COMMUNITY INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PLAN

METBASTA SOLAR POWER PLANT

KAIR-E&S-CIDP

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INDEX

1 INTRODUCTION 4

2 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE 5

2.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES 5

2.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA 6

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK 6

3.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS 6

3.2 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS 7

4 STAFFING 9

4.1 PROJECT COMPANY MANAGING DIRECTOR 9

4.2 PROJECT MANAGER 9

4.3 SOCIAL SPECIALIST 9

4.4 COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICER 9

5 LOCAL CONTEXT 11

5.1 AFFECTED COMMUNITY 11

5.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS 13

6 GENERAL STRATEGY 18

7 NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES 19

7.1 PREVIOUS NEEDS ASSESSMENT 19

7.2 UPDATED NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL CID ACTIONS 21

8. INITIAL SCREENING 26

8 RISK ASSESSMENT 45

9 PRIORITY ASSESSMENT 62

10 BUDGET AND ASSUMPTIONS 64

11 PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND REPORTING 72

12 COMMUNICATIONS 73

13 REVIEW AND UPDATE 73

Appendices 74

Community Needs Survey 75

1 INTRODUCTION

The Tunisian energy sector is facing strategic, economic, social, and environmental challenges. Energy sourcing, particularly in the power sector, relies heavily on natural gas (97% of total power generation), of which 50% is imported from Algeria, given the limited available national resources. Furthermore, electricity demand is increasing. Consequently, the primary energy balance deficit has been aggravating for the past 15 years, reaching 50% in 2018.

In this context and under the Tunisian Solar Program (TSP), the Government of Tunisia, represented by its Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining, AMEA Power (hereafter referred to as "the Developer") was awarded in December 2019, an agreement for the development of a 100 Mega Watt (MW) Photo Voltaic (PV) Solar Power Plant in the governorate of Kairouan, Tunisia (hereafter referred to as "the Project").

In this vision, a 20-year power purchase agreement (PPA) was signed by AMEA and the Tunisian Company of Electricity and Gas (STEG), which is the off-taker of the electricity generated by the Project with a mission to cover the needs of the country in electrical energy in the best economic, technical and environmental conditions. The project will be implemented by a Project Company called "Kairouan Solar Plant S.A.R.L," (herein after "KSP") which is an AMEA Power fully owned company.

As part of the construction and operations of this solar power plant, AMEA Power wishes to carry out actions in favour of the communities affected by the project. These actions, called "Community Investment and Development", will be part of the achievement of AMEA Power's Sustainable Development Goals and, they will aim to sustainably improve the living conditions of the affected populations. The sectors of development chosen for the communities of this project are education and health.

This document aims to assess the needs of impacted communities in order to carry out community investment activities and represents the Community Investment and Development Plan that will be implemented by Kairouan solar Company for the local communities within the Project area during the Operational phase.

With the aim to be as much realistic and practical as possible, this Community Investment and Development Plan will focus on the construction phase (16.5-months) plus the 3-years of operations, at the end of which a new needs assessment will be carried out and this plan will be updated.

2 OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

This Plan aims to define the Community Investment and Development (CID) actions that will be implemented by the Project during the operational phase of Kairouan Solar Project to improve the living conditions of local communities and the local environment and put in place the relevant management structure for their implementation.

CID actions are not directly related to negative impacts or risks from the Project but aim to maximise positive impacts and improve the livelihoods of the local communities. This Plan focuses on the screening, assessment and selection of CID actions and on the implementation of operational CID actions. This Plan will be updated further during the construction phase and before the operational phase of the Project. The objectives of this Plan are to:

- Identify, assess and discuss with local stakeholders the list of potential CID actions. Develop a list of CID actions that reflects stakeholder's priorities, is technically viable, is aligned with Government and Sponsor programmes and is viable within the established CID budget.
- Discuss with affected communities to identify their needs.
- Identify and determine health and education needs in impacted communities.
- Determine the CID actions to be carried out in favour of the affected communities.
- Plan and implement CID actions that support the livelihoods of the communities and that are aligned to the SDG supported by the Project Sponsor, including healthcare, education, access to water and gender inclusiveness.
- Support the local communities by providing them skill development, to maximise local employment and building capacity.
- Specifically consider the requirements of vulnerable groups.
- Measure the results by examining tracking and assessing performance indicators, community perception, returns on community investment and proactive participation.

2.1 GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The Project Company will be implementing a Community Investment and Development (CID) that will be guided by the following principles:

Ethics

- Follow honest, transparent, ethical and socially responsible business practices.
- Follow industry norms and best practices in all operations.

Stakeholders

- Maintain constructive dialogue and on-going engagement with all stakeholders to build rapport and contribute to sustainable development.
- Uphold respect, equality, and diversity of all stakeholders by maintaining professional and non-discriminatory relationships.

Community

- Reaching out to the greatest number of local community members and target to the greatest extent possible various and diverse stakeholder groups including vulnerable groups identified in the Project area.

- Support the local community in by contributing and investing in initiatives to enhance social, health and economic development programs.
- Establish and maintain partnership with government authorities, businesses, NGOs and communities to promote and strengthen community welfare.
- Share business knowledge and expertise to support educational learning development.
- Aid programme to provide for basic needs including food, clothing, and shelter, among others.

Environment

- Utilise cost-effective methodologies for efficient use of energy and resources.
- Safeguard the environment and support sustainable development by implementing environment friendly initiatives.

2.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The following represents the key rationale that will be taken in consideration during the initial screening to cut off the potential CID activities that will not be considered eligible. Therefore, will be not considered eligible the following activities:

- Activities that exceed the maximum budget set by the Project Company for the Social Responsibility Program. Based on internal discussion between the Project Company and the Sponsor the budget allocated for the CID will be 130,000 (one hundred thirty thousand) Eur in total during the construction phase and 48,000 (forty-eight thousand) Eur per year during the operational phase. The budget required for each activity was estimated based on knowledge of local costs required for implementation. Activities that clearly exceeded that allocated budget were excluded. In addition, activities listed that were very general were excluded as well given that cost estimation could not be realistically determined.
- Activities that are not within the Project Company's authority to implement or participate in (this includes for example hiring teachers for schools, hiring staff for the healthcare unit, etc.).
- Activities that are considered too complicated for implementation as they require substantial investment of resources (human resources, capital resource, etc.) which the Project Company might not be able to allocate or provide (this includes for example developing and creating incentive programs).
- Activities that are not clearly aligned with the SDGs supported by the Sponsor and the Project Company.

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The following identifies the relevant regulatory requirements related to the implementation of a social responsibility program to include Tunisian requirements as well as IFC and AfDB requirements.

3.1 NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

In Tunisia, there are no legal requirements for Developers related to establishing and implementing a social investment program for local communities.

3.2 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

The "International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards in Environmental & Social Sustainability" (IFC, 2012), the Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines" and the AfDB's Integrated Safeguard System (ISS) do not have specific requirements for the implementation of a social investment program for local communities by developers.

However, they offer a "Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets on Strategic Community Investment" (February 2010). The Good Practice Principles for Strategic Community Investment are structured around five elements which are:

1. Strategic
   - Activities flow from a well-defined strategy (objectives, criteria, guiding principles) linked to a clear business case and assessment of risks and opportunities.
   - Addresses both short and long-term objectives through a strategic mix of investments.
   - Focuses selectively on a few key areas for greatest impact where the company can most;
   - effectively leverage its unique role and competencies to address community priorities.
   - Looks beyond financial resources and considers how to make best use of company assets,
   - resources, expertise, advocacy, and relationships to benefit local communities.
   - Evolves with the business phase and uses different approaches along the project cycle.

2. Aligned
   - Aligns the strategic issues of the business with the development priorities of local communities, civil society, and government to create "shared value".
   - Coordinates CI with other company policies and practices that affect communities, such as impact management, stakeholder engagement, and local hiring and procurement.
   - Promotes cross-functional coordination and responsibility for supporting CI objectives among all business units that interact with local stakeholders.

3. Multi-stakeholder driven
   - Positions the company as a partner in multi-stakeholder processes rather than as the principal actor in promoting local development.
   - Recognizes that a multi-stakeholder approach reduces company control but adds value by building local ownership and complementarity around shared interests.
   - Supports communities and local governments in defining and meeting their own development goals and aspirations through participatory planning and decision making.

4. Sustainable
   - Seeks to avoid dependency, encourage self-reliance, and create long-term benefits that can outlast company support.
   - Does not commence activities without a viable exit or handover strategy.
   - Invests heavily in capacity building, participatory processes, and organizational development to enable local communities, institutions, and partners to take progressively greater roles and responsibilities.
   - Reinforces, rather than replaces, local institutions and processes where feasible.

5. Measurable
   - Measures return on community investment to both the company and the community.
   - Uses outcome and impact indicators to measure the quantity and quality of change.
   - Tracks changes in community perceptions to gain real-time feedback on performance.
   - Uses participatory methods of monitoring and evaluation to build trust and local ownership of outcomes.
   - Proactively communicates the value generated by CI to internal and external audiences.

In addition, the Project aim to follow the IFC Handbook called "Good Practice Principles for Strategic Community Investment (CI)" (June 2010) who provide guidance on voluntary contributions or actions by companies to help communities in their areas of operation address their development priorities, and take advantage of opportunities created by private investment, in ways that are sustainable and support business objectives.

For businesses and organizations committed to operating in a socially responsible way, there is ISO 26000:2010. It provides guidance to those who recognize that respect for society and environment is a critical success factor. As well as being the "right thing" to do, application of ISO 26000 is increasingly viewed as a way of assessing an organization's commitment to sustainability and its overall performance. The seven key underlying principles of social responsibility are:

1. Accountability
2. Transparency
3. Ethical behaviour
4. Respect for stakeholder interests
5. Respect for the rule of law
6. Respect for international norms of behaviour
7. Respect for human rights

4 STAFFING

This section defines the roles, responsibilities and authority for the designated individuals, groups or teams responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the CID.

4.1 PROJECT COMPANY MANAGING DIRECTOR

The Project Company Managing Director has the following responsibilities:

- Ensure compliance with this CID plan.
- Collaborate with all parties in liaison with the Social Specialist and CLO to ensure appropriate CID plan implementation.
- Ensure that the allocated resources are suitable and adequate; and
- Review the monthly performance reporting on the delivery of community investment and development activities and submit to Sponsor Senior Management.

4.2 PROJECT MANAGER

The Project Company Project Manager will have the following responsibilities:

- Track CID actions details (timeline, steps, status, etc.) in the CID Action Tracker.
- Keep detailed track of all CID spending and document it.
- Define detailed steps and budgets for each CDP action.
- Monitor and document the ongoing implementation process against targets in terms of deliverables, planned schedule and budget.

4.3 SOCIAL SPECIALIST

The Project Company Social Specialist will have the following responsibilities:

- Collaborate with all parties to make sure that all CDP Actions are being implemented in a timely manner and according to the planned schedule.
- Assess and verify if the allocated resources are adequate for the implementation of the CID activities.
- Conduct meetings with the parties involved in the implementation regarding progress and obstacles that need to be addressed; and
- Follow the implementation of the CID activities during projects lifecycle and receive collect data for KPI reporting.
- Provide monthly performance reporting on the delivery of community investment and development activities to Project Company Managing Director and to the Project Manager.

4.4 COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICER

The Project Company has employed a Community Liaison Officers (CLO) from local communities since 2021. The CLO support all the Project Company CSR initiatives and report to the Site Social Specialist. Their role is to serves as the principal link and thus a critical communications channel between the project operation and community

members. They are also responsible for implementing the grievance mechanism, including managing day to-day activities, and addressing community concerns when appropriate.

For the CID activities, the Project Company Community Liaison Officer will have the following responsibilities:

- Arrange meetings with the local communities, CBOs (Community Based Organizations), authorities, and other key stakeholders to announce, organise and coordinate the implementation of the CID Plan.
- Implement CID activities during projects lifecycle, collect data for KPI reporting.
- Assist the Project to disseminate information among the local community.
- Oversee the implementation of the Community Investment and Development Plan.
- Prepare a detailed briefing on the implementation of CID actions to the Project Company Social Specialist.
- Provide feedback on the effectiveness of implemented CID actions.

5 LOCAL CONTEXT

The project administrative area is set up in the governorate of Kairouan and more specifically in the delegation on Sbikha, within El Alam Sector. While the closest community settlement to the Project site is the village of Metbassta located around 2.2 km South of the Project site, this village belongs administratively to the delegation of Kairouan Nord (see Table 1**Error! Reference source not found.**)

TABLE 1 - ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP OF THE DELEGATIONS OF SBIKHA AND KAIROUAN NORD

Governorate	Delegation	Affected sectors	Inhabitants*
Kairouan	Sbikha	El Alam (Villages of El Alama and Dalloussi) El Ketifa	Delegation of Sbikha (74,975 inhabitants) El Alam (4,577 inhabitants) El Ketifa (1,634 inhabitants)
	Kairouan Nord	Metbasta Dhraa Tamar El Ghabet	Delegation of Kairouan Nord (96,781 inhabitants)

*Statistics provided are estimation of census of 2019 (Source: Gouvernorat de Kairouan en chiffres, ODCO 2020)

5.1 AFFECTED COMMUNITY

The Project has been identifying potential stakeholders since it began the development of the ESIA program since November 2020. The Project has a wide range of stakeholders ranging from national government and other bodies involved in the permitting and ESIA process in addition to communities within the Area of Influence of the Project. As such stakeholders have been identified at all geographic levels, including national, regional, and local levels.

The two principal categories of stakeholders are as follows:

- Affected Communities, defined as people and organizations directly affected by the Project and/or those who have been identified as most vulnerable to change and who need to be engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures (see below).
- Other Interested Parties, defined as people and organizations that are interested in the Project and/or could affect the Project in some way.

The affected communities have been identified based on a detailed understanding of the Project site location and its administrative setup.

The project administrative area is set up in the governorate of Kairouan and more specifically in the delegation on Sbikha, within El Alam Sector. While the closest community settlement to the Project site is the village of Metbasta located around 2.2 km South of the Project site, this village belongs administratively to the delegation of Kairouan Nord. The affected communities are referred as below:

- El Alam, which is located around 1,1 km to the north; is administratively under the sector of El Alam and the delegation of Sbikha;
- Daloussi, which is located around 8,4 km to the south, is administratively under the sector of El Alam and the delegation of Sbikha;
- Metbasta, which is located around 2,2km to the south, is administratively under the delegation of Kairouan Nord;
- El Ghabet, which is located around 4,5km to the south, is administratively under the delegation of Kairouan Nord;
- Dhraa Tamar (El Malaji), which is located around 7,5 km to the south, is administratively under the delegation of Kairouan Nord.

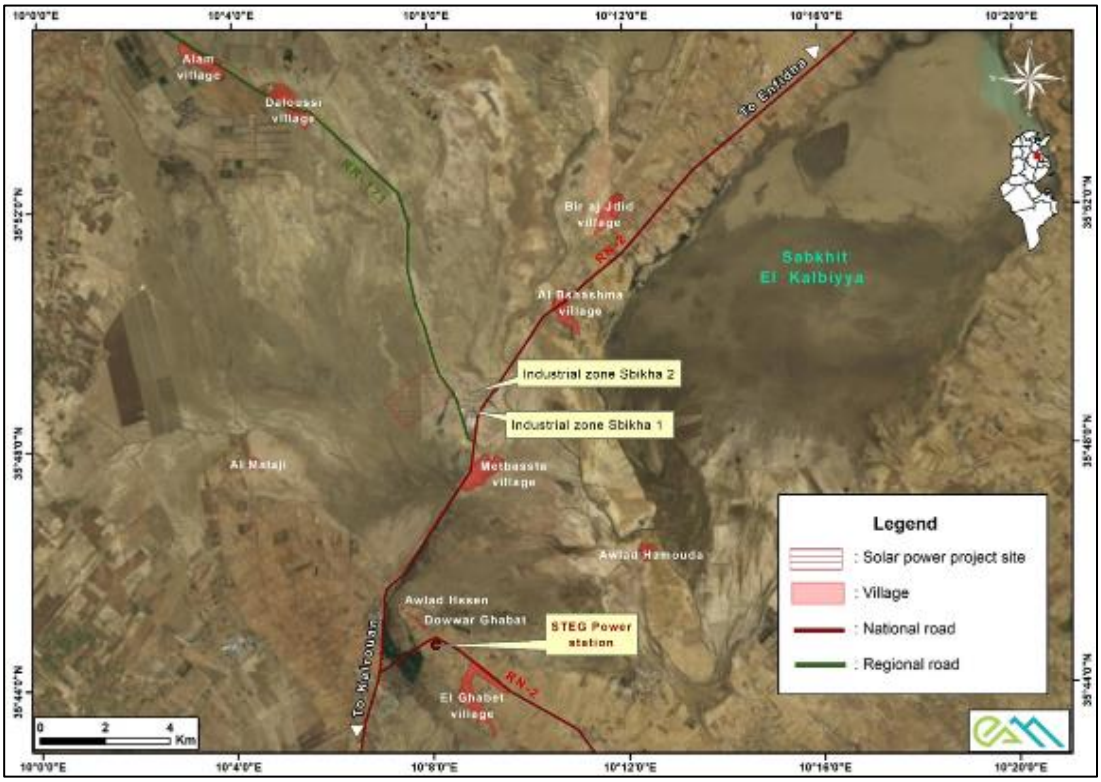


FIGURE 1 - MAP OF THE IMPACTED VILLAGES

5.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The socio-economic indicator enables to have a better understanding of the living conditions of a population and have a relevant analysis of the situation to implement the CID activities which will be efficient for the host communities.

TABLE 2 - SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATOR		RESULT
Administrative set-up	El Alam	Delegation of Sbikha / Sbikha Municipality
	Daloussi	Delegation of Sbikha / Sbikha Municipality
	El Ketifa	Delegation of Sbikha / Sbikha Municipality
	Metbasta	Delegation of Kairouan Nord / Kairouan Municipality
	Dhra Tamar	Delegation of Kairouan Nord / Kairouan Municipality
	El Ghabet	Delegation of Kairouan Nord / Kairouan Municipality
Population* (by gender Male : Female)	Sbikha	71,922 (35,224: 36,698)
	Kairouan Nord	96,904 (47,892: 49,012)
Number of Households*	Sbikha	18,115
	Kairouan Nord	27,599
Population Density		80 -150 inhabitants per km² in the governorate of Kairouan
Social Environment and Community Structure		The villages in the surrounding of the project site are considered as non-communal environments; the cities of Sbikha and Kairouan Nord delegations are urban. There are two municipalities within both delegations. The villages are built in a simple village lifestyle and have basic utilities while the center of the delegations are well-built cities style within all the required commodities/Utilities. The main ethnic group of Tunisia, including Kairouan and local communities within the project site is Arab-Berber. The signature of Arabic influence in Tunisia is the presence of Islam. 98% of Tunisians identify as Muslims, though a third of

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATOR	RESULT
	this number identify as non-religious. Most of these Muslims are Sunni Muslims, which is common across the Arab world.
Livelihood and Employment Pattern	According to the ESIA and based on the 2014 General Census of Population and Housing of the National Institute of Statistics (INS), the socio-economic activity in the study area is mainly based on three sectors: agriculture (44.6%), construction and public works (21.2%), education, health, and administrative services (10.8%). The activity rate in the delegation of Sbikha (42.65%) is higher than the average of the governorate of Kairouan (40.20%) and it is lower than the national average (46.55%). The statistics also indicate that the unemployment rate in the delegation of Sbikha is 15.30%, against 16.96% in the governorate of Kairouan. These rates exceed the national unemployment rate of 14.82%. Unemployment strongly affects young graduates, especially women. Livestock farming is a main activity of local community. It is mainly traditional livestock (goats, cattle, sheep). The results of the CRDA survey (May 2022) concluded that the number of herders potentially using the project site is limited to about twenty (10 herders from Dallousi and 10 herders from Metbasta). The livestock size of the identified herders ranges from 30 to 400. There are households with migrants are more likely to be involved in construction jobs and salaried work. this can be explained by considering it alongside evidence given that a "reduction in income from agricultural activities" is the reason for migration, which is particularly relevant among internal migrants. Migrants who left for an internal destination have done so because of a decline in agricultural productivity, which can, in turn, change or diversify the main activity of migrant households. Beside specific problems within the sector, the key reasons for migration, especially internal migration, are connected to the search for better job opportunities and improved living conditions.
Average Annual Income per Household and per Household Member	In Tunisia, in 2020, the average monthly household income is between 201 and 1000 Tunisian dinars per month, that is below 369 U.S. dollars. A person working in Tunisia will typically

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATOR	RESULT
	earn **around 48,820 TND per year**, and this can range from the lowest average salary of about **12,180 TND** to the highest average salary of **209,700 TND**. In the affected communities, the first source of income is agriculture. Livestock is the main activity of the local communities in Dallousi, El Alam, El ghabet and Metbasta. According to the ARAP prepared in 2012, The monthly income of the farmers (herders) varies as follows: (i) 10% below 500 TND; (ii) 60% between 500 and 1000 TND and (iii) 30% above 1000 TND.
Unemployment Rate	The unemployment rate for the project area is 15.30% in the delegation of Sbikha and is lower than the average of the governorate of Kairouan (16.96%) but higher than the national average of 14.82% in 2014. Females are significantly more affected by unemployment (22.72%) than males (12.41%). Moreover, it affects mainly youth (29.50%) and specifically young women (33.24%) (INS, 2014). Furthermore, among graduates, the unemployment rate is 30.45% with 42.61% affecting young female graduates (INS, 2014).
Poverty Rate	The governorate of Kairouan is one of the poorest governorates in Tunisia (3rd). In 2015, a poverty rate of 29.3% was recorded, compared to a national average rate of 15.3%. In addition, the poverty gaps between its different delegations are significant. The analysis of poverty reflects their significant influence on regional differences. Extreme poverty rates in rural areas were approximately six times higher than those in urban areas. Rural poverty is a consequence of regional imbalances in basic infrastructure and economic activity, which affect access to transport, education, health, employment, and housing. Inequalities between people from different regions, genders and educational backgrounds are persistent, profound and, to some extent, structural.
Refugees	There are no refugees neither refugees camp within the project site and the governorate of Kairouan.
Socio-economic challenges	Based on the consultations with the local communities it was indicated that one of the key socio-economic challenges is

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATOR	RESULT
	unemployment and poverty. This can be attributed to the following: – In Tunisia, difficult economic conditions, social tension following continuous shortage and increase prices of basic staples during the last months. Additionally, planned electricity cuts to occur and disruption of water distribution as well. – Local communities mainly work in the agriculture sector, mainly grazing activities which is impacted by the climate change and reduction of the pastureland productivity; – The lack of governmental and private sector investment projects that can employ labour and thus positively impact unemployment and poverty levels.
Education	The educational level of the local communities is composed of 10% illiterate; (ii) 40% primary level; (iii) 5% secondary level; and (iv) 25% higher level. 90% of the herders surveyed are not illiterate; which allows them to negotiate the compensation process. Only 10% of the farmers surveyed are illiterate. There are 5 primary schools within the impacted villages exiting in the project. There are 2 secondary schools in the city of Sbikha and Kairouan Nord. There are assets in education sector in the impacted area but there are many improvements to do. These schools face some issues and need improvements to ensure that they are prepared to meet the most basic needs of the pupils as part of their education. The absence of educational staff and of transportation for thousands of students living in rural areas and the lack of potable water in many educational institutions. The existence of poor infrastructure and the lack of any renovation since the construction make an urgent the need of a comprehensive program for the maintenance of educational institutions, with funds allowing the renovation of many elementary schools as part of a program to improve the education sector.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATOR	RESULT
	The ratio per student is not respected in the classrooms in the primary and secondary schools in which the number of students can reach more than 30 students per class. There are vocational training centres and universities located in the city town of the governorate of Kairouan. In the impacted municipalities of Sbikha and Kairouan Nord, there is no vocational training centres for local communities.
Health	In the governorate of Kairouan, there is one medical laboratory, 14 basic health centres and one local hospital. Within the impacted communities, there is one healthcare centre per village/sector. These health centres provide the basic healthcare to the local communities, and they are not empowering to take care of the emergency cases that are transferred to the University Hospital Center UHC in Kairouan city center by ambulance. The basic health centres in the impacted villages are lacking the infrastructure maintenance, medical equipment and basic medicines as several issues that impede the quality of service provided to patients.

*Data available at the level of the delegation

For their developments, there is a national and rural development plans for each governorate within the needs of the municipality in the different sectors. Therefore, the social responsibility program can build on the needs assessment to prioritize projects for local communities based on available budget, company vision, timeline for implementation as well as other factors.

6 GENERAL STRATEGY

The Developer will implement a social responsibility program which aims to benefit the local communities to the greatest extent possible, taking also in count that will develop a structured approach where will identify priority development projects which could benefit local communities, allocated budget, timeline for implementation, etc.

As any good strategy, the strategy will have both short-term and long-term objectives. Different types of investments can be used to respond to business needs at various stages of the project. While it is not realistic to expect every activity a company supports to have sustainable long-term impacts, productive investments with lasting benefits should ideally make up the bulk of the CI portfolio. The benefits of quick impact projects and donations need to be weighed carefully against the risks of creating dependency.

- Quick impact project

  High visibility projects (sometimes referred to as "ribbon cutting"). These can be done quickly in the early stages to create goodwill, demonstrate tangible benefit, and gain social license. Example: Infrastructure projects

- Long-Term Investments

  Productive investments that build local capacity over time. These support longer-term business objectives such as risk management, reputation, productivity, and sustainability. Example: Skills building and livelihoods support

- Discretionary Funds

  Donations fully driven by requests from the community. While often short-term and ad hoc, allow the company to be seen as responsive to local needs. Example: Support for local festivals and sports, or donation of supplies.

7 NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES

To carry out the CID efficient actions in the communities that host the project, a need assessment has been done in the sector of education and health to meet communities' expectations. The Community Needs Survey (CNS) was carried out in February 2022 and updated in December 2023. The CNS was conducted in 5 communities of 2 delegations affected by the solar project in Kairouan. It was designed to identify priority community needs and to provide a set of robust findings that can be used as evidence to justify and design a series of social investment projects under AMEA Power's wider Community Investment and Development (CID) programme in line with the Social Development Goals SDG supported at Corporate level aiming to enhance living standards and benefitting the overall economy. Please refer to the Annex: The community Needs Survey CNS.

7.1 PREVIOUS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Based on the public consultation session of the local communities undertaken as part of the "PV Plant Project" and of the "Transmission Line project" since October 2020 for the ESIA, it was indicated that the local community had the needs within the project, and they expressed these needs in the ESIA 2022. During the consultations carried out within the "Abbreviated Reinstallation Action Plan ARAP" prepared in 2022, the local communities have expressed again their needs. The public consultations were made with the representatives of the different components of local communities of the 2 delegations of Sbikha and Kairouan Nord, the local administrative authorities of the governorate of Kairouan and their technical representatives services in Sbikha and Kairouan Nord.

The table below provides a summary of the needs expressed by the local communities in the ESIA and ARAP in 2022.

TABLE 3: PREVIOUS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

NEED	STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS / REQUIREMENTS
EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH AND WOMEN	The local communities have expressed their needs to be employed within the projects and raised the short duration of contracts during construction lasting about 16 months. They also raised the need to be supported by the developer in training in the solar project field in order to be efficient when employed within the project and earn knowledge and have experience in such projects to increase opportunities to be employed within similar projects to be realised in the future in the country. Women work in agriculture in difficult conditions, and they don't express their opinions. They expressed their need to get loans to finance micro-projects (sewing projects, e.g., Raida program for women's financing of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and Very Small Enterprises (VSEs).

NEED	STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS / REQUIREMENTS
ELECTRIFICATION OF THE IMPACTED VILLAGES	The local communities have requested to the project to repair the electricity transmission line along the main road within the local communities. Electrification of some roads within the communities and linking surrounding the villages between each other's. Electrification of the roads will allow easy and secure movement of communities' members.
EDUCATION	The local communities expressed their need to have Transportation, Sanitary infrastructures, School supplies, construction of a preparatory class, Creation of cultural clubs for children, Creation of sports associations by the construction of football stadium.
HEALTH	The consulted local communities expressed the priorities to have ambulance, On-call doctor available 24 hours a day, medical equipment, medicines and laboratories. Need for the construction of basic health care center in Dallousi. Improvement of the infrastructure of the basic healthcare center of Metbasta.
WATER IN THE VILLAGES	The local communities have requested water supply for the livestock and the inhabitants. In fact, most of local community's member practise the grazing activities and have difficult access to water for them and their animals.
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	The local communities requested to improve transport means linking the villages and Kairouan city town. They expressed their need to upgrade the regional road RR-171. Monetary support, food and social assistance to poor people and vulnerable groups within the local communities. Support young unemployed by financing them through providing micro-credits for small projects.

7.2 UPDATED NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL CID ACTIONS

Based on the survey did in each of the five impacted villages (see the Community Needs Survey (CNS) attached), the stakeholder engagement and the potential CID actions described in the table below have been suggested and will be included in the screening and assessment process.

TABLE 4 - UPDATED NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITIES IN THE VILLAGES OF EL ALAM, DALLOUSI AND KETIFA WITHIN THE DELEGATION OF SBIKHA

NEED	STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS / REQUIREMENTS
EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH	Employment is the most requirement for the local community members. They have requested employment opportunities for the youth during the implementation of the Project, through small agricultural projects. The implementation of projects for the youth self-employment will enable the community to have financial independence, create the development of the village and bring more investment in the community.
CAPACITY BUILDING AND EDUCATION	Capacity building is a crosscutting element required to ensure community ownership, the longer-term sustainability of projects and communities' ability to identify and fulfil their broader development needs. The local communities of El Alam and Daloussi in the delegation of Sbikha cited capacity building as a need to enable communities to benefit from the new industrial jobs being created. In general, communities did not see capacity building and training as a priority.
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	The communities noted the need of the primary schools of El Alam, Daloussi and El Blatta to complement existing education provision by improving service provision through providing materials (tables, chairs, printers), infrastructure as the need to have a canteen for the primary school of El Blata and resources. In addition, the communities expressed their need to improve electricity supply and cost by using solar panels and build a preparatory space, and a sports space.
HEALTHCARE FACILITIES	The communities expressed the need of the maintenance of the Health care center of El Blata, provide an equipped ambulance and improve electricity supply and cost by using solar panels. The health care centers are lacking medical equipment, mainly automated biochemistry, electroshock, autoclave of biochemistry and washing machine.

NEED	STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS / REQUIREMENTS
PROVION OF FODDER	The herders within the local communities expressed their issues on the drastic conditions leading to the non-availability of plant cover for grazing activities for their animal and the limited quantities of fodder to receive from the local CRDA in addition to the increased price of the fodder. They expressed their need for the provision of fodder to farmers practising the breeding.
INFRASTRUCTURE	There is a widespread demand for support for the construction and restoration of social infrastructure mainly roads. There is a strong case for support to projects which improve community organisation, skills and resources for infrastructure repair and maintenance. The local communities consulted noted mainly the need to upgrade an agricultural track of 2.5 Km length linking the primary school and the Health care center of El Ketifa.
WATER SUPPLY FOR AGRICULTURE	The representative of the nursery in El Alam sector, which is a nursery of 6,000 hectares and employing 500 persons is a leading and noticeable business in the region with the role of improving rangeland, fallow land and irrigated land areas expressed the issue to access to water through 10 existing deep wells and requested needs to maintenance of water pumps and purchase of spare parts. Also, in order to improve livestock production within the surrounding pastoral areas, the nursery representative expressed the need for solar water pumps for the wells used for irrigation of fodder plants which will lead to reduce electricity cost. Additionally, the nursery representatives expressed the need for equipment's (irrigation water channels - water meters - plastic bags for nurseries), a computer and a sanitary facility.
CONSTRUCTION OF A BARN	Communities reported the need to construct a barn to be managed by the community members which can contribute to local livestock.
REFORESTATION	The nursery of El Alam nursery expressed that they want to create a green area around the project and its surroundings.

NEED	STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS / REQUIREMENTS
PROTECTION OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS FROM FLOODING	The stakeholders from the Soil and water conservation department expressed their need to have clearing works of Wadi Nabhana (starting from the bridge to the borders of El Jlalta locality), wadi Nebhana from the bridge until the locality of Jelalta and wadi El Aleem, to protect the surrounding agricultural lands from flooding. They also noted the need to clean Wadi El-Ketifa upstream of the bridge and construction of a gabion downstream the wadi to slow the speed of runoff during winter.
SOLAR WATER PUMP	According to stakeholders interviewed, agriculture and pastoralism in the study area, although the dominant livelihood source in most of the sectors covered faces several infrastructural, technological and capacity challenges. In several areas, water to use for irrigation is a key issue affecting the fertility of land and ultimately land productivity. The communities tend to use artesian wells for irrigation. A number of communities reported a lack of sufficient irrigation water supplies and complaining mainly about the higher cost of electricity to pay for the need for these wells for irrigation, which are seen as an efficient means of irrigation. The need expressed by the agro-industrial complex of El Alam is the installation of solar energy PV panels and generators in the dairy cow breeding center and the workshop place and the installation of solar pumps for the deep wells to reduce electricity and cost.
PV PANELS FOR THE HEALTHCARE CENTER AND THE SCHOOLS	The local communities expressed their need to install solar panels for the health care center and the primary schools which will lead to have electricity over the full day and reduce electricity cost.
FINANCING MICRO-PROJECTS FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	The lack of capital and basic equipment required to set up businesses leads the local community to request funds for unemployed youth to realise small projects.
FIANANCING MICRO-PROJECTS FOR WOMEN	Local community have requested financial aid to help women Implementing small projects.
HELPS TO DISABLED AND POOR PEOPLE	They have requested financial aid for disabled persons in the community.

TABLE 5 - UPDATED NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITIES OF METBASTA , DHRAA TAMAR AND EL MALAJI, WITHIN THE DELEGATION OF KAIROUAN NORD

NEED	STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS / REQUIREMENTS
EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH	Employment is the most requirement for the local community members. They have requested employment opportunities for the youth during the implementation of the Project, through small agricultural projects. The implementation of projects for the youth self-employment will enable the community to have financial independence, create the development of the village and bring more investment in the community.
EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES	The community of Metbasta expressed the need to improve the infrastructure within the primary school of Metbasta mainly by providing equipped IT room and improving existing sanitary facilities.
HEALTHCARE FACILITIES	The communities expressed the need of the maintenance of the Health care center of the maintenance of the Health care center of Metbasta, provide sanitary equipment such as autoclave, midwife consultation table and office supplies. They expressed the need to improve electricity supply and cost by the installation of solar panels.
INFRASTRUCTURE	There is a widespread demand for support for the construction and restoration of social infrastructure mainly roads. There is a strong case for support to projects which improve community organisation, skills and resources for infrastructure repair and maintenance. The local communities consulted noted mainly the need to upgrade the track to the cimetry of Metbasta and improve the track linking Metbasta to the locality of « Newiguess ».
IMPROVING A FOOTBALL SPACE OR A STADIUM	Community of Metbasta represented by the Sport Association of Metbasta highlighted the need for community sports facilities. This included the need to repair and improve the existing football field with showers, locker rooms, sports wears. The local communities consider sports facilities as an investment benefiting the whole community but reported concerns to ensure that young people had opportunities to engage in healthy social and sporting activities in their free time.

NEED	STAKEHOLDER CONCERNS / REQUIREMENTS
PV PANELS FOR THE HEALTHCARE CENTER AND THE SCHOOLS	The local communities expressed their need to install solar panels for the health care center and the primary schools which will lead to have electricity over the full day and reduce electricity cost.
FINANCING MICRO-PROJECTS FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH	The lack of capital and basic equipment required to set up businesses leads the local community to request funds for unemployed youth to realise small projects.
FIANANCING MICRO-PROJECTS FOR WOMEN	Local community have requested financial aid to help women Implementing small projects such as bread preparation.
HELPS TO DISABLED AND POOR PEOPLE	They have requested financial aid for disabled persons in the community

8. INITIAL SCREENING

The tables below present the list of projects from the need's assessment. This section describes the initial screening of potential CID actions to identify those that are not aligned with the Project's E&S framework or that are beyond the capacity of the Project to implement, even in collaboration with other stakeholders.

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
1	EDUCATION	Support of primary schools of the impacted villages with Renovation of school equipment's (tables, chairs and printers).	- Identify the equipment needed by each school. - Define the quantity of teaching materials. - Identify the companies which can supply the foods to the canteens	The government failed to satisfy theses request for most of the rural schools. This project is part of sustainability model of the Project Company. It will have positive impact on the students' performance at school. Additionally, it might help parents to attract their children continue schooling years and be performant. This action is considered bringing a positive impact and improving of the local educational conditions of the local communities. Viable.	Discuss with the responsible of the local school department, the school director, and the impacted communities.
		The construction of a canteen for the primary school of El Blata and provision of resources	- Determine the area of the canteen. - Determine the quantity of the construction materials. - Identify and select the best building contractor. - Establish a schedule for the construction of the canteen. - Identify the supply	This activity might ingenerate some issues between the schools who would be supported against the ones which won't receive the support. Additionally, there could be some budget constraints. Not viable	Do not moving forward.

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
			company for the construction materials. - Identify the supplying companies for the foods of the canteen		
		Support of primary schools of impacted villages with the construction of classroom for a preparatory class	- Determine the area of the class. - Determine the quantity of the construction materials. - Identify and select the best building contractor. - Establish a schedule for the construction of the preparatory class. - Identify the supply company for the construction materials.	This activity is within the government development plan and must be achieved and generalised for all the primary schools. This activity if realised by the sponsor might ingenerate some issues between the schools who would be supported against the ones which won't receive the support. Additionally, there could be some budget constraints. Not viable.	Do not moving forward.

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
		Support of primary schools of El Alam, Dallousi and El Blata in the impacted villages with the provision od the equipment of stadiums for sports activities.	- Identify the equipment needed for the stadium. - Define the quantity of sport materials. - Identify the companies which can supply the sport equipment's to the schools	This activity is considered sustainable. It allows to improve the performance of the students at school. The general impact is considered high. Viable.	Discuss with the responsible of the local education department, the school director, and impacted communities.
2	HEALTHCARE	Support the local communities with financing the renovation of the infrastructure within the health care centers of El Blata and Metbasta	- Identify the maintenance works to be done. - Define the quantity of construction materials. - Identify the construction contractor.	This activity is considered sustainable. It allows to improve the status of the health care building. The general impact is considered high. Viable.	Discuss with the responsible of the local health department, the health care unit supervisors and the impacted communities.

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
		Support the local communities with the provision of medical's materials (equipment) for the benefit of the health care centers of El Blata and Metbasta	- Discuss with the responsible of the health units of local Communities and the Regional directorate of ministry of health about the support that the project could provide to the healthcare facilities (e.g., providing medical's equipment, etc.). - Determine the supplier - Determine the logistic process to transfer the equipment form the supplier to the health care centers.	This action is considered bringing of positive impact and would improve the health care conditions of the local communities. Careful considerations should be taken on the sustainability of this activity in the medium-long term. Viable, but with caution related mainly to the lack of stakeholder awareness' and raised risks of good management.	Discuss the measures to be undertaken with the responsible of the health care centers and the regional directorate of ministry of health to have specific information about the medication and equipment.
		Support the local communities by providing an equipped ambulance to the local hospital of Sbikha to transport emergency cases	- Determine the specificity of the ambulances with the municipalities, the responsible of the health care canter of local Communities and the Regional directorate of ministry of health. - Determine the supplier. - Determine the logistic process to transfer the	The provision of an ambulance to the local hospital in Sbikha will have a positive impact in the communities and provide them with the appropriate and quick transport to the main hospital in Kairouan city. This activity if realised by the sponsor might ingenerate some issues between the delegations who would be supported against the ones	Do not moving forward

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
			ambulances form the supplier to the health care center - The donation of the ambulance will entail a significant cost.	which won't receive the support. Additionally, there could be some budget constraints. Not viable.	
3	AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE IN THE FARMING SECTOR	Maintenance and repair the water pumps and irrigation equipment within ten (10) existing water wells in the nursery of El Alam	- Identify the spare parts and irrigation equipment and status of pumps to be repaired. - Determine the type of maintenance works that could be done to the water wells and the irrigation network. - Identify the maintenance supplier - Identify the well pumps and irrigation equipment supplier	The proposed activity would be to improve the rangeland, fallow land and irrigated land areas in the project surrounding communities and under the supervision of the nursery through maintenance of water wells and irrigation network to improve livestock production within the surrounding pastoral areas. This is not a viable project as the pumps to be repaired could be replaced by a solar pumps.	Do not moving forward
		Repair of two agricultural trucks within the nursery of El Alam	- Identify the maintenance supplier - Determine the equipment to be purchased	This activity could improve the working conditions of the nursery being to improve rangelands in the project area and could impact grazing activities within the communities. Viable but with caution as the	

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
				issues of the potential issue of sustainability and overlapping with other government plan.	
		Construction of sanitary facility for the nursery of El Alam	- Identify the area and the location of the sanitary facility. - Determine the quantity of the construction materials - Identify construction contractor	This activity could improve working conditions of workers and farmers inside the nursery. Not viable as it is a very specific action to government actions for the workers of this entity and could not have positive impact on the local communities.	Do not moving forward

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
4	SUPPLYING OF PV PANELS FOR SCHOOL	Support for the supplying of PV panels of the schools in the villages of El Blata, El Alam, Dalousi and Metbasta to improve electricity supply and cost	- Consulting with an energy efficiency specialist. - Providing PV Panels with better energy efficiency. - Designing and implementing small-scale solar system to be placed on school rooftop to support the electricity	Additional consultation with the responsible of the school local department, the school directors, and communities. This activity will be implemented and cover the 4 villages of El Blata, El Alam, Dalousi and Metbasta This project will bring immediate positive impact as it will improve the electricity and cost in impacted communities. Viable, as it improves electricity and cost but caution to be considered on maintenance of these PV panels.	Discuss with the responsible of the local school department, the school director and impacted communities.

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
5	SUPPLYING OF PV PANELS FOR THE HEALTH CARE CENTERS	Support for the supplying of PV panels to implement the light at the health care centers of El Blata, El Alam, Daloussi and Metbasta	- Consulting with an energy efficiency specialist Providing PV Panels, with better energy efficient - Designing and implementing small care solar system to be placed in the health care centers	The health care centers are already provided with regular energy from STEG. This activity will improve electricity supply and cost given the high cost of electricity. Viable, as it improves electricity and cost but caution to be considered on maintenance of these PV panels.	Discuss with the responsible of the local health department, the health care centers director and the impacted communities.
6	SUPPLYING OF SOLAR WATER PUMPS	Support for the supplying of the solar pumps for the dairy cow breeding area, the workshop place and the deep wells of the nursery of El Alam	- Consulting with an energy efficiency Specialist - Providing solar pumps, with better energy efficient - Designing and implementing the solar pumps within the deep-water wells	Additional consultation with the responsible of the nursery, the local authorities and communities. This activity will improve electricity supply and cost given the high cost of electricity. Additionally, there could be some budget constraints. Viable with caution as the risk of the use of the solar pumps because of the drastic conditions and the lack of underground water in addition to the maintenance of these PV panels	Discuss with the responsible of the nursery of El Alam, the local authorities and the communities.

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
7	PROTECTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL LANDS OF THE COMMUNITIES FROM FLOOD	Improvement and cleaning of the beds of wadis Nebehana, El Ketifa and El Aleem	- Determine the cleaning activities. - Identify the section of wadis within the agricultural lands to be protected from flood. - Identify the supplier for the improvement activities	Additional consultation with the responsible of Soil and water conservation department, the local authorities, and the communities. This activity will protect farmers lands in the communities from the risk of the high-water flow during rainy season. In addition, the action will improve the access of the community members to their works and services during rainy days. Viable with caution as the risk of the maintenance of these wadis during consecutive rainy season.	Discuss with the responsible of the soil and water conservation department, the local authorities and the communities.

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
8	TRAINING FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH	Training and capacity-building programmes, development interventions and opportunities for rural women in raising livestock and agricultural by-products.	- Determine the number of participants per village. - Make an appropriate selection of the participants. - Define the products for the training. - Determine the consultant office for the trainings	This activity will provide economic opportunities, capacity building and initiating income-generating projects. This action will have a positive impact materially, financially, and socially. As many women will be guided prior to the implementation of their project. Such training will allow them to be more daring and resilient, as well as more communicative with others. It will also help to build their feelings of self-worth and a sense of their essence. Viable with caution as the risk for the demand to finance the projects which women was trained for.	Discuss with rural women in the communities

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
		Support rural unemployed youth with training and coaching on the RE and solar sector	- Determine the places or schools for the training - Determine the number of participants per village - Make an appropriate selection of the participant - Determine the consultant office for the trainings	Additional consultation with the responsible of the local professional training center, and the communities. This activity will provide basic acknowledge of the young unemployed within the communities on the solar projects, Viable with caution as the risk of raised expectation or demand of the trainees to be employed by the project.	Additional consultation with the responsible of the local professional training center, and the communities

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
		Support herders with technical training on animal health improvement (how to check for diseases and possible treatment options, reproductive health, etc.)	- Select and appoint a Veterinarian. - Determine the content of the training and awareness contents. - Identify the list of attendees among the PAPs and other herders.	This activity will have a positive impact on the herders within the communities mainly identified ones as PAPs of the project. However, this activity if realised by the sponsor could not be beneficial for the herders if the same service might be provided by the CRDA. Viable	Discuss with the local authorities and the CRDA

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
10	FINANCING MICRO-PROJECTS FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH AND WOMEN	Support with economic inclusion projects for youth, or "initiators", targeting underprivileged graduates.	- Identify the projects for the unemployed youth; - Determine the list of the unemployed beneficial of this activity; - Estimate the cost of project to be financed. - Selection of the projects; - Identify the list of equipment's for the project, if any; - Identify the supplier for the equipment to be purchased for the projects.	This activity will provide economic opportunities and initiating income-generating to the unemployed youth within the communities. It should have a positive impact materially, financially and socially. This activity if realised by the sponsor might ingenerate some issues between the young unemployed who would be supported against the ones which won't receive the support. Viable	Additional consultation with the responsible of the local professional training center, and the communities

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
		Support with financing micro-projects for rural women as trainings: beekeeping, sheep farming, chicken farming, rabbit breeding, Confectionery, traditional bread, olive picking, extraction of essential oils from aromatic and medicinal plants and cane products	- Identify the women who will benefit from the finance of their project. - Identify rural women projects to be financed, including but not limited to handicraft activities, such as weaving traditional carpets, cane products in addition to agricultural by-products. - Identify appropriate supplier of the potential equipment for these projects.	This activity will Provide economic opportunities, and initiating income-generating to the rural women within the communities. It should have a positive impact materially, financially, and socially. As this activity will allow them to be more daring and resilient, as well as more communicative with others and help them to build their feelings of self-worth and a sense of their essence. Viable	Additional consultation with the rural women in the communities, the NGOs and the local authorities

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
11	SUPPORT THE LISTENING GUIDANCE CENTER FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF VIOLENCE OF KAIROUAN	Psychological support, legal and social guidance support, awareness and training sessions of Women victim of all kinds of violence in Kairouan	- Identify the NGO in charge of the support to collaborate. - Identify the center needs - Determine the psychologist and the lawyer for the training sessions	This activity will enhance women's capacity building through meetings and coaching, support and listening sessions which will also establish bonds of solidarity among women victims of all kinds of violence. Viable	Additional consultation with the women in the communities, the NGOs and the local authorities

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
12	SUPPORT THE INTERNSHIP PROGRAM WITH THE PREPARATORY INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING OF KAIROUAN FOCUSING ON THE SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS	Organize a 3-months internship program with the Preparatory Institute of Engineering of Kairouan focus on the solar energy systems for a period of 3 years during the O&M phase.	- Identify the number of students for the internship. - Identify the level of the students for the internship. - Determine the duration and timing for the internship program. - Identify the types of support (foods, rooms or financial support) for students during the internship. - Identify the coach person within the Project Company. - Meeting with the Director of the preparatory Institute of Engineering of Kairouan to determine the ways to sign the agreement. - Sign an agreement with the preparatory Institute of Engineering of Kairouan.	This activity will have positive impact for the growth and development of young talents of the local technical Universities. This internship will allow students to acquire practical knowledge in the field and enhance their knowledge and competitiveness in the solar job market and increase their opportunity to work for the coming solar projects in the area and in the country in the future. Viable	Additional consultation with the preparatory Institute of Engineering of Kairouan, the high education department representative and the communities

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
13	Raise awareness of solar energy among students of affected communities by organizing guided tours of the Kairouan PV plant	Organizing guided tours of the Metbasta PV plant for the students of the affected communities	- Identify the students per class and level; - Determine the number of students. - Determine the number of teachers who will support the students during the guided tours; - Determine the appropriate date for the guided tours with the schools' supervisors and validate it; - Determine the mode of the students' transportation to the site; - Identify the schools supplies like paper, pens, etc. for each student(visitor); - Additional consultation with the responsible of the local schools and communities	This activity will raise children's awareness of the importance of solar energy as a renewable energy, clean and environmentally friendly. Viable	Additional consultation with the directors of the primary schools in the surrounding villages and the communities

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	ASSESSMENT	CONCLUSIONS / NEXT STEPS
14	Support local communities with food donation during the Ramadan period including the vulnerable PAPs	Food donation to local communities during Ramadan including vulnerable PAPs	- Determine the number of beneficiaries in the surrounding villages. - Ensure the PAPs Identified as vulnerable are within the list of beneficiaries and receive the donation. - Determine the quantity of food per beneficiary. - Identify the supplier - Determine the day of the donation of food - Organise the food donation	This activity will have a high positive impact on communities and ensure continuous support of them from the sponsor of what was promised during this important month mainly as the conditions within the raised prices of basic food and the socioeconomic conditions prevailing in the country. It's to note that the list of beneficiaries is to be provided yearly by the local authorities and the regional representative of the ministry of social affairs and the NGOs Viable	Additional consultation with the local representatives of the social affairs, the local authorities and the communities

8 RISK ASSESSMENT

This section includes an initial risk assessment of the implementation steps of each of the CID Activities as well as management measures to offset the potential negative impacts. The management control and responsibility for the implementation of the activities is also detailed in this section.

The following colour legend is applied in this section:

	VIABLE
	VIABLE WITH CAUTION
	NON-VIABLE

This risk assessment will be updated and developed further for the shortlisted actions once the project prepares a detailed implementation plan and budget.

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
1	Support of primary schools with Renovation of school equipment's (tables, chairs and printers).	- Identify the equipment needed by each school. - Define the quantity of teaching materials. - Identify the companies which can supply the foods to the canteens	- Inappropriate selection of the primary schools teaching materials - Complaints from others primary schools - Incompetence of the chosen supplier for the delivery of the school equipment - Inappropriate logistic to collect and distribute the teaching materials	- Interviews and the selection of the appropriate school equipment's with the responsible of the schools. - Provide the teaching materials to all the primary schools within the all the village in the surroundings of the project site to avoid any discrimination. - Procure a licensed and professional equipment supplier. - Involve the responsible of the primary schools and their departmental schools' authorities in the logistic process.	Don't proceed with this activity. The benefits would be not so significant since there are NGOs and government yearly actions to provide supply to the primary schools for the benefit of both students and teachers.

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
2	The construction of a canteen for the primary school of El Blata and provision of resources	- Determine the area of the canteen. - Determine the quantity of the construction materials. - Identify and select the best construction contractor. - Establish a schedule for the construction of the canteen. - Identify the supply company for the construction materials. - Identify the supplying companies for the foods of the canteen	- Inappropriate selection of the construction contractor - Inappropriate quantification of Food - Complaints from other primary schools - Incompetence of the foods supply company - Inappropriate transport of food	- Consult with the local communities to select the food - Provide food for all the primary schools in the impacted villages (for the villages with more than one primary school) - Procure a licensed and professional contractor - Involve the schools' responsible, the departmental school's authorities and the local communities in the logistic process	Do not proceed with this activity because it can be not implemented for the follow up activities on the construction and food supply activities, and it would be not easy to find out an exit strategy.
3	Support of primary schools of impacted villages with the construction of classroom for a preparatory class	- Determine the area of the class. - Determine the quantity of the construction materials. - Identify and select the best building contractor. - Establish a schedule for the construction of the preparatory class. - Identify the supply company for the construction materials.	- Inappropriate selection of the construction contractor - Inappropriate quantification of school materials - Complaints from other primary schools - Incompetence of the equipment supply company - Inappropriate transport of material	- Consult with the schools responsible to select the primary schools which will benefit of this action. - Procure a professional construction contractor. - Involve the schools' responsible, the departmental school's authorities and the local communities in the logistic process.	Do not proceed with this activity because its impact on the students learning condition will be minor. Additionally, it's the responsibility of the authorities.

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
4	Support of primary schools of El Alam, Dallousi and El Blata in the impacted villages with the provision of the equipment of stadiums for sports activities.	- Identify the sport equipment's for the proposed stadiums - Identify the sport equipment supplier - Identify the sport NGOs in the communities who will help implementing this action	- Inappropriate sport equipment's - Complaints from other schools (if the project decides to choose only one school in the villages with more than one school) - Lack of experience and follow up from the NGOs which will support to implement this activity.	- Consult with the member of the communities, the NGOs and the schools responsible for the selection of the needed sport equipment - Selection of the appropriate sport equipment - Provide the sport equipment to all the primary schools selected in the impacted villages - Select the experienced and serious local NGOs to help to implement the activity.	It's possible to proceed with this activity which will have an intended positive impact on sport activities of the students of the primary schools within the surrounding communities.
5	Support the local communities with financing the renovation of the infrastructure within the health care centers of El Blata and Metbasta	- Discuss with the responsible of the health units of local Communities and the Regional directorate of ministry of health about the support that the project could provide to the healthcare facilities (e.g., providing medical's equipment, etc.). - Determine the material supplier - Determine the construction contractor - Determine the logistic process to transfer the construction material from the supplier to the health care centers	- Inappropriate specification of the construction materials - Inappropriate selection of the construction material supplier - Inappropriate selection of the construction contractor	- Exact specification of the needed construction materials - Procure a licensed and professional contractor - Identification of construction materizl supplier - Involve the responsible of the health care center and the regional directorate of the ministry of health to find the best logistic process	It's possible to proceed with this activity which will have an intended positive impact on direct access to medical services of the community members as well as project workers mainly to the Health care center of Metbasta.

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
6	Medical aid and support for access to appropriate care for elderly PAPs (3 herders).	- Ensure the list of the beneficiaries include the eledery PAPs.	- Lack of update of the socio-economic conditions of the vulnerable PAPs	- Consult with the delegates, the Omda and the regional representative of social affairs on the status of the socio-economic conditions of the vulnerable PAPs	Go with this activity to support PAPs eligible to be part of the support program
7	Support the local communities with the provision of medical's materials (equipment) for the benefit of the health care centers of El Blata and Metbasta	- Discuss with the responsible of the health care center, the local Communities and the Regional directorate of ministry of health about the support that the project could provide to the healthcare facilities (e.g., providing medical's equipment, etc.). - Determine the supplier - Determine the logistic process to transfer the equipment form the supplier to the health care centers	- Inappropriate specification of medication(drugs) for the Care center - Inappropriate specification of equipment missing in the health care center - Lack of competence of the chosen supplier for medications - Inappropriate logistic process to collect, keep and distribute the medical's materials and the medications	- Exact specification of the needed medical's materials and equipment - Exact specification of the needs medications(drugs) - Procure a licensed and professional contractor - Identification of official suppliers to get the drugs - Involve the responsible of the health care center and the regional directorate of the ministry of health to find the best logistic process	It's possible to proceed with this activity which will have an intended positive impact on direct access to medical services of the community members as well as project workers mainly to the Health care center of Metbasta.

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
8	Support the local communities by providing an equipped ambulance to the local hospital of Sbikha to transport emergency cases	- Determine the specificity of the ambulances with the municipalities, the responsible of the health care canter of local Communities and the Regional directorate of ministry of health. - Determine the supplier. - Determine the logistic process to transfer the ambulances form the supplier to the health care center - The donation of the ambulance will entail a significant cost.	- Inappropriate specification of the ambulance - Lack of budget for the maintenance - Lack of salaries for the driver - Lack of budget for the fuel	- Exact specification of the ambulance - Plan the annual budget for the maintenance	Do not proceed with this activity. Despite it could have a positive impact on the local community, it might entail a medium-long term support that doesn't align with strategy of this CIDP. The Project Company will prefer to support other initiatives.
9	Maintenance and repair the water pumps and irrigation equipment within ten (10) existing water wells in the nursery of El Alam	- Identify the spare parts and irrigation equipment and status of pumps to be repaired - Determine the type of maintenance works that could be done to the water wells and the irrigation network. - Identify the maintenance supplier - Identify the well pumps and irrigation equipment supplier	- Inappropriate specification of the pumps equipment - Inappropriate specification of spare parts needed for the irrigation pumps - Lack of competence of the chosen supplier for maintenance works - Inappropriate logistic process to collect, keep and distribute the required equipments	- Right estimation of broken and functioning irrigation pumps - Procure a licensed and professional contractor for the maintenance works - Define with the responsible of El Alam nursery who will be in charge of the maintenance of the irrigation pumps	Don't proceed with this activity at this stage. This activity could be covered by the agricultural department program in Sbikha.

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
10	Repair of two agricultural trucks within the nursery of El Alam	- Identify the maintenance supplier - Determine the equipment to be purchased	- Inappropriate estimation of the truck equipment - Lack of experience of the maintenance contractor - Inappropriate selection of the maintenance material supplier - Inappropriate maintenance of the trucks	- Right estimation of broken and functioning equipment in the trucks - Procure a licensed and professional contractor for the maintenance - Define with the responsible of El Alam nursery who will be in charge of the maintenance of the trucks	Don't proceed with this activity at this stage. This activity could be covered by the agricultural department program in Sbikha.
11	Construction of sanitary facility for the nursery of El Alam	- Identify the area and the location of the sanitary facility - Determine the quantity of the construction materials - Identify construction contractor	- Inappropriate specification of the construction materials - Inappropriate specification of construction contractor - Lack of competence of the chosen supplier for the required materials and equipment	- Right estimation of sanitary facility location and appropriate area - Procure a licensed and professional contractor for the construction - Define with the responsible of El Alam nursery who will be in charge of the follow up of the construction of the sanitary facility	Don't proceed with this activity at this stage. This activity seems to not have a direct positive impact on the project and could be covered by the agricultural department program in Sbikha.

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
12	Support for the supplying of PV panels of the schools in the villages of El Blata, El Alam, Dalousi and Metbasta to improve electricity supply and cost	- Consulting with an energy efficiency specialist. - Providing PV Panels with better energy efficiency. - Designing and implementing small-scale solar system to be placed on school rooftop to support the electricity	- Complaints from the other primary schools to receive PV panels - Quality of the supplied PV Panels - Supplier lack of competencies. - Inappropriate logistic process to collect, keep and distribute the PV Panels - Incorrect installations of the PV Panels in the schools - Lack of maintenance of the PV Panels in the schools	- Provide to the primary schools of the impacted villages the PV Panels - Procure a licensed and professional contractor - Correct specification of the PV Panels - Appropriate logistic process to collect, keep and install the PV Panels - Correct installation of the PV Panels for more efficiency - Regular maintenance of the installation for more efficiency in providing power to the schools	It's possible to proceed with this activity with the assumption to install the PV within all the selected primary schools
13	Supplying of PV panels for the health care centers of Blata, El Alam, Daloussi and Metbasta	- Determine the needs on the number of PV panels of the health care centers which will benefit from this activity - Determine the specifications of PV panels. Determine the number of PV Panels - Identify supplier that can meet these specifications - Installation of PV panels	- Complaints from the other primary schools to receive PV panels - Quality of the supplied PV Panels - Supplier lack of competencies. - Inappropriate logistic process to collect, keep and distribute the PV Panels - Incorrect installations of the PV Panels in the schools - Lack of maintenance of the PV Panels in the schools	- Provide to the primary schools of the impacted villages the PV Panels - Procure a licensed and professional contractor - Correct specification of the PV Panels - Appropriate logistic process to collect, keep and install the PV Panels - Correct installation of the PV Panels for more efficiency - Regular maintenance of the installation for more efficiency in providing power to the schools	It's possible to proceed with this activity with the assumption to install the PV within all the selected primary schools

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
14	Support the 9 vulnerable PAPs (9 herders) with the provision and the installation of the PV to improve electricity supply and cost	- Determine the needs on the number of PV panels of each vulnerable PAP to benefit from this activity. - Determine the specifications of PV panels. - Identify supplier that can meet these specifications. - Installation of PV panels	- Complaints from the other PAPs to receive PV panels - Quality of the supplied PV Panels - Supplier lack of competencies. - Inappropriate logistic process to collect, keep and distribute the PV Panels - Incorrect installations of the PV Panels in the schools - Lack of maintenance of the PV Panels	- Provide to the appropriate PV panel for the vulnerable PAPs - Procure a licensed and professional contractor. - Correct specification of the PV Panels - Appropriate logistic process to collect, keep and install the PV Panels - Correct installation of the PV Panels for more efficiency - Regular maintenance of the installation for more efficiency in providing power to the vulnerable PAPs households	Proceed with this activity with the assumption to install the PV panels for the 9 vulnerable herders
15	Supplying of solar water pumps	- Determine the needs on the number of solar pumps for the dairy cow breeding area, the workshop place and the deep wells of the nursery of El Alam - Determine the specifications of solar pumps. - Identify supplier that can meet these specifications - Installation of solar pumps.	- Consulting with an energy efficiency Specialist - Providing solar pumps, with better energy efficient - Designing and implementing the solar pumps within the deep-water wells	- Provide the nursery of El Alam with the solar pumps - Procure a licensed and professional supplier - Correct specification of the solar water pumps - Appropriate logistic process to collect, keep and install the solar water pumps - Correct installation of the solar water pumps for more efficiency - Regular maintenance of the equipment for more efficiency in providing power to extract water from wells	It's possible to proceed with this activity with the assumption to insert this activity as part of the support to the grazing plants for the benefit of the herders in the community

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
16	Improvement and cleaning of the beds of wadis Nebehana, El Ketifa and El Aleem	- Determine the cleaning activities. - Identify the section of wadis within the agricultural lands to be protected from flood. - Identify the supplier for the improvement activities	- Complaints from the other communities to receive the same support - Quality of the cleaning activities supplier	- Provide the same activity to the selected wadis within the impacted villages - Procure a licensed and professional supplier - Appropriate cleaning works for more efficiency - Regular maintenance of the wadis to avoid flood	It's possible to proceed with this activity which will have an intended positive impact on the community access to their services during rainy season
17	Training and capacity-building programmes, development interventions and opportunities for rural women in raising livestock and agricultural by-products.	- Determine the number of participants per village. - Make an appropriate selection of the participants. - Define the products for the training. - Determine the consultant office for the trainings	- Complaints from the other Women in other villages not impacted by the project to benefit from this action - Inappropriate selection of training i.e., personnel skills cannot be utilized for the Project and/or for other commercial activities/ industries. - Inappropriate selection of women may lead to the capacities building program to be ineffective. - Inappropriate number of participants per training can affect the efficiency of the trainings - Training level not completed in the required timeline. - The trainers'/ training institutions have not relevant experiences. - Training material does not serve appropriately the training purposes. - Non provision of certificates after completing the training.	- The selection process of women for the capacities building program will ensure that the appropriate candidates are selected so that the program is effective. - The selection of women for the capacities building program will be carried out in such a way that benefits do not concentrate on a given household/ family. - Community elders/ leaders will be included in the selection process of individuals for the capacities building program. - Candidates selected for each training will be deemed fit for the respective training purpose to avoid health risks, injuries, etc. - Trainings will be selected according to the market needs and the demand for goods and services from impacted and	Despite this activity would offer a lot of opportunities to Women, the capacity building project could be redundant with other similar governmental vocational institution programmes. However, this activity could be scheduled later on.

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
				surrounding local communities - Consider the inputs from vocational institutions for the training selection. - The training level will match the selected local candidates' level so that they can understand easily. - Project Company will select a training institute with relevant experience delivering such trainings. - After the completion of the training, the training institute should issue a certificate acknowledging participants have acquired a set of skills that can be used everywhere and in other Projects.	
18	Support rural unemployed youth with training and coaching on the RE and solar sectors	- Determine the places or schools for the training - Determine the number of participants per village - Make an appropriate selection of the participants. - Determine the consultant office for the trainings	- Raised expectation or demand of the trainees to be employed by the project - Poor planning of the activity - Poor choice of participants for the training - Inappropriate selection of the training material	- Make a good planning of the activity with the unemployed youth - Make a good choice of the youth with the support of the authorities, the community and the NGOs	It's possible to proceed with this activity which will have an intended positive impact on the community which will raise awareness of the importance of solar energy as a renewable energy and build capacities for more opportunities

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
19	Support herders with technical training on animal health improvement (how to check for diseases and possible treatment options, reproductive health, etc.)	- Select and appoint a Veterinarian. - Determine the content of the training. - Identify the list of attendees among the PAPs and other herders.	- Minor complaint related to the other herders to benefit from the training. - Poor planning of the activity. - Inappropriate selection of the training material.	- The herders selected for the training will be deemed fit for the training purpose. - Trainings will be selected according to the health diseases revealed in the livestock. - Consider the inputs from vocational institutions for the training selection. - The training level will match the selected herders' level so that they can understand easily. - Project Company will select a veterinarian with relevant experience delivering such trainings.	Don't proceed with this activity. This activity seems to not have a direct positive impact on the project as it is covered by the pasture department within the CRDA in Kairouan.
20	Support with economic inclusion projects for youth, or "initiators", targeting underprivileged graduates	- Identify the projects for the unemployed youth. - Determine the list of the unemployed beneficiaries of this activity. - Estimate the cost of project to be financed. - Selection of the projects. - Identify the list of equipment's for the project, if any. - Identify the supplier for the equipment to be purchased for the projects.	- Issues between the young unemployed who would be supported against the ones which won't receive the support. - Inappropriate selection of the beneficiaries. - Inappropriate selection of the projects. - Limited project budget	- Determine clear and transparent criteria for the selection of the beneficiaries. - Consult with the local partners, NGOs, banks for support financing the selected projects	Despite this activity would offer a lot of opportunities to the underprivileged graduates, the capacity building project could be redundant with other similar governmental vocational institution programmes. However, this activity could be scheduled later on.

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
21	Support with financing micro-projects for rural women as trainings: beekeeping, sheep farming, chicken farming, rabbit breeding, Confectionery, traditional bread, olive picking, extraction of essential oils from aromatic and medicinal plants and cane products	- Identify the women who will benefit from the finance of their project. - Identify rural women projects to be financed, including but not limited to handicraft activities, such as weaving traditional carpets, cane products in addition to agricultural by-products. - Identify appropriate supplier of the potential equipment for these projects.	- Complaints from the other Women in other villages not impacted by the project to benefit from this activity. - Inappropriate selection of training i.e., personnel skills cannot be utilized for the Project and/or for other commercial activities/ industries. - Inappropriate selection of women may lead to the capacities building program to be ineffective. - Inappropriate number of participants per training can affect the efficiency of the trainings - Training level not completed in the required timeline. - The trainers'/ training institutions (NGO) have not relevant experiences. - Training material does not serve appropriately the training purposes. - Non provision of certificates after completing the training. - Limited project budget	- The selection process of women for the capacities building program will ensure that the appropriate candidates are selected so that the program is effective. - The selection of women for the capacities building program will be carried out in such a way that benefits do not concentrate on a given household/ family. - Community elders/ leaders will be included in the selection process of individuals for the capacities building program. - Candidates selected for each training will be deemed fit for the respective training purpose to avoid health risks, injuries, etc. - Trainings will be selected according to the market needs and the demand for goods and services from impacted and surrounding local communities - Consider the inputs from vocational institutions for the training selection. - The training level will match the selected local candidates' level so that they can understand easily. - Project Company will select a training institute with relevant	Despite this activity would offer a lot of opportunities to the underprivileged graduates, the capacity building project could be redundant with other similar governmental vocational institution programmes. However, this activity could be scheduled later on.

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
				experience delivering such trainings. - After the completion of the training, the training institute should issue a certificate acknowledging participants have acquired a set of skills that can be used everywhere and in other Projects.	
22	Raise awareness and training sessions of Women victim of all kinds of violence in Kairouan (center of Kairouan)	- Identify the NGO in charge of the support to collaborate. - Identify the centre needs. - Determine the psychologist and the lawyer for the training sessions	- Inappropriate choice of the psychologist and the legal expert - Inappropriate selection of the training program and the awareness sessions - Number of participants per training can affect the efficiency of the trainings - Risk of men complaint - Inappropriate organization of the training sessions - Minor risk to the project reputation supporting such activity.	- Make a good selection of the trainers. - Ensure an adequate training programme to fit into the Women needs. - Consult with local authorities	It's possible to proceed with this activity, which will have positive impact for the Women in the communities. Despite this activity would offer an added value to Women in the center, the number of Women to be interested to this activity could be increased. This activity will help women who experienced violence to have access to services for their safety, protection and recovery. support woman's access to

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
					services for their safety, protection and recovery Also, this activity will generate knowledge of relevant issues and support individuals to change and sustain new behaviors. However, further consultations with authorities and NGOs need to be done.
23	Support the internship program with the preparatory Engineering University of Kairouan focus on the solar energy systems	- Identify the number of students for the internship - Identify the level of the students for the internship - Determine the duration and timing for the internship program - Identify the types of support (foods, rooms or financial support) for students during the internship - Identify the coach person within the Project Company - Meeting with the Director of the University of Kairouan to determine the ways to sign the agreement - Sign an agreement with the	- Poor choice of intern students - Minor risk of complaint - Poor organization of the internship on the site - Difficulty of housing trainees in the surrounding villages	- Make a good selection of deserving students - Make a good organisation before starting the internship - Help the trainees to find accommodation in the surrounding village near the PV plant	It's possible to proceed with this activity, which will have positive impact for the growth and development of young talents of the local technical Universities. This internship will allow students to acquire practical knowledge in the field and enhance their competitiveness in the solar job market, in addition to allowing them to finalize their

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
		University of Kairouan/Exact and Applied Sciences Department			end-of-cycle dissertation.
24	Raise awareness of solar energy among students of affected communities by organizing guided tours of the Kairouan Solar PV plant	- Identify the students per class and level; - Determine the number of students; - Determine the number of teachers who will support the students during the guided tours; - Determine the appropriate date for the guided tours with the schools' supervisors and validate it; - Determine the mode of the students' transportation to the site; - Identify the schools supplies like paper, pens, etc. for each student(visitor); - Additional consultation with the responsible of the school local department and communities	- Poor planning of the activity - Poor choice of students for the visit - Poor choice of gadgets for the students	- Make a good planning of the activity with the schools' teachers - Make a good choice of the students with the support of the teachers - Make the good choice of gadget for the students	It's possible to proceed with this activity which will raise children's awareness of the importance of solar energy as a renewable energy
25	Support local communities with food donation during the Ramadan period	- Determine the number of beneficiaries in the 2 delegations. - Determine the quantity of food with the boxes. - Identify the supplier - Determine the day of the donation of food - Organise the food donation	- Poor assessment of food needs of beneficiaries - Excessive increase in food prices - Risk of grievances due to unsatisfied PAPs or irregular procedures for the selection of beneficiaries	- Make the good assessment of foods need in the communities during Ramadan period - Allow for contingency margins for the food price increases.	It's possible to proceed with this activity which will have positive impact on communities during Ramadan mainly with the increased prices of basic food and the shortage of some of

#	CID ACTIVITY	STEPS	RISKS	MANAGEMENT MEASURES	FINAL ASSESMENT
		event.			them known to be present during the period of Ramadan

9 PRIORITY ASSESSMENT

Community Investment and Development is about investing in people of the local community, and it entails a set of policies designed to strengthen people's skills and capacities and support them to participate fully in employment and social life. Key policy areas include education, quality childcare, healthcare, training, job-search assistance and rehabilitation.

Consultations of focus groups during the preparation of this report included children and young people, unemployed, Women, older people and disabled people. In total, we have been carried out 15 focus group consultations. The main outcomes of these focus group consultations were:

- early support to break the inter-generational transmission of disadvantage and address the severe youth unemployment problem;
- integrated and more accessible support for finding work, such as skills development;
- more equal opportunities, better access to the labour market;
- more opportunities for active participation in society and the economy;
- support for independent living and adapted workplaces.

There are typically several different target groups, mainly teachers in the local schools that express the need of some form of capacity building or skills training in the context of Community Investment planning and management.
Project Company defines the five priority areas for social investment, all of which show considerable alignment with current SDGs.

1. Good health and well-being: the CID strategy focuses on increasing public awareness of public health and preventive health related issues through community-based health education and outreach.
2. Quality Education: the CID strategy works on upgrading community education level and enable income generation across sectors. The strategy requires that capacity-building programmes also introduce skills in environment, health and safety.
3. Clean water and Sanitisation: this is very important for keeping the community in a good health and grant their members the accessibility to clean water and sanitisation.
4. Affordable clean energy: the CID focusing on expanding technologies to provide a clean and more efficient energy in all countries will encourage growth and help the environment.
5. Decent work and economic growth: the CID support sustainable, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
6. Climate change actions: the CID support to combat climate change and its impacts as a priority area for social investment.
7. Gender Equality: the CID will provide priority and importance to gender gap, on the attempt to support the women of the local community.

To ensure the sustainability of this CID, it is important to create a balance between the project company investment objectives, community needs and government plans. From a business case standpoint, it is important to ensure that the investment will contribute to both a social return and a return on investment that will strengthen the project's legitimacy. The investment also must consider the priorities of the relevant communities that were surveyed using participatory methods and ensure alignment with current government plans.

The discussions enabled the CID study team to interpret secondary data and the outcomes of stakeholder. These group discussions were designed to provide a broad representation of local community leadership, generally including representatives of local health and education service providers and other community members.

This should appear in group discussions enabling community members to discuss town hall- and local-level socioeconomic conditions; to identify priority socio-economic needs; and discuss the potential for CID projects to make positive and lasting improvement in the life of Metbasta host communities. The discussions enabled the CID study team to interpret secondary data and the outcomes of stakeholder interviews and to generate discussion around issues of critical community concern after COVID 19. The group discussions were designed to provide a broad representation of local community leadership, generally including local health and education service providers and the community members.

The survey carried out in the Health and Education sectors with the different groups (health service provider, education service provider, students, and parents of the students and the representatives of local communities for health sector) has produced the outcomes.

Healthcare sector

In the healthcare sector, the basic health care centers of El Blata and Metbasta met during the needs assessment experienced the same difficulties. The 100% of the groups of health personnel and the groups of health sector declare that there are many difficulties for the proper functioning of the health units.

Most of the problems encountered are the insufficient medical equipment, the shortage of medicines in pharmaceutical depots, the insufficient and/or absence of ambulance and the lack of suitable premises for services such as maternity wards.

These problems affect the quality health care and health workers have the difficulties to carry out their activities and provide appropriate care to patients.

The difficulty relating to the medicine's availability is more crucial in the communities interviewed who said that the health units have drug shortages most of the time. The patients with their prescriptions are obliged to purchase medicines from their own pockets within a private pharmacy in the region. For the heath personnel, those drugs' shortages are due to the issues of supply within the national drug supply program which is providing limited quantities of medications to the health units and so no sufficient to treat populations.

For the emergencies, cases such as children born with malformations or cases of serious road accidents, the health care centers are not allowed to deal with them. In Tunisia, these health unities within the communities provide curative, preventive and promotional cares. The curative cares consist in relieving the sick; the preventive cares consist in the prevention of diseases and the promotional cares consist of raising awareness on topics such as family planning, etc.

For the emergency cases, the basic health care units are not equipped to deal with that and the patients in emergencies cases are transferred to the hospital of Kairouan city or Sousse which are well equipped and have rooms suitable for surgical cares.

For the health emergencies transfer, the personnel of health units interviewed affirmed that the patients are transferred by ambulance from the health units to the local hospital of sbikha or the regional hospital of Kairouan. The local hospital of sbikha lacks the equipped ambulance and the director of the hospital interviewed expressed

the need to be provided by an equipped ambulance to transport patients from the health care units to the regional hospital of Kairouan.

Education Sector

In the Education sector, the survey with the different groups showed that all the impacted villages have at least an elementary school.

According to the groups of teachers and to the groups of parents, all the different elementary schools in the impacted villages face the same problems. Problems related to the proper functioning of schools are the lack of school materials and supplies/lack of canteens/lack of sport spaces/insufficient of suitable toilets/insufficient number of classrooms/lack of maintenance of the schools.

Among the various problems identified, the state of maintenance of the classrooms and the sanitary facilities within the schools and the lack of materials as furniture and computers, as well as the lack of sport equipment and space (Stadium) for sport activities within the elementary schools are the main problems of the national education system in most of the schools in the country.

To manage these difficulties at their level, the consulted stakeholders of the education sector mainly the directors of the schools and the teachers informed that they are working with the available situation but this does not enable them to give a suitable education to students. The basic teaching materials are insufficient.

According to 100% of the groups of students' parents, the solution must be found to the problems listed. The government represented by the Ministry of Education and its regional departments should be able to bring adequate and sustainable solutions to enhance the quality of education given to students.

In addition to the difficulties of the school, the parents affirmed that they encounter problems at their level. 100 % of the respondents estimated that the remote distance for the student homes to reach their schools and the lack of canteens for these schools to have daily meals of their children who use to spend the whole day in school are the major cause that impede them from ensuring a suitable level of education for their children.

From the focus groups questioned, they affirm that there are no cases of abandonment.

10 BUDGET AND ASSUMPTIONS

The budget for CID activities during the Construction phase is equivalent to 130,000 EUR; meanwhile for the Operational phases of the Project is equivalent to 48,000 EUR per year. This budget will be dedicated fully to the implementation of CID actions as described in the following tables:

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	BENEFITS	EXPECTED BUDGET AND ASSUMPTIONS
1B	QUALITY EDUCATION	MEDIUM-TERM PROJECT Support of primary schools of El Alam, Dallousi and El Blata with the provision of the equipment of stadiums for sports activities.	- Identify the sport equipment's for the proposed stadiums. - Identify the sport equipment supplier. - Identify the sport NGOs in the communities who will help implementing this action.	This activity will develop the pupil's life skills. The organised sport has many physical, developmental, psychological, and social benefits such as having fun and being active. It helps them to learn to control their emotions and channel negative feelings in a positive way, build resilience and feel better about themselves.	This amount will be split into three to benefit one school per year. The equipment for trainings at the stadiums will include sportswear, goals, nets, stands for ground moves, chips, cones, barriers, mannequins for kicks training, football guns for training of goalkeepers and standard positions.
2B	QUALITY EDUCATION	MEDIUM-TERM PROJECT Organize a 3-months internship program with Kairouan University/ Exact and Applied Sciences Department focus on the solar energy systems for a period of 3 years during the O&M phase.	- Identify the number of students for the internship. - Identify the level of the students for the internship. - Determine the duration and timing for the internship program. - Identify the types of support (foods, rooms or financial support) for students during the internship. - Identify the coach person within the Project Company. - Meeting with the Director of the University of Kairouan to determine the ways to sign the agreement. - Sign an agreement with the University of Kairouan/Exact and Applied Sciences Department.	This internship, will allow students to acquire practical knowledge in the field and enhance their competitiveness in the solar job market, in addition to allowing them to finalize their end-of-cycle dissertation.	The internship will involve up to 5 trainees per year during the 3 years of O&M period. This amount estimated to 6,500 Euro per year will be used for the accommodation of the trainees in the surrounding of the project, for their transport from their residence to the site and for their food during 3 months per year. These 3-months of internship per year will allow the trainees to prepare and support their end-of-cycle dissertation. Generally, in Tunisia, up to 3-month internship is required for the end-of-cycle dissertation.

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	BENEFITS	EXPECTED BUDGET AND ASSUMPTIONS
3B	QUALITY EDUCATION	MEDIUM-TERM PROJECT Raise awareness of solar energy among students at the schools located within the affected communities, by organizing guided tours of the Kairouan Solaire PV plant. The Project will organize a PV Plant site tour for the students and will provide some simple lesson on the positive impact of the renewable energy on the life of the community. At the end of the site tour the student will receive a gadget.	- Identify the students per class and level; - Determine the number of students; - Determine the number of teachers who will support the students during the guided tours; - Determine the appropriate date for the guided tours with the schools' supervisors and validate it; - Determine the mode of the students' transportation to the site; - Identify the schools supplies like paper, pens, etc. for each student(visitor); - Additional consultation with the responsible of the schools, the local department of education and the communities	Raise student's awareness of the importance of the renewable energy and their positive impact on the local community.	This amount will be used to pay the teachers support during the visit, the students' transportation to the site;the schools supplies like paper, pens, etc. for each student (visitor) as well as the gadget gifts at the end of the visit. This activity will be realised during the 3 years of operations. This Project will benefit the students at the schools located in the 2 municipalities of Shikha and Kairouan Nord Around 100 students (1,300 Eur per year) will be beneficiaries of this initiative).
4B	QUALITY EDUCATION	MEDIUM-TERM PROJECT Support rural unemployed youth with training and coaching on the RE and solar sectors	- Determine the places or schools for the training. - Determine the number of participants per village. - Make an appropriate selection of the participants. - Determine the consultant office for the trainings.	This activity will allow community unemployed youth to acquire practical knowledge in the field of solar and raise their awareness of the importance of solar energy as a renewable energy and build capacities for more opportunities.	This cost will cover the rate of the RE expert rate and the logistic to provide the training. The assumption was based on selecting 120 young people from the six surrounding villages (20 people from each village) The training will be of one month duration. It will be scheduled during three years of operation (2026, 2027 and 2028).

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	BENEFITS	EXPECTED BUDGET AND ASSUMPTIONS
1C	GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING	QUICK-FIX INTERVENTION. Support the local communities with financing the renovation of the infrastructure within the health care centers of El Blata and Metbasta	- Discuss with the responsible of the health units of local Communities and the Regional directorate of ministry of health about the support that the project could provide to the healthcare facilities (e.g., providing medical's equipment, etc.). - Determine the material supplier - Determine the construction contractor - Determine the logistic process to transfer the construction material from the supplier to the health care centers	This activity will have an intended positive impact on direct access to medical services of the community members both in Sbikha and Metbasta and mainly to the Health care center of Metbasta for the project workers	This amount is an estimation for the purchase of construction material such as cement and sanitary material, the budget for the construction workers to renovate the infrastructure of the health care centers. This activity could be implemented during the construction phase for the two health care centers of El Blata and Metbasta
2C	GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING	QUICK-FIX INTERVENTION. Support the local communities with the provision of medical's materials (equipment) for the benefit of the health care centers of El Blata and Metbasta	- Discuss with the responsible of the health care center, the local Communities and the Regional directorate of the Ministry of health about the support that the project could provide to the healthcare facilities (e.g., providing medical's equipment, etc.). - Determine the supplier - Determine the logistic process to transfer the equipment form the supplier to the health care centers	Improving the access to primary healthcare sector of the local communities	This amount is for the provision of medical's materials (equipment) for the benefit of the health care centers of El Blata and Metbasta

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	BENEFITS	EXPECTED BUDGET AND ASSUMPTIONS
	GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING	QUICK-FIX INTERVENTION Medical aid and support for access to appropriate care for elderly PAPs (3 herders).	- Discuss with the PAPs and or their representatives the medical service costs	Support the PAPs to access to the good health service and wellbeing	This amount is for the provision of medical services for the benefit of the 3 herders (PAPs).
3C	GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING	QUICK-FIX INTERVENTION Donation of foods for Ramadan	- Determine the number of beneficiaries around the 2 delegations including the 9 identified vulnerable PAPs (9 herders); - Determine the kind of foods for the beneficiaries; - Determine the quantities of foods by beneficiary; - Organise the food donation	This activity will help the beneficiaries to have food during the period of Ramadan which coincides with the period of some food shortage in Tunisia	This activity will be done during the construction phase and during the 3 years of operational phase This amount of 40,500 is the total budget for the 4.5 years (1.5 year for the construction phase and 3 years for the operational phase). Yearly budget estimation is around 10,000 Eur for the benefit of almost 300 households.

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	BENEFITS	EXPECTED BUDGET AND ASSUMPTIONS
1D	AFFORDABLE CLEAN ENERGY	LONG-TERM PROJECT Support for the supplying of PV panels of the schools in the villages of El Blata, El Alam, Dalousi and Metbasta to improve electricity supply and cost	- Consulting with an energy efficiency specialist; - Determine the solar equipment (PV Panels, with better energy efficiency); - Designing and implementing small-scale solar system to be placed on schools' rooftop to support the electricity systems; - Determine the appropriate time and costs for the annual maintenance; - Additional consultation with the responsible of the school local department and communities. -	Support the energy cost of primary schools in impacted communities.	The cost includes the installation and the maintenance of 8 solar panels (2 solar panels and associated equipment's per school) for the primary schools within the villages of El Blata, El Alam, Dalousi and Metbasta. The solar electrification of the schools will be done in 4 primary schools. The installation of the PV panels within the roofs of the schools will be the second year of operation years of operation 2026, This activity will allow the schools responsible to manage and reduce the electricity cost. The maintenance is included in the cost. The supplier will do one annual maintenance and he will train 1 person from every school staff who will ensure yearly maintenance.

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	BENEFITS	EXPECTED BUDGET AND ASSUMPTIONS
2D	AFFORDABLE CLEAN ENERGY	LONG-TERM PROJECT Support for the supplying of PV panels to implement the electricity at the health care centers of El Blata, El Alam, Daloussi and Metbasta	- Consult with an energy efficiency Specialist - Providing PV Panels, with better energy efficient - Design and implement small care solar system to be placed in the health care centers	Improving of the community's health conditions and increase the access to the health center services for community at periods of STEG electricity shortage	The estimated cost was made by a company specialised in the installation and maintenance of PV panels and includes the installation and maintenance of 4 solar PV panels for the health care centers of El Blata, El Alam, Daloussi and Metbasta in the delegations of Kairouan Nord and Sbikha The unit cost is estimated to approximately 3,400 Eur per health center. This activity will be implemented during the first year of operation 2025 of the solar power plant. It will improve access of community to the basic health care services.
3D	AFFORDABLE CLEAN ENERGY	LONG-TERM PROJECT Support for the supplying of PV panels to implement the electricity to the 9 vulnerable herders (PAPs)	- Consult with an energy efficiency Specialist. - Providing PV Panels, with better energy efficient - Design and implement small care solar system to be placed on the roof of the PAPs households.	Improving of the PAPs living conditions and increase their access to the electricity and improve their standard of living by lightening the electricity bill and thus helping to save expenditure and even generate income by reselling the electricity produced.	The estimated cost was made by a company specialised in the installation and maintenance of PV panels and includes the installation and maintenance of 9 solar PV panels in the households of the 9 vulnerable PAPs. The unit cost is estimated to approximately 2,250 Eur per PAP household. This activity will be implemented during the second year of construction 2025 of the solar power plant. It will generate income by reselling the electricity produced.

#	SECTOR	POTENTIAL PROJECT	POTENTIAL STEPS	BENEFITS	EXPECTED BUDGET AND ASSUMPTIONS
1E	GENDER EQUALITY	QUICK-FIX INTERVENTION Raise awareness and training sessions of Women victim of all kinds of violence in Kairouan (center of Kairouan)	- Identify the NGO in charge of the support to collaborate. - Identify the centre needs. - Determine the psychologist and the lawyer for the training sessions	This activity will support woman's right to live free from violence. It will help women after experiencing violence to have access to services for their safety, protection and recovery.	This amount will include the Psychological support, legal and social guidance training fees for the women; This activity will benefit women experienced violence and accommodated in the center of Kairouan. The support will be extended over the three years of operation (2024, 2025 and 2026)

11 PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND REPORTING

In addition to implementing a stakeholder grievance mechanism which the local communities will be able to use to provide feedback on the implementation of the CID program, the Project Company will check the development impact of the actions that will be implemented.

The objective is to ensure these actions are having a positive effect on community members. Follow up actions should focus on the actual impact of the measure. Although money has been distributed for CID actions, the project should determine if the action had a positive development impact.

Additional details on the grievance mechanism are provided in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). This feedback (either positive or negative) will be the main KPI to be used by the Project Company to assess the performance and efficacy of the CID program.

The main responsibility for the implementation of the CID program will be on the Project Company Social specialist with the support from the CLO, as applicable. This will include in specific the following tasks:

a) Communicate officially with the relevant municipalities/delegations of Sbikha and Kairouan Nord and provide list of projects as per table above and require that an official response is provided on selection of 1 project from the list to be implemented for the relevant year.
b) Follow up with the relevant authority on implementation arrangements as identified as per table above to include preparation of Request for Proposal, announcement of tenders, review of proposals, selection of contractor/supplier, etc.
c) Follow up implementation of the project on a monthly basis (as applicable) on the ground with contractor/supplier in coordination with relevant authority to ensure requirements are met.
d) Undertake at least semi-annual visits upon completion to ensure project is being implemented and managed properly according to requirements.
e) Completion of an annual E&S performance audit of the Project, covering the implementation of the CIDP.

The implementation of each activity will be reported by the Project Company Social Specialist and CLO to the Site Plant Manager and the General Manager, who on turn will evaluate and assess the CID program performances. Therefore, the Project Company Site Plant Manager will make a report to the Sponsor by using a tab called "CSR" within the Project monthly QHSE Statistics that is used as E&S report system.

The report will comprise the following information:

- CID activity
- SDG triggered by the activity
- Budget allocated for the activity
- Budget effectively spent for the activity
- Timeframe for the activity
- External references for relevant documentation and pictures

Once consolidated at Sponsor level, the QHSE statistics will be available to the Project Lenders and Advisors on a monthly basis.

The Project Company will be preparing an "Annual Environmental and Social Report" during the 1st quarter of every year which provides a summary of the environmental and social performance for the Project during the reporting

year. As part of the report, it will include a summary of the overall Community Investment and Development Program along with details on the initiatives that were implemented for the reporting year along with photo presentations as appropriate; in addition, the stage of each project from progress. The report will be available in French at Sbika and Kairouan Nord delegation offices.

12 COMMUNICATIONS

The Project Company will make sure to communicate with the local communities all the activities that will be implemented as part of the Community Investment and Development Program.

Effective communication will be made through the LRP committee and verbally by the Project Company Social Specialist and CLO through the periodic stakeholder engagement activities. In addition, the Project Company Social Specialist will prepare also a leaflet that summarizes the CID activities performed during the year. The leaflet will be prepared in French language and will be distributed at key local community platforms to include municipalities and CBO's (including women).

13 REVIEW AND UPDATE

A review and update of this plan will be done by the year 2027. The review work will consist on the efficacy of the study that has been carried out and on the efficiency of its implementation. At that time, the Plan will be also updated for the following 3 years (2028-2031).

APPENDICES

COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY

COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY

KAIROUAN 100 MW SOLAR POWER PROJECT

1 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the outcomes of a Community Needs Survey (CNS) completed for AMEA Power in February 2022. The CNS was conducted in 5 communities in 2 delegations affected by AMEA solar project in Kairouan. It was designed to identify priority community needs and to provide a set of robust findings that can be used as evidence to justify and design a series of social investment projects under AMEA Power's wider Community Development Investments (CDI) programme in Tunisia.

2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF AMEA POWER'S CDI PROGRAMME

Community investment is defined by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) as the process through which voluntary contributions or actions by companies help communities in their areas of operation to address their development priorities, and take advantage of opportunities created by private investment, in ways that are sustainable and support business objectives.

3 LOCAL COMMUNITY NEEDS SURVEY

3.1 The Scope and Objectives of the CNS

AMEA's CDI Strategy describes the requirement for a Community Needs Survey (CNS) to be conducted to inform the implementation of the CDI strategy and development of an elaborative plan of action. The results of the CNS will facilitate the development of CDI projects in Project Affected Communities (PACs).
The CNS was based on collecting qualitative information through interviews and groups discussions on community expectations and stakeholder perceptions of AMEA Power project in the delegations affected by AMEA operations and upcoming construction activities in the surrounding communities. In addition, identification of themes across delegations for sustainable socio-economic development and recommend interventions at community level, to support AMEA's CDI strategy was also provided.

3.2 The Geographical Scope of the CNS

The CNS study included secondary data analysis at delegation and community levels, reflecting the geographical scope of AMEA's operations and interactions with key stakeholders and communities. Stakeholder interviews and group discussions focused on two delegations within the direct area of influence: Sbikha and Kairouan Nord.
The CNS conducted group discussions in 5 communities:

Table 1: List of Communities by Delegation

Delegation	**Community visited during CNS**
Sbikha	El Alam Daloussi Blatta
Kairouan Nord	Mlaji (Saadia)
	Metbassta

The figure 1 below shows the geographical spread of stakeholder engagement conducted during the CNS.

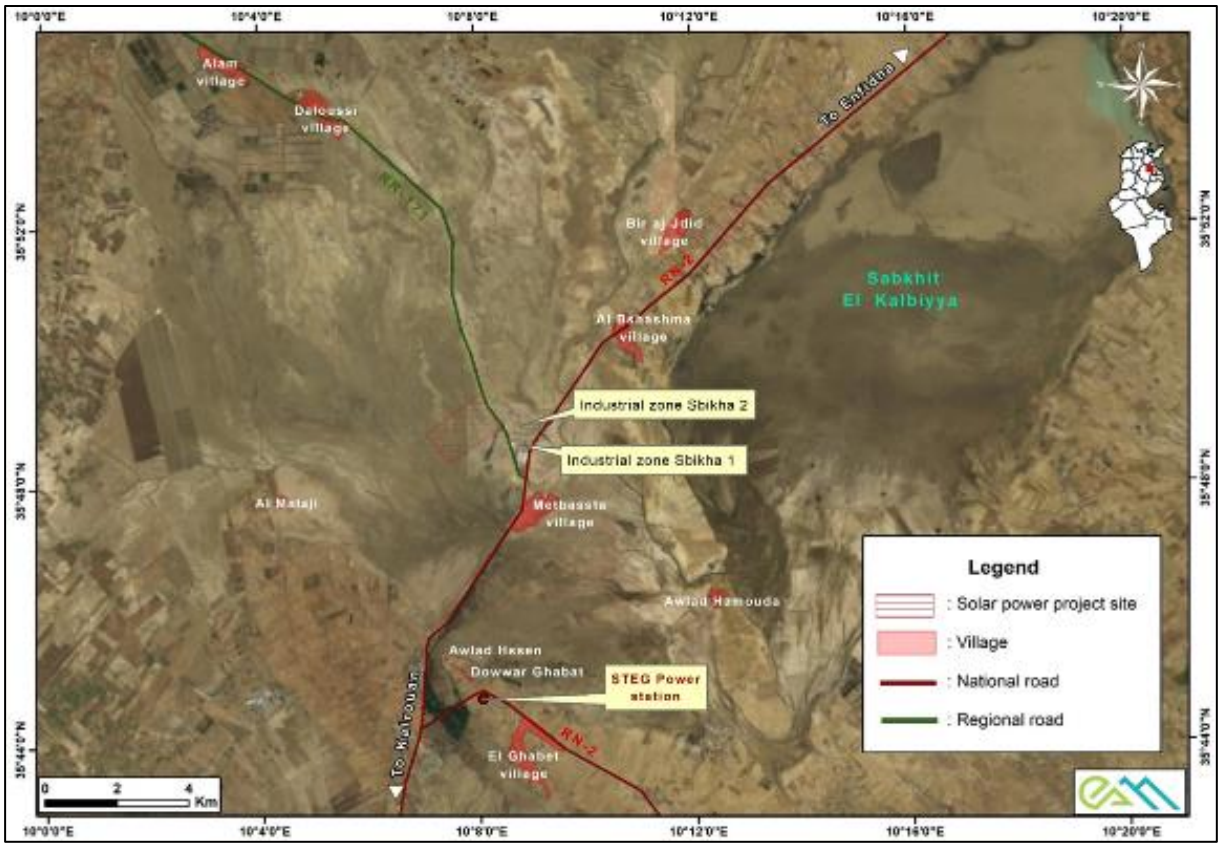


Figure 1: Communities visited as part of the CNS

3.3 Methodology

AMEA Power defined the General Objectives of the CNS as below:

• "Evaluate the expectations of the target population and local authorities towards the upcoming construction activities.

• Identify the needs of the affected communities for sustainable socio-economic development, including health, education and environmental areas, and recommend specific interventions for the CDI strategy to address gaps.

• Evaluate socio-economic status of communities."

To accomplish the objectives stated, a rapid needs survey, relying on secondary data review and robust qualitative engagement with a selection of key stakeholders, was deemed the most appropriate methodology.

3.4 Stakeholder Interviews and Community Group Discussions

The primary qualitative research methods applied by the CNA included semi-structured stakeholder interviews and community group discussions, designed to enable participants to engage in the development of the CDI programme, to provide information and describe their perceptions of community development needs; socio-economic conditions; and the capacities and resources of potential development partners.

AMEA social specialist team conducted interviews with key stakeholders in the local government (delegates and omdas) and community sectors. The stakeholder interviews included both closed questions designed to collect specific information on each participant's organisation, role and development objectives; and open, semi-structured questions designed to enable participants to explore particular issues in greater detail or to introduce new issues into the discussion. The interviews explored critical social issues.

The Social specialist conducted interviews with stakeholders listed in Table 2 below:

Table 2 : Stakeholders Interviewed as part of CNS

Geographical relevance	Stakeholders interviewed
Delegation	Local authorities Omda of Metbassta and Daloussi President of municipality of Ketifa and Daloussi Regional Director of Education Chief of Forest Department Local representative of Department of Infrastructure Representative of the office of state lands Social Service providers Primary School Director of Metbassta Primary School Director of Sbikha Director of Hospital of Sbikha Chief of Health center of Metabassta Chief of Health center of El Alam Non-Governmental Organisations General Secretary of the General Union of Tunisian workers (UGTT) Metbassta Football Association Association helping poor people in Metbassta

A detailed agenda of the meetings was prepared prior to the site visit, covering five days in Kairouan by the social specialist and the CLO working in a coordinated manner.
The meeting attendees lists are included in Appendix A. The field visit was undertaken from 31th January to 3rd February and 11th February 2022. AMEA social specialist was accompanied by a CLO who facilitated the stakeholder meetings.

The group discussions adopted a best practice participatory approach to determining community investment support, recognising that, where communities set their own priorities, they would have greater ownership of the projects (which would thus be more sustainable) and view company support more positively. However, the CNA did not simply accept community responses at face value: community-defined development needs were also tested against consultation with local stakeholders at the delegation level; discussions with the local Community Liaison Officers (CLO); and the social specialist's own perceptions based on her visits to community locations within the stakeholder engagement plan completion. Community participants were, in addition, challenged to substantiate identified development needs to ensure that recommended project interventions would reflect real needs and achieve significant and sustainable benefits.
The group discussions enabled community members to discuss delegation and local-level socio-economic conditions; to identify priority socio-economic needs; and discuss the potential for CDI projects to make positive and lasting improvement in the life of AMEA's host communities. The discussions enabled the social specialist to interpret the outcomes of stakeholder interviews and to generate discussion around issues of critical community concern. The group discussions were designed to provide a broad representation of local community leadership, generally including representatives of executive power and municipalities, local health and education service providers and other community members. The range of topics and questions addressed in these meetings are described in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Questions asked during Group Discussions

Topic	Key Questions	Sub-questions
1- Socio-economic	How do you assess socio-economic	Main socio-economic concerns? For example, income, employment, quality of services, etc.
Priorities	What are your development priorities in your region?	What are your development priorities in your sector/delegation?
Social issues	What are the typical social problem?	Lack of jobs? Crime or threats to community safety? Alcohol? Domestic abuse? Family members working abroad?
AMEA Social Investment Programmes	How can AMEA's Community Investment Programme best help your community?	Direct support to specific areas of community need? If so, which areas (e.g. health, education etc.)? How can AMEA help in these areas? - Support to particular groups? If so, which groups (e.g. women, youth etc.)? How can AMEA help these groups? - Helping to develop local community capacities to enable communities to meet their own needs?

Questionnaires used during group discussions were provided within Appendix B.

3.5 Representation of Communities

Community development needs reflect local conditions and perceptions and may differ significantly even between communities which are in close proximity to one another and demonstrate similar socio-economic characteristics. The particular needs and priorities identified by each community are specific to that community and to no other. Furthermore, each community's participation in the definition and prioritisation of its own development needs is critical to ensuring community ownership and the longer-term sustainability of project interventions.
AMEA selected the 5 communities who participated in the CNS on the basis of access and availability. Within the communities that were interviewed, the CNS identified a broadly consistent range of development issues.

However, we can assume, therefore, that the 5 communities discussed in this report are representative of the larger number of communities who did not participate in the CNS, and that the roll-out of the CDI programme can be completed based on the needs assessment in those communities.

Appendix C: List of meetings and embedded Minutes of Meetings.

Appendix D; List of Needs provided by the stakeholders of Sbikha.

Photos of the meetings with authorities are provided below.

Meeting within the delegation of Sbikha

Meeting within the delegation of Kairouan Nord

Table 4: Findings of the NAS:

Geographical relevance	Need	Discussion	Findings	Cost (TD)
Delegation of Sbikha	Employment for the youth		Employment is the top most requirement of the local community members. They have requested employment opportunities for the youth during the implementation of the Project.	
	Capacity Building and Education		Capacity building is a crosscutting element required to ensure community ownership, the longer-term sustainability of projects and communities' ability to identify and fulfil their broader development needs. Apart from the communities of El Alam and Daloussi in the delegation of Sbikha where stakeholders cited capacity building as a need to enable communities to benefit from the new industrial jobs being created, in general communities did not see capacity building and training as a priority.	
	Educational facilities		The CNS identified the critical need to complement existing education provision by improving service provision through improving materials, infrastructure, and resources. For this, the community noted the need of the primary schools of El Alam, Daloussi and El Blatta to: - improve electricity supply and cost by using solar pannels, - Building a preparatory space, - Preparing a sports space, - Providing 50 tables, - Providing 50 chairs, - Providing a printer, - Building a school canteen for El Blatta.	160,000/school

	Healthcare facilities		- Maintenance of the Health care center of El Blatta
			- improve electricity supply and cost by using solar pannels
			- Provide an equipped ambulance
			- Purchase of medical equipment, mainly :
			  - Automated biochemistry
			  - Electroshock
			  - Solar panel
			  - Washing machine	

			- Autoclave of biochemistry	
	Infrastructure		There is a widespread demand for support for the construction and restoration of social infrastructure mainly roads. There is a strong case for support to projects which improve community organisation, skills and resources for infrastructure repair and maintenance. W note mainly community need to : -Upgrade of an agricultural track of 2.5 Km lengh linking the primay school and the Health care center of ketifa	
	Water for agriculture Electricity Construction of a barn Electricity Water provision	Across the communities covered in the CNA, the dominant source of livelihoods is agricultural activity, including crop and dairy farming, as well as bee-keeping. Wage-based jobs are limited to the public sector and social services (teachers, doctors, municipality, library or community centres).	According to stakeholders interviewed, agriculture and pastoralism in the CNS study area, although the dominant livelihood source in most of the sectors covered faces a number of infrastructural, technological and capacity challenges. In a number of areas, water to use for irrigation is a key issue affecting the fertility of land and ultimately land productivity. Communities tend to use artesian wells for irrigation. A number of communities reported a lack of sufficient irrigation water supplies, and complaining mainly about the higher cost of electricity to pay for the need for these wells for irrigation, which are seen as an efficient means of irrigation. For the agro-industrial complex of El Alam, the needs identified are : -Installation of solar energy generators in the dairy cow breeding center and the workshop place, and ; -Installation of solar pumps for the deep wells. In addition, the State Land Office OTD (Office des Terres Domaniales) in Sbikha which includes a nursery in El Alam sector of 6,000 hectares and employing 500 persons is a leading and noticeable business in the region with the role of improving rangeland, fallow land and irrigated land areas expressed their problem of access to water through 10 existing deep wells and requested needs to maintenance of water pumps and purchase of spare parts. Also, and in order to improve livestock production within the surrounding pastoral areas, the nursery representative	----

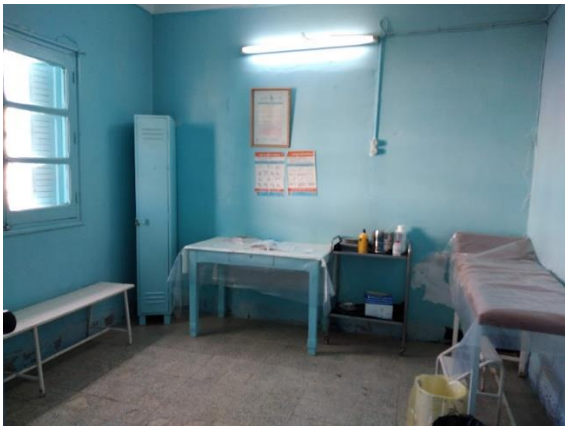
			expressed the need for solar water pumps for the wells used for irrigation of fodder plants which will lead to reduce electricity cost. To sum up the needs identified within El Alam nursery are : - Provide work tools (irrigation water channels - water meters - plastic bags for nurseries...) - Provide a computer - Construction of a toilet - Establishing a green area around the project and its surroundings Communities reported the need to construct a barn to be managed by the community members can contribute to local livestock Stakeholder from the Soil and water conservation department noted the following needs : - Clearing and cleaning Wadi Nabhana, starting from the bridge to the borders of El Jlalata locality, in order to protect the agricultural lands within this area. - Clearing and re-calibration of wadi Nebehana from the bridge untill the locality of Jelalta in order to protect the locality and the agricultural lands from flooding. cleaning of wadi « El Aleem » and remove Tabia to protect agricultural lands in the surroundings from flooding - Clearing of Wadi El-Ketifa upstream of the bridge and construction of a gabion downstream the wadi to slow the speed of runoff.	35,000 31,250
	Construction of a hay barn		The community asked to construct a hay barn for local livestock	
	Financing micro-projects for unemployed youth		The lack of capital and basic equipment required to set up businesses leads the local community to request funds for unemployed youth to realise small projects	
	Financing micro-projects for Women		Local community have requested financial aid to help women Implementing small projects	
	Helps to Disabled people		They have requested financial aid for disabled persons in the community	

	Helps to poor families		They have requested financial aid for poor families in the community	
Delegation of Kairouan Nord	Employment for the youth		Employment is the top most requirement of the local community members. They have requested employment opportunities for the youth during the implementation of the Project.	
	Educational facilities		The community of Mettbassta expressed the need to improve the infrastructure within the primary school of Metbassta mainly equipped IT room, providing equipment and improving existing toilets	
	Healthcare facilities		-Maintenance of the Health care center of Metbassta -Providing sanitary equipment such as autoclave midwife consultation table and office supplies. - improve electricity supply and cost by using solar pannels	
	Infrastructure		-Improve the track to the cimetry of Metbassta -improve the track linking Metbassta to the locality of « Newiguess »	
	Improving the football field		Community of Metbassta represented by the Sport Association of Metbassta highlighted the need for community sports facilities. This included the need to repair and improve the existing football field with showers, locker rooms, sportswear Community see sports facilities as an investment benefiting the whole community, but reported particular concerns to ensure that young people had opportunities to engage in healthy social and sporting activities in their free time.	
	Financing micro-projects for unemployed youth		Local community have requested funds for unemployed youth to realise small projects such as purchase of some heads of livestock	
	Financing micro-projects for Women		Local community have requested financial aid to help women Implementing small projects such as sewing machine products for hand craft activities	
	Helps to Disabled people		They have requested financial aid for disabled persons in the community	
	Helps to poor families		They have requested financial aid for poor families in the community	

Photos of consulted groups carried out during the CNS

Education Sector

Health Sector



Health Care Center of Metbassta

Unemployed youth

Herders

Women

Disabled people and poor families

Appendices

Appendix A : List of attendees

الجمهورية التونسية
وزارة الداخلية
ولاية القيروان
معتمدية السبيخة

بطاقة حضور

المكان: معتمدية السبيخة
التاريخ: 2022/01/31 الساعة: الثانية بعد الزوال
الموضوع: دراسة احتياجات منطقة السبيخة

ع/ر	الإسم و اللقب	الصفة	رقم الهاتف	الإمضاء
	ام السار الدوله	مدير الدائرة الجهوية للسدي	54704371	
	محسن حامدي	نقابة الحضيرة	25854028	
	عبد السلام غنام	كاتب عام منطقة التربة	98924112	
	حامد رابحي	رئيس المركز الجهوي للحماية بالقيروان	29168687	
	جمال شريف	كاتب عام ارشاد الشمال السبخة	25411683	
	عز الدين فرحاتي	رئيس مشروع ... السبخة	97.470.844	
	ك عامر	مركز البحوث السبخة	94205066	
	علي غنام	رئيس الدائرة الفرعية للغابات بالسبخة	94963703	
	محمود بلطي	عدة القطيعة و العلم بالسبخة	22040486	
	عادل الزواري	وفي اول السبخة	24411836	
	البشير عامر	رفي التجهيز بالسبخة	98488419	
	دنيا الماجري	مسؤولة مؤسسة Amen Bank Expert Société	98643338	
	نبيل حمدي	رئيس بلدية السبخة	97804994	

Liste de présence

Projet de la centrale solaire de 100 MW à Metbassta, gouvernorat de Kairouan, Tunisie

Processus d'évalauation des besoins des communautés

Date : 31Janvier 2022
Lieu : Délégation deSbikha
Objet : Etude d'évaluation des Besoins des Communautés

Nom et Prénom	Organisme	Position	Téléphone	Email	Signature
Dhaoudhi Abdessatter	Hopital Sbikha	Directeur	54604361	Abdodhaidh@gmail.com	
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Donia MEJRI	Expert Social	Amea Power	98 643333	Donia.Mejri@ameapower.com	

معتمدية القيروان الشمالية

بطاقة حضور

1.1 فيفري 2022

ع/ر	الاسم واللقب	الصفة	الإمضاء	رقم الهاتف
	دنيا الماجري	ممثلة شركة Amea Power		98643338
	محمد الهادي القطاسي	مجتمع مدني		22857360
	لطفي القطاسي	مواطن عادي		21095311
	قيس القطاسي	مجتمع مدني		98933739
	الهذيلي بوناب	مجتمع محلي		53693282

Liste de présence

Projet de la centrale solaire de 100 MW à Metbassta, gouvernorat de Kairouan, Tunisie

Processus d'Evaluation des besoins des communautés

Date : 11 Février 2022
Lieu : Délégation de Kairouan Nord
Objet : Etude d'évaluation des besoins des communautés

Nom et Prénom	Organisme	Position	Téléphone	Email	Signature
Donia MEJRI	Amea Power	Expert Social	98643338	Donia.Mejri@ameapower.com	
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Fatnassi Med El Hédi	Metbasta		22857360	—	
fatnassi hedi	Metbasta	—	21095311	hedifatnassi196@gmail.com	
Bouneb Hédi	Metbasta		53693282		
FATNASSI KAIS	Metbasta	—	98933739	kais.fatnassi90@gmail.com	

Appendix B: Questionnaires

Appendix C: List of meetings and embedded Minutes of Meetings

ولايـة القيروان

معتمدية السبيخة

محضـــر جلســة

بهدف العمل على الإعداد الجيد لإبرام الإتفاقية بين المجلس الجهوي لولاية القيروان و مؤسسـة Amea Power التي تعتزم تنفيذ مشـروع لتوليد الطاقة الكهربائية بالمنطقة الصـــناعية الســـبيخة1 و التي تندرج في إطار المســـؤولية الإجتماعية لهذه المؤسسة، أشرف السيد "شوقي سالم" معتمد السبيخة عشية يوم الإثنين 31 جانفي 2022 على جلسـة عمل خصـصـت للغرض و ذلك بحضـور السادة:

- دنيا الماجري: الخبير الإجتماعي و ممثلة مؤسسة "Amea Power"
- نبيل حمدي: رئيس بلدية السبيخة
- عبد السلام غنام: كاتب عام المندوبية الجهوية للتربية بالقيروان
- حامد رابحي: رئيس المركز الجهوي للصيانة بالقيروان
- جمال الشريف: كاتب عام الإتحاد المحلي للشغل بالسبيخة
- محسن حامدي: كاتب عام نقابة التعليم الأساسي بالسبيخة
- عبد الستار الذويبي: مدير الدائرة الصحية بالسبيخة
- محمود بلطي: عمدة القطيفة وعمدة العلم بالنيابة
- المختار عامر: رئيس الدائرة الفرعية للتجهيز بالسبيخة
- عادل الزوابي: رئيس خلية الإرشاد الفلاحي بالسبيخة
- علي غنام: رئيس الدائرة الفرعية للغابات بالسبيخة
- محمد عامر: عون بالدائرة الفرعية للغابات
- عز الدين الفرحاني: رئيس مشروع المحافظة على المياه و التربة بالسبيخة

تم خلال هذه الجلسة تقديم المشروع المزمع تنفيذه بالمنطقة الصناعية السبيخة 1 و التعريف به من قبل السيدة "دنيا الماجري" ممثلة مؤسسة Amea power كما تم ضبط قائمة في المقترحات من قبل السادة الحضور في العديد من المجالات والقطاعات (التربية ، الصحة، الفلاحة، البنية التحتية، المجال الاجتماعي (تحسين ظروف العيش) و هي كالتالي:

✓ **في قطاع الصحة:**

- تهيئة و صيانة مستوصف البلاطة
- توفير سيارة إسعاف مجهزة
- توفير بعض المعدات البيوطبية: Automate de biochimie

Electrochoc

Panneau solaire

Machine a laver

Autoclave de biochimie

✓ **في قطاع التربية:**

- المدرسة الابتدائية العلم: بناء فضاء تحضيري
  - تهيئة ملعب رياضة
  - توفير عـــ50ـــدد طاولة
  - توفير عـــ50ـــدد كرسي
  - توفير الة طابعة
- المدرسة الابتدائية الدلوسي: بناء فضاء تحضيري
  - تهيئة ملعب رياضة
  - توفير عـــ50ـــدد طاولة

- توفير عـــ50ـــدد كرسي
- توفير الة طابعة

- المدرسة الابتدائية البلاطة: بناء فضاء تحضيري

- بناء مطعم مدرسي
- تهيئة ملعب رياضة
- توفير عـــ50ـــدد طاولة
- توفير عـــ50ـــدد كرسي
- توفير الة طابعة

✓ **في قطاع الفلاحة:**

❖ بالنسبة للمركب الفلاحي الصناعي بالعلم:

- تركيز مولدات للطاقة الشـــمســـية بمركز تربية الأبقار الحلوب و الورشة و الآبار العميقة

❖ بالنسبة لمنبت الغابات بالعلم:

- صيانة شبكة ري المشاتل الغابية و الرعوية و الزينة

- توفير أدوات عمل متنوعة (قنوات مياه الري – عدادات مائية – أكياس بلاستيكية خاصة بالمشاتل .....)

- توفير جهاز إعلامية

- تهيئة دورة مياه

- إقامة منطقة خضراء بمحيط المشروع المزمع إحداثه و أجواره

❖ بالنسبة لأشغال المحافظة على المياه و التربة:

- جهر و تنظيف وادي نبهانة ابتداء من القنطرة إلى حدود دوار الجلالطة و ذلك لحماية المنطقة و الأراضي الفلاحية

- جهر و تنظيف وادي "العليم"

- جهر و تنظيف وادي القطيفة مع انجاز منشـاة حماية "بالقبيون" و ذلك قصد التقليص من سرعة مياه السيلان

❖ **في المجال الاجتماعي:**

- بعث مشـــاريع موارد رزق و تحســين ظروف العيش للأســر المعوزة و محدودة الدخل بالتجمعات الســكانية التالية: العلم - الدلوســي – القطيفة مع مرافقة المستهدفين بهذا البرنامج بدورات تكوينية في مختلف الاختصاصات مثل المشاريع الفلاحية، خدماتية تجارية .....

- تخصـيص مسـاعدات اجتماعية لفائدة عدد من الأسـر المعوزة و محدودة الدخل خلال المناسـبات التالية (العودة المدرسـية – شـهر رمضـان – عيد الأضحى ....)

و سيتم العمل على تضمين هاته المقترحات بالإتفاقية المزمع إبرامها بين المجلس الجهوي لولاية القيروان و مؤسـسـة Amea power في مرحلة ثانية بعد الإتفاق على عناصـرها جهويا، ثم تمويلها و تنفيذها من قبل مؤسـسـة Amea power و تخص عمادتي العلم و القطيفة الموجودتين ترابيا في محيط المشـــروع المزمع تركيزه من قبل المؤسسة الصناعية المذكورة.

و في حدود الساعة منتصف النهار رفعت الجلسة

المعتمد

شوقي سالم

Appendix D: List of Needs provided by the stakeholders of Sbikha by domain

ديوان الاراضي الدولية
المركب الفلاحي بالعلم
عـــــدد 96

OFFICE DES TERRES DOMANIALES
A/C EL ALEM
O T D
العلم في 21 ديسمبر 2022

من مدير المركب الفلاحي العلم

الى السّيد: معتمد السبيخة

الموضوع : حول طلب تركيز مولدات للطاقة الشمسية بالمركب الفلاحي العلم.

تحية طيبة، وبعد

نظرا للكلفة الباهضة في استهلاك الكهرباء بالمركب الفلاحي العلم، فإننا نرجوا من سيادتكم التدخل قصد إيلاء المركب العناية الكافية قصد تركيز مولدات للطاقة الشمسية بمركز تربية الأبقار الحلوب والورشة والآبار العميقة.

كما نرجوا من سيادتكم إعلامنا بنتيجة مساعيكم حتى نتمكن من تقديم طلباتنا في الغرض. وشكرا

مدير المركب الفلاحي العلم
أنور الشرقي

103

الجمهورية التونسية
وزارة التربية
المندوبية الجهوية للتربية بالقيروان

برنامج صيانة وتجهيز مؤسسات تربوية بالشراكة مع AMEA Power

المؤسسة	بناء فضاء تحضيري (أ,د)	بناء مطعم مدرسي (أ,د)	تهيئة ملعب رياضة (أ,د)	عدد الطاولات	عدد الكراسي	عدد الآلات طابعة
المدرسة الإبتدائية العلم	160		50	50	50	1
المدرسة الإبتدائية الدلوسي	160		50	50	50	1
المدرسة الإبتدائية البلاطة	160	150	50	50	50	1

الجمهورية التونسية
وزارة الصحة
المستشفى المحلي بالسبيخة
/
455

السبيخة في 1 [illegible]

من مدير الدائرة الصحية بالسبيخة

الى السيد معتمد السبيخة

/

الموضوع:قائمة في المعدات البيوطبية الضرورية حسب الترتيب التفاضلي بالجدول التالي.

الرقم	قائمة في المعدات البيوطبية
01	سيارة إسعاف مجهزة
02	تهيئة وصيانة مستوصف البلاطة
03	Automate de biochimie
04	Electrochoc
05	Panneau solaire
06	Machine a laver
07	Autoclave de biochimie

وفي الأخير تقبلوا مني فائق الاحترام والتقدير.

المدير

بطاقة اقتراح و تقييم المستلزمات و النواقص الضرورية لمنبت الغابات بالعلم التابع للدائرة الفرعية للغابات بالسبيخة و تكلفة توفيرها و انجازها

المستلزمات و النواقص	التكلفة
دورة مياه	5000 خمسة آلاف دينار
صيانة شبكة ري المشاتل الغابية و الرعوية والزينة	5000 خمسة آلاف دينار
صيانة عدد 2 جرار إداري	3000 ثلاثة آلاف دينار
أدوات عمل متنوعة	2000 ألفان دينار
تجهيزات مكتبية و إعلامية	5000 خمسة آلاف دينار
صيانة السيارة الإدارية التابعة للدائرة الفرعية للغابات بالسبيخة	5000 خمسة آلاف دينار
إقامة منطقة خضراء بمحيط المشروع المزمع إحداثه و أجواره	0 1000 عشرة آلاف دينار

رئيس الدائرة الفرعية للغابات بالسبيخة

علي غنام

ملاحظات

بالنسبة للمنطقة الخضراء التي تكلف احداثها بمحيط المشروع و أجواره فإن المرعى المشير السعدي) وذلك في إطار تكليفها بغراسات رعوية و غابية جديدة ضمن خلق فضاء بيئي وهو مهام مستقل لإرهاب العوائق من ملاحي الجهة منوب في الأمثلة العمامة وبالخزامة ذات اللون الأخضر الذي يحدد كمان المراعي و العقد مساحة 4000 هكتار

Proposition des travaux de conservation Des eaux et du sol (CES) :

*Secteur El Alem :

- Curage et recalibrage d´oued Nebhana à partir du pond jusqu´au douar Jlalta dans le but de protéger le douar et les terres agricoles(1).

- Curage et recalibrage d´oued alim et prélèvement du « tabia »de Cactus qui couvre le lit de l´oued pour protéger la population lors de l´accumulation des eaux de ruissellement et éviter l´inondation des terres agricoles(2).

*Secteur El Gtifa :

- Curage et recalibrage d´oued El Gtifa à l´amont du pond(3) avec la construction d´un ouvrage en Gabion à l´aval pour le protéger, ralentisser au maximum la vitesse de ruissellement et éviter le débordement ver les agglomérations et les terres agricoles.

Cout des travaux :

Concernant le curage (1),(2) et (3) :location d'un gros engin (Bulldozer)pendant 150heures de travail avec un prix unitaire 175dinars/heure.

Construction d'un ouvrage de protection :50m³de gabion (100 dinars le m³).

Total :(150*175=26250) dinars+(50*100=5000)

=31250 dinars