how to file grievances.	21 days	PIU
8. Implement RAP			
8.1 Finalize budget for compensation payments	Confirm and approve the total budget for compensation payments to PAPs, ensuring alignment with valuation data	7 days	PIU
8.2 Finalise land acquisition	Finalise acquisitions	3 months	GOSL, PIU
8.3 Finalize procedure for compensation payments	Confirm and approve procedure for compensation payments to PAPs	7 days	PIU
8.4 Verify eligibility PAPs for compensation payments	Confirm PAPs' identities and eligibility	7 days	PIU
8.5 Notify of, agree on and sign off on entitlements	Inform PAPs on entitlements and relocation sites, agree and sign off	3 weeks	PIU
8.6 Revise & approve compensation schedules	Update and finalise compensation schedules for PAPs, ensuring accuracy and approval by relevant authorities	7 days	PIU
8.7 a) Sign agreements & disburse compensation to PAPs and/or escrow account	Provide approved monetary compensation directly to PAPs and/or disburse to group escrow account	14 days	PIU
b) Disburse compensation to court appointed administrator	Provide from escrow account to administrator approved monetary compensation for acquired land	Ongoing	PIU
8.8 Complete official designs, cost estimates, submit DCA application, prepare tender documents, solicit bids and	Submit application to DCA, solicit bids and award contract for construction of resettlement homes	2 months	PIU, GOSL

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Activities	Description	Duration	Responsible Party
award contract for construction of resettlement homes.			
8.9 Construct resettlement homes	Undertake site preparation and construction	3 months	PIU, Contractor
8.10 Demolish old home (Park Estate only)	Demolish and cart old structure	1 day	PIU, Contractor
8.11 Relocate SPE-01 temporarily	Relocate SPE-01 to a nearby location to facilitate commencement of civil works while resettlement home is being built	3-6 months	PIU
8.12 Relocate PAHs to resettlement homes	Relocate PAHs - SPE-01 and BEL-88 - to their new homes and pay transitional relocation allowance	1 week	PIU
8.13 Take possession of the drilling and staging sites	Take over possession of sites from owners and handover to civil works contractor following completion of compensation and resettlement	7 days	PIU, Contractor
9. Start civil works & later exploratory drilling	Initiation of construction activities and exploratory drilling at designated sites	24 months	Contractor
10. Manage Grievances	Receive, record, and address grievances raised by PAPs and other stakeholders	Ongoing	PIU, Contractors, GRC, GBV Committee
11. Monitor implementation of RAP	Ensure all PAPs receive compensation and address any issues promptly	Ongoing Quarterly	PIU, Panorama – ESIA/ESMP/RAP Consultant
12. Return of Land to PAPs	Facilitate the return of land to PAPs, with tenancy for landless farmers of Parc Estate	End of Drilling and Well Testing	PIU
13. Evaluate implementation of RAP	Conduct follow-up surveys and assessments to ensure PAPs' livelihoods are restored or improved	End of every year after RAP implementation & completion audit the end	Panorama – ESIA/ESMP/RAP Consultant, PIU

Table 13-2 provides a proposed implementation schedule for the RAP, presented as a bar/Gantt chart. It outlines the key activities, starting with the finalisation of the RAP document in July 2025 (Quarter 3), and extending through Quarter 2, 2028, with the Evaluation of the Implementation of RAP, including the 24-month exploratory drilling phase.

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Table 13-2 Implementation Schedule for RAP

Activities	Year 2025		Year 2026				Year 2027				Year 2028	
	Qr. 3	Qr. 4	Qr. 1	Qr. 2	Qr. 3	Qr. 4	Qr. 1	Qr. 2	Qr. 3	Qr. 4	Qr. 1	Qr. 2
1. Finalise draft RAP												
2. Submit draft RAP to World Bank												
3. Disclose draft RAP												
4. Revise and finalize RAP												
5. Approve RAP												
6. Initiate land acquisitions – Gazette notifications												
7. Raise Awareness of the GRM												
8. Start Implementation of RAP												
8.1 Finalize budget for compensation payments												
8.2 Finalise land acquisitions												
8.3 Finalize procedure for compensation payments												
8.4 Verify eligibility of PAPs for compensation payments												
8.5 Notify, agree and sign off on entitlements												
8.6 Revise & approve compensation schedules												
8.7 a) Sign agreements & disburse compensation to PAPs and/or escrow account												
b) Disburse compensation to court appointed administrator												
8.8 Seek DCA approval for designs, prepare tender documents, solicit bids and award contract for construction of resettlement homes												
8.9 Construct resettlement home												
8.10 Demolish old home												
8.11 Relocate Parc Estate PAH temporarily												
8.12 Relocate PAHs to resettlement homes												
8.13 Take possession of the drilling and staging sites												
9. Execute Civil Works & Conduct Exploratory Drilling												
10. Manage Grievances												

13 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Activities	Year 2025		Year 2026				Year 2027				Year 2028	
	Qr. 3	Qr. 4	Qr. 1	Qr. 2	Qr. 3	Qr. 4	Qr. 1	Qr. 2	Qr. 3	Qr. 4	Qr. 1	Qr. 2
11. Monitor implementation of RAP												
12. Restore and return of Land to PAPs												
13. Evaluate implementation of RAP												

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Appendix A: RESDP RAP PAHs Details (Excel Workbook)

Spreadsheets

PAH Summary Information

Budget

Summary of Impacts

Costs

1. Acquisitions
2. Resettlement Housing
3. Structures
4. Crop Loss
5. Farm Income Loss
6. Farm Restoration Support
7. Vulnerable Groups and Severely Impacted
8. PAP Count
9. Purchases
10. Leases

**REFER TO EXECUTIVE
SUMMARY**

REFER TO CHPT 12 -BUDGET AND COSTS

Block & Parcel No.	Size of Acquired Parcel (acres)	PAH No.	Type of Impact (Economic Displacement - ED, Physical Displacement - PD)	Gender	Age	Current status	PAH Population	Vulnerability Type	1. Involuntary Land Acquisition Cost	2. Resettlement Housing, Rent and Resettlement Allowance	3. Structures	Crops	Farm Income	Farm Re-establishment Support	Total (Excluding VA)	Vulnerability Allowance	Cumulative No. of Households
0624B 154 & 153	4.45	SPE-01	ED- loss of crops, income, & PD- loss of home	Male	73	Full-Time Landless Farmer (squatter/land dweller on GOSL/Crown land) & Residential Occupant	1	Landless & elderly		\$166,260.00		\$27,135.71	\$77,178.15	\$2,176.00	\$272,749.86	\$6,786.00	1
		SPE-02	ED- loss of crops, income & structure (material storage shed used as home by SPE-01)	Female	54	Full-Time Landless Farmer (squatter/land dweller on GOSL/Crown land)	2	Landless & female-headed household			\$6,875.00	\$20,801.00	\$67,400.33	\$2,864.00	\$97,940.33	\$6,786.00	2
		SPE-03	ED- loss of crops, income & structure (materials storage shed)	Male	61	Full-Time Landless Farmer (squatter/land dweller on GOSL/Crown land)	4	Landless with disabled household member			\$4,750.00	\$57,344.20	\$120,268.20	\$1,696.00	\$184,056.40	\$6,786.00	3
		SPE-04	ED- loss of crops & income	Male	30	Part-Time Landless Farmer (squatter/land dweller on GOSL/Crown land) & Bakery Worker	1	Landless & living below the poverty Line				\$5,168.50	\$21,123.18	\$1,000.00	\$27,291.68	\$6,786.00	4
		SPE-05	ED- loss of crops & income	Female	41	Part-Time Landless Farmer (squatter/land dweller on GOSL/Crown land) & Shop Owner	4	Landless				\$3,170.36	\$83,768.00	\$1,000.00	\$87,938.36	\$6,786.00	5
		SPE-06	ED- loss of crops & income	Female	36	Part-Time Landless Farmer (squatter/land dweller on GOSL/Crown land) & Hotel Worker	4	Landless				\$8,548.48	\$83,991.56	\$1,000.00	\$93,540.04	\$6,786.00	6
0627B TBA & 0627B TBA	1.03	SLC-01	ED- loss of land	Female	74	Landowners	3	Elderly & female headed household	\$23,788.80		\$9,300.00				\$33,088.80	\$6,786.00	7
0626B TBA	0.04	SLC-02	ED- loss of land	Male	78	Landowner Heir 1 of 15	1	Elderly	\$1,233.69						\$1,233.69	\$6,786.00	8
		SLC-03		Female	UK	Landowner Heir 2	2	Elderly & disabled								\$6,786.00	9
		SLC-04		Female	UK	Landowner Heir 3	1	UK								\$6,786.00	10
		SLC-05		Male	UK	NRN Landowner Heir 4	2	UK									11
		SLC-06		Male	UK	Landowner Heir 5	1	UK									12
		SLC-07		Female	UK	Landowner Heir 6	1	UK									13
		SLC-08		Female	UK	Landowner Heir 7	1	UK									14
		SLC-09		Male	65	Landowner Heir 8	2	Elderly								\$6,786.00	15
		SLC-10		Male	55	Landowner Heir 9	1	None									16
		SLC-11		Male	62	Landowner Heir 10	8	None									17
		SLC-12		Female	UK	Landowner Heir 11	1	UK									18
		SLC-13		Male	60	Landowner Heir 12	1	Living below the poverty line								\$6,786.00	19
		SLC-14		Male	UK	Landowner Heir 13	1	None									20
		SLC-15		Male	52	NRN Landowner Heir 14	3	None									21
		SLC-16		Male	50	Landowner Heir 15	4	None									22

0429B 431	0.76	BEL-47	ED - loss of crops, income	Male	73	Full-Time Tenant Farmer	1	Elderly & living below the poverty line				\$15,000.40	\$26,067.20	\$1,000.00	\$42,067.60	\$5,786.00	75	
		BEL-48		Female	82	NRN Landowner Heir 1 of 40	2	Elderly								\$5,786.00	76	
		BEL-49		Female	71	Landowner Heir 2	2	Elderly								\$5,786.00	77	
		BEL-50		Female	80	NRN Landowner Heir 3	1	Elderly								\$5,786.00	78	
		BEL-51		Female	71	NRN Landowner Heir 4	1	Elderly								\$5,786.00	79	
		BEL-52		Male	UK	NRN Landowner Heir 5	1	UK										80
		BEL-53		Female	UK	NRN Landowner Heir 6	1	UK										81
		BEL-54		Male	UK	NRN Landowner Heir 7	1	UK										82
		BEL-55		Male	57	Landowner Heir 8	2	None										83
		BEL-56		Male	49	Landowner Heir 9	1	None										84
		BEL-57		Female	53	Landowner Heir 10	3	None										85
		BEL-58		Male	47	NRN Landowner Heir 11	3	None										86
		BEL-59		Female	52	NRN Landowner Heir 12	4	None										87
		BEL-60		Female	47	Landowner Heir 13	1	None										88
		BEL-61		Male	53	Landowner Heir 14	8	Severely Impacted									\$5,786.00	89
		BEL-62		Female	49	NRN Landowner Heir 15	3	Severely Impacted									\$5,786.00	90
		BEL-63		Male	53	Landowner Heir 16	3	Severely Impacted									\$5,786.00	91
		BEL-64		Male	49	Landowner Heir 17	1	Severely Impacted									\$5,786.00	92
		BEL-65		Female	UK	Landowner Heir 18	2	None										93
		BEL-66		Male	65	Landowner Heir 19	1	Elderly & severely impacted										94
		BEL-67	ED- loss of land	Male	63	NRN Landowner Heir 20	2	Elderly	\$142,310.00								\$5,786.00	95
		BEL-68		Female	62	Landowner Heir 21	1	Severely Impacted									\$5,786.00	96
		BEL-69		Male	62	NRN Landowner Heir 22	1	None										97
		BEL-70		Female	59	NRN Landowner Heir 23	1	None										98
		BEL-71		Female	UK	NRN Landowner Heir 24	1	None										99
		BEL-72		Male	56	Landowner Heir 25	6	None										100
		BEL-73		Female	54	Landowner Heir 26	6	None										101
		BEL-74		Male	46	NRN Landowner Heir 27	4	Severely Impacted									\$5,786.00	102
		BEL-75		Female	53	Landowner Heir 28	3	None										103
		BEL-76		Female	35	Landowner Heir 30	4	None										104
		BEL-77		Male	30	Landowner Heir 31	1	Severely Impacted										105
		BEL-78		Male	54	Landowner Heir 32	5	Elderly, disabled in household and severely impacted										106
		BEL-79		Male	34	Landowner Heir 33	1	Severely Impacted									\$5,786.00	107
		BEL-80		Female	33	Landowner Heir 34	4	Severely impacted									\$5,786.00	108
		BEL-81		Female	48	NRN Landowner Heir 35	3	None									\$5,786.00	109
		BEL-82		Male	UK	NRN Landowner Heir 36	1	UK										110
		BEL-83		Female	UK	NRN Landowner Heir 37	1	UK										111
		BEL-84		Male	UK	NRN Landowner Heir 38	1	UK										112
		BEL-85		Male	UK	NRN Landowner Heir 39	1	UK										113
		BEL-86		Male	UK	Landowner Heir 40	1	UK										114
		BEL-87		Female	70	Landowner Heir 41	2	Elderly										115
BEL-88	PD- loss of home	Female	46	Residential Occupant	7	Physical disability	\$171,200.00							\$171,200.00	\$5,786.00	116		
BEL-89		Male	86	Landowner Heir 1 of 6	4	Elderly & severely impacted									\$5,786.00	117		
BEL-90	EO- loss of land	Male	66	Landowner Heir 2	3	Elderly & severely impacted	\$129,572.72								\$5,786.00	118		
BEL-91		Male	42	Landowner Heir 3	5	None									\$5,786.00	119		
BEL-92		Female	41	Landowner Heir 4	2	None										120		
BEL-94		Male	33	Landowner Heir 5	1	Severely impacted										121		
BEL-95		Female	30	Landowner Heir 6	1	Severely impacted									\$5,786.00	122		
		122																
						Total	303	\$358,412.31	\$537,486.00	\$31,305.00	\$261,268.18	\$814,546.70	\$14,736.00	\$1,309,328.08	\$352,812.00			
						Provision for Interest(8% for 5 years)		\$117,841.92								\$117,841.92		
						Provision (Negotiated Land Values)		\$73,166.56								\$73,166.56		
								\$539,420.70								Sub-total	\$2,472,268.57	
																Contingency (10%)	\$247,226.86	
																Grand Total	\$2,719,429.43	

REFER TO CHPT 12 -EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND BUDGET AND COSTS

RAP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

Category	Amount (XCD)	Source of Funds
Cost of Compensation		
A. Land Acquisition*		
Acquisitions at Replacement Cost	\$348,412.21	GOSL
Provision for Interest	\$117,841.92	GOSL
Provision for Variance in Final Negotiated Land Value	\$73,166.56	GOSL
Transaction Cost - valuations, legal fees, etc.	\$35,179.21	GOSL
Letters of Administration/Curatorship (estimated)	\$80,091.14	GOSL
Valuations (paid)	\$6,100.00	GOSL
	\$660,791.05	
B. Compensation for Lost Assets & Farm Restoration		
Structures	\$31,905.00	GOSL
Crops	\$281,268.18	GOSL
Farm Income	\$914,546.70	GOSL
Farm Restoration	\$14,736.00	GOSL
Land Leases**	\$4,000.00	GOSL
Vulnerability Allowance***	\$352,872.00	GOSL
Dismantling, Storing and Reassembling of Greenhouse	\$5,200.00	GOSL
	\$1,604,527.88	
Cost of Relocation		
House Construction	\$323,400.00	GOSL
Transitional Resettlement Allowance	\$6,860.00	GOSL
Temporary Housing	\$7,200.00	GOSL
	\$337,460.00	
Sub-total	\$2,602,778.92	GOSL
Contingency (10% of resettlement cost)	\$260,277.89	GOSL
Total	\$2,863,056.82	GOSL
Administrative Costs		
Staff Costs****	\$189,367.93	RESDP
Office and Rental Costs**** *	\$45,000.00	RESDP
RAP Preparation Costs*****	\$103,185.00	RESDP
Monitoring and Evaluation*****	\$70,000.00	RESDP
Community Consultations*****	\$6,000.00	RESDP
Sub-total	\$413,552.93	RESDP
Contingency (10%)	\$41,355.29	RESDP
Total	\$454,908.22	RESDP
Grand Total	\$3,317,965.04	

* Includes cost of acquiring relocation site in Belvedere

**Cost of paying two-year leases for 10 farmers @ \$200 per year

*** Total determined only for households who were enumerated and disclosed the relevant information

****Cost of services of RAP Implementation Consultant

***** Estimated \$15,000 per drilling community

***** As per ESIA/ESMP/RAP Contract

*****One meeting in each drilling community to disclose and seek public comment on the RAP @ \$ 2,000 per meeting by three communities

REFER TO CHPT 4.1- PROJECT IMPACTS

SUMMARY OF PROJECT IMPACTS

	Type of Impact				
	Permanent				Temporary
	Physical	Economic			Economic
	Loss of Housing	Loss of Land	Loss of Structures	Loss of Crops	Loss of Farm Income
Parc Estate, Saltibus					
PAH No.	SPE-01		SPE-02 to 03	SPE-01 to 06	SPE-01 to 06
No. of PAHs	1	0	2	6	6
No. of PAPs	1	0	6	16	16
La Clay, Saltibus					
PAH No.		SLC-01 to 16	SLC-01		
No. of PAHs	0	16	1	0	0
No. of PAPs	0	33	3	0	0
Belle Plaine					
PAH No.			BLP-01	BLP-01 to 06	BLP-01 to 03
No. of PAHs	0	0	1	6	3
No. of PAPs	0	0	3	16	8
Belvedere					
PAH No.	BEL-88	BEL-03 to 94, less BEL-01, 02, 17,47 and 116	BEL-01 and 02	BEL-01,16, and 47	BEL-16 and 47
No. of PAHs	1	0	2	3	2
No. of PAPs	7	0	3	4	2
Total PAHs*	2	16	6	15	11
Total PAPs*	8	33	15	36	26

*The total # of PAPs is 303 and PAHs is 122 as some PAPs and PAHs have been double counted due to having multiple impacts

REFER TO CHPT 6.1 : VALUATIONS AND COMPENSATION - LAND

A: LAND ACQUISITIONS

Property Number	Location	Parcel Purchase Area (acre)	Independent Landowner Valuation	GOSL Valuation	Transaction Cost	Calculated Replacement Costs	Transaction Cost Value	Negotiated Purchase Price	Date(s) of Negotiation Meeting
0429B 431(dismembered from 0429B 175) (well pad)	Belvedere	0.76	\$83,988.00	\$133,000.00	7%	\$142,310.00	\$9,310.00		
0429B TBA (dismembered from 0429B 293) (house)	Belvedere	0.14		\$56,196.00	7%	\$60,129.72	\$3,933.72		
0429B 438 (dismembered from 0429B 293) (road widening)	Belvedere	0.17		\$64,900.00	7%	\$69,443.00	\$4,543.00		
0429B 442 (dismembered from 0429B 162)(road widening)	Belvedere	0.02		\$7,500.00	77%	\$13,275.00	\$5,775.00		
0429B 443 (dismemberd from 0429B 159) (road widening)	Belvedere	0.08		\$32,400.00	18%	\$38,232.00	\$5,832.00		
0627B TBA (dismembered from 0627B 55) (well pad)	Saltibus	0.85	\$29,750.00	\$15,300.00	18%	\$18,054.00	\$2,754.00		
0627B TBA (dismembered from 0627B 55) (well pad)	Saltibus	0.18	\$6,300.00	\$3,240.00	77%	\$5,734.80	\$2,494.80		
0626B TBA (dismembered from 0626B 22) (well pad)	Saltibus	0.04	\$1,933.53	\$697.00	77%	\$1,233.69	\$536.69		
Total						\$348,412.21	\$35,179.21		
Provision for Interest(@6% for 5 years)					\$117,841.92				
Provision (Negotiated Land Values)					\$73,166.56				

Methodology for Calculating Replacement Costs

1. To determine the calculated replacement costs, the PIU found the percentage transaction costs in relation to the valuation of each property. Using the higher of the two valuations.

Note that in the table below the percentage transactions as a percentage of sale valuation is for both acquisitions and purchases.

GOSL Calculated Replacement Cost	Well Pad						House	Road Widening					Access Road
	0429B 430	0427B 216	0429B 431	0626B TBA	0627B TBA	0627B TBA	0429B TBA	0429B 436	0429B 438	0429B 441	0429B 443	0429B 444	04289B TBA
Higher of the two sale valuations	\$174,410.00	\$93,600.00	\$133,000.00	\$1,933.53	\$29,750.00	\$6,300.00	\$56,196.00	\$45,000.00	\$64,900.00	\$2,200.00	\$32,400.00	\$12,240.00	\$6,363.00
Transactions Cost: Landowner As Seller													
Vendor's fees (see below tariff table)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Survey Cost	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Valuation Cost	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Loan Payoff													
Total Transaction Costs (vendor)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Transaction Costs: Landowner as Purchaser													
Legal fees (see tariff table below)	\$3,390.00	\$2,325.00	\$3,200.00	\$500.00	\$1,500.00	\$650.00	\$1,900.00	\$1,608.75	\$2,010.00	\$500.00	\$1,306.80	\$783.75	\$650.00
Stamp duty (2% of purchase price)	\$3,488.20	\$1,872.00	\$2,660.00	\$38.67	\$595.00	\$126.00	\$1,123.92	\$900.00	\$1,298.00	\$44.00	\$648.00	\$244.80	\$127.26
Administrative charges (searches)	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$150.00
Valuation Costs	\$2,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$800.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
Total Transaction Costs (purchaser)	\$9,028.20	\$5,847.00	\$7,510.00	\$1,488.67	\$3,745.00	\$2,426.00	\$4,173.92	\$3,658.75	\$4,458.00	\$1,694.00	\$3,104.80	\$2,178.55	\$1,927.26
Total Transaction Costs (Landowner as Vendor and Purchaser)	\$9,028.20	\$5,847.00	\$7,510.00	\$1,488.67	\$3,745.00	\$2,426.00	\$4,173.92	\$3,658.75	\$4,458.00	\$1,694.00	\$3,104.80	\$2,178.55	\$1,927.26
Interest Accrued	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Transitional and Restoration Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Other Applicable Payments	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
TOTAL REPLACEMENT COSTS	\$183,438.20	\$99,447.00	\$140,510.00	\$3,422.20	\$33,495.00	\$8,726.00	\$60,369.92	\$48,658.75	\$69,358.00	\$3,894.00	\$35,504.80	\$14,418.55	\$8,290.26
Transaction Costs as Percentage of Sale Valuation	5.18%	6.25%	5.65%	76.99%	12.59%	38.51%	7.43%	8.13%	6.87%	77.00%	9.58%	17.80%	30%

2. Using three different ranges of \$0-12k, \$12k-50k, and 50k plus, the maximum transaction percentage cost for each range was determined and rounded off to the nearest whole number

Sale Valuation of Property	Range: (Transaction cost/sale value)%	Maximum Transaction Cost
\$0-\$12k	18.11% - 77%	77
\$12-\$50k	8.13% - 17.8%	18
50k\$ plus	5.18% - 6.87%	7

3. The average percentage transaction cost for a given valuation range was then added to each GOSL valuation for that range to arrive at the GOSL's replacement cost.

For example, if a GOSL valuation was \$6,500, because it fell between the range of \$0-\$12k, a transaction cost of 77% would be added to it.

If a GOSL valuation was \$12,001, because it fell between the range of \$12-\$50k, a transaction cost of 18% would be added to it.

If a GOSL valuation was \$150,500, because it fell between the range of \$50k plus, a transaction cost of 7% would be added to it.

Section B: Fees Paid

Independent Valuations Cost (sums paid to valuation surveyors)

Block and Parcel No.	Cost of Valuation
0429B 175	\$2,300.00
0627B 55	\$1,500.00
0626B 22	\$2,300.00
Total	\$6,100.00

Attorney's Fees

Property Number	Location	Description of Services	Attorney's Estimated Cost
0429B 431 (dismembered from 0429B 175)	Belvedere	Application for LA	\$19,470.54
0627B TBA (dismembered from 0627B 55)	Saltibus	Application for inderdiction and appointment of a curator	\$6,513.13
0626B TBA (dismembered from 0626B 22)	Saltibus	Application to replace trusteeses	\$12,500.00
0429B TBA & 0429B 438 (dismembered from 0429B 451)	Belvedere	Application for LA	\$12,500.00
0429B 442 ((dismembered from 0429B 162)	Belvedere	Application for LA	\$14,881.00
0429B 443 (dismembered from 0429B 159)	Belvedere	Application for LA	\$14,226.47
		Total	\$80,091.14

REFER TO SECTION 4.2: PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY IMPACTS - LOSS OF LAND

Parcel No.	Area to Be Acquired (acres)	No. of Parcels	Location	Owner
Well pad development				
0429B 431	0.76	1	Belvedere	40
0627B TBA	1.03	2	Saltibus	1
0627B TBA				
0626B TBA	0.04	1	Saltibus	15
Sub-total	1.83	4		56
Road Widening				
0429B 438	0.17	1	Belvedere	6
0429B 442	0.02	1	Belvedere	13
0429B 443	0.08	1	Belvedere	30
Sub-total	0.27	3		49
Resettlement				
0429B TBA	0.14	1	Belvedere	6
Sub-total	0.14	1		Already counted above
Total	2.24	8		105

REFER TO SECTION 6.2: REPLACEMENT HOUSING

RESETTLEMENT HOUSING AND ADDITIONAL SUPPORT

PAH No.	PAH Population	House Type (concrete)	House Size (sq.ft)	Construction cost (\$300 per sq.ft.)	Transitional Resettlement Allowance				Temporary Housing	Total
					Transport	Food supply	Transition Support	Lost workdays		
SPE-01	1	1-bedroom	523	\$156,900.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$1,000.00	\$160.00	\$7,200.00	\$166,260.00
BEL-88	7	2-bedroom	555	\$166,500.00	\$500.00	\$2,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$200.00	-	\$171,200.00
			Sub-total	\$323,400.00	\$1,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$360.00	\$7,200.00	\$337,460.00
			Total	\$323,400.00	\$6,860.00				\$7,200.00	\$337,460.00

Transitional Resettlement Allowance	
\$6,860.00	Total

Notes

Transportation of furniture to resettlement home
One month's food supply calculated at \$500 per adult and \$250 for a child under 12 years
Transition support provided to buy basic necessities for new home
Lost workdays (2 days @ \$80 per day as a farm hand and \$100 as a mason)
Payment of temporary housing to landlord for an estimated period of 6 months @ \$1,200 monthly to temporarily resettle SPE-01 before completion of resettlement home

REFER TO SECTION 6.3: STRUCTURES

STRUCTURES IMPACTED

PAH No SPE-02	Unit (sq.ft)	Unit Cost(\$)	Est. Replacement Cost (\$)
Material storage shed - galvanize and wood 10ft. 9 inches by 11 ft.7 inches (approximately 125 sq.ft)	125	55	6875

PAH No SPE-03	Unit (sq.ft)	Unit Cost(\$)	Est. Replacement Cost (\$)
Material storage shed - bamboo, galvanise and wood structure 9ft.2 inches by 10ft. 4inches by 6ft. 5 inches (approximately 95 sq.ft)	95	50	4750

PAH No SLC-01	Unit (ft)	Unit Cost/ft	Est. Replacement Cost(\$)
Material storage shed - wooden structure 11 ft. by 12 ft. and 3 ft. by 7.7 ft.(approximately 155 sq.ft)	155	60	9300

PAH No BLP-01	Unit (sq.ft)	Unit Cost(\$)	Est. Replacement Cost (\$)
Materials storage shed- wood, galvanize and bamboo 6 ft. by 12 ft. by 6 ft.5 inches (approximately 72 sq.ft)	72	40	2880

PAH No BEL-01	Unit (ft)	Unit Cost/ft	Est. Replacement Cost (\$)
6.5 ft high fencing comprising galvanise sheets and timber frame	43	90	3870
4.5 feet high fencing comprising galvanise sheets and timber frame	16	65	1040
	59	Total	4910

PAH No BEL-02	Unit (ft)	Unit Cost/ft	Est. Replacement Cost(\$)
6.5 ft high fencing comprising galvanise sheets and timber frame	14	90	1260
3.5 feet high fencing comprising galvanise sheets and timber frame	3	60	180
2.25 feet high fencing comprising galvanise sheets and timber frame	23	50	1150
Hedge plants	40	15	600
	80	Total	3190

REFER TO SECTION 6.4: CROP LOSS

CROP LOSS

CROP VALUATION FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

KEY

Crop	Loss contingency	Post harvest contingency	lbs/plant	XCD/lb
Tomatoes	25%	25%	5	\$6.00
Sweet potatoes	15%	20%	3	\$3.50
Salad beans	15%	20%	1	\$4.50
Bananas	10%	10%	40	\$1.00
Macamboo/Bluggoe	10%	20%	40	\$1.00
Dasheen	15%	20%	4	\$2.00
Plantains	10%	10%	40	\$1.00
Okra	10%	10%	1	\$2.00
String Beans	10%	20%	0.5	\$2.00
Tannia	10%	20%	4	\$2.00
Watermelon	15%	25%	10	\$3.00
Lettuce	15%	20%	1	\$4.00
Corn	15%	20%	1.5	\$6.00
Pumpkin	5%	10%	10	\$1.50

* - Market price provided by consultant

PAH No SPE-01

Parc Estate, Saltibus

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Pigeon Peas	30				\$ 8.00			\$ 240.00
Pineapple	1				\$ 15.00			\$ 15.00
Salad beans	3300	2805	1	2805	\$ 4.50	12622.5	2524.5	\$ 10,098.00
Tomatoes	20	15	5	75	\$ 6.00	450	112.5	\$ 337.50
Watermelon	60	51	10	2601	\$ 3.00	7803	1950.75	\$ 5,852.25
Pawpaw	2				60			\$ 120.00
Banana	88	79.2	40	3168	\$ 1.00	3168	316.8	\$ 2,851.20
Macamboo	50	45	40	1800	\$ 1.00	1800	360	\$ 1,440.00
Cassava	140				\$ 5.00			\$ 700.00
White Yam	4				\$ 6.00			\$ 24.00
Tannia	1	0.9	4	3.6	\$ 2.00	7.2	1.44	\$ 5.76
Banjah*	2				\$ 6.00			\$ 12.00
Guava*	30				\$ 30.00			\$ 900.00
Soursop	2				\$ 110.00			\$ 220.00
Coconut	26				\$ 110.00			\$ 2,860.00
Cashew tree	4				\$ 110.00			\$ 440.00
Golden Apple (Bearing)	2				\$ 60.00			\$ 120.00
Avocado	2				\$ 150.00			\$ 300.00
Mohagany timber tree	4				\$ 150.00			\$ 600.00
Total Crop Value								\$ 27,135.71

PAH No SPE-02

Parc Estate, Saltibus

Crops Affected

[illegible]

PAH No SPE-03

Parc Estate, Saltibus

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Sweet potatoes	5768	4902.8	3	14708.4	\$ 3.50	51479.4	10295.88	\$ 41,183.52
Salad beans	1000	850	1	850	\$ 4.50	3825	765	\$ 3,060.00
Cocoa	5				\$ 110.00			\$ 550.00
Coconut	9				\$ 110.00			\$ 990.00
Banana	125	112.5	40	4500	\$ 1.00	4500	450	\$ 4,050.00
Pineapple	12				\$ 15.00			\$ 180.00
Avocado	2				\$ 150.00			\$ 300.00
Pawpaw	18				\$ 60.00			\$ 1,080.00
Pumpkin	7				\$ 8.00			\$ 56.00
Orange	1				\$ 125.00			\$ 125.00
Tannia	20	18	4	72	\$ 2.00	144	28.8	\$ 115.20
Dasheen	2	1.7	4	6.8	\$ 2.00	13.6	2.72	\$ 10.88
Plantain	29	26.1	40	1044	\$ 1.00	1044	104.4	\$ 939.60
Mango	2				\$ 110.00			\$ 220.00
Breadfruit (small)	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Lime	2				\$ 110.00			\$ 220.00
Sugarcane	20				\$ 15.00			\$ 300.00
Guava	20				\$ 30.00			\$ 600.00
Macamboo	40	36	40	1440	\$ 1.00	1440	288	\$ 1,152.00
Lemon	2				\$ 110.00			\$ 220.00
Yam	30				\$ 6.00			\$ 180.00
Cassava	20				\$ 5.00			\$ 100.00
Ginger	267				\$ 6.00			\$ 1,602.00
Total Crop Value								\$ 57,344.20

PAH No SPE-04

Parc Estate, Saltibus

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Sweet potatoes	535	454.75	3	1364.25	\$ 3.50	4774.875	954.975	\$ 3,819.90
Guava	8				\$ 30.00			\$ 240.00
Pawpaw	1				\$ 60.00			\$ 60.00
Coconut	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Mango	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Banana	9	8.1	40	324	\$ 1.00	324	32.4	\$ 291.60
Soursop	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Cocoa	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Sugar Apple	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
French Thyme	9				\$ 3.00			\$ 27.00
Ginger	30				\$ 6.00			\$ 180.00
Total Croo Value								\$ 5,168.50

PAH No SPE-05

Parc Estate, Saltibus

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Dasheen	89	75.65	4	302.6	\$ 2.00	605.2	121.04	\$ 484.16
Guava	1				\$ 30.00			\$ 30.00
Tannia	12				\$ 60.00			\$ 720.00
Coconut	2				\$ 110.00			\$ 220.00
Mango	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Banana	33	29.7	40	1188	\$ 1.00	1188	118.8	\$ 1,069.20
Soursop	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Cocoa	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Sugar Apple	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
French Thyme	9				\$ 3.00			\$ 27.00
Ginger	30				\$ 6.00			\$ 180.00
Total Crop Value							\$	3,170.36

PAH No SPE-06

Parc Estate, Saltibus

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Peas	30				\$ 8.00			\$ 240.00
Coconut	19				\$ 110.00			\$ 2,090.00
Plantain	77	69.3	40	2772	\$ 1.00	2772	277.2	\$ 2,494.80
Avocado	4				\$ 150.00			\$ 600.00
Guava	2				\$ 30.00			\$ 60.00
Banana	77	69.3	40	2772	\$ 1.00	2772	277.2	\$ 2,494.80
Dasheen	77	65.45	4	261.8	\$ 2.00	523.6	104.72	\$ 418.88
Mahogany Tree	1				\$ 150.00			\$ 150.00
Total Crop Value								\$ 8,548.48

PAH No BLP-01

Belle Plaine, Soufriere

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Tomatoes (7 wks. To harvest)	5000	3750	5	18750	\$ 6.00	112500	28125	\$ 84,375.00
Tomatoes (2-6 wks. Planted)	700	525	5	2625	\$ 6.00	15750	3937.5	\$ 11,812.50
								\$ 96,187.50

PAH No BLP-02

Belle Plaine

Crops Affected

[illegible]

PAH No BLP-03

Belle Plaine

Crops Affected

[illegible]

PAH No BLP-04

Belle Plaine

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Coconut	6				\$ 110.00			\$ 660.00
Almond*	1				\$ 60.00			\$ 60.00
Cherry*	1				\$ 60.00			\$ 60.00
Pine*	2				\$ 200.00			\$ 400.00
Cocoa	27				\$ 110.00			\$ 2,970.00
Mango	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Breadfruit	4				\$ 110.00			\$ 440.00
Flamboyant tree	1				\$ -			\$ -
Mahogany Tree*	6				\$ 150.00			\$ 900.00
Total Crop Value								\$ 5,600.00

PAH No BLP-05

Belle Plaine

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Pawpaw	5				\$ 60.00			\$ 300.00
Breadfruit	7				\$ 110.00			\$ 770.00
Avocado	3				\$ 150.00			\$ 450.00
Pomerac (Pomme d'Amour)	1				\$ 80.00			\$ 80.00
Sweet Potatoes	144	122.4	2	244.8	\$ 3.50	856.8	171.36	\$ 685.44
Banana	126	113.4	40	4536	\$ 1.00	4536	453.6	\$ 4,082.40
Tannia	9	8.1	4	32.4	\$ 2.00	64.8	12.96	\$ 51.84
Coconut	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Mango	3				\$ 110.00			\$ 330.00
Jamaican Ackee	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Total Crop Value								\$ 6,969.68

PAH No BLP-06

Belle Plaine

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Banana	15	13.5	40	540	\$ 1.00	540	54	\$ 486.00

Breadfruit (small)	2				\$ 110.00			\$ 220.00
Cocoa	4				\$ 110.00			\$ 440.00
Mahogany	8				\$ 150.00			\$ 1,200.00
Pawpaw	1				\$ 60.00			\$ 60.00
Pomerac (Pomme d'Armour)	1				\$ 80.00			\$ 80.00
Total Crop Value								\$ 2,486.00

PAH No BEL-01

Belle Plaine

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Pumpkin	20	19	10	190	\$ 1.50	285	28.5	\$ 256.50
Total Crop Value								\$ 256.50

PAH No BEL-16

Belverdere

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Cinnamon	4				\$ 110.00			\$ 440.00
Corn	300	255	1.5	382.5	\$ 6.00	2295	459	\$ 1,836.00
Dasheen	700	595	4	2380	\$ 2.00	4760	952	\$ 3,808.00
Lemon	1				\$ 110.00			\$ 110.00
Lettuce	200	170	1	170	\$ 4.00	680	136	\$ 544.00
Salad beans	400	170	1	170	\$ 4.50	765	153	\$ 612.00
Tomatoes	200	150	5	750	\$ 6.00	4500	1125	\$ 3,375.00
Watermelon	150	127.5	10	1275	\$ 3.00	3825	956	\$ 2,868.75
Total Crop Value								\$ 13,593.75

PAH No BEL-47

Belvedere, Fond St. Jacques

Crops Affected

Crops	Number of crops	Less Contingency	lbs./ plant	Total lbs.	Unit price \$/lb	Value of crops	Post harvest loss	Total value
Bananas	20	18	40	720	\$ 1.00	720	72	\$ 648.00
Breadfruit	10				\$ 110.00			\$ 1,100.00
Cocoa	20				\$ 110.00			\$ 2,200.00

Coconut	20				\$ 110.00			\$ 2,200.00
Dasheen	500	425	4	1700	\$ 2.00	3400	680	\$ 2,720.00
Macamboo/Bluggoe	20	18	40	720	\$ 2.00	1440	288	\$ 1,152.00
Mango	10				\$ 110.00			\$ 1,100.00
Okra	20	18	1	18	\$ 2.00	36	3.6	\$ 32.40
Plantains	40	36	40	1440	\$ 1.00	1440	144	\$ 1,296.00
Pomerac (Pomme d' Amour)	10				\$ 80.00			\$ 800.00
String beans	50	45	0.5	22.5	\$ 2.00	45	9	\$ 36.00
Sweet potato	200	170	3	510	\$ 3.50	1785	357	\$ 1,428.00
Tannia	50	45	4	180	\$ 2.00	360	72	\$ 288.00
								\$ 15,000.40

REFER TO SECTION 7.4: CROP LOSS

PAH No.	Status	Affected Community	Crops Affected	Valuation (XCD)
SPE-01	Full-time	Parc Estate	Salad beans, vegetables &	\$27,135.71
SPE-02	Full-time	Parc Estate	Salad beans, vegetables &	\$20,801.00
SPE-03	Full-time	Parc Estate	Root crop (S/potatoes), veg	\$57,344.20
SPE-04	Part-time	Parc Estate	Root crop (S/potatoes) & tre	\$5,168.50
SPE-05	Part-time	Parc Estate	Vegetables & tree crops	\$3,170.36
SPE-06	Part-time	Parc Estate	Tree crops and peas	\$8,548.48
BLP-01	Part-time	Belle Plaine	Vegetables (tomatoes)	\$96,187.50
BLP-02	Part-time	Belle Plaine	Root crop (dasheen)	\$10,880.00
BLP-03	Part-time	Belle Plaine	Root crop (dasheen)	\$8,126.10
BLP-04	Landowner	Belle Plaine	Cacao & Coconut	\$5,600.00
BLP-05	Farmer	Belle Plaine	Sweet potatoes & Bananas	\$6,969.68
BLP-06	Landowner	Belle Plaine	Bananas & Mahogany	\$2,486.00
BEL-01	Residential Occupant	Belvedere	Pumpkins	\$256.50
BEL-16	Residential Occupant	Belvedere	Dasheen and corn	\$13,593.75
BEL-47	Full-time	Belvedere	Fruit tree crops, dasheen, a	\$15,000.40
			Total	\$281,268.18

REFER TO SECTION 5.2: PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY IMPACTS-STRUCTURES

PAH No.	Structures Affected	Size	Valuation (XCD)
SPE-02	Material storage shed	125 sq.ft galvanise and wood structure	\$6,875.00
SPE-03	Material storage shed	95 sq.ft bamboo and galvanize structure	\$4,750.00
SLC-01	Material storage shed	151.4 sq.ft wooden structure	\$9,300.00
BLP-01	Material storage shed	72 sq.ft wood,galvanize and bamboo	\$2,880.00
BEL-01	Galvanize fence	59 ft galvanise and timber frame (different lengths)	\$4,910.00
BEL-02	Galvanize fence & hedge	40 ft galvanise and timber frame and 40 ft hedge plants	\$3,190.00
	Total		\$31,905.00

Greenhouse Storage

	PAH No	Cost of Dismantling	Transportation (2 trips @ \$300)	Storage (12 months @ \$300)	Cost of Assembly	Total
Greenhouse	BLP-01	\$500.00	\$600.00	\$3,600.00	\$500.00	\$5,200.00

REFER TO SECTION 6.5: FARM INCOME LOSS

FARM INCOME LOSS

CROP VALUATION FOR PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

KEY

Crop	Loss contingency	Post harvest contingenc	lbs/plant	XCD/lb
Tomatoes	25%	25%	5	\$6.00
Sweet potatoes	15%	20%	3	\$3.50
Salad beans	15%	20%	1	\$4.50
Bananas	10%	10%	40	\$1.00
Macamboo/Bluggoe	10%	20%	40	\$1.00
Dasheen	15%	20%	4	\$2.00
Plantains	10%	10%	40	\$1.00
Okra	10%	10%	1	\$2.00
String Beans	10%	20%	0.5	\$2.00
Tannia	10%	20%	4	\$2.00
Watermelon	15%	25%	10	\$3.00
Lettuce	15%	20%	1	\$4.00
Corn	15%	20%	1.5	\$6.00
Cabbage	25%	25%	2	\$3.00
Christophine	10%	15%	5	\$3.00
Pumpkin	5%	10%	10	\$1.50
Sweet Pepper	25%	25%	5	\$3.00
Seasoning Pepper	10%	20%	3	\$3.50
Cucumber	5%	5%	9	\$1.75

* - Market price provided by consultant

REFER TO SECTION 7.5: FARM INCOME LOSS

PAH No.	Parcel size/acres	Crops Affected	Valuation (XCD)*
SPE-01	1.36	Salad beans, sweet potato & tree crops	\$77,178.15
SPE-02	1.79	Sweet potatato, dasheen and sweet pepper	\$67,400.33
SPE-03	1.06	Sweet potatato and salad beans	\$120,268.20
SPE-04	0.11	Sweet potatato and salad beans	\$21,123.18
SPE-05	0.07	Salad beans and sweet potato	\$83,768.00
SPE-06	0.5	Sweet potato, dasheen and salad beans	\$83,991.56
BLP-01	0.62	Cabbage and tomatoes	\$228,387.68
BLP-02	0.08	Dasheene and cabbage	\$125,260.00
BLP-03	0.14	Dasheene and pumpkin	\$30,559.40
BEL-16	0.23	Dasheene, salad beans and corn	\$50,543.00
BEL-47	0.39	Dasheene and sweet potato	\$26,067.20
		Total	\$914,546.70

Crops Affected

C

Sweet Potato	1593	1354.05	3	4062.15	\$ 3.50	\$ 14,217.53	\$ 2,843.51	\$ 11,374.02	4	\$ 45,496.08
Salad beans	1593	1354.05	1	1354.05	\$ 4.50	\$ 6,093.23	\$ 1,218.65	\$ 4,874.58	4	\$ 19,498.32
Cassava	475	451.25	10	4512.5	\$ 1.50	\$ 6,768.75	\$ 676.88	\$ 6,091.88	2	\$ 12,183.75
									\$	77,178.15

Crops Affected

C

[illegible]

Crops Affected

C

Sweet Potato	3187	2708.95	3	8126.85	\$ 3.50	\$ 28,443.98	\$ 5,688.80	\$ 22,755.18	4 \$ 91,020.72
Salad beans	1593	1354.05	1	1354.05	\$ 4.50	\$ 6,093.23	\$ 1,218.65	\$ 4,874.58	6 \$ 29,247.48
									\$ 120,268.20

Crops Affected

C

[illegible]

Crops Affected

C

Sweet Potato	1593	1354.05	3	4062.15	\$ 3.50	\$ 14,217.53	\$ 2,843.51	\$ 11,374.02	4 \$	45,496.08
Dasheen	850	722.5	4	2890	\$ 2.00	\$ 5,780.00	\$ 1,156.00	\$ 4,624.00	2 \$	9,248.00
Seasoning peppers	630	567	3	1701	\$ 3.50	\$ 5,953.50	\$ 1,190.70	\$ 4,762.80	2 \$	9,525.60
Salad beans	1593	1354.05	1	1354.05	\$ 4.50	\$ 6,093.23	\$ 1,218.65	\$ 4,874.58	4 \$	19,498.32
										\$ 83,768.00

Crops Affected

C

[illegible]

REFER TO SECTION 6.6: FARM RESTORATION SUPPORT

FARM RESTORATION SUPPORT

PPAP No.	Community	Farm Size (Acre)	Labour Cost/ac (days x rate)	Restoration Man Days/acre	Compensation To be Paid (XCD)
SPE-01	Parc Estate	1.36	\$1,600.00	20	\$2,176.00
SPE-02	Parc Estate	1.79	\$1,600.00	20	\$2,864.00
SPE-03	Parc Estate	1.06	\$1,600.00	20	\$1,696.00
SPE-04	Parc Estate	0.11	\$1,600.00	20	\$1,000.00
SPE-05	Parc Estate	0.07	\$1,600.00	20	\$1,000.00
SPE-06	Parc Estate	0.50	\$1,600.00	20	\$1,000.00
BLP-01	Belle Plaine	0.62	\$1,600.00	20	\$1,000.00
BLP-02	Belle Plaine	0.08	\$1,600.00	20	\$1,000.00
BLP-03	Belle Plaine	0.14	\$1,600.00	20	\$1,000.00
BEL-16	Belvedere	0.23	\$1,600.00	20	\$1,000.00
BEL-47	Belvedere	0.39	\$1,600.00	20	\$1,000.00
		6.35		Total	\$14,736.00

REFER TO SECTIONS 4.3: VULNERABLE GROUPS AND 6.8: ASSISTANCE FOR VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS

No.	PAH No.	Affected Community	Gender	PPAP or other Elderly PAP in Household	Physically Disabled in Household	Female Headed Household	Landless	Household Income Below the Poverty Line	Severely Impacted	Vulnerable	Amount
1	SPE-01	Parc Estate/ Saltibus	Male	✓			✓			✓	\$6,786.00
2	SPE-02	Parc Estate/ Saltibus	Female			✓	✓			✓	\$6,786.00
3	SPE-03	Parc Estate/ Saltibus	Male		✓		✓			✓	\$6,786.00
4	SPE-04	Parc Estate/ Saltibus	Male				✓	✓		✓	\$6,786.00
5	SPE-05	Parc Estate/ Saltibus	Female				✓			✓	\$6,786.00
6	SPE-06	Parc Estate/ Saltibus	Female				✓			✓	\$6,786.00
7	SLC-01	La Clay/Saltibus	Female & Male	✓		✓				✓	\$6,786.00
8	SLC-02	La Clay/Saltibus	Male	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
9	SLC-03	La Clay/Saltibus	Female	✓	✓					✓	\$6,786.00
15	SLC-09	La Clay/Saltibus	Male	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
19	SLC-13	La Clay/Saltibus	Male					✓		✓	\$6,786.00
25	BLP-03	Belle Plaine	Male	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
31	BEL-03	Belvedere	Female	✓		✓				✓	\$6,786.00
36	BEL-08	Belvedere	Female			✓		✓		✓	\$6,786.00
41	BEL-13	Belvedere	Female	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	\$6,786.00
45	BEL-17	Belvedere	Female	✓	✓			✓		✓	\$6,786.00
46	BEL-18	Belvedere	Male		✓					✓	\$6,786.00
48	BEL-20	Belvedere	Female		✓			✓		✓	\$6,786.00
52	BEL-24	Belvedere	Female	✓	✓			✓		✓	\$6,786.00
53	BEL-25	Belvedere	Female			✓		✓		✓	\$6,786.00
56	BEL-28	Belvedere	Male	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
57	BEL-29	Belvedere	Female			✓		✓		✓	\$6,786.00
58	BEL-30	Belvedere	Female	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
61	BEL-33	Belvedere	Female			✓		✓		✓	\$6,786.00
62	BEL-34	Belvedere	Male					✓		✓	\$6,786.00
63	BEL-35	Belvedere	Male					✓		✓	\$6,786.00
65	BEL-37	Belvedere	Female			✓		✓		✓	\$6,786.00
67	BEL-39	Belvedere	Female	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
72	BEL-44	Belvedere	Female		✓			✓		✓	\$6,786.00
75	BEL-47	Belvedere	Male	✓			✓			✓	\$6,786.00
76	BEL-48	Belvedere	Female	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
77	BEL-49	Belvedere	Female	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
78	BEL-50	Belvedere	Female	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
79	BEL-51	Belvedere	Female	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
89	BEL-61	Belvedere	Male						✓	✓	\$6,786.00

90	BEL-62	Belvedere	Female						✓	✓	\$6,786.00
91	BEL-63	Belvedere	Male						✓	✓	\$6,786.00
92	BEL-64	Belvedere	Male						✓	✓	\$6,786.00
94	BEL-66	Belvedere	Male	✓					✓	✓	\$6,786.00
95	BEL-67	Belvedere	Male	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
96	BEL-68	Belvedere	Female						✓	✓	\$6,786.00
102	BEL-74	Belvedere	Male						✓	✓	\$6,786.00
106	BEL-78	Belvedere	Male						✓	✓	\$6,786.00
107	BEL-79	Belvedere	Male		✓				✓	✓	\$6,786.00
108	BEL-80	Belvedere	Male						✓	✓	\$6,786.00
109	BEL-81	Belvedere	Female						✓	✓	\$6,786.00
116	BEL-88	Belvedere	Female	✓						✓	\$6,786.00
117	BEL-89	Belvedere	Female		✓					✓	\$6,786.00
118	BEL-90	Belvedere	Male	✓	✓				✓	✓	\$6,786.00
119	BEL-91	Belvedere	Male	✓					✓	✓	\$6,786.00
122	BEL-94	Belvedere	Male						✓	✓	\$6,786.00
123	BEL-95	Belvedere	Female						✓	✓	\$6,786.00
				23	11	9	7	14	13	52	\$352,872.00

REFER TO SECTION 4.1: POTENTIAL IMPACTS

REFER TO SECTION 4.2: TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT IMPACTS

PAP AND PAH COUNT

Location	PAHs	PAH No	PAH Population	PAPs per Community
Parc Estate	1	SPE-01	1	
	2	SPE-02	2	
	3	SPE-03	4	
	4	SPE-04	1	
	5	SPE-05	4	Parc Estate
	6	SPE-06	4	16
	6		16	
La Clay	7	SLC-01	3	
	8	SLC-02	1	
	9	SLC-03	2	
	10	SLC-04	1	UK
	11	SLC-05	2	
	12	SLC-06	1	UK
	13	SLC-07	1	UK
	14	SLC-08	1	UK
	15	SLC-09	2	
	16	SLC-10	1	
	17	SLC-11	8	
	18	SLC-12	1	UK
	19	SLC-13	1	UK
	20	SLC-14	1	UK
	21	SLC-15	3	La Clay
	22	SLC-16	4	33
	16		33	
Belle Plaine	23	BLP-01	3	
	24	BLP-02	4	
	25	BLP-03	1	
	26	BLP-04	3	
	27	BLP-05	2	Belle Plaine
	28	BLP-06	3	16
	6		16	
	29	BEL-01	3	
	30	BEL-02	1	
	31	BEL-03	2	
	32	BEL-04	1	UK
	33	BEL-05	1	UK
	34	BEL-06	1	UK
	35	BEL-07	1	UK
	36	BEL-08	1	
	37	BEL-09	1	
	38	BEL-10	2	
	39	BEL-11	3	
	40	BEL-12	2	
	41	BEL-13	1	
	42	BEL-14	1	UK
	43	BEL-15	1	UK
	44	BEL-16	1	
	45	BEL-17	2	
	46	BEL-18	2	
	47	BEL-19	3	
	48	BEL-20	2	
	49	BEL-21	1	
	50	BEL-22	2	
	51	BEL-23	3	

Belvedere

52	BEL-24	1	
53	BEL-25	3	
54	BEL-26	7	
55	BEL-27	2	
56	BEL-28	3	
57	BEL-29	3	
58	BEL-30	2	
59	BEL-31	1	
60	BEL-32	3	
61	BEL-33	4	
62	BEL-34	1	
63	BEL-35	6	
64	BEL-36	2	
65	BEL-37	7	
66	BEL-38	1	
67	BEL-39	7	
68	BEL-40	7	
69	BEL-41	2	
70	BEL-42	7	
71	BEL-43	2	
72	BEL-44	2	
73	BEL-45	8	
74	BEL-46	4	
75	BEL-47	1	
76	BEL-48	2	
77	BEL-49	2	
78	BEL-50	1	
79	BEL-51	1	
80	BEL-52	1	UK
81	BEL-53	1	UK
82	BEL-54	1	UK
83	BEL-55	2	
84	BEL-56	1	
85	BEL-57	3	
86	BEL-58	3	
87	BEL-59	4	
88	BEL-60	1	
89	BEL-61	8	
90	BEL-62	3	
91	BEL-63	3	
92	BEL-64	1	
93	BEL-65	2	
94	BEL-66	1	
95	BEL-67	2	
96	BEL-68	1	
97	BEL-69	1	
98	BEL-70	1	
99	BEL-71	1	
100	BEL-72	6	
101	BEL-73	6	
102	BEL-74	4	
103	BEL-75	3	
104	BEL-76	4	
105	BEL-77	1	
106	BEL-78	5	
107	BEL-79	1	
108	BEL-80	4	
109	BEL-81	3	
110	BEL-82	1	UK
111	BEL-83	1	UK
112	BEL-84	1	UK

	113	BEL-85	1	UK
	114	BEL-86	1	UK
	115	BEL-87	2	
	116	BEL-88	7	
	117	BEL-89	4	
	118	BEL-90	3	
	119	BEL-91	5	
	120	BEL-92	2	
	121	BEL-93	1	Belvedere
	122	BEL-94	1	238
	94		238	
Total	122		303	303

REFER TO ANNEX A: VOLUNTARY PURCHASES AND LEASES REPORT

VOLUNTARY PURCHASES

Cost Calculations

Methodology

Step 1: Determine the value of the transaction costs as a percentage of the higher of the two valuations - independent and GOSL. See calculations in Appendix A: 1-Acquisitions

Step 2: Using the range of the values found for transaction costs as a percentage of sale value for both acquisitions and purchases, the below table was developed.

Sale Valuation of Property	Range: (Transaction cost/sale value)%	Average Transaction Costs
\$0-\$12k	18.11% - 77%	77
\$12-\$50k	8.13% - 17.8%	18
50k\$ plus	5.18% - 6.87%	7

Step 3: Add the applicable average transaction cost value to the GOSL valuation to find the replacement cost

Property Number	Location	Area of Parcel Required for Purchase by GOSL (acres)	Independent Landowner Valuation	GoSL Valuation	Percentage Added on as Transaction Costs	GoSL Calculated Replacement Costs	Negotiated Purchase Prices
0429B 430	Belvedere	1.07	\$144,450.00	\$163,000.00	7%	\$174,410.00	\$220,000.00
0429B 216	Belle Plaine	1.04	\$93,600.00	\$88,400.00	7%	\$94,588.00	\$114,000.00
0429B 436	Belvedere	0.12	*	\$45,000.00	18%	\$53,100.00	\$53,100.00
0429B TBA	Belvedere	0.016	*	\$6,363.00	77%	\$11,262.51	\$11,262.51
0429B 439	Belvedere	0.013	*	\$5,200.00	77%	\$9,204.00	\$9,204.00
0429B 441	Belvedere	0.005	*	\$2,200.00	77%	\$3,894.00	\$3,894.00
0429B 444	Belvedere	0.031	*	\$12,240.00	18%	\$14,443.20	\$14,443.20
Total						\$360,901.71	\$425,903.71

* Accepted GOSL Valuation of EC\$9 per square foot

REFER TO ANNEX A: VOLUNTARY PURCHASES AND LEASES REPORT

LEASES

Parcel Number	Area of Parcel Leased	Independent Landowner Valuation (\$/acre-year)	GOSL Valuation (for 2 year period)	Inconvenience Allowance	GOSL Calculated Replacement Cost	Landowner Asking Price (for 2 year period)	Negotiated Lease Price	Date(s) of Negotiation Meeting	Date of Agreement
0427B 217	2.5 acres	\$7,840.00	\$34,300.00	\$2,850.00	\$37,150.00	\$40,000	\$44,592.00	28-Feb-25	28-Feb-25
0429B TBA	0.55 acres	None	\$11,270.00	\$2,850.00	\$14,120.00	Accepted GOSL's rate	\$14,120.00	\$45,716.00	\$45,716.00
Total							\$58,712.00		

Under the Land Registration Act, leases beyond two years must be registered at the Land Registry

Notes Methodolgy

GOSL Lease Valuation

No active lease market exists. GOSL land lease value guided by lease values of Invest St. Lucia (statutory organisation) which leases government land to lessees for commercial purposes at a rate of 7-10% of the current market value of the property per annum. We have used 7% of the value of the independent valuation

Inconvenience/hardship allowance (lost workdays, transport, meals, and fees incurred)

All landowners or representatives will be paid a fixed amount of EC\$2,850 for their work days lost, transportation, costs of meals incurred when meeting with notary royal and for administrative searches and collection of certificates calculated as demonstrated below:

	Number	Rate	Cost
Workdays Lost	10	\$200.00	\$2,000.00
Transportation	10	\$40.00	\$400.00
Meals	10	\$30.00	\$300.00
Administrative charges	1	\$150.00	\$150.00
			\$2,850.00

Negotiated Lease Cost

The lessor and the lessee (GoSL) will agree on the Negotiated Lease Price by negotiating a sum between the landowner's lease asking price and the GOSL's lease replacement cost

Administrative Charges

Includes costs of searches; payments for birth, death and marriage certificates; and the cost of photocopies. It is a subcomponent of transaction fees.

Appendix B: Socio-economic Survey Questionnaire

Socio-Economic Survey of Affected Community

Interviewer's Name: _____ Date: _____ Time: From _____ to _____

1. Community Name: _____

2. Household Identification Number: _____

3. Name of Respondent: _____

4. Respondent's Relation to Head of Household:

☐ Head of Household

☐ Spouse

☐ Child

☐ Other (Specify): _____

A: HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

5. For each Household Member please provide the following information:

Name of Household Member/Size of H/hold	Age	Gender <i>Married or Single</i>		Years Living in Household	Relationship to Head of Household	Employed? If yes Occupation?	Highest Educational completed
		Male	Female				

6. Has their education been affected since 2018 or by the Covid-19 pandemic?



Yes (please describe): _____

☐
No

7. **Has anyone in the household been sick or has passed away from 2018 to now?**

☐
Yes (which member?): _____
☐
No

8. **Has the household been affected by Covid-19 pandemic through illness, death, or economic impact?**

☐
Yes (please describe): _____
☐
No

9. **Does anyone in the household have chronic illnesses or disabilities?**

☐
Yes (please describe): _____
☐
No

10. **What are your sources of healthcare in order of importance (1 being the most important)**

Public Health/Wellness Centre _____

Hospital (Specify): _____

Private Doctor _____

Other (Specify): _____

11. **Has your access to healthcare services changed since 2018 or due to Covid-19 pandemic?**

☐ Yes (please describe): _____
☐ No

B: HOUSEHOLD INCOME

12. **Please rank your sources of household income in order of importance (1 being the most important)** Agriculture/Farming _____

Fishing _____

Tourism _____

Other Formal Employment _____ (specify)

Informal Employment _____ (specify)

_____ NIS Pension _____

Government Social Assistance _____

Remittances _____

Other (Specify) _____

13. **What is your Monthly Household Income:** \$_____ or

☐ Below \$100

☐ \$100 – \$500

☐ \$500 - \$1,000

☐ Above \$1,000

14. **Has there been a change in your household's sources of income after 2018 or Covid-19 pandemic?**

☐ Yes (please describe): _____

☐ No

15. **Has any household member lost their job or experienced reduced income after 2018 or due to Covid19 pandemic?**

• Yes (please describe): _____

☐ No

16. **Has there been any change in the household's landownership or tenancy status after 2018?**

• Yes (please describe): _____

☐ No

17. **Has there been any change in land use since 2018 or post-Covid-19 pandemic?**

• Yes (please describe): _____

• No

C: HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

18. Tenancy of dwelling structure	Owned ☐	Rented Private ☐	Rented Crown ☐	Family-owned ☐	Squatter ☐	Other (Specify):
-----------------------------------	--------------------------------	--	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------

19. Tenancy of dwelling lands	Owned ☐	Rented - Private ☐	Rented - Crown ☐	Family owned ☐	Squatter ☐	Other (Specify):
20. Type of housing structure	Concrete ☐	Timber ☐	Mixed ☐	Other (Specify):		
21. Condition of dwelling structure	Good ☐	Needs Minor Repairs ☐	Needs Major Repairs ☐	Other (Specify):		
22. Size of dwelling	1 bedroom ☐	2 bedrooms ☐	3 bedrooms	4 bedrooms ☐	Other (Specify):	
23. Other structures on dwelling land	Number _____	Type:				
24. Additional use of dwelling lands	Crops ☐	Crop types:		Livestock ☐	Livestock owned	

25. Has your housing been impacted by recent events (e.g., natural disasters, economic constraints due to Covid-19 pandemic) after 2018?

☐

Yes (please describe):

☐

No

D: WATER & SANITATION PROFILE

26. Please rank your sources of drinking water in order of importance (1 being the most important)

WASCO piped into the house _____

WASCO piped into yard or community _____

Rainwater harvesting tanks _____

River _____

Spring or well _____

Other (Specify): _____

27. What type of sanitation facility does your household use?

☐ Flush Toilet ☐ Pit Latrine ☐ None

☐ Other (Specify): _____

E: ENERGY

28. What are your sources of energy for household lighting in order of importance (1 being the most important)

Electricity (LUCELEC) _____

Solar Power _____

Generator (gas/diesel) _____

Kerosene lamp _____

Other (Specify): _____

29. What are your sources of energy for cooking in order of importance (1 being the most important)

Electricity (LUCELEC) _____

Gas/LPG _____

Charcoal _____

Wood _____

Other (Specify): _____

30. Has access to these services (water, sanitation or energy) been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic or other events after 2018?

No ☐ Yes ☐ (please describe): _____

F: GENERAL INFORMATION

31. Do you know of any cultural or religious sites of significance near your residence?

No ☐ Yes ☐ (please describe):

32. No Are you a member of any community groups or organisations?

No ☐ Yes ☐ (please specify):

33. How accessible are shops, schools, and healthcare facilities from your residence?

☐ Easily Accessible ☐ Moderately Accessible

☐ Not Easily Accessible ☐ Not Accessible

34. What long-term impacts of Covid-19 pandemic are still affecting your household?

35. What are your household's aspirations for the future in terms of livelihood, housing, and education?

36. Do you have any environmental concerns about the geothermal project?

☐ No ☐ Yes (please describe):

37. How does your household perceive the potential impacts of the project on your Livelihood?

☐ Loss of land or crops ☐ Loss of business/income ☐ Increased employment/income

☐ Cheaper electricity ☐ Better roads

☐ Other (Explain): _____

38. Are you aware of the project's grievance redress mechanism?

Yes ☐ No ☐

39. How would you prefer to submit grievances or feedback?

☐ In-person ☐ Through a community representative

☐ Online/Phone ☐ Other

(specify): _____

40. What is the best way to contact you in the future about this project?

☐ Mobile phone No _____ ☐ Neighbour/Friend Mobile phone No _____

Other (Specify): _____

G: ASSET INVENTORY OF PAPs

Land Ownership, Use, and Size

41. Total area of land _____ acres Don't know ☐				42. GPS: _____		43. Block & Parcel No. _____	
44. Ownership of lands	Owned ☐	Family Owned ☐	Rented/leased Private ☐	Rented/leased Crown ☐	Share Cropping ☐	Squatting ☐	Other (Specify): _____
45. Current use of lands	Crops ☐		Livestock ☐		Livestock type _____		
46. Other structures on land	Number _____	Type: shed ☐ Other _____			Good ☐ Condition	Needs Minor Repairs ☐	Needs Major Repairs ☐
47. How much land will be acquired by the project?	All the land ☐				Part ☐ How much land? _____		
48. What kind of acquisition will this be?	Permanent ☐ How much land? _____				Lease ☐ How much land? _____		

Assets that will be lost due to Land Acquisition

49. Crops on the Land?

Tree/Crop Name	Number of Trees/Crop	Or Area/size of plots	Age of Trees (years)	Estimated Monthly Sales (\$)

50. Structures on the land? (*sketch on Pg. 8, and take photos*)

Structure name/Type/Description	Dimensions	Est. Age	Est. Replacement Cost (\$)

51. List any other Major Assets Owned (e.g., vehicles, machinery): _____

52. If required to resettle due to the project, what would be your preferred type of compensation?

☐ Cash ☐ Land-for-Land
☐ Replacement Housing ☐ Other (Specify):

53. Preferred Resettlement Location:

☐ Within the same community ☐ Nearby community
☐ Open to suggestions ☐ Other (Specify):

54. Do you have any specific concerns regarding resettlement?

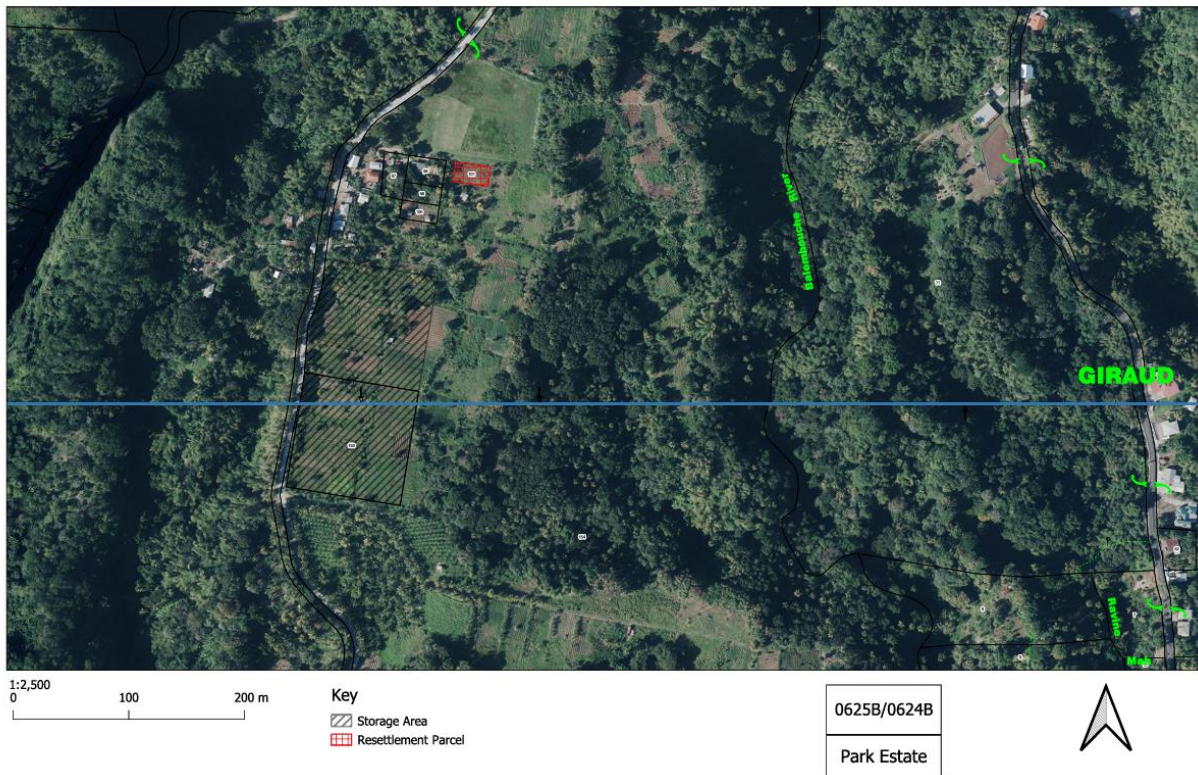
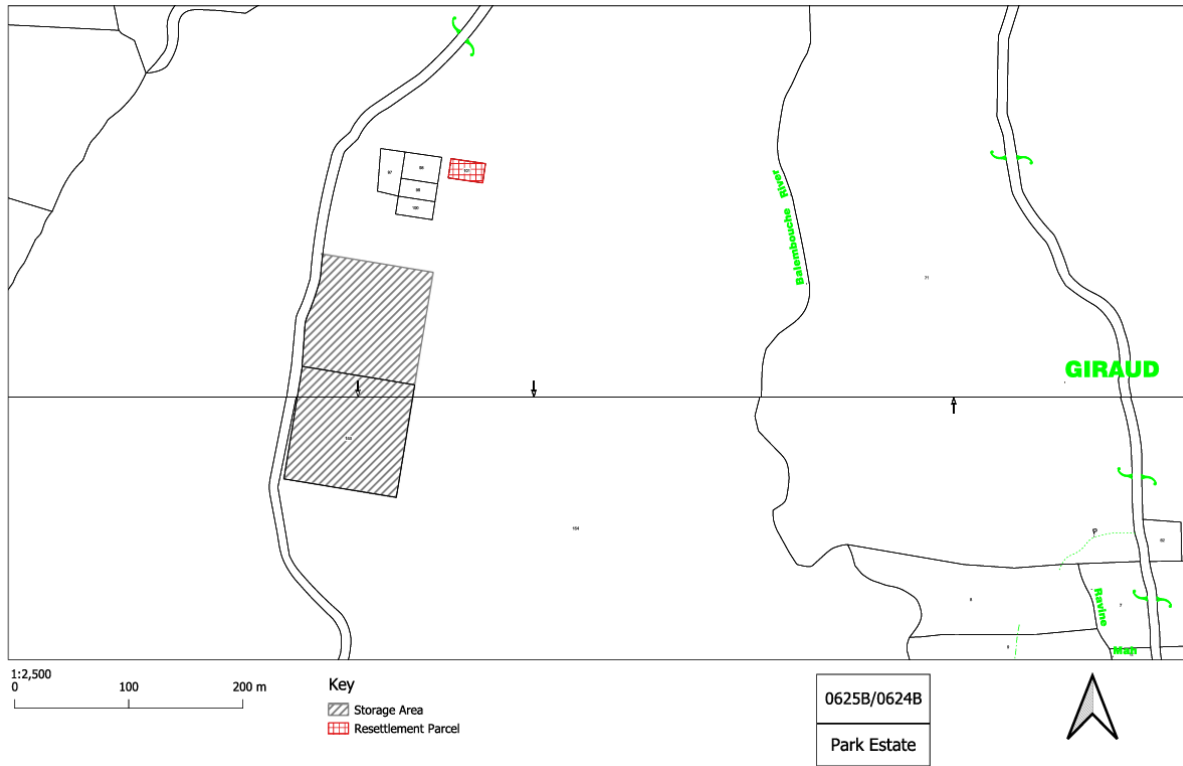
☐ Yes (please describe): _____
☐ No

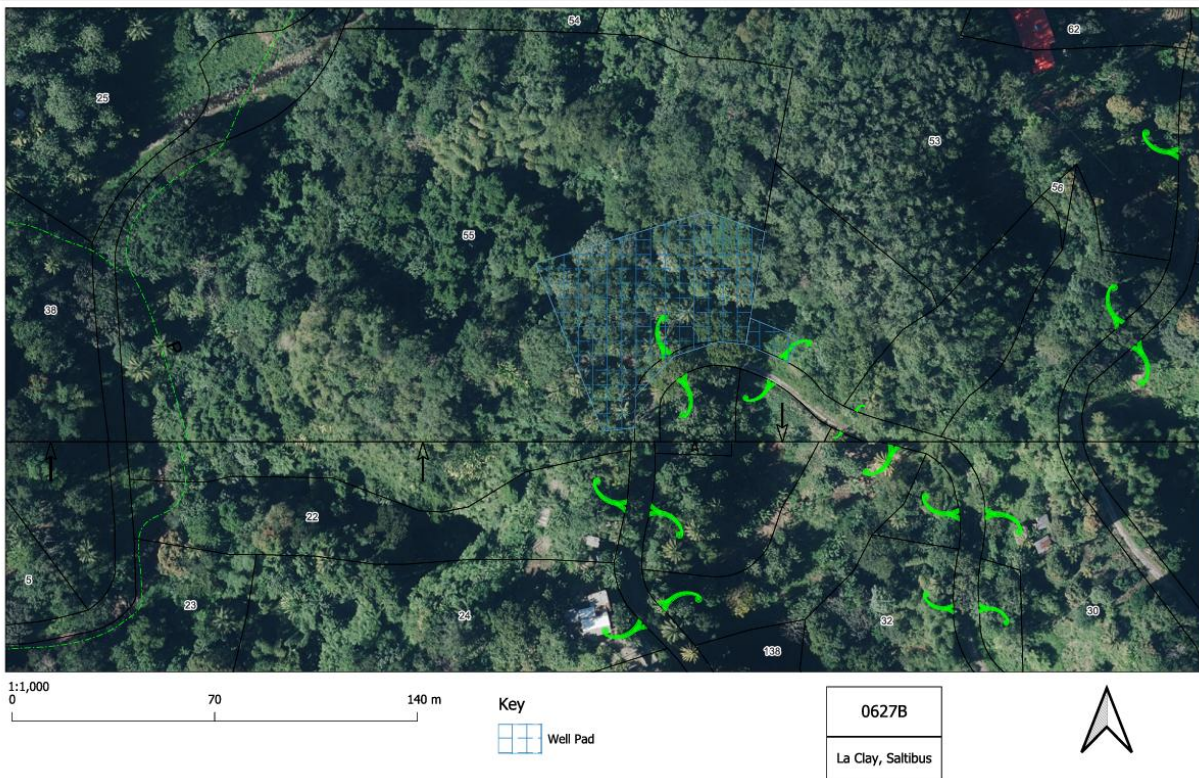
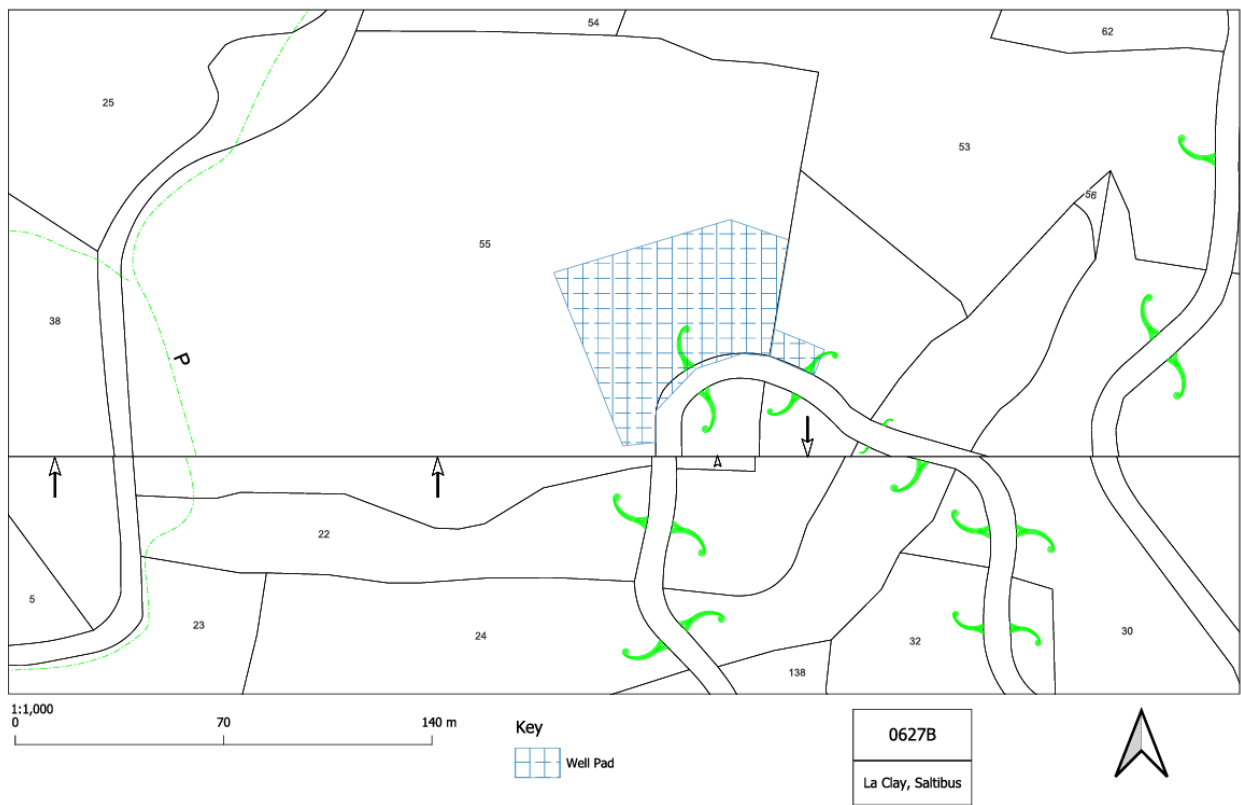
Photo and ID card number of PAP *only*

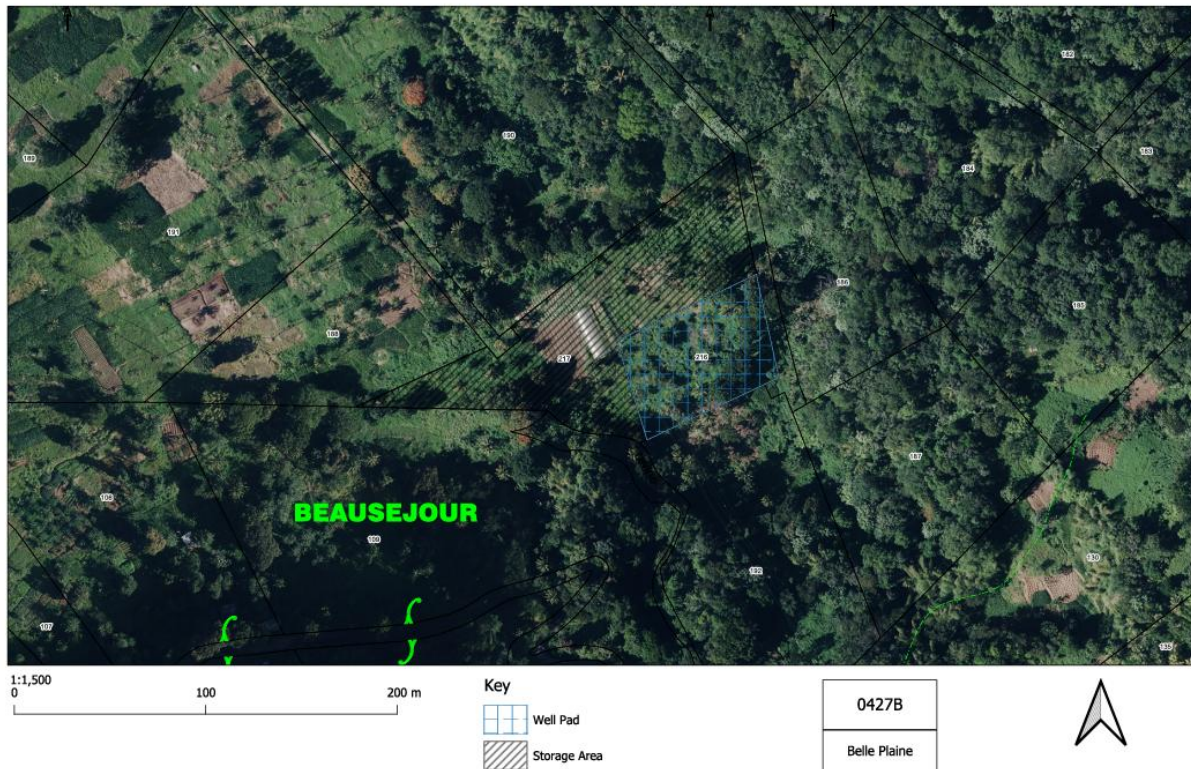
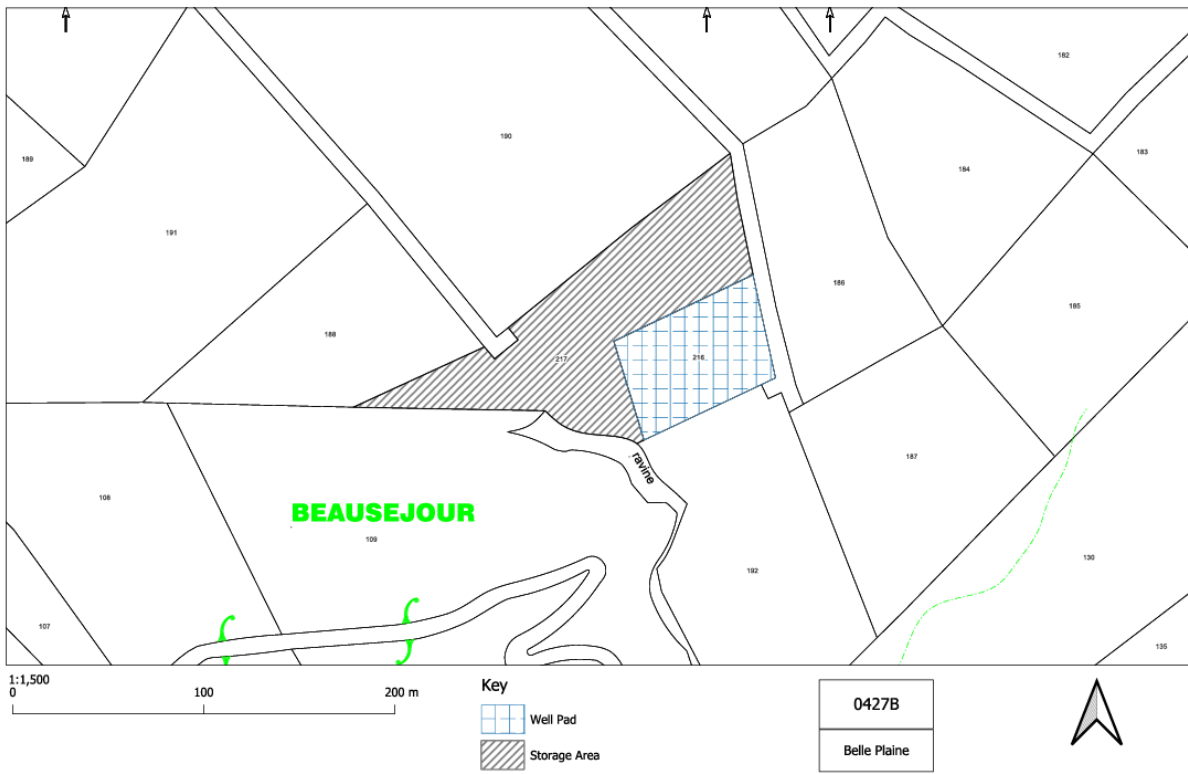
Name and Signature of PAP *only*

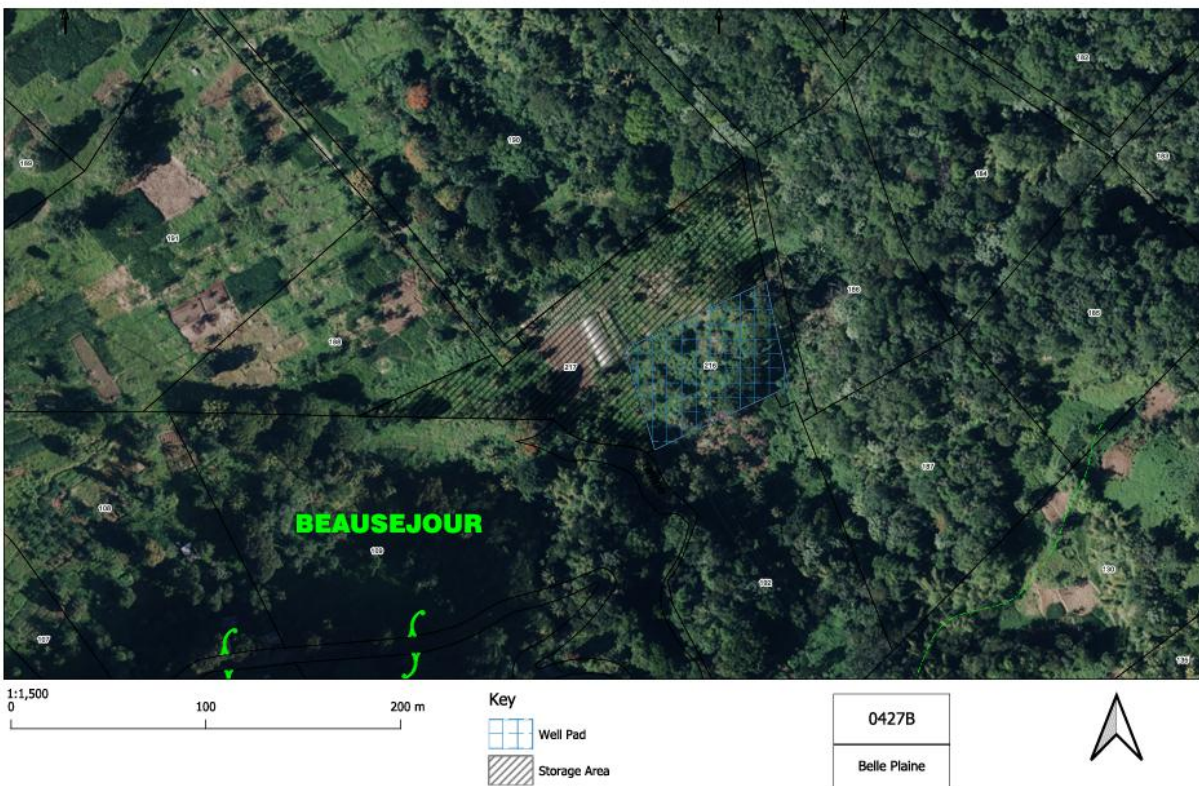
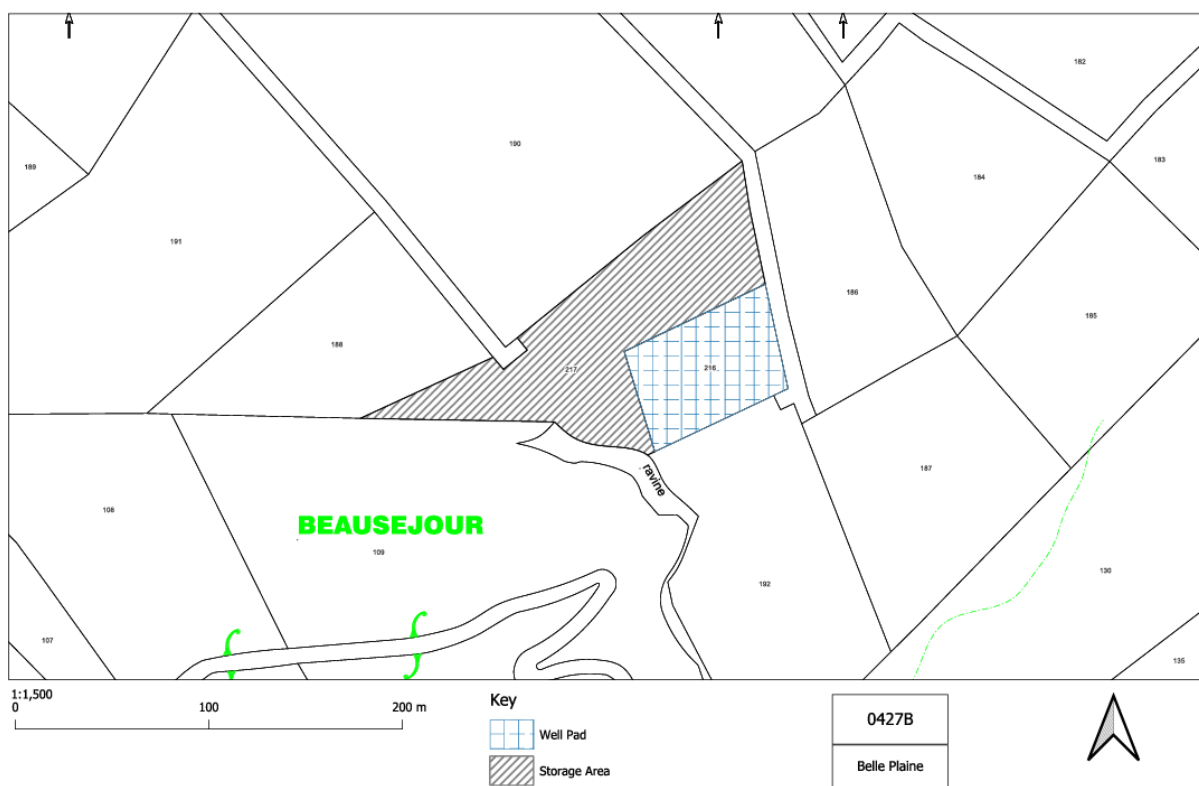
Name and Signature of Witness for PAPs

Appendix C: Cadastral Maps - Parcels for Storage, Resettlement, Drilling and Road Widening.









Appendix D: Assets Inventory - Structures Affected



Figure D-1: Material Storage Shed (used as home by SPE-01)
Owner: SPE-02



Figure D-2: Material Storage Shed
Owner: SPE-03



Figure D-3: Material Storage Shed
Owner: BLP-01



Figure D-4: Greenhouse Frame
Owner: BLP-01



Figure D-5: Material Storage Shed
Owner: SLC-01



Figure D-5: Boundary Fence
Owner: BEL-1



Figure D-6: Boundary Fence
Owner: BEL-2

Appendix E: Land Registration Personal Data Form (sample)

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING LAND ACQUISITION PERSONAL DATA FORM SURVEY AND MAPPING	
Acquisition: Block: Parcel:	
Intended use and property description:	
Land Owner(s):	
Parcel Size:	Survey Plan No.:
Land Owner(s) Valuation:	In-house:
Agreed Unit per sq. ft.:Agreed Compensation:	
Compensation breakdown:	
.....	
.....	
Banking Information:	
Address:	
Photos:	
.....	
..... Land Owner(s) Signature	 Date
..... Authorized Officer Signature	 Date

Appendix F: Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Purpose of the Monitoring Plan

This Monitoring Plan outlines the procedures and technical details for tracking the implementation and effectiveness of the ARAP. It ensures compliance with World Bank OP 4.12 requirements and promotes accountability, transparency, and continuous improvement in resettlement and livelihood restoration efforts.

Monitoring Parameters and Indicators

The parameters to be monitored align with the critical objectives of the ARAP and are categorized as follows:

Category	Parameters to Be Measured
Land Acquisition	Number of land parcels surveyed, legally transferred, and agreements signed with PAPs.
Compensation	Number of compensation and relocation agreements signed, timeliness and adequacy of compensation payments, and satisfaction of PAPs with the process.
Resettlement	Number of houses built, and PAHs relocated
Grievance Management	Number of grievances received, resolved, escalated, and time to resolution.
Vulnerable Groups	Support provided to vulnerable households and satisfaction with measures.
Community Engagement	Number of consultations held and participation rates.
Financial Compliance	Percentage of budget utilized, timeliness of disbursements, and compliance with OP 4.12.

Monitoring Methods

- Site Inspections: Regular field visits to observe and assess housing, livelihood restoration activities, and environmental conditions.
- Photographic Documentation: Before-and-after images of PAPs' living conditions and livelihoods.
- One-on-one discussions: Engage PAPs and community representatives to gather qualitative feedback.
- Document Reviews: Examine compensation records, GRM logs, and resettlement agreements.

Standards and Procedures

- Standards: Compliance with World Bank OP 4.12 and Saint Lucia's national regulations for resettlement and land acquisition.

- Procedures: Use standardized data collection tools and templates, and cross-verify information with local authorities and independent monitors.
- Baseline Data Comparison: Benchmark against pre-displacement socio-economic data collected during census.

Sampling Locations and Quantities

- Drilling Sites: La Clay, Belle Plaine, and Belvedere.
- Staging Sites: Parc Estate, Belle Plaine, and Belvedere.
- Sampling Quantities:
 - All highly impacted/vulnerable PAPs.
 - 50% random sampling of moderately impacted/vulnerable PAPs.
 - Random sampling for low/minor impacts

Frequency of Monitoring

- Monthly: Conducted one month after ARAP implementation.
- Quarterly Monitoring: During the active resettlement and livelihood restoration phases.
- Semi-Annual Monitoring: After the primary phases to track long-term impacts.
- Post-Implementation Monitoring: Annual reviews for two years after project completion.

Corrective Action Thresholds

- Compensation Delays: If 10% of PAPs experience delays in payments, initiate process reviews and expedite disbursements.
- Livelihood Restoration: If 30% of PAPs report income levels below pre-displacement levels after six months, provide targeted interventions.
- Housing Standards: If any resettled PAPs report substandard housing, allocate resources for immediate corrective measures.
- Unresolved Grievances: If 15% or more grievances remain unresolved after one quarter, enhance GRM resources and processes.

Reporting Procedures

- Monthly Reports: Progress updates prepared by the ESIA/ESMP/RAP Consultant and submitted to the PIU, summarising key activities, issues, and resolutions.
- Regular and Bi-Annual: Prepared by PIU for stakeholders, including compensation disbursement, livelihood restoration progress, and GRM effectiveness.
- Independent Evaluation Reports: Conducted annually by external monitors to validate findings and ensure compliance.
- Feedback Integration: Community feedback from consultations will be incorporated into all reports to ensure PAP perspectives are reflected.

Institutional Responsibilities

- ESIA/ESMP/RAP Consultant: Conduct external monitoring and evaluations, validate results, and provide impartial recommendations for improvements.

- PIU (Community Liaison Officer and Social Development and Safeguards Officer): Lead internal monitoring, oversee data collection, and ensure compliance with the ARAP.
- Contractors/Consultants: Implement on-the-ground activities, report grievances, and assist in data collection.
- Independent Monitors: Conduct external evaluations, validate results, and provide impartial recommendations for improvements.

Annex A: Voluntary Land Purchases and Leases Report (separate document)

ANNEX A

Voluntary Land Purchases and Leases Report

March 2025

Prepared for:

Government of Saint Lucia
Renewable Energy Sector Development Project

Prepared by:

Project Implementation Unit

Introduction

1.1 Project Components Giving Rise to Land Purchases

In order to undertake the exploratory drilling component, land will need to be purchased, leased, temporarily vested or acquired by the GoSL in the drilling communities of Saltibus, Belle Plaine, and Belvedere for well-pad development, materials storage, access road expansion, access road construction and parking. See Table A1 for land uses within each community.

Table A1: Land Uses under the RESDP

	Well Pad	Materials Storage	Road Expansion	Access Road Construction	Parking
Belvedere					
Belle Plaine					
MS-1, Saltibus					
La Claye, Saltibus					

In summary:

- i. seven (7) parcels of land measuring approximately 2.4 acres will be purchased – 2.11 acres will be for well pad development, 0.28 acres for road widening, and 0.01 for access road construction;
- ii. approximately 0.13 acres transferred by the State for resettling of a second project affected household (PAH);
- iii. two (2) parcels measuring approximately 3.05 acres will be leased by the GOSL for a period of two years commencing September 2025 – 2.5 acres for material storage and 0.55 for parking;
- iv. two (2) parcels measuring approximately 4.45 acres and owned by the Crown will be temporarily vested with the DIPT for its management and used as a materials storage area during the two-year duration of the project;

Additionally,

- v. six (6) parcels measuring approximately 2.24 acres will be compulsorily acquired to undertake the project components. **All involuntary acquisitions are covered within the RAP;** and
- vi. one (1) parcel measuring approximately 0.14 acres will be involuntarily acquired for resettling of one project affected household (PAH).

All properties to be purchased, leased or temporarily vested and their pertinent characteristics are listed in Tables A2 and A3 below, respectively:

Table A1: Voluntary Land Purchases

Parcel No.	Location	Area Required (acres)	No. of Parcels	Transaction Type
Well pad development				
0429B 430	Belvedere	1.07	1	Purchase
0429B 216	Belle Plaine	1.04	1	Purchase
	Sub-total	2.11	2	
Road widening				
0429B 436	Belvedere	0.12	1	Purchase
0429B 439	Belvedere	0.01	1	Purchase
0429B 441	Belvedere	0.01	1	Purchase
0429B 444	Belvedere	0.14	1	Purchase
	Sub-total	0.28	4	
Access road construction				
0429B 436	Belvedere	0.01	1	Purchase
	Sub-total	0.01	1	
	Total	2.4	7	
Resettlement				
<u>0625 101</u>	Parc Estate	0.13	<u>1</u>	Transfer
	Sub-total	0.13	<u>1</u>	
	Total	2.53	8	

Table A3: Voluntary Land Leases and Temporary Vesting

Parcel No.	Location	Area Required (acres)	No. of Parcels	Transaction Type
Parking				
0427B 217	Belle Plaine	2.5	1	2-year lease
0429B 436	Belvedere	0.55	1	2-year lease
Total		3.05	2	
Material Storage				
0624B 153	Parc Estate	4.45	2	2-year temporarily vesting
0624B 154				
Total		4.45	2	

This report covers the eleven parcels to be voluntarily purchased, leased or temporarily vested by the GOSL under the project and the one property to be permanently transferred by the GOSL to a PAH, SPE-01, to facilitate his permanent resettlement, while all involuntary acquisitions are covered in the RAP.

In the context of this document and the RAP, voluntary purchases imply lands that were purchased through a willing seller/buyer arrangement. Discussions for the voluntary purchase of all properties started in February 2024. The PIU engaged all sellers with an option for voluntary sales only, that is, the owners were always assured that they had the right to refuse to sell, without the fear of compulsory acquisition. If the landowners refused to sell, PIU would seek alternative properties in the same project area.

In January 2025, it became clear that some heirs to properties could not be contacted and that the court process for appointing administrators would take more than a year to be completed. At this point, negotiations continued on a voluntary basis with the landowners who had already agreed to sell their properties and were legally able to

do so. For the remaining properties, PIU informed that the compulsory acquisition law would be applied and these are covered in the RAP.

1.2 Legal and Policy Framework for Voluntary Land Purchases and Leases

1.2.1 Legal Framework for Purchases

The Land Registration Act (LRA) Chapter 5.01 of 2008 (Revised) provides the legal framework for voluntary land purchases in St. Lucia. It establishes the process for acquiring land, registering it and providing security and safeguards for property owners' rights. The LRA guides the process of purchasing under this project.

It is important to note that the LRA makes no provisions for the method of calculation of compensation for land purchased on the open market. Compensation is based on market value and negotiations between parties.

All valuations for land purchases for the GOSL are conducted by the Survey and Valuation Unit of the Department of Physical Planning and Urban Renewal (DPPUR).

In cases where the GOSL is a voluntary purchaser, the Attorney General's Chambers drafts a purchase agreement to be signed between the GOSL (Attorney General's Chambers on behalf of GOSL) and landowner. Invariably, the negotiated purchase amount must be approved by the Attorney General's Office before the agreement is signed.

1.2.2 Legal Framework for Leases

In St. Lucia, lease arrangements are addressed under the Land Registration Act Chapter 5.01 of 2008 (Revised). The provisions of this Act guides the project's lease arrangements.

Unlike land purchases, the Survey and Valuations Unit of the DPPUR does not do lease valuations, consequently, it is left to the relevant ministry, department or agency to determine and negotiate their own lease values.

No specific ministry is responsible for the management of leases between the GOSL and landowners. However, leases of Crown Lands fall under the purview of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and those vested in Invest St. Lucia under the purview of Invest St. Lucia. In cases where the GOSL is the lessee, the relevant ministry, on behalf of the GOSL, will negotiate and enter into a lease agreement with the

landowner. The lease agreement will be developed by the Attorney General's Chambers. The negotiated lease value must be approved by the Attorney General's Chambers before signing the relevant agreement.

1.2.3 Policy Framework for Purchases, Leases and Compensation

Both the WB and the GOSL have no explicit policy or safeguards for purchases and compensation under conditions of voluntary purchases or leases, notwithstanding, the GOSL will honour two provisions related to OP 4.12 which relates to involuntary resettlement:

- The borrower country will take possession of the acquired land and related assets only after compensation has been made available.
- The borrower country will calculate compensation for lost assets at replacement cost and this cost treated as the minimum that could be paid to a landowning family at the end of price negotiations.

2.0 Methodology

2.1 Valuation for Purchases

Both the GOSL's valuation and the landowner independent valuations were conducted using the market (Comparative Property) approach. In this approach, the subject property is compared to similar recently sold properties in close proximity to the property in question. Several characteristics were assessed – including location, size, present use, condition, utility access, transportation infrastructure, etcetera.

DIPT

- All lands to be purchased through voluntary open market transactions were valued by the DIPT on behalf of the GoSL.
- For the DIPT, valuations were conducted by the Survey and Mapping Unit of the DPPUR.
- Thereafter, in order to ensure that landowners received a fair price, the PIU determined a minimum value for each parcel by undertaking a replacement cost evaluation which included transaction costs. The method of calculating the replacement cost is described in Section 8.1.1 of the RAP and the replacement costs and final negotiated values shown in Table A4 below.

Landowners

- To arrive at a market price, all landowners were asked to submit an independent valuation of their land provided by a valuation surveyor of their choosing. In order to ensure independence, the land valuers were procured by the landowners independently of the PIU.
- The landowners worked with their independent valuers to conduct the exercise and on completion they submitted to the DIPT their valuation reports along with the invoices from their valuation surveyors. To facilitate the process, the DIPT paid the expenses of the independently procured valuation surveyors.
- In a number of cases, the landowners chose not to undertake an independent valuation of their land. This was primarily due to the small size of the parcel required for purchasing for the project. This situation applied in all cases where the land was being voluntarily purchased for the proposed road expansion in Belvedere. In such cases, the landowners accepted the GOSL's offer of EC\$9 per square foot, an open market value determined by the Survey and Mapping Unit for the Belvedere area.
- To ensure that the landowners receive a fair price, the DIPT also included the transaction costs to the open market value of the land.

2.2 Valuation for Leases

DIPT

State owned lands in St. Lucia is primarily vested with the Crown Lands Unit or Invest St. Lucia. To calculate the lease values, the project was guided by Invest St. Lucia's methodology. Lease values were calculated as follows:

- Determine the annual lease value by evaluating 7% of the open market value of the land per acre.
- Multiply annual lease value by the period of the lease.
- Estimated lease values and negotiated lease values are shown in Table A-5 below.

Landowners

- Notwithstanding PIU's lease evaluation, landowners were asked to obtain independent lease values for their properties using valuation surveyors of their

own choosing. In order to assist, the DIPT paid the expenses of the independently procured valuation surveyors.

- One landowner chose to have the independent valuation done while the other did not.

3.0 Negotiations

- Upon identification of the lands which could be purchased/leased through voluntary open market transactions, landowners, except those who accepted the GOSL's rate and did not pursue an independent valuation of their land, were invited to a negotiation meeting at which a final price was negotiated. Landowners and/or representatives were informed in writing that they could be accompanied to the meeting by representatives of their choosing.
- The DIPT collaborated with DPPUR and to lead the negotiations employed the services of the Office of the Chief Surveyor who has many years of experience and expertise negotiating land purchases on behalf of the GoSL. Note that the LRA designates the Chief Surveyor as the GOSL's agent authorized to undertake land acquisitions on behalf of the Crown. A negotiating team from the PIU also participated in the negotiations.
- GOSL's minimum starting figure for negotiations was the replacement cost calculated by the PIU for the parcel. The landowner's starting figure for negotiations was their independently determined asking price which factored in the valuation of their independent valuator.
- Negotiations were conducted over two rounds with one property owner representative and over two rounds with a second property owner. Negotiations were conducted on February 28 and March 14, 2025, at the office of the Chief Surveyor. A Negotiation Agreement Form was signed by both parties certifying the agreements reached. The case file for each landowner contains the notes of the negotiation meeting(s).

Table A4: Replacement Cost and Negotiated Prices for Purchases

Voluntary Purchases									
Affected Community	Parcel Number	Area of Land Required (acres)	Transaction Type	Purpose	Landowner Independent Valuation (XCD)	GOSL Valuation (XCD)	Calculated Replacement Cost (XCD)	Landowner Asking Price (XCD)	Final Negotiated Amount (XCD)
Belvedere	0429B 430	1.07	Purchase	Construct well pad	\$144,450.00	\$163,000	\$174,410.00	\$250,000.00	\$220,000.00
	0428B TBA	0.01	Purchase	Construct access road	*	\$6,363.00	\$11,262.51**		\$11,262.51
	0429B 436	0.12	Purchase	Widen access road	*	\$45,000.00	\$53,100.00 ***		\$53,100.00
	0429B 439	0.01	Purchase	Widen access road	*	\$5,200.00	\$9,204.00 **		\$9,204.00
	0429B 441	0.01	Purchase	Widen access road	*	\$2,200.00	\$3,894.00**		\$3,894.00
	0429B 444	0.14	Purchase	Widen access road	*	\$12,240.00	\$14,443.20***		\$14,443.20
Belle Plaine	0427B 216	1.04	Purchase	Construct well pad	\$93,600.00	\$88,400.00	\$94,588.00	\$120,000.00	\$114,000.00
Saltibus	0625B 101	0.13	Transfer	Construct house	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0.00
								Total	\$425,903.71

See Section 7.1.1 and Appendix A: 1-Acquisitions, for method of arriving at 7, 18, and 77% transaction costs.

Table A5: Replacement Cost and Negotiated Prices for Leases

Voluntary Leases and Temporary Land Vesting										
Affected Community	Parcel Number	Area of Land Required (acres)	Transaction Type	Purpose	Landowner Independent Valuation for 2 years (XCD)	GoSL Valuation for 2 years (XCD)	Add Inconvenience Allowance** (XCD)	Calculated Replacement Cost	Landowner Asking Price* (XCD)	Final Negotiated Amount (XCD)
Belvedere	0428B 192	0.55	Lease	Construct carpark	*	\$11,270.00	\$2,850.00	\$14,120.00	*	\$14,120.00
Belle Plaine	0427B 217	2.5	Lease	Construct materials storage area	\$39,200.00	\$34,300.00	\$2,850.00	\$37,150.00	\$40,000.00	\$44,592.00
Parc Estate	0624B 153	2.5	Temporary vesting with DIPT	Construct materials storage area	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parc Estate	0624B 154	2	Temporary vesting with DIPT	Construct materials storage area	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
									Total	\$58,712.00

4. Compensation

Overall, land purchases are expected to amount to **\$425,903.71** and leases to **\$58,712.00**.

5. Funding for Compensation

Payments for land purchases/leases are being financed by the GOSL.

6. Disbursement of Compensation

In cases where a hypothecation exists with a creditor over the property to be purchased, the Accountant General shall pay compensation to the creditor up to the value of the balance remaining to be repaid. Any additional funds will be paid to the landowner(s).

When there is no hypothecation over the property, the Accountant General shall pay directly to the landowner(s) (who has provided proof of ownership) bank account, or that of their nominated legal representative(s).