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COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Updated Draft Report

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Prepared for
Zorlu Enerji Pakistan Limited

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Zorlu Enerji is considered to be one of the experienced members of electricity generation and distribution market of the world. Zorlu wayback in 2009 installed a wind farm about 100 km southeast of Karachi in the area of Jhimpir, Sindh with a generation capacity of 56.4 MW.

Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) guidelines strive to make CSR performance more congruent and to include monetary and descriptive disclosures in their Directors Report. Under the CSR all the investment companies are recommended to invest in social development of the project area and subsequently carry out implementation in a sustainable manner. In viewing the approved EIAs recommendations and Voluntary Guidelines for Corporate Social Responsibility by the SECP, Zorlu had developed its own Comprehensive Community Development Plan (CCDP) in 2012, which then updated in 2016. However, recognizing evolving socio-economic conditions in the project area since then, Zorlu has now again decided to revisit and revise its CCDP in accordance to ground condition and regulatory requirements. This revision aims to uplift community welfare and enhance social and environmental sustainability practices. Furthermore, Zorlu will align its updated CCDP to integrate community welfare in accordance with regulatory compliance under the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) Social Investment Guidelines 2021. This approach ensures Zorlu's adherence to regulatory expectations and maximizes its positive impact on local communities in Pakistan's electric power sector. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tool is used as a standard tool to update CCDP.

This updated Plan explain the Zorlu compliance and non-compliance in the areas of intervention (water and sanitation, health, education, women and marganzied community development, transport and agriculture etc) as suggested in previous CCDP. In viewing the Zorlu non-compliance to previous CCDP and community needs; this plan is restructured as a road map for a sustainable society.

To gather updated information on present ground realities and the prioritization of needs, a survey was conducted in the same villages on May 10 and 11, 2024. The overall impact of survey included the basic needs/expectations/problems of the community are drinking water, health, eduction, employment, availability of fuel and electricity. The updated CCDP and its implementation in true spirit would help community to resolve their problems and improve the livelihood at door step.

The updated CCDP guidelines would form the framework around which the CSR activities would be undertaken. Zorlu should have specific activities to adopt mostly in their close vicinity of the projects extendable to other part of the Jhimpir area.

In CCDP 2016, an annual investment of Rs. 50 million was proposed for CSR. In CCDP 2024, this budget remains unchanged, focused on social investments per NEPRA guidelines. The budget splits into Rs. 3 million for priority needs and Rs. 47 million for infrastructure. These funds must be used optimally with quarterly approval by the competent authority and certified by a practicing auditor.

On the basis of collected data and information, it is recommended that;

- The priority needs of the community should be addressed promptly using the allocated funds of Rs. Three Million under ESMMP 2024. The remaining proposed Rs. Forty-seven million should be allocated towards infrastructure development of the area.
- ESO and ESI should work for social mobilization and communication with locals for proper implementation of updated CCDP
- To address the community's deprivation in the area, relying solely on Zorlu may prove challenging. Therefore, Zorlu should prioritize collaboration with other wind power plants through the Wind Power Plants Association. Regular follow-up meetings and sessions should be arranged to foster cooperation.
- To Improve water and sanitation conditions by installing drinking water filtration, treatment and desalination plants
- Provide and Install solar pannals on subsidize rate to those villages which have no access to electricity such as Urs Jhakhro, Latho Ganjo and Musa utho
- Providing economic incentives to the students may encourage the parents to send their children to school and may help in reducing the dropout ratio
- To Support vocational/skills training to enhance the capacity of community members for better jobs or economic activities.
- Ensure educational and health support to disabled persons
- Provide access to healthcare and education by providing transport facility
- To ensur the arrangements of free medical camps quarterly or bi-annual basis.
- Initiate the sports activities for healthy communities
- Implement enterprise development, supply chain and marketing practices that empower the community.

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LIST OF ACRONYMES

AEDB	Alternative Energy Development Board
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BOO	Build Own Operate
CCDP	Comprehensive Community Development Plan
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DoP	Delegation of Power
DPE	Department of Public Enterprises
DIR-P	Director Personal
GAWPL	Gul Ahmed Wind Power Ltd
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESO	Environmental Social Officer
ESI	Environmental Social Inspector
FFC	Fauji Fertilizer Company
HQ	Head Quarter
LHVs	Lady Health Visitors
LoI	Letter of Intent
MW	Megawatt
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RHC	Rural Health Centre
SECP	Security Exchange Commission of Pakistan
SEPA	Sindh Environmental Protection Agency
SSW	South-southwest
NNE	North-northeast
UC	Union Council
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Overview

Zorlu Wind Farm was developed wayback in 2009 and being operated by Zorlu Enerji Pakistan Limited-Turkey based private power enterprise. Zorlu Enerji is considered to be one of the experienced members of electricity generation and distribution market of the world.

The Wind farm was developed in two phases. In 1st phase 6 MW, 5 German-made gearless “VENSYS 62” wind turbines, with Capacity 1.2 MW each, were installed/connected with 11 KV HESCO network. The first phase started generation in April 2009. In 2nd phase, 28 more wind turbines of Vestas of Denmark, 1.8 MW capacity each, were installed. This increased the capacity of the project to 56.4 MW. The plant was commissioned in July 2013. The capacity enhancement of the Project was approved by Alternate Energy Development Board (AEDB). All turbines were connected to a substation with an underground power cable system. The sub-station is connected to national grid system of HESCO/NTDC. The Zorlu wind farm is operational since its commissioning.

At present, Zorlu O&M Pakistan Ltd is the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) contractor of the wind farm.

1.2 Project Location

Total premises of Zorlu Wind Farm comprises of 1,300 acres of land. It is located about 100 km southeast of Karachi near Jhimpir town in Thatta District. The site is located in a flat rocky area and is about 50m above sea level. The site is approachable by roads and rails both. Wind Farm site is accessible through M-9 Motorway (Formerly Super Highway) as well as through National Highway. The Location Point and Overview of the Zorlu Plant are provided below in **Figures 1-1 and 1-2** respectively.

Figure 1-1 Location of Zorlu Wind Plant

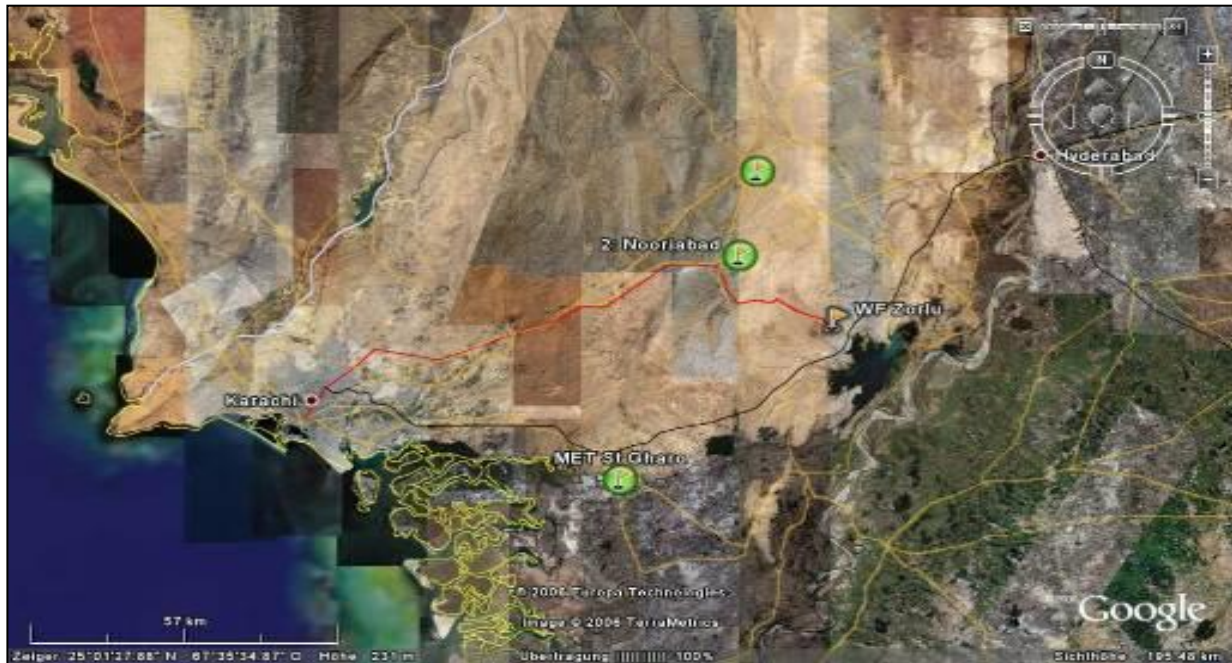


Figure 1-2: A view of Zorlu Wind Plant



1.3 Comprehensive Development Background

While conducting EIA study, need of a comprehensive community development was seen as mandatory element for sustainability of the project. The EIA report accordingly stated that:

“The success of every project largely depends on the social acceptance of the people of area, it is situated in. The social acceptance is largely viewed as the mode of making the projects sustainable in long terms. Without it, the structures constructed in the project area are nothing more than installations forced upon the community. The larger the social acceptance of the project in the project area; greater are the chances of the project success and future expansion”.

Getting the social approval of the people of the project area had proved to be sensitive and time taking task. That is why it has been made compulsory in all the existing laws of local and international origins to involve the local stake holders in the decision making process by asking their views, their concerns and their suggestion for the potential components of the project directly or indirectly related with them.” . Keeping in view the recommendation of EIAs and voluntary guidelines of Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan; Zorlu developed a comprehensive community development plan (CCDP) in 2012. The requirements and socio economic conditions of the project area changes with time. Realizing these situations, Zorlu regularly updates the CCDP to uplift the social and livelihood conditions of the community. Initially, the CCDP was developed in 2012, with its first update in 2016, and now its second update in 2024.

1.4 NEPRA Social Investment Guidelines 2021

NEPRA issued the "Social Investment Guidelines 2021" to encourage and guide power sector entities on how to invest in social initiatives. These guidelines aim to enhance the quality of life for communities affected by or located near power projects. Under Clause 4.3 of these guidelines, the regulator urges the licensees to undertake social investment for the betterment of local community on priority basis. Licensee are encouraged to initiate activities in the following areas for social investment:

- i) Safeguarding the legitimate interests and rights of the local community relating to land, assets, natural resources, etc.
- ii) Resettlement and Rehabilitation of displaced communities
- iii) Disaster management and emergency relief
- iv) Education
- v) Healthcare
- vi) The welfare of marginalized groups and rural areas
- vii) Accessibility to clean drinking water and sanitation
- viii) Women empowerment

- ix) Skills development and vocational training
- x) Accessibility to affordable clean energy
- xi) Rural infrastructure developmental projects
- xii) Livelihood interventions
- xiii) Creation of local employment and retention of the workforce
- xiv) Art, cultural heritage and sports

2 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF ASSIGNMENT

2.1 Purpose

The main purpose of updating the CCDP is to enhance the effectiveness of investment in society and to invest only in areas and services that are truly and timely needed by the community. Additionally, it aims to provide the project developer with an understanding of the existing basic infrastructure and facilities available in the vicinity of the project and to suggest an implementable and sustainable updated development plan based on the community's current and future needs and priorities. This needed to be accomplished with consultation with the communities and assigning priority of various community development activities including health, education, clean drinking water, employment and infrastructure etc.

2.2 Scope of the Work

A broad based scope of works is as under:

1. To study the available facility with respect to health, education, sanitation, clean drinking water, employment and infrastructure etc.
2. To assess existing communities hopes, desires and expectations
3. To identify the present needs, concerns and issues of local community
4. To prioritize needs
5. To update a short and medium term development plan according to the existing and futuristic situation
6. To devise the development strategy
7. To formulate implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanism
8. To identify investment requirement

2.3 Project Team

The project team to update the CCDP comprises the following.

S. No.	Name	Position	Responsibility
1.	Muhammad Ziauddin	Team Lead	Overall Supervision
2.	Anwar Zeb	Energy & Environment Specialist	Conducting Study, Consultation and Report Preparation
3.	Gul Naz Sheikh	Social Sector Expert	Conducting Study and Consultation
4.	Muhammad Aamir	Electrical Engineer	Conducting Study, Consultation and Report Preparation

3 AREA PROFILE

3.1 District Thatta

Thatta District, situated in the southern region of Sindh province, Pakistan, is renowned for its historical and cultural significance. The district's capital, Thatta, has a rich history, serving as the capital of three successive dynasties and later as an important center under Mughal rule. The city is famous for its architectural marvels, including the Great Mosque commissioned by Emperor Shah Jahan, featuring 33 arched domes and exquisite tile work.

Thatta's historical importance is further underscored by the Makli necropolis, a vast graveyard that is declared as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the largest necropolises globally. The site showcases the art and architecture of the region, with elaborate tombs and mausoleums dating back to various historical periods.

The district of Thatta covers an area of 7,705 square kilometers and is divided into four talukas: Ghorabari, Keti Bunder, Mirpur Sakro, and Thatta. It has a population of approximately 0.98 million, with a majority residing in rural areas. Thatta's population is characterized by a relatively larger household size compared to the rest of Sindh, with an average household size of around 8 persons according to the MICS 2018-19 report.

The district is also known for its natural beauty, with two famous lakes, Keenjhar and Haleji, attracting tourists and bird watchers. The bazaars of Thatta are famous for their traditional handicrafts, including hand-printed fabrics, glass bangles, and Sindhi embroidery.

Despite its historical and cultural significance, Thatta faces challenges such as inadequate basic services and neglect of its historic center. However, efforts are being made to preserve and promote the rich heritage of the district, ensuring that its importance in the history of Sindh and Pakistan is not forgotten.

The data used in this section of the report is mostly derived from the Sindh District Profiles 2021 Report (SDP 2021) and the Sindh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2018-19), as well as collected during the survey by the consultant.

3.1.1 Population Profile

District Thatta consists of 04 talukas: Ghorabari, Ketu Bunder, Mirpur Sakro, and Thatta. It also includes four urban centers, 55 union councils, and 655 revenue villages. According to SDP 2021 and MICS 2018-19, the population of the district is around 9,79,817 as of the 2017 latest census.

Talukas	Population	Population (%)	Households	Households (%)
A. Ghorabari				
Rural	150,885	87.0	28,978	87.0
Urban	23,203	13.0	4,472	13.0
<i>Sub Total A</i>	1,74,088	100.0	33,450	100.0
B. Ketu Bunder				
Rural	54,560	93.0	10,721	92.0
Urban	4,272	7.0	910	8.0
<i>Sub Total B</i>	5,8,832	100.0	11,631	100.0
C. Mirpur Sakro				
Rural	294,084	86.0	56,134	87.0
Urban	46,750	14.0	8,607	13.0
<i>Sub Total C</i>	3,40,834	100.0	64,741	100.0
D. Thatta				
Rural	3,04,230	75.0	57,048	76.0
Urban	1,01,833	25.0	17,998	24.0
<i>Sub Total D</i>	4,06,063	100.0	75,046	100.0
Total	9,79,817		1,84,868	

Source: SDP 2021

3.1.2 Basic Facilities Profile

3.1.2.1 Households

According to the 2017 census, the homeownership percentage in Thatta District was 88.4%, while the overall homeownership rate for the province of Sindh was 77.7%. The average number of persons per room was 4.9 in Thatta compared to 4.1 in Sindh, with a mean household size of 7.7 in Thatta and 6.5 in Sindh. Only 39.8% of Thatta's households had Pacca roofing, and 38.1% had Pacca walls, significantly lower than Sindh's averages of 70.7%.

3.1.2.2 Water, Sanitation and Fuel

Access to basic services in Thatta showed disparities with Sindh, with 82.0% having improved drinking water sources compared to 96.0% in Sindh. For sanitation, 24.4% had improved facilities in Thatta versus 65.9% in Sindh, and open defecation was prevalent in 58.4% of Thatta households compared to 24.0% in Sindh. In terms of environmental practices, only 21.6% of Thatta households used clean fuels for cooking, and 15.5% for heating, lower than Sindh's 50.2% and 30.2% respectively.

3.1.2.3 Health Facilities

District Thatta has a total of 8 government, departmental, private, and local bodies hospitals with a capacity of 300 beds, compared to 648 hospitals in Sindh with a capacity of 30,126 beds. Thatta has 22 Basic Health Units (BHUs) with a capacity of 44 beds, whereas Sindh has 800 BHUs with a capacity of 1,615 beds. Thatta also has 6 Rural Health Centers (RHCs) with a capacity of 80 beds, while Sindh has 133 RHCs with a capacity of 1,703 beds.

In terms of dispensaries, Thatta has 91 with a capacity of 10 beds, compared to 2,996 dispensaries in Sindh with a capacity of 715 beds. There are 8 TB clinics in Thatta with no beds, compared to 228 TB clinics in Sindh with a total capacity of 42 beds. Thatta has 6 Mother & Child Health Centers (MCHCs) with a total of 4 beds, while Sindh has 227 MCHCs with a total of 181 beds. Additionally, Thatta has 1 maternity home out of 42 in the province.

The number of indoor patients served in District Thatta is 28,923, out of 744,618 indoor patients in the province. Similarly, the number of outdoor patients served in District Thatta is 1,111,130, out of 43,718,506 outdoor patients in Sindh.

3.1.2.4 Maternal and Child Healthcare

Thatta District has lower rates of institutional deliveries compared to Sindh, with only 46.5% occurring in health facilities (25.3% public and 21.2% private). Home deliveries in Thatta account for 53.5%, higher than Sindh's 29.0%. Additionally, 55.3% of deliveries in Thatta were attended by skilled birth attendants, lower than Sindh's 82.8%. In terms of prenatal care, 64.7% of women in Thatta received care from skilled health personnel at least once, compared to 76.7% in Sindh. 25.8% of women in Thatta received at least two doses of the Tetanus Toxoid vaccine during their last pregnancy, compared to 48.3% in Sindh. After birth, 74.7% of women in Thatta reported having health checks, higher than Sindh's 56.5%. The prevalence of premature births in Thatta was 5.4%, slightly lower than Sindh's 7.5%.

3.1.2.5 Education

The District of Thatta has a total of 1607 schools out of 49,103 schools in Sindh province. Among these, there are 552 schools for boys, 182 for girls, and 873 mixed schools. These schools in Thatta have a total enrollment of 78,434 students, with 50,854 boys (64.8%) and 27,580 girls (35.2%). The schools in Thatta employ 1,727 male teachers and 663 female teachers. The total number of rooms in these schools is 3,476 of which 2,501 are classrooms. Among these 1607 schools, 908 functional schools, while 699 schools are non-functional, or closed. The male literacy rate in

Thatta is 26.5%, compared to 59.0% in Sindh, and the female literacy rate is 14.3%, compared to 40.9% in Sindh.

3.1.3 Economic Profile

3.1.3.1 Agriculture

Out of the total area under cultivation for major crops, District Thatta accounts for 155,194 hectares (5.1%) out of 3,028,496 hectares in Sindh. The district primarily cultivates rice and sugarcane, with 88,034 hectares and 36,369 hectares respectively. The production of rice in Thatta is 238,946 metric tons, and sugarcane production is 2,156,914 metric tons.

The irrigated area in District Thatta is 146,223 hectares, while the un-irrigated area is 16,999 hectares. Canals are the primary mode of irrigation for 139,622 hectares in Thatta, out of 1,287,845 hectares irrigated by canals in Sindh. Tube-wells are used for irrigation of 6601 hectares in Thatta.

3.1.3.2 Livestock and Fisheries

The livestock headcount in District Thatta amounts to 2,297,937, which is 4.9% of the total livestock count of 46,279,313 in Sindh. In Thatta, there are 410,614 cattles, 367,117 buffaloes, 162,131 sheep, 351,366 goats, and 973,268 poultry. Regarding fish production, Thatta contributes 8,670 metric tons out of 133,150 metric tons in Sindh (6.5%). The district has 6,922 fishermen out of 45,013 in Sindh (15.4%) and 1,031 boats out of 7,215 in Sindh.

4 Union Council Jhimpir

To update the existing infrastructure of the area a detailed field survey was conducted. Field observations and both primary and secondary data revealed that the existing infrastructure of the area has remained almost the same, except for a slight growth in the employment rate and provision of water to some extent. The community's need for water from the provided supply is not completely fulfilled. In light of the recent visit and data collection, the overview of the study area's infrastructure is provided below, reflecting the updated information.

4.1 Housing Structure

Housing infrastructure in the surveyed villages is very poor, most of houses are mud houses (kacha) and consisting of one to two rooms. There are no proper drainage systems in most of the villages. The examples of housing structures are depicted below in **Figures 4-1** and **4-2** respectively.

Figure 4-1: Mud Housing Structure



Figure 4-2: Concrete Houses Structure



4.2 Health

The health and hygiene conditions in the area are poor, with reports of malaria, diarrhea, skin diseases, typhoid, and jaundice etc. There is a lack of health infrastructure, with no dispensaries or other facilities in the villages. Only a Basic Health Unit is available in Jhimpir town, and there is no hospital in the Union Council. Professional maternity services are also lacking, and most births are managed by local birth attendants. Villagers have to travel to Thatta or Hyderabad for delivery services, which is expensive. This lack of infrastructure has led to child and maternal mortality.

On 27-02-24, a consultation meeting was held with Dr. Khalid, the District Health Officer (DHO) as provided below in **Figure 4-3**. The DHO oversees 53 health facilities, including 2 BHUs. Common diseases in the area include respiratory illnesses, diarrhea, skin diseases, malaria, hepatitis, and eye diseases. Mobile teams are available to provide medical support in remote areas during outbreaks. Lady Health Visitors (LHVs) are also available to assist people as needed. The DHO provide services of doctors through the proper channel, wherever and when assistance is required.

Figure 4-3: Meeting with DHO Office



4.3 Electricity

As per all the villages of the union council Jhimpir it is reported that approximately 56% villages have access to the electricity. The team of Élan Partners surveyed 09 villages within the vicinity of Zorlu Wind Farm to assess their basic necessities. Among the 08 surveyed villages three villages such as Urs Jhakhro, Latho Ganjo and Musa utho are absolutely devoid of electricity.

4.4 Natural Gas

None of the surveyed villages have access to natural gas. Villagers are using wood and dung for cooking purpose. LPG is also used in very few households in the nearby villages. In Jhimpir town the gas facility is available. Villages near to town have demanded the gas facility from the Jhimpir town.

4.5 Drinking Water

The Kenjar Lake is the main source of drinking water for the communities who are living its surrounding.

On 27-02-24, a meeting was held with Mr. Ashraf Hussain, SDO of Public Health Engineering as shown in **Figure 4-4**. The department oversees water supply systems, drainage systems, and RO plants etc. It is possible to directly donate or install new RO plants anywhere or through a formal request to the Public Health Engineering Department. The management of wind plants, including Zorlu Wind Plant, can provide various supports, including capacity building, support to the department in terms of provision of chemicals, and replacement of pumps for existing RO plants.

Figure 4-4: Consultation with Public Health Department



4.6 Education

Over all the literacy ratio of the Union Council Jhimpir is low and considered as backward union council in terms of education. The education of girls is even worse as schools are generally deteriorated or facing shortages of furniture, study materials, books, and other facilities. A glimpse of one of the government school in the area is provided below in **Figure 4-5**.

On 27-02-24, a meeting was held with Mr. Nizamuddin Khalid, the District Education Officer (DEO) as shown in **Figure 4-6**. The DEO oversees approximately 1400 primary schools, many of which have deteriorating buildings. The literacy rate in the area is around 40-45%. Basic facilities such as lighting, furniture, washrooms (seperatly for female students), drinking water, playground and improved school infrastructure are needed. There is also a need for the construction of more schools with 2-3 rooms.

Furthermore, there is urgent need in the area to provide a base for technical education in the area. The area is rich of resources particularly wind and it would be in the better interest of community and wind plants owners to impart technical skills to local youth including girls. Thus good pool of qualified technical workforce could be developed and which will be asset for the power plants in near future. A meeting was held with Mr. Khalid Mehmood, Principal of the Vocational Institute Thatta. The institute has 06 departments, with an average annual enrollment of 120 students, although attendance remains around 30%. Both male and female training programs should be conducted, and Institute can provide the necessary space for these activities. Skilled labor is essential for poverty alleviation, but due to poor economic conditions, many students do not enroll in the Institute. There is also a shortage of staff at the institute. To enhance learning about renewable energy, wind site visits should be conducted. Furthermore, financial assistance is needed to support poor students in continuing their education.

Figure 4-5: Govt. Primary School



Figure 4-6: Consultation with Education Department



4.7 Transportation

The transportation sector in the area has improved due to ongoing infrastructure development; however, the roads in the locality of the project site are still unpaved and need improvement. The latest trend observed is an increase in motorcycle access. Regarding school-going children, no significant improvements have been noted. The children either walk long distances to their schools or quit education due to a lack of accessibility, particularly for girls. Furthermore, in case of emergencies, there is no proper ambulance service provided by the government. However, some wind plants make their ambulances available to the local community. The issue of transportation availability during child delivery cases is even more severe and needs serious attention.

4.8 Drainage System/Sanitation

It was observed during the survey that some villages lack proper drainage facilities, causing residents to use open pit latrines. Moreover, many community members do not have access to pit latrines, resulting in multiple households sharing them. Overall, the sanitation facilities observed are inadequate and unhygienic. Consequently, many children suffer from diarrhea and other diseases. As drainage/sanitation falls under the jurisdiction of the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), it was discussed with the concerned SDO. He mentioned that the PHED can provide technical support to wind plants if needed for disposing of waste water. Additionally, he emphasized the need for workshops to raise awareness among people about proper drainage and sanitation systems, as well as the use of appropriate toilets.

4.9 Employment Opportunity

Overall, the employment ratio in the area is low; however, employment opportunities have increased to some extent due to the development of wind power plants.

During the survey, it was observed that some of the community members have been employed by different wind power plants according to their skills. Due to these plants, indirect employment opportunities through various businesses, water supply, and transport have also been enhanced, which is a good sign for the socioeconomic development of the area. However, there is still a huge gap to boost employment structure and include underprivileged segments of society.

5 METHODOLOGY

In order to update Comprehensive Community Development Plan following methodology has been used:

- Existing Baseline assessment for the year 2024 and comparison with the previous one (2016)
- Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tool
- Existing need analysis and its prioritization through Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tool which is generally used for such type of need analysis and prioritization

5.1 Baseline Assessment

In order to update and prepare a realistic plan, it is important that a baseline assessment is carried out to assess compliance with previous CCDP and the availability of basic infrastructure in the area under focus. For this purpose a walk through assessment of concerned villages was undertaken. The villages within radius of 5 km from boundary of the wind farm had been selected for assessment. In the Comprehensive Community Development Program (CCDP) report for 2012-2016, initially, 6 to 8 villages were selected. However, this report provides detailed information about total 9 villages.

It is noteworthy that one village, Wadharo Allah Bux Gujjo, which was previously considered an extension of the village Latho Ganjo, is now been as a part of the Latho Ganjo. For this updated CCDP, another village, Suliman Brohi, has been included to replace the previous extension. Additionally, a village of the Christian community, which now falls within the 5 km radius, has been included to provide a reflection of marginalized part of society also. Furthermore, Jhimpir City, although not within the 5 km radius, has been assessed as inhabitants of the nearby project site depend on Jhimpir for health, education, and economic activities.

The baseline or existing situation of each village is discussed and compared with the previous situation in the following sections.

5.1.1 Village Muhammad Urs Jhakhro Deh Ghatan Kohistan 7/1 Tapa Jhampir

The Village Muhammad Urs Jhakhro is situated at a distance of approximately 4 km away from Zorlu Wind Farm. The small village is located on west side of the Zorlu Wind Farm while a pipeline of Natural Gas is passing at east of the village along the road. However, no gas is available to village households. The village population has been increased upto 170-180 people comprising of 17 households over past 8 years. During recent survey it was observed that no improvement in basic facilities provision found such as hospital, school, drinking water source, and sanitation etc. Though FFC is providing 02 water tankers while Zorlu provides 04 tankers per month from Keenjher lake for drinking and other domestic use, but the quality as well as quantity is not upto the mark. Water being provided is salty and of poor quality due to the dumping of waste in the lake. However, the quantity has improved compared to the last survey, as it now stands at around 14 liters per capita per day, whereas previously it was 1.6 liters per capita per day. This improvement is due to a significant increase in water tankers from 1 to 4 per month by Zorlu. Despite this improvement, it is still insufficient to meet the basic water requirement according to WHO guidelines, which is 30 liters per capita per day, nearly double the provided quantity. The females of this village are engaged in embroidery and Ralli making which they sold in market to earn their livelihood. It was informed by the villagers that there is a Government Primary School situated on the eastern side of village at a distance of approximately 3 km far from their village. If they send their children there, it takes nearly 2 hours to reach the school. Overall, the condition remains the same except for an increase in the employment ratio and improvement in transportation access, as most community members use public transport as well as their own motorcycles.

The observed facilities comparison on the basis of change in basic needs availability and unavailability is given in **Figure 5-1** and **5-2** below.

Figure 5-1: Availability / Unavailability of basic Needs in Village Urs Jhakhro (CCDP-2016)

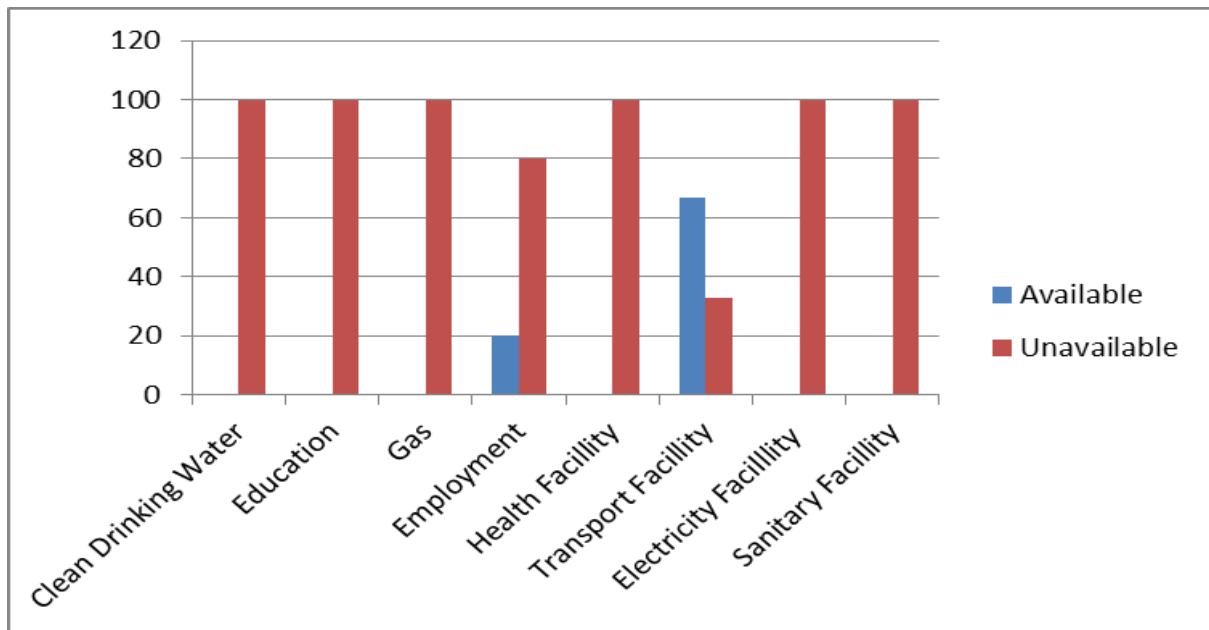
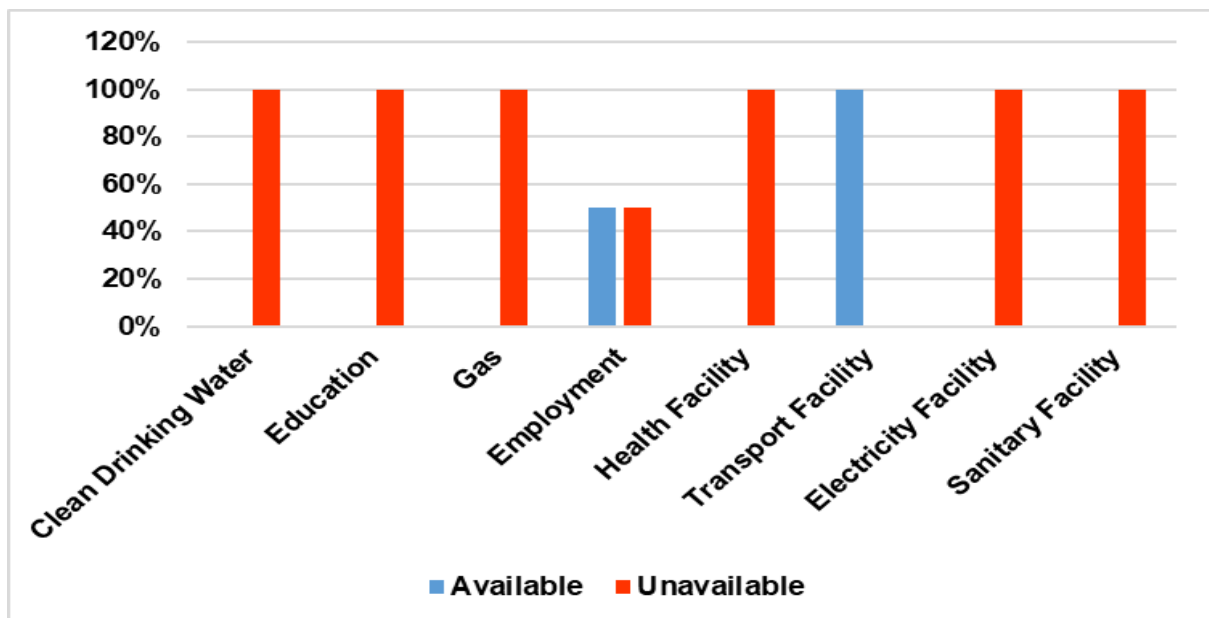


Figure 5-2: Availability /Unavailability of Basic Needs in Village Urs Jhakhro (Updated-CCDP)

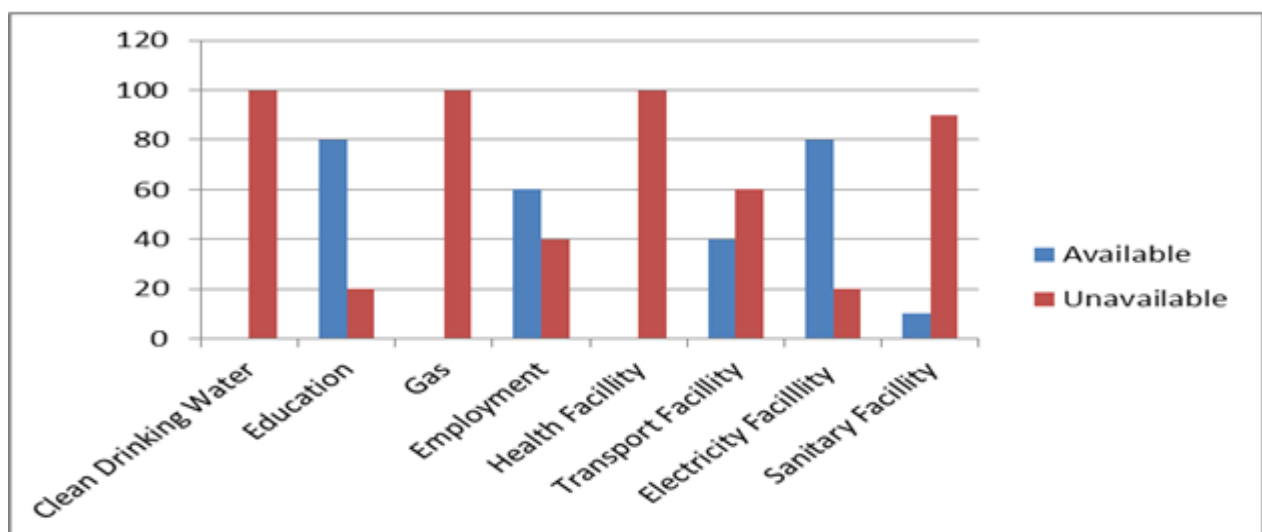


5.1.2 Abbas Mir Bahar Village Ghandhri near Jhimpir Union Council

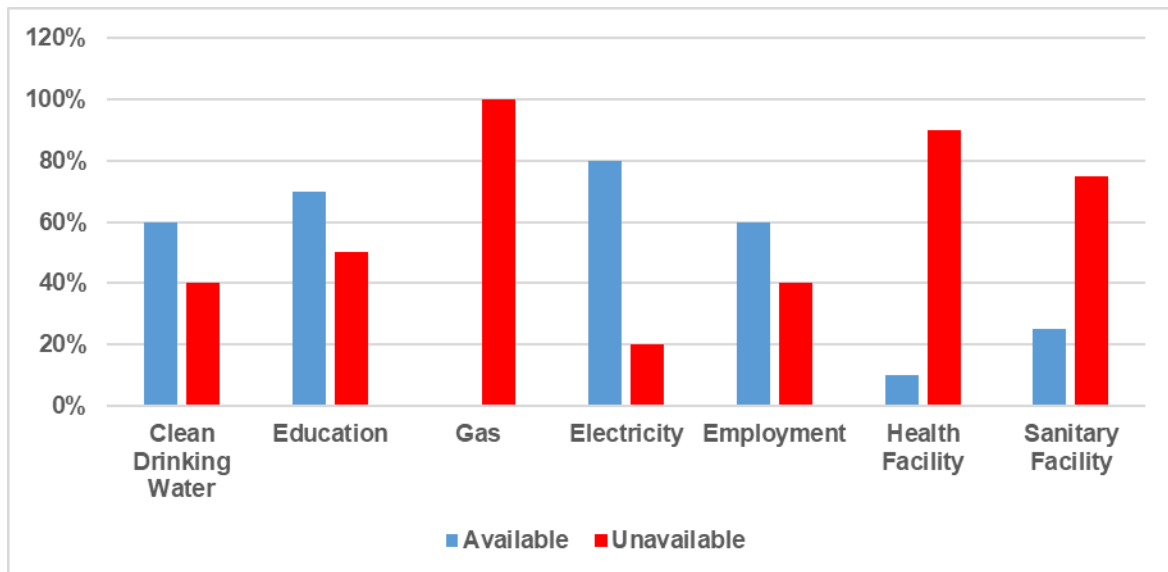
The Abbas Mir Bahar Village Ghandhari is situated at West of the Zorlu Wind Farm at a distance of 4 km. At north side there is another village; Wali Mohammad Palari and at south and east Keenjhar lake is situated. The villagers are settler of village Ghandhri situated in the Keenjhar Lake and due to rise in water level of the Keenjhar Lake they migrated and settled near Jhimpir city and named the village Abbas Mir Bahar. They are settled there since more than 30 years. The village now comprises 110 households and an approximate population of 1,200, compared to 63 households and 300 people in 2016.

The existing situation of the village is now some what better as compared to the previous situation. The ratio of employment has increased in the area as compared to previous period. There is no health facility available in this village except a health worker is available. Basic facilities like Madrasa, Masjid, and Government Primary School are available within a kilometer distance from the village. In some houses piped sewerage system is available. 02 hand pumps and a water reservoir were developed by FFC. In general most of the people are working in different areas like fisherman, drivers, labor, plumber, tea cabins etc. There is a positive change in that local people are now more convinced to educate girls along with boys. The previous and existing situation of the village are presented in **Figure 5-3 and 5-4** below.

Figure 5-3: Availability / Unavailability Priority Listing of Need/ Expectations of Village Abbas Mir Bahar Village (CCDP-2016)



**Figure 5-4: Availability / Unavailability Priority Listing of Need/ Expectations of Village
Abbas Mir Bahar Village (CCDP-Updated)**

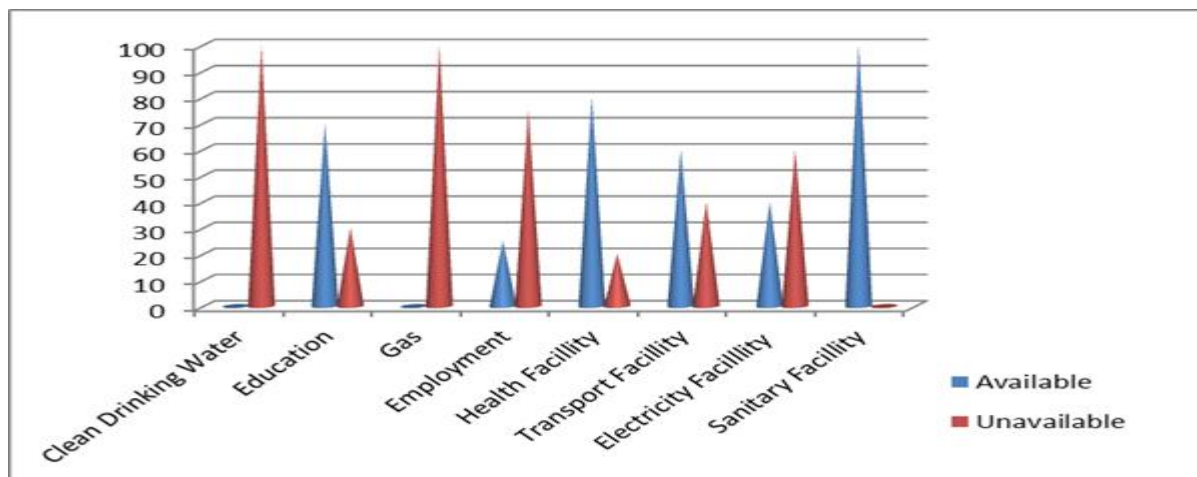


5.1.3 Village Ahsan Ali Palari Union Council Jhimpir

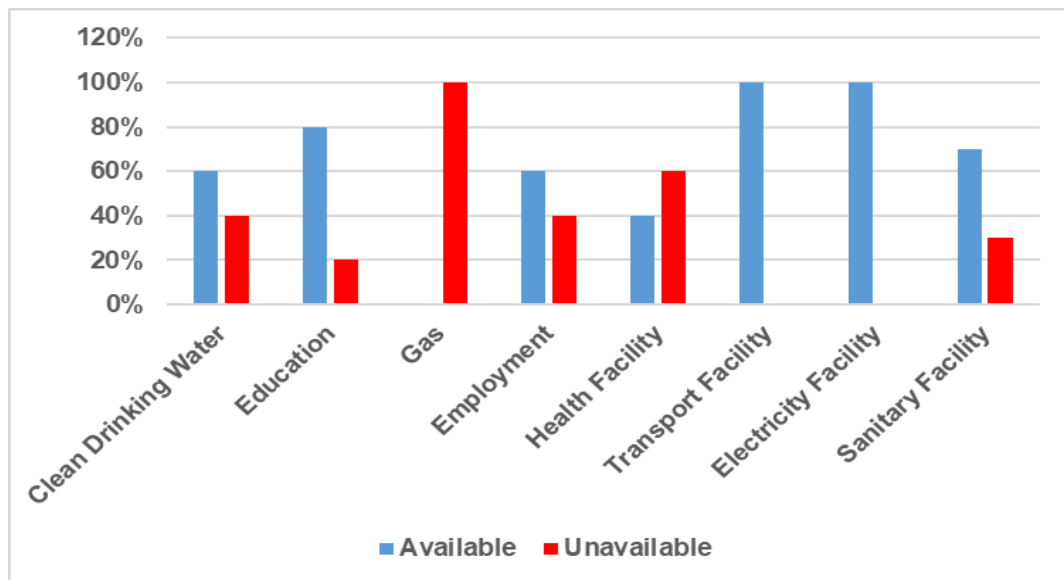
Village Ahsan Ali Palari is situated at distance of about 2.5 Km from Zorlu Wind Farm. It is at the East of the village Khamiso Shoro and at south of Steel Mill Project while at the north a road leading to Nooriabad and Jhimpir is located. In this village Palari and Kholi tribes are living. The total number of households is around 35, and the population of this village is approximately 350 people, compared to 150 people in 2016.

In comparasion of 2016, some improvements have been observed particulary related to clean drinking water, eduction, employment, transport, electricity and sanitary facility but still need further improvement. The survey shows that village is deprived of natural gas. Government primary Schools both for Boys and girls are available in this village and for middle standard education they go to a nearby village Khamiso shoro. The basic health unit is about 1 km from this village. National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) and Jamiat-e-Islami installed 02 handpumps for domestic purposes. The previous and existing situations are depicted in **Figure 5-5 and 5-6**.

Figure 5-5: Availability and unavailability of the basic need in the village Ahsan Ali Palari (CCDP-2016)



**Figure 5-6: Availability /Unavailability of Basic Needs in Village Ahsan Ali Palari
(Updated CCDP)**

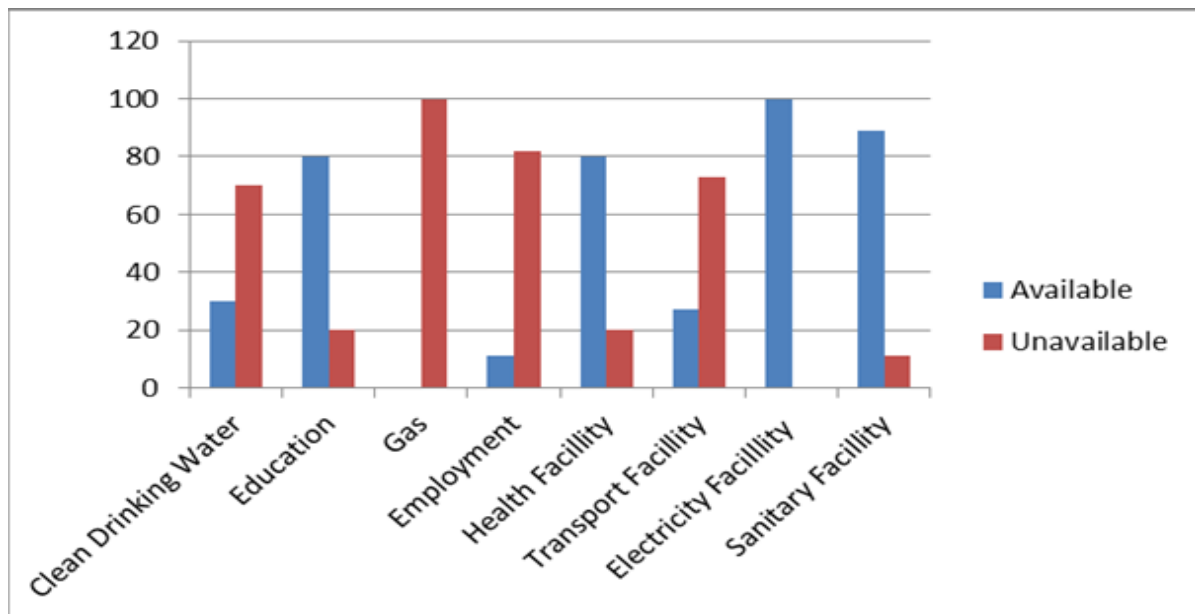


5.1.4 Village Khamiso Shoro Union Council Jhimpir

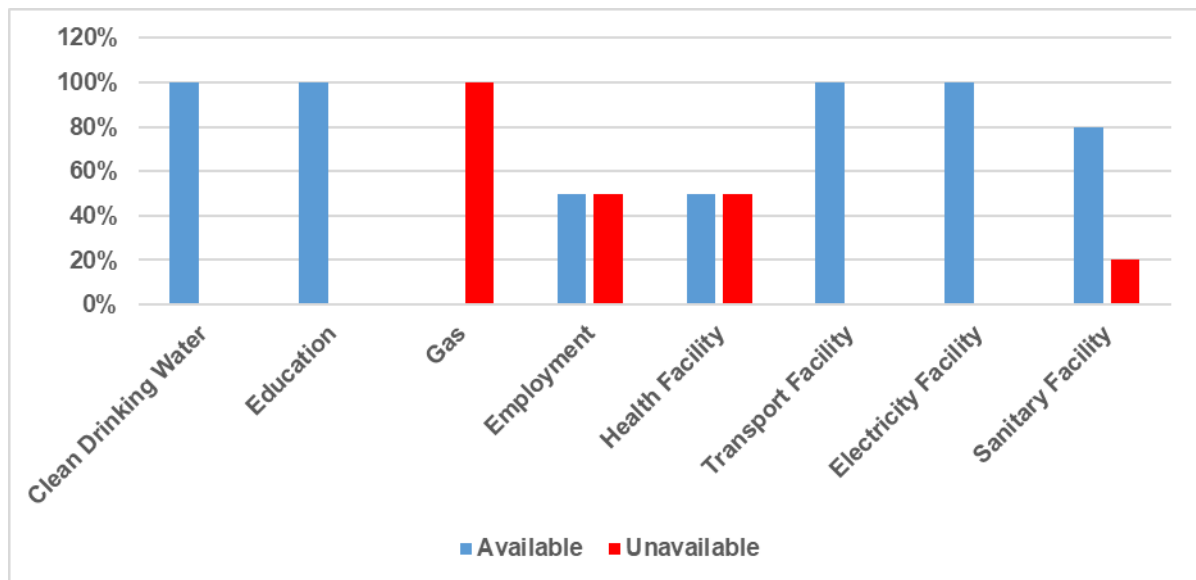
This Village Khamiso shoro is situated in south of Zorlu project at a distance of about 4 km. In the west of the village there is a rocky hill, at east main railway line that leads to Karachi and Lahore and at the north Steel Mill is located.

The village now comprises 400 households with a total population of around 4,000. In 2016, there were 200-225 households with a population of about 1,200 inhabitants. With passage of time, available facilities are now quite improved. Access to clean water, education, transport, electricity, and sanitary facilities is now in even better condition compared to the previous situation of CCDP-2016. Like all other villages, there is also no availability of the gas in this village. The reported health facility is not adequate at the moment compared to the previous CCDP plan, which could be due to the exponential increase in the village's population. In this village more basic needs as compared to other surrounding village are available, such as boys and girl's primary, secondary and higher secondary schools. Regarding health facility, one BHU is available approximately 1-2 km away from this village. Some of the villagers have pit latrine system. As above mentioned, the clean drinking water, transportation and sanitary facilities are now available but these need to be further improved. The source of the drinking water is tube well and RO Plant installed by FFC. The comparison between the existing and previous conditions of the Village Khamiso Shoro is presented in **Figures 5-7 and 5-8** below.

Figure 5-7: Availability and Unavailability of the Basic Need in the Village Khamiso Shoro (CCDP-2016)



**Figure 5-8: Availability /Unavailability of Basic Needs in Village Khamiso Shoro
(Updated CCDP)**

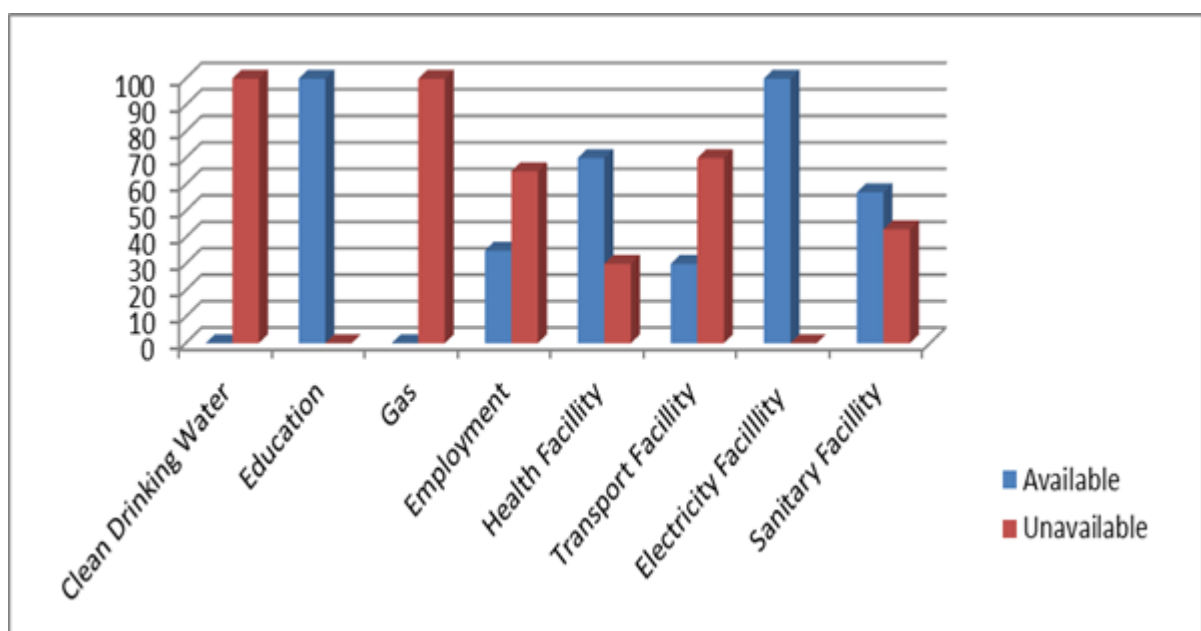


5.1.5 Village Muhammad Suleman Palari Union Council Jhimpir

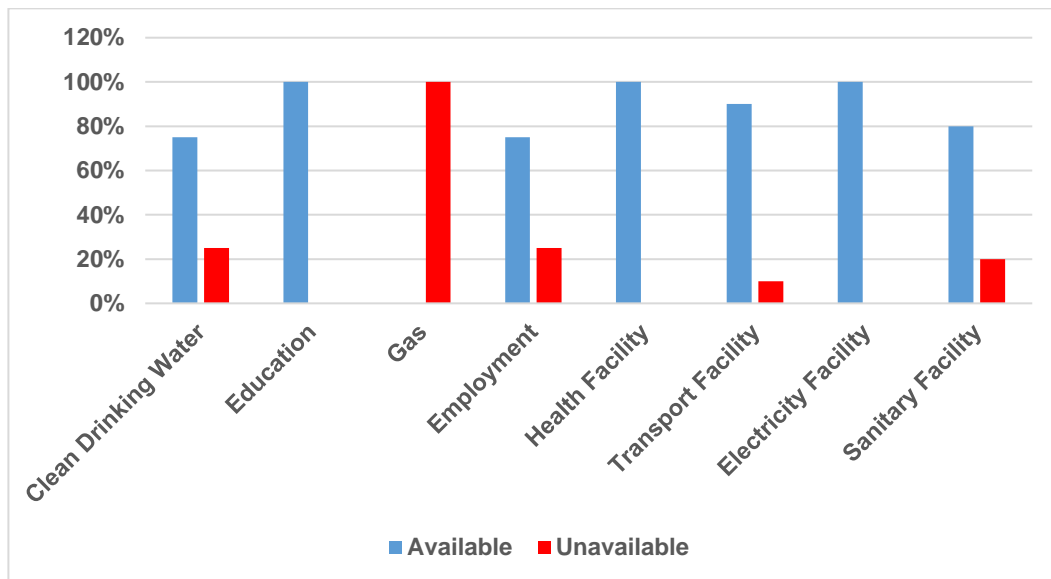
This village situated at a distance of about 4 to 5 km form Zorlu Wind Farm and is surrounded by a road north which leads to Jhimpir railway station, Steel Mills residential colony at south and village Khamiso Shoro at west and a girl high school in the east. Currently, the number of households is 150 with a total population of 1,500, while previously, during 2016, there were 50 households with a population of about 350 people. Most of the villagers are employed in various categories, in private and government sectors.

The updated and current facilities which are now available in this village are conferred here. The villagers' access to health, education, and electricity facilities has further improved compared to the previous situation (CCDP-2016). Like all other villages, even during 2024, there is still no availability of the gas in this village. The ratio of emplyment has increased as compared to the previous condition. In this village, sanitation facility is now in better condition. It is needed to further improve the clean drinking water supply. Transportation and sanitary facilities are now avialble but these need to be further improved. A BHU is located near the village. The comparison between the existing and previous conditions of the Village Suleman Palari is shown in **Figures 5-9 and 5-10** below.

Figure 5-9: Availability and Unavailability of Basic Need in Village Suleman Palari (CCDP-2016)



**Figure 5-10: Availability /Unavailability of Basic Needs in Village Suleman Palari
(Updated CCDP)**



5.1.6 Village Musa Utho

This village is situated within the vicinity of Zorlu Wind Farm. It consists of 8 houses with a population of 80 persons, while previously, in 2016, it comprised 2 houses having only 8 people. The socio-economic situation of the village is almost the same as it was during the previous CCDP. However, the employment ratio has slightly improved, and the supply of water is now provided by Zorlu. Zorlu has also constructed a water tank in the village, which is commendable. Nevertheless, further steps are needed to enhance the living standards of the inhabitants and facilitate them to contribute in the development process.

Village Musa Utho has almost no basic facility. The people of this village have no access to electricity, safe drinking water, sanitation and health. For health facility villagers have to go Jhimpir which is approximately 6 to 7 Km away from the village. The comparison between the existing and previous conditions of the Village is shown in **Figures 5-11 and 5-12** below.

Figure 5-11: Availability /Unavailability of Basic Needs in Village Musa Utho (CCDP-2016)

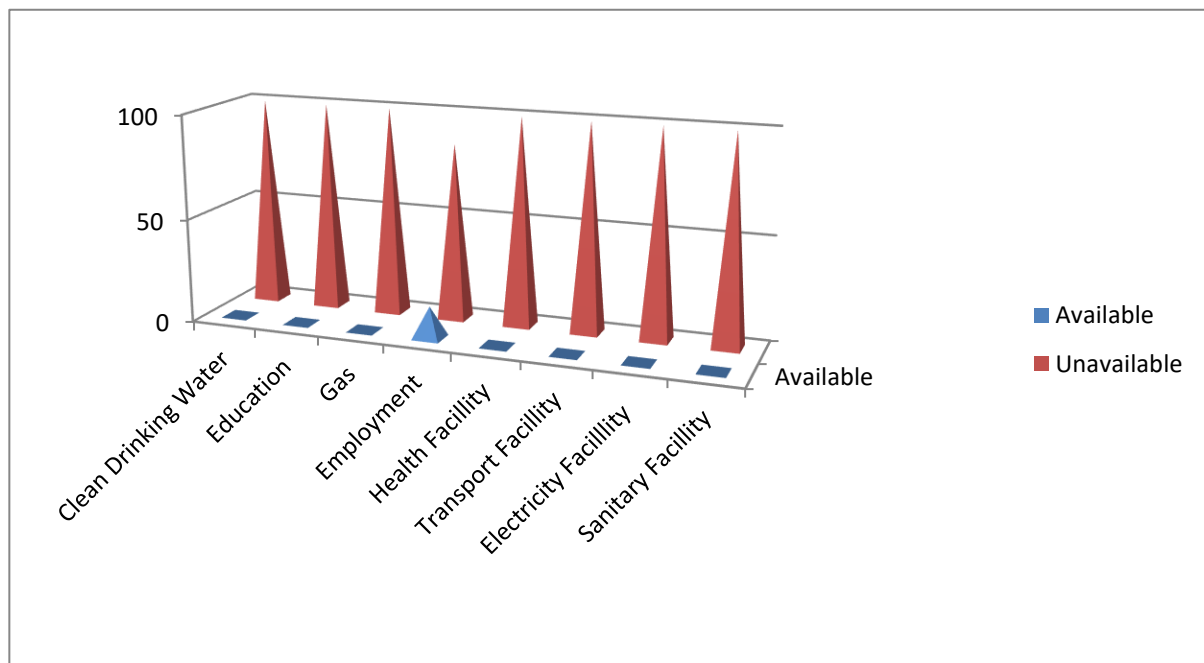
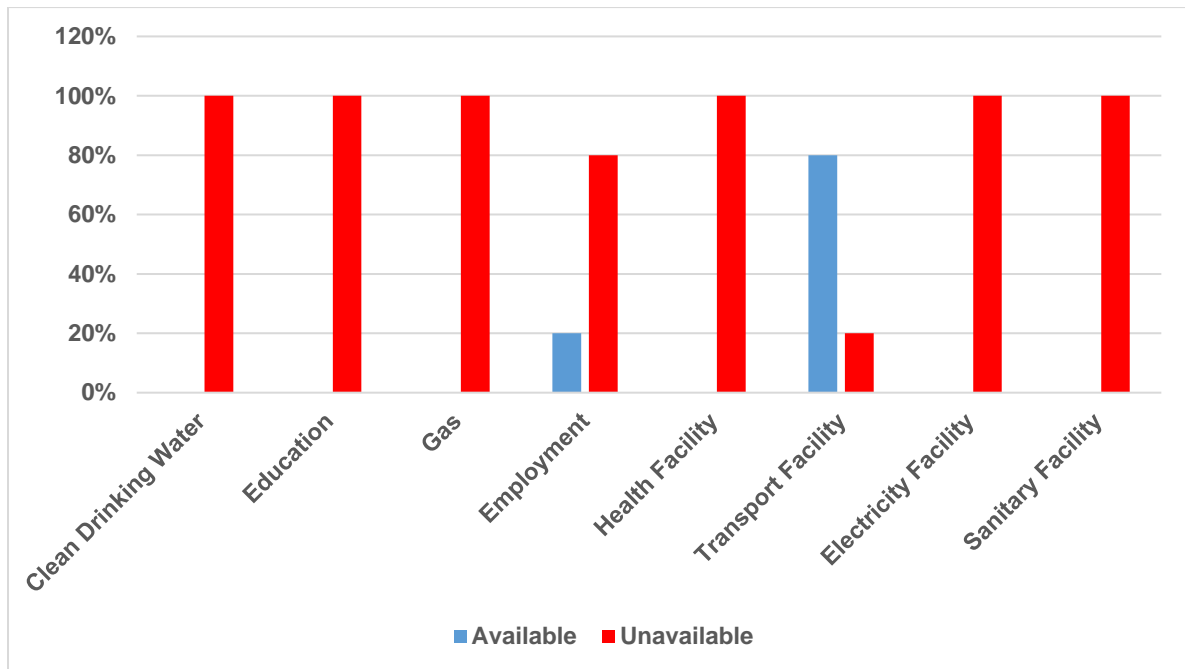


Figure 5-12: Availability /Unavailability of Basic Needs in Village Musa Utho (Updated CCDP)



5.1.7 Latho Gaijo

This village is situated at a distance of about 2 to 3 km from Zorlu Wind Farm. The village consists of 15 houses with a total population of 150-160 people, while previously in 2016, it consisted of 12 houses with a population of about 120 people. In this village, most of the basic facilities are lacking. About 10-15 water tankers are provided by Zorlu per month. However, the quality of water is not upto the mark. Zorlu has also refurbished a single room school and hired a female teacher from the community, which is commendable. Due to Zorlu's actions, the education level of the village has improved, and both girls and boys are receiving education. There is a further need to construct an additional room as the enrollment of students has increased, requiring more space, furniture, and a boundary wall, along with a clean drinking water supply.

The Village Latho Gaijo has almost no basic facility even now. For health facility, villagers have to go Jhimpir which is approximately 4 to 5 Km away from the village. At the time of child birth females' face severe problem because of non-availability of health facility in the village. In addition there is no proper arrangement of sanitation and hygiene in the area. Accordingly health conditions of inhabitants are very poor. Overall the improvement observed in the village are in education, transport and employment level. The comparison between the existing and previous conditions of the Village is shown in **Figures 5-13 and 5-14** below.

Figure 5-13: Availability /Unavailability of basic Needs in Village Latho Gaijo (CCDP-2016)

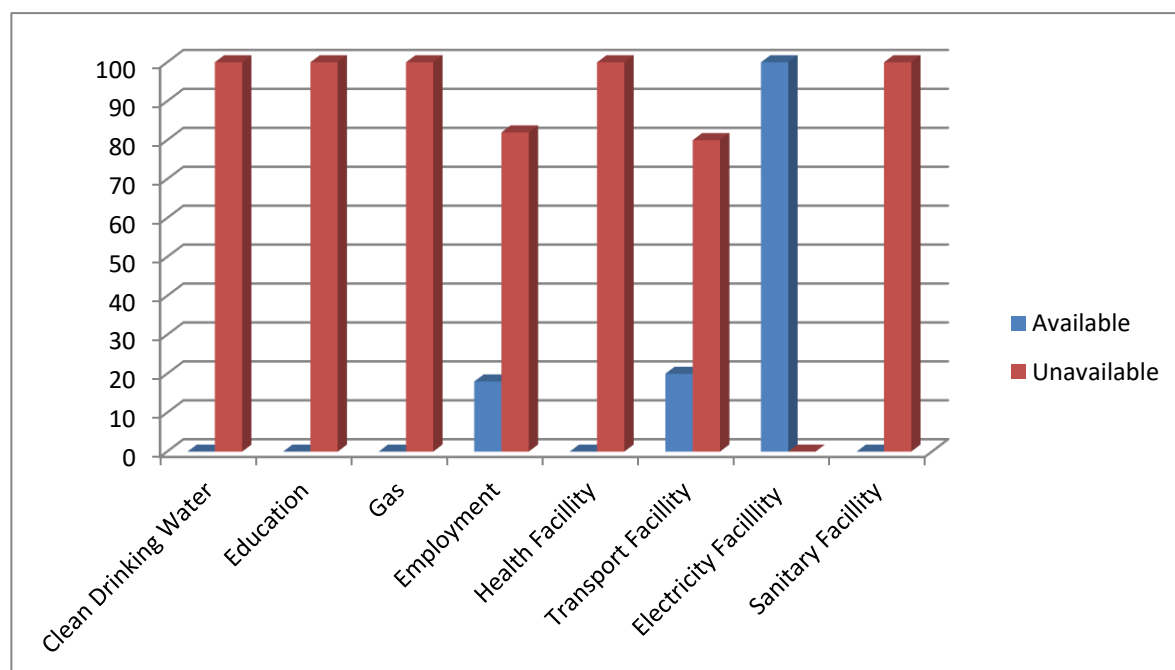
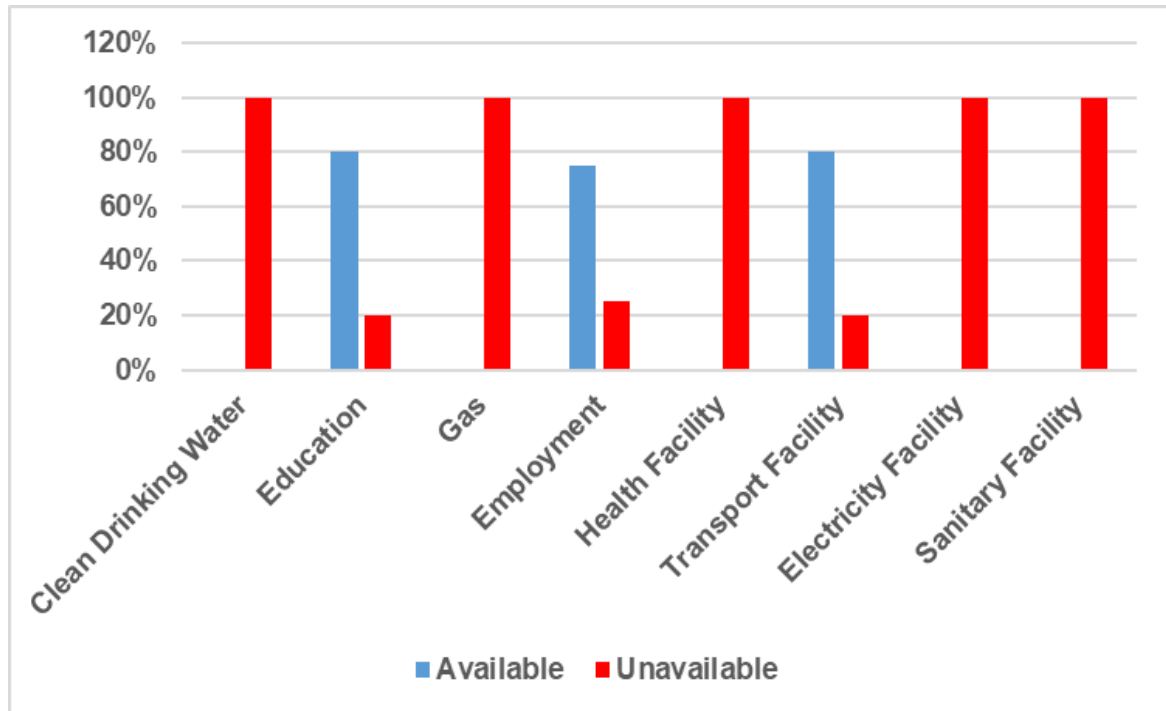


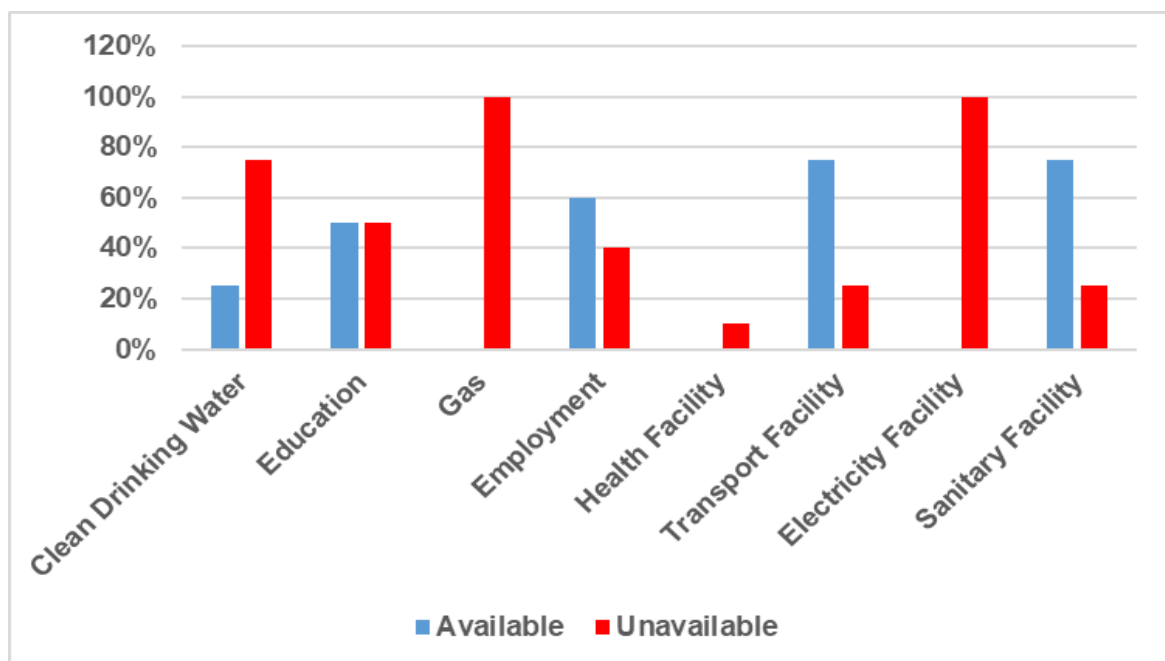
Figure 5-14: Availability /Unavailability of basic Needs in Village Latho Gaijo (Updated CCDP)



5.1.8 Suliman Brohi

The village of Suliman Brohi is around 5 km away from the Zorlu wind plant and near Kenjar Lake. It has a total of 250 households with a population of around 2500 people. Zorlu has been contributing to this village since the beginning, as at that time it was among the nearest villages to the Zorlu plant. However, the ground situation has now changed, and it is no longer adjacent to the Zorlu plant because other wind plants have been developed between Zorlu and the village. Nonetheless, Zorlu is still providing some support in terms of water supply, construction of a concrete water tank, and hiring a religious teacher. While Zorlu's actions are commendable, more work is needed as the village lacks access to clean water, clean fuel, health facilities, and electricity. The tendency towards education is good in the village, and has a government school. The condition of the school is not good and facing shortage of furniture and study materials. Even some students do not have shoes and proper clothing, which is concerning and requires immediate action. The employment level, transport, and sanitation facilities are good. The existing conditions of the village are illustrated in **Figure 5-15** below.

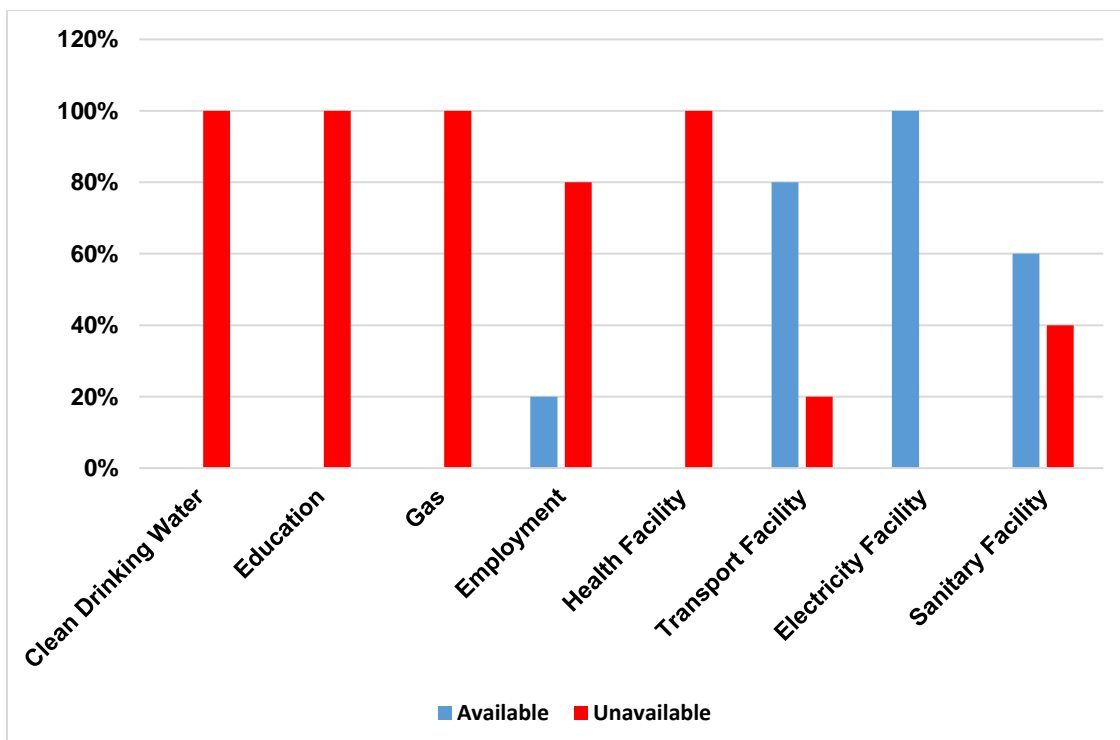
Figure 5-15: The existing conditions of Village Suliman Brohi



5.1.9 Ganaan Goth

As the majority of the population in the project area is Muslim, however, there are also minority Christian and Hindu communities living in Thatta District. In the project area, the nearby minority community is Christian, and they have a separate village named Ganaan Goth, which is around 3 KM from the Zorlu wind plant. There are a total of 50 households with a population of around 400 people. Accordingly, during this CCDP, their village was visited, and discussions were held with the community. This village has a church along with a wedding hall, and the village has access to electricity and transport facilities. The sanitary facilities are quite good; however, there is no availability of clean water, educational facilities, gas, and health facilities. The community requested clean water supply and offered space for educational or technical training purposes. It is essential to include the minority communities in the Zorlu development process to ensure their voices are heard and their needs are addressed. Providing access to education and technical training opportunities, as well as improving access to basic amenities such as clean water and healthcare, can help uplift the minority community. The existing conditions of the village are illustrated in **Figure 5-16** below.

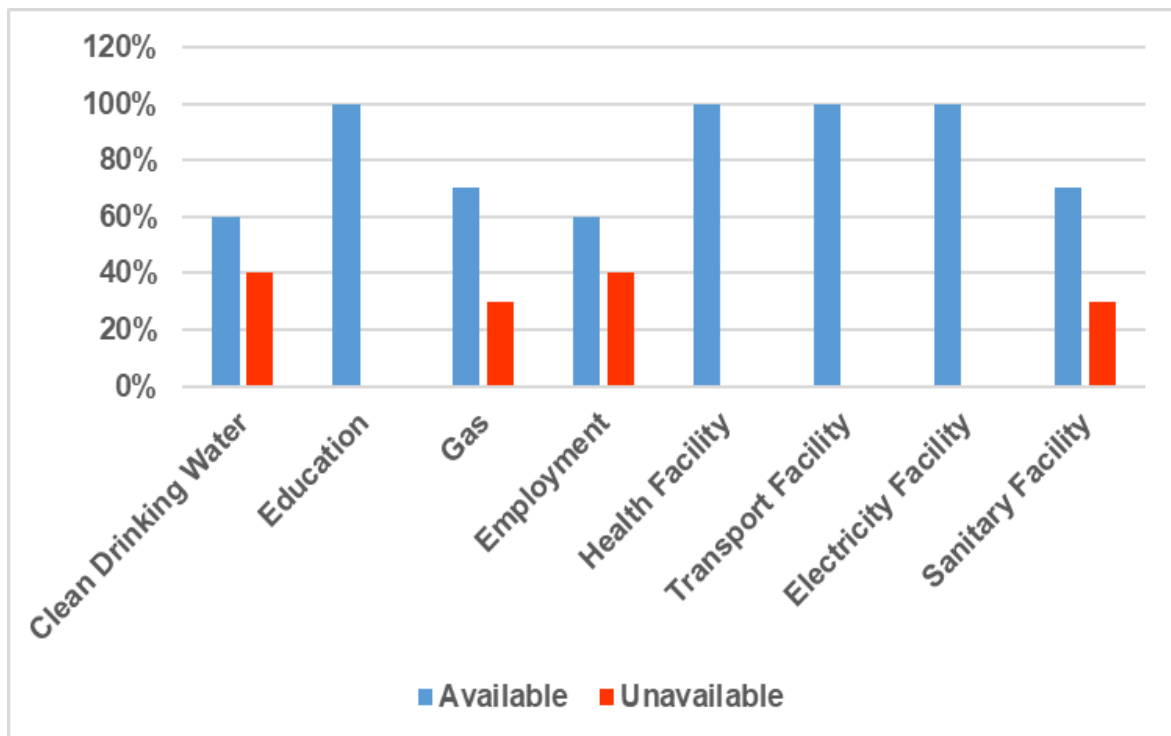
Figure 5-16: The existing conditions of village Ganaan Goth



5.1.10 Jhimpir Town

The above-mentioned nine villages, including Barakat, have been surveyed to update the baseline of the project area. The analysis shows that there is still a need to improve socio-economic development in the area. It was noted during the survey that the inhabitants mostly depend on Jhimpir city for fulfilling their various requirements, mainly health, education, and others. Accordingly, Jhimpir city was also visited. The number of households in Jhimpir city is around 8,000, with a total population of 40,000. Jhimpir city has access to various facilities including water supply, education, gas, health, transport, electricity, and sanitary facilities. Moreover, the employment opportunities are good in comparison to the above-mentioned nine villages, including Barakat. The lifestyle and related facilities are much better in Jhimpir city compared to the project area (plant site and nearby villages as aforementioned); however, the BHU is overcrowded with patients. There is a particular need for washrooms for women patients, as they currently have no secure space for sample collection. Under CSR, Zorlu should help them out and also facilitate the establishment of a filtration plant, but washrooms for women patients should be the priority. Overall, the existing conditions of the Jhimpir City are illustrated in **Figure 5-17**.

Figure 5-17: The existing conditions of Jhimpir Town



5.1.11 Other Consultation

5.1.11.1 Consultation with NGOs

As part of the ongoing updates and community engagement for the Zorlu CCDP, consultations were held with local NGOs to gather their insights and suggestions. Meetings were conducted with representatives from two NGOs: ADO and VFC. During these meetings, several critical discussion points were raised. The community consultation on March 1, 2024, highlighted numerous concerns and suggestions. Key points included the desire for the nearest villages to be declared a free electricity zone, addressing the requirement of provision of solar systems, and the need for a gynecologist as there is only Jhimpir BHU in the area, which lacks this specialist.

The NGOs also emphasized the importance of working with AFC and Sindh Education to support local education initiatives. They suggested starting a youth internship program to develop technical skills and proposed declaring the area a no-hunting zone to ensure nature safety. They offered to provide land for establishing a higher education school and suggested setting up medical camps and making the dispensary in Suleman Brohi village operational.

For youth engagement, the NGOs recommended creating cricket and football grounds and constructing ponds for animals. They also proposed the installation of Reverse Osmosis (RO) plants in collaboration with other organizations. Additionally, it was noted that Zorlu has trained and certified 200 IT students, a significant contribution to local education.

The feedback from both NGOs has been invaluable in shaping the direction of the Zorlu CCDP. These suggestions and concerns are crucial and need to be incorporated into the CCDP to ensure that community development organizations are adequately involved, fostering a collaborative development process by Zorlu.

5.1.11.2 Consultation with Hindu Community

During the consultation, the Hindu Temple Shiv, located adjacent to Kenjar Lake and approximately 5 km from the Zorlu plant, was visited. Although there is almost no Hindu community near the plant site, the community is primarily located in Jhimpir City and other parts of Thatta district. The study team also met with the priest and discussed the social profile of Hindus in the area. The priest mentioned that most of the Hindu population exists in the Jhimpir region and that the temple is of historic significance. According to him, the Hindu community in Jhimpir is not facing job and income-related challenges as they mostly practice entrepreneurship. It was further added that thousands of people come for conducting religious affairs throughout the year. It was also requested an adequate solar system for the temple and an RO Plant for clean and safe drinking water may also be arranged for the community.

5.2 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

The need analysis has been done by using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tool and questionnaire survey method. The questionnaire was filled by the villagers during conducting the PRA. The questionnaire is attached as **Annex-I**. The Participatory Rural Appraisal method is basically a social science approach that emerged wayback in 1970s. The fundamental concept of PRA is to rather quickly; collect, analyze and evaluate information on rural conditions and local knowledge. This information is generated in close co-operation with the local population in rural areas. Therefore, the research methods had to be adjusted to local conditions, i.e. they had to meet the communication needs of illiterate people or people who are not used to communicating in scientific terms. This is most important method for analyzing the communities needs/desires and expectations. It is used in developed as well as in developing countries. The PRA tools are necessary for any project at its initial stage and usually focus on finding out the information about problems, needs, and potential in the community. Moreover, bottom-up approach is also the part of the PRA that requires good communication skills and attitude. Additional benefits of this technique are that it can be used in any situation, urban or rural, with both literate and illiterate people. There are 05 key principles which are vital for any PRA activity which includes participation, flexibility, team work, optimal ignorance, and systematic as without these principles PRA activity could not be successful. This tool facilitate collection and analysis of information by and for the community members and it emphasizes local knowledge and involves communities in the inventorying, monitoring, and planning of local resources. PRA is a collaborative process, and actively empowers marginalized communities, de-emphasizes hierarchies, and helps to identify resource needs and sustainable use systems. PRA methods serve multiple purpose and triggers dialogues with the community, NGOs, local government and other organizations to examine existing resource use practices, problems, conflicts, and opportunities, providing a basis for developing more sustainable and productive management systems. The process of PRA consist of range of tools including map, social mapping, , time line, problem matrix, priority ranking, scoring livelihood matrix ,seasonal calendar, key informative interviews, group interviews and direct observations each of them are mentioned as under:

5.2.1 Map

The map of the villages has been drawn from the community members himself to know infrastructures, natural resources, land ownership, settlement pattern, soil types, cropping pattern etc. These maps cannot be compared with geographical maps because this type of exercise is being done just for community involvement that they able to show their interest and inform about the exact things in the village. The Participatory mapping is one of the most versatile tools and is powerful in generating pictures on any aspect of the physical reality. These maps can be produced for big regions, small villages, farms or even of a single plot, depending on questions people

are interested in. The products of participatory mappings are documentation of mental maps and can be different for different groups of people of the same village e.g. men, women, and children. The location of the mapping session should be freely accessible to all groups of the community (e.g. different casts, men and women, rich and poor, etc.). Maps can be also used according to a timeline like the village 30 years back and now. A future model can be drawn to discuss peoples vision of the future how it will be or how they want it should be. Such historical maps help to discuss the roots of present situation and possible future developments.

5.2.2 Social Mapping

Social mapping is also one of the PRA tools that involves in sketching/drawing of houses and other social facilities and infrastructure (i.e. temple, stores, rice mills, school, hospital/dispensary, roads, water pumps, irrigation and recreation facilities) in a village. These features have usually not been well specified in the village vision setting and village land-use maps. It helps to visualize and situate the location of households and other social facilities/infrastructure in a village. It serves as a baseline for planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of village development activities (including selection of village organizing strategy). The objectives of the social mapping is to learn about the social structures in the village and the differences among the households by ethnicity, religion and wealth, to learn who is living and where. It also helps to know about the social institutions and the different views local people that might have regarding those institutions.

5.2.3 Resource Map

This tool helps to know about a community and its resource base. In village resource map the participants develop the content of the map according to his importance. The objective of developing the resource map is to know the villagers' perceptions of what kind of natural resources are found in the village and they will be used.

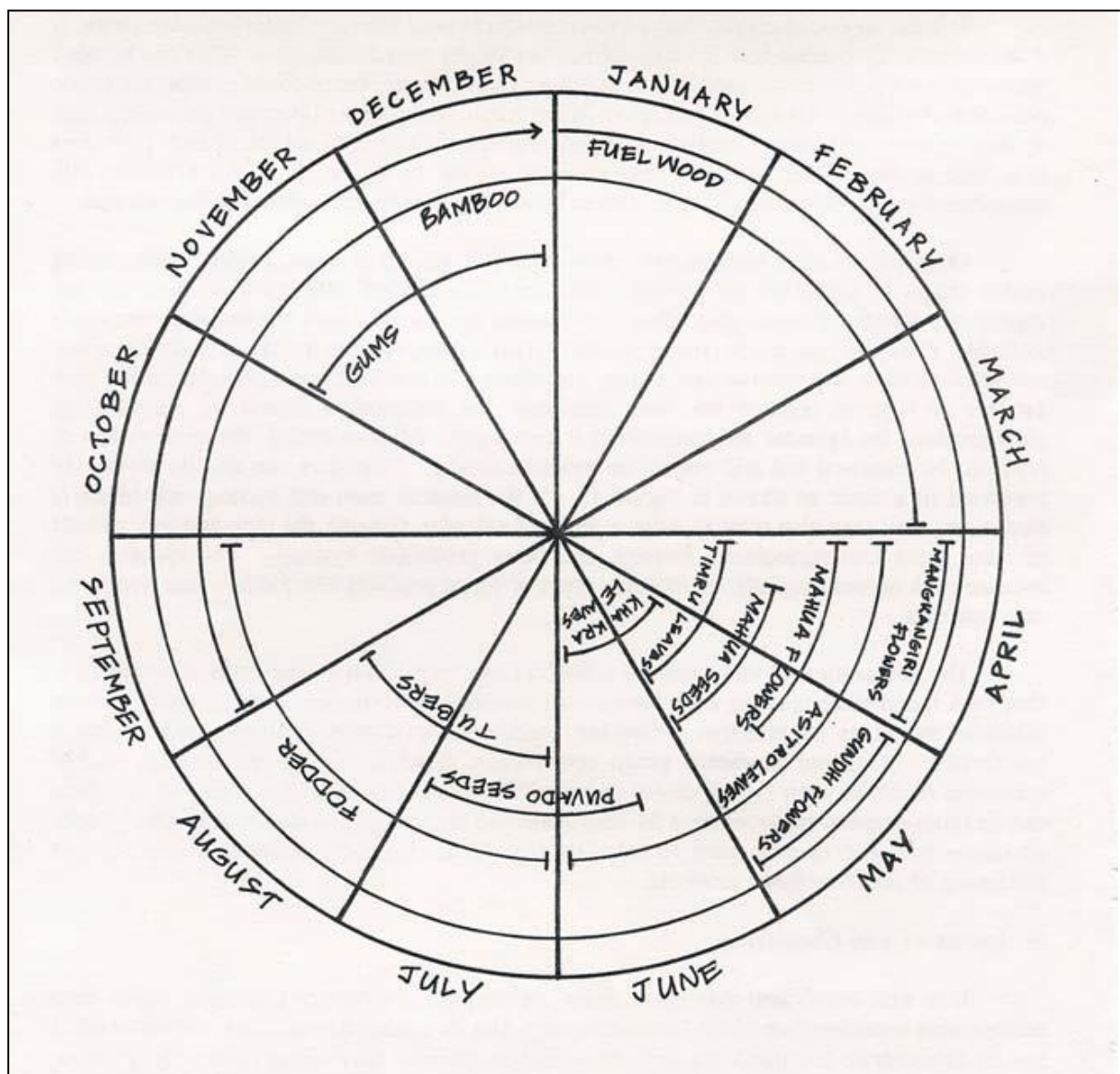
5.2.4 Timeline (Historical Mapping)

This tool is used to help and to collect information about the events which took place in past. The timeline with basic events can be used for focused discussions on problems, social and technological innovations or on communities' history of cooperation and activities which helped them to solve their past problems successfully. It also helps in making the plan for future. It is important to involve different groups of the communities to get their usually different perspectives.

5.2.5 Time Chart or Seasonal calendar

This method is used to determine patterns and trends of a year in a certain village. It is used for different purposes such as rainfall distribution, food availability, agricultural production, income and expenditures, health problems, and many others. The seasonal calendar, as given in **Figure 5-18**, is also used to collect information about the community of the villages that how villagers allocate their time as well as their labor in various activities within the village. The objective of this tool is to know about the changes in livelihoods over the year and to show the seasonality of agricultural and nonagricultural workload, food availability, human diseases, gender-specific income and expenditure, water, and other issues respectively

Figure 5-18:Time Chart or Seasonal Calendar



5.2.6 Labor Schedule

This tool also helps in to assess the labor demand for different industries such as agricultural, fisheries and other industries. The basic purpose of this tool is to assess the maximum utilization of the labor in certain fields. This is drawn to understand in detail how labor is utilized in management of resources. This type of schedules can be used to visualize the situation of individuals (men, women, children of a household), family includes agricultural family, fishing family etc.) or the general pattern of labor usage in community and village level.

5.2.7 Wealth Ranking

This method of PRA is used to determine the economic attributes of households in a village. It shows information on the relative wealth and well-being of households and determining the social and economic status in a village. The knowledge gained by the wealth ranking exercise helps in identifying the different categories of the people like as rich, middle class, lower middle class etc among the community members in the village. It serves as baseline and as an opportunity to identify indicators for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of village development activities (including selection of village organizing strategy).

5.2.8 Pair wise Ranking

Pair wise ranking is a structured method for ranking a small list of items in priority order. It can help in:

- Prioritize a small list.
- Make decisions in a consensus-oriented manner

For each pair, have the group (using a consensus-oriented discussion) determine which of the two ideas is preferred. Ranking these lists help communities to decide which the most important things to do, for instance drinking water supply problems more important than loans for oxen? What should be started first, a road to the chief's palace or a stream crossing to a school?

5.2.9 Livelihood Matrix

This tool helps to analyze the occupation of the community and involvement of the men and women in those activities such as cotton picking, what percent of male and female are engage in cotton picking and cultivation of the land etc

5.2.10 Scoring

This process helps to identify the relative importance of each of the field on behalf household economy.

5.2.11 Direct Observation

Sometimes people are not giving the correct information due to some constraints like as mostly farmers do not talk much about their routine works/activities as selection and preparation of seed mixture etc. It is not necessary that people give the information that one is totally correct. Therefore, the researcher should observe himself by means of direct observation. The Direct observation allows a cross-check of findings of what people tell. Moreover, it can also be used to generate on-the-spot questions in direct interaction with the farmers/ scientist and other people.

5.2.12 Key informant interview

Key informant interview of any individual who has relevant information and is willing to be interviewed. The interview is informal, in the sense that it does not employ a predetermined questionnaire, although it might follow a predetermined theme. It is important to talk to people who represent the different interest groups and different perspectives of the theme being studied, to gain an overall view of the problem and to identify topics for more in-depth research. Key informant interviews are essential for almost any type of study with a social dimension.

5.2.13 Group Dimension

Group discussions with the community or multiple stakeholders allow us to explore a range of concerns and interests in the same way the semi-structural interviews do. The process of group discussions raises awareness of resource concerns and conflict and provides a platform to negotiate issues. The information that is gathered during the group meeting might help develop a management plan that is acceptable to all user groups.

5.3 Problems/Needs /Expectations

During the 2012 and 2016 surveys, a number of needs were identified in the villages surrounding Zorlu Wind Farm. Fulfillment of all community needs is difficult for any organization therefore prioritization of community needs was done using the best tool of participatory rural appraisal.

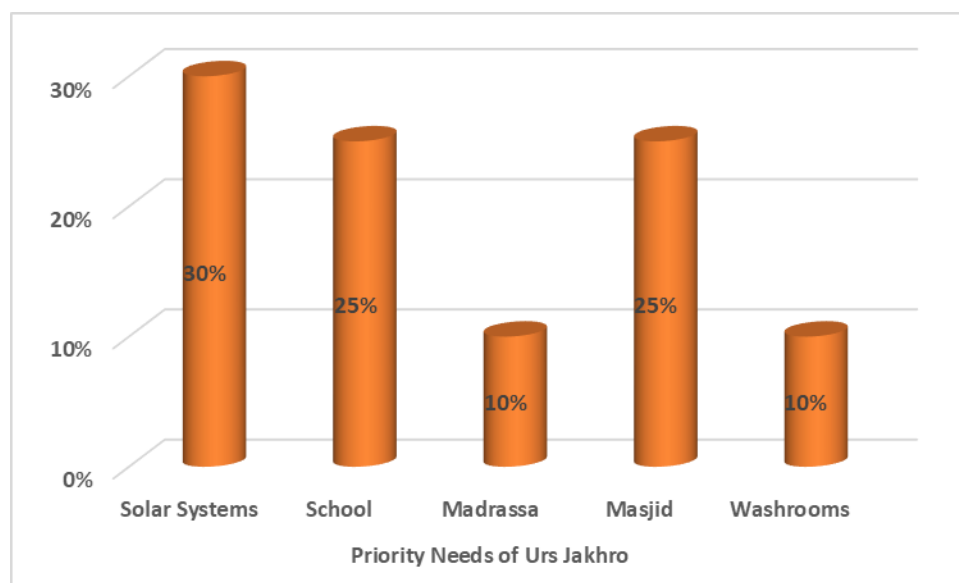
To gather updated information on present ground realities and the prioritization of needs, a survey was conducted in the same villages on May 10 and 11, 2024, and the information collected is analyzed through graphical representation in the following sections. This practice has helped to identify change in common priorities of people after a period of eight years and revealed the original situation of the community needs to the project developer. The common priorities/basic needs ranking is clean drinking water, gas, electricity, education, health, employment, sanitation facility, mosque/masjid and technical training center etc.

The priority listing/ranking of problems, needs, and expectations of selected villages, as informed by the villagers, is indicated in the form of graphical representations in the subsequent sections:

5.3.1 Village Urs Jhakhro

Village Urs Jhakhro has been visited by the Consultant's team on May 10, 2024 for the assessment of realistic, updated and current problems/needs/expectations of the villagers. During the survey, it was assessed that the number of problems and expectations and their priority /needs are changing with the passage of time depicted in **Figure 5-19**. The prioritized needs/demands of the villagers noted during the updated CCDP visit are solar systems, a school, a masjid/mosque, a madrassa/religious and basic education institute, and washroom provision.

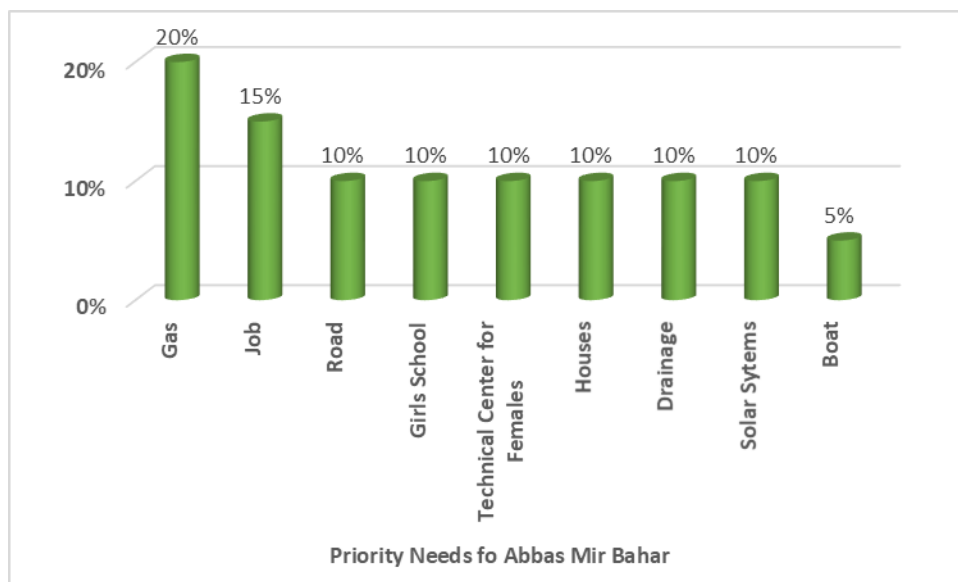
Figure 5-19: Priority Listing of Basic Needs in Village Urs Jhakhro (Updated CCDP)



5.3.2 Village Abbas Mir Bahar

During CCDP-2016, the assesment of problems/needs/expectations of the villagers on priority bases through the Participatory Rural Appraisal and questionnaire survey method was done. To gain insight into better, updated current situation village is checked through recent survey (May, 2024) for priority needs ranking and recognition of any change. The prioritized needs/demands of the villagers noted during the updated CCDP visit are gas, employment, road, girls education institute and technical center for women etc. as depicted in **Figures 5-20**.

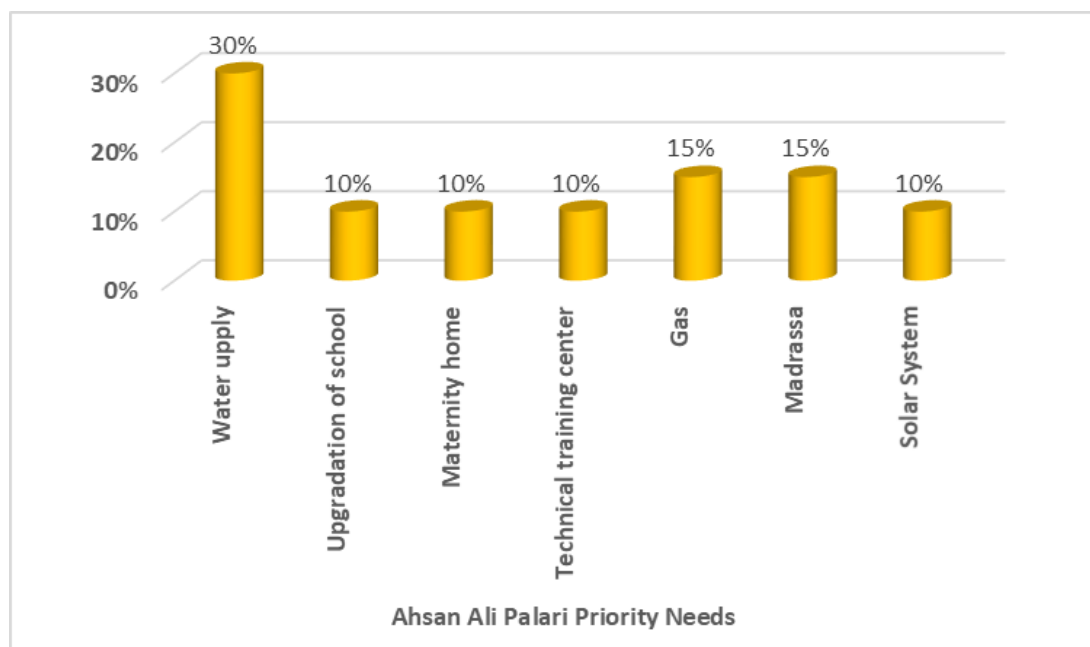
Figure 5-20: Priority Listing of Basic Needs in Village Abbas Mir Bahar (Updated CCDP)



5.3.3 Village Ahsan Ali Palari

Village Ahsan Ali Palari has been surveyed for priority needs ranking. According to the villagers, they are in priority need of clean water supply, gas, a Madrassa, a Maternity home, a technical training center, solar systems, and also need an upgrade of the school in terms of both introducing higher-level classes and availability of facilities. The survey results details are depicted in **Figures 5-21**.

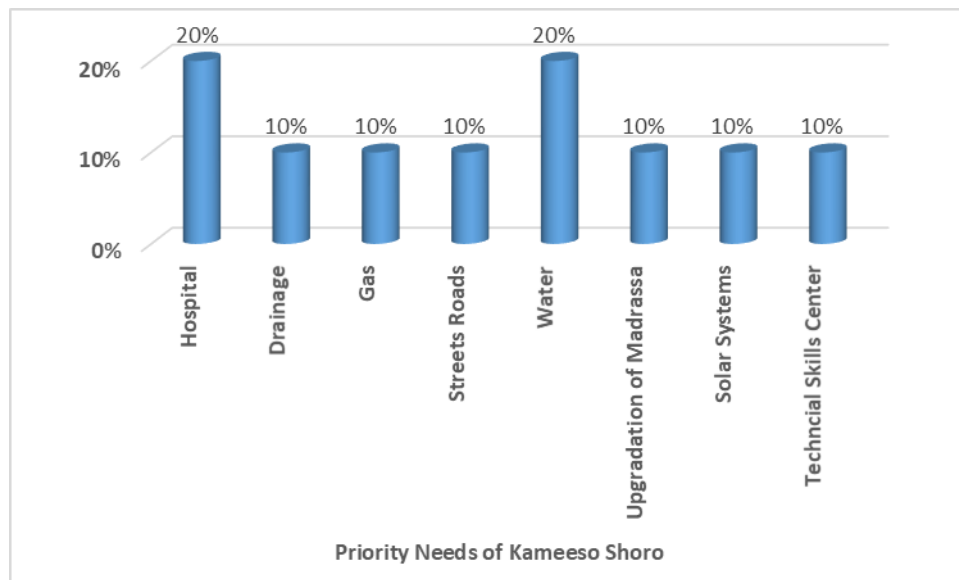
Figure 5-21: Priority Listing of Basic Needs in Village Ahsan Ali Palari (Updated CCDP)



5.3.4 Village Khamiso Shoro

The priority needs of Village Khamiso Shore, identified during the updated CCDP-2024 visit survey, are hospital facility, clean water availability, improved drainage system, gas, streets and roads, madrassa, solar systems, and a technical training institute as given in **Figure 5-22**.

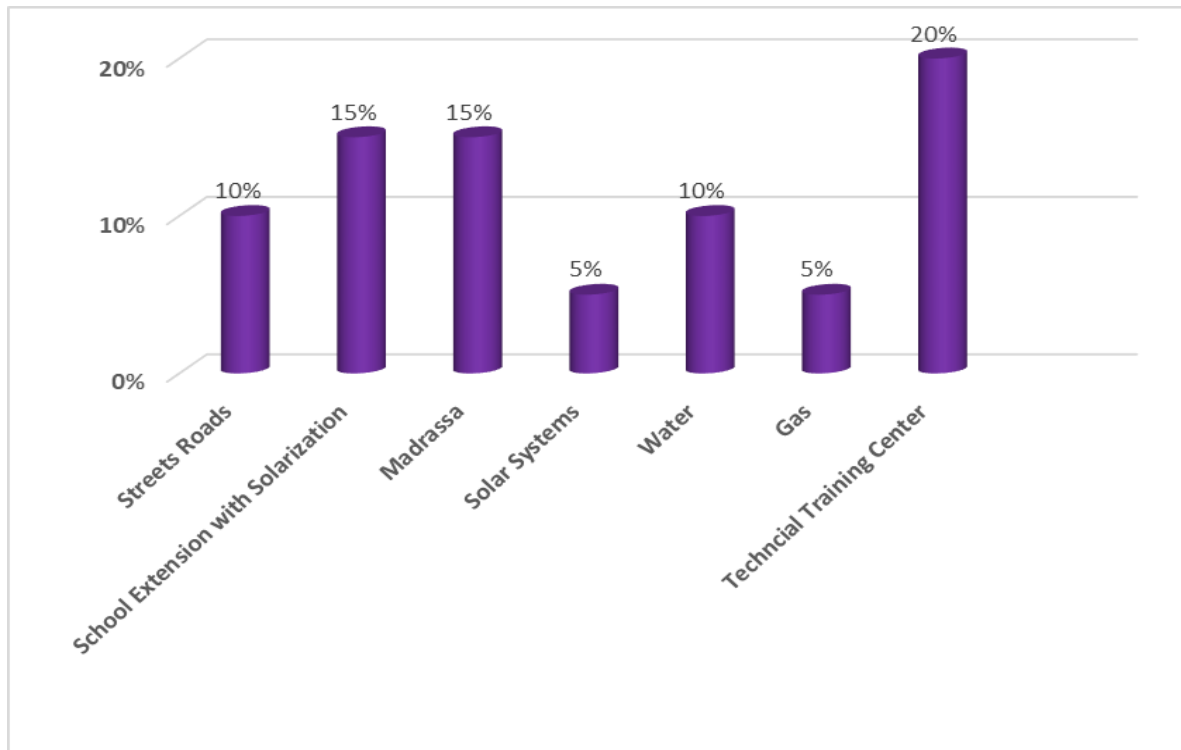
Figure 5-22: Priority Listing of Basic Needs in Village Khamiso Shoro (Updated CCDP)



5.3.5 Village Suleman Palari

The priority needs of Village Suleman Palari, identified during the updated CCDP-2024 visit survey, are a technical training center, extension of the school building with the provision of a solar system, madrassa, clean water availability, street roads, solar systems, and gas in the **Figure 5-23** as under.

**Figure 5-23: Priority Listing of Basic Needs in Village Suleman Palari
(Updated CCDP)**

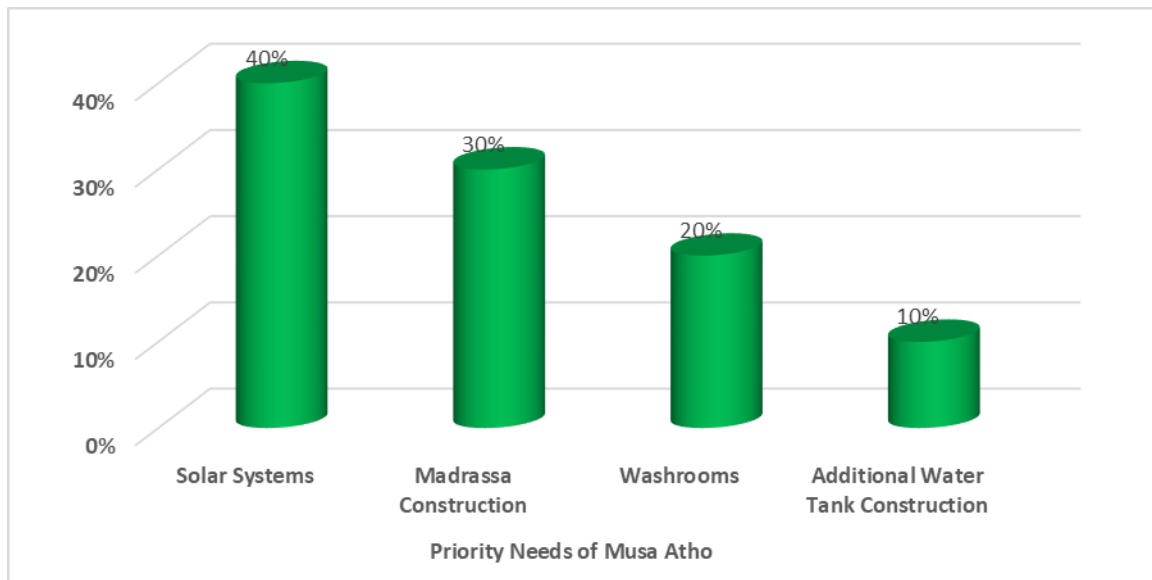


In addition to above mentioned six villages following two villages were also assessed:

5.3.6 Village Musa Utho

The priority needs of Village Musa Utho, identified during the updated CCDP-2024 visit survey, are solar systems, madrassa, washrooms, and the construction of an additional water tank to fulfill the growing water demand of the village. The priority needs of the village as given in the **Figure 5-24**.

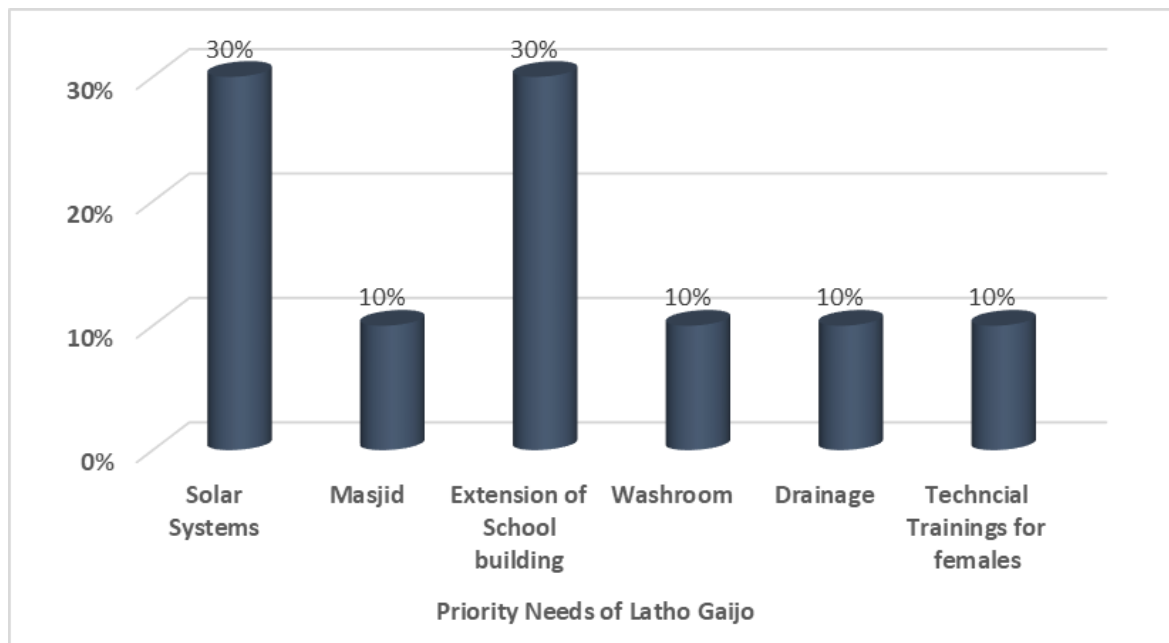
Figure 5-24: Priority Listing of Basic Needs in Village Musa Utho (Updated-CCDP)



5.3.7 Village Latho Gaijo

The priority needs of Village Latho Gaijo, identified during the updated CCDP-2024 visit survey, are solar systems, extension of the school building, masjid/mosque, technical training for females, washrooms, and a proper drainage system, as given in the **Figure 5-25**.

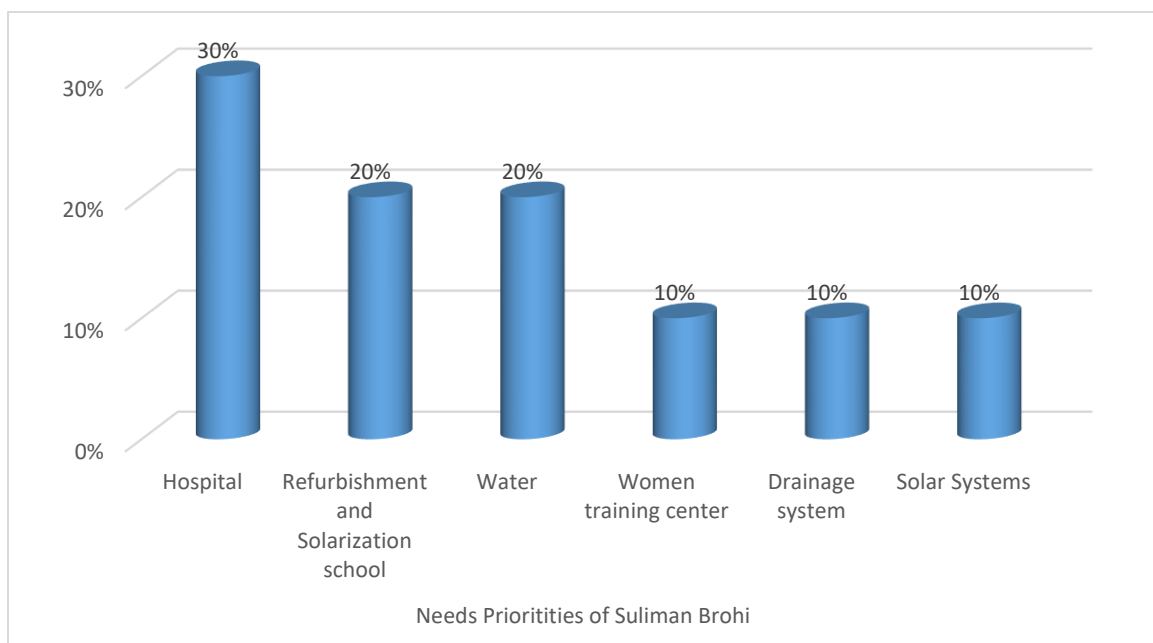
Figure 5-25: Priority Listing of Basic Needs in Village Village Latho Gaijo (Updated-CCDP)



5.3.8 Suliman Brohi

The priority needs of Village Suliman Brohi, identified during the updated CCDP-2024 visit survey, are hospital, refurbishment and solarization of School, access to clean water, establishment of women training center, provision of solar systems to households, and development of proper drainage system, as illustrated in the **Figure 5-26**.

Figure 5-26: Priority Listing of Basic Needs in Village Suliman Brohi (Updated-CCDP)

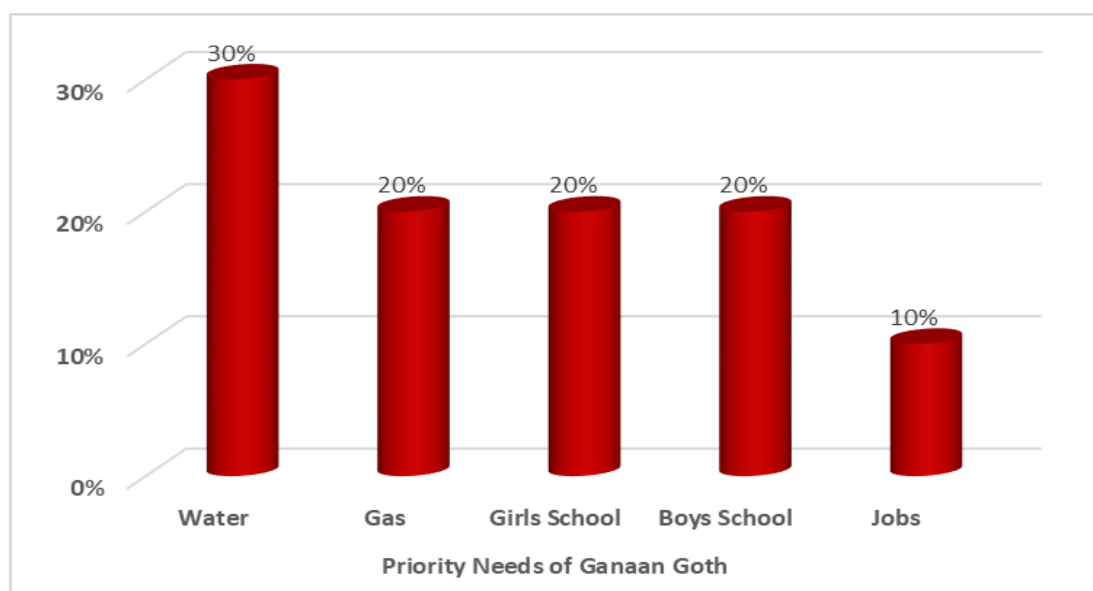


5.3.9 Ganaan Goth

Ganaan Goth, a Christian community village, was visited for the first time during the updated CCDP-2024 visit. The priority needs identified during the survey include the construction of a water tank, water supply, gas, schools for girls and boys, and employment opportunities, as illustrated in **Figure 5-27**.

During the focus group discussion, the community also highlighted the need for the establishment of a technical training center and offered the surplus area in the Church, which is available and can be utilized for the establishment of such a training center.

**Figure 5-27: Priority Listing of Basic Needs in Village Ganaan Goth
(Updated-CCDP)**

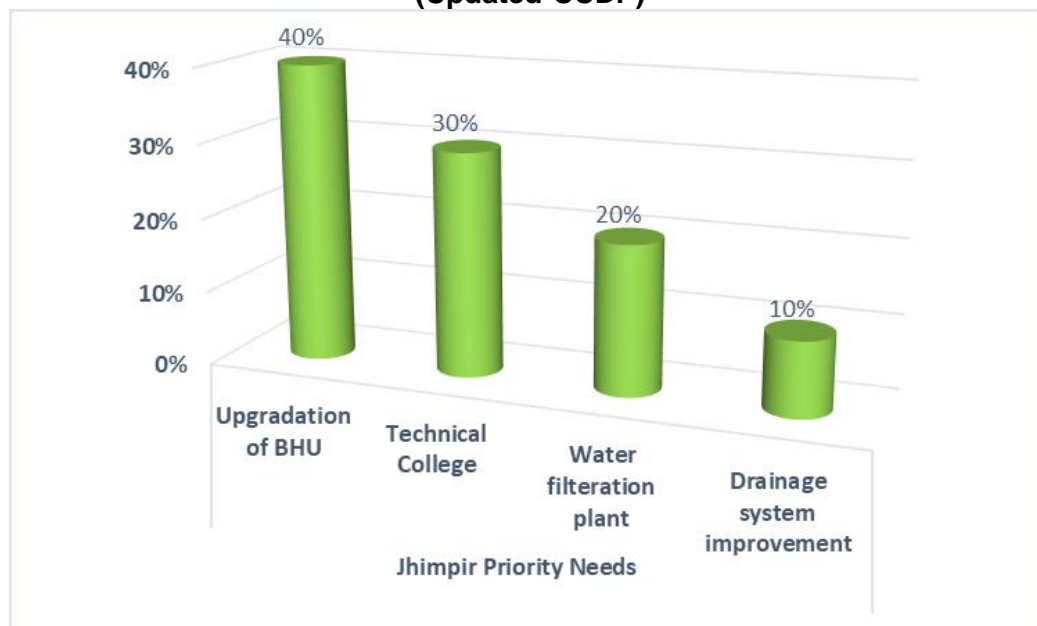


5.3.10 Jhimpir Town

Although Jhimpir town was not included in the previous two versions of the CCDP (i.e., the 2016 and 2012 surveys) due to its distance from the plant site, it is essential to note that the nearby villages depend on this town for fulfilling basic needs such as health and education, as it serves as the socio-economic hub for the area. Therefore, during this survey, a visit was conducted to assess the ground reality related to the availability of basic facilities in this important town.

The priority needs of Jhimpir Town, identified during the updated CCDP-2024 visit survey, are the upgrading of the BHU, particularly the construction of washrooms for women patients, a technical college, a water filtration plant, and the development of a proper drainage system, as illustrated in **Figure 5-28**.

**Figure 5-28: Priority Listing of Basic Needs in Jhimpir Town
(Updated-CCDP)**



6 THE PLAN

The concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has gained prominence from all avenues. Organizations have realized that Govt. alone will not be able to get success in its endeavor to uplift the downtrodden of Society. With the rapidly changing corporate environment, more functional autonomy, operational freedom etc. Zorlu Enerji Pvt Ltd has adopted CSR as a strategic tool for sustainable growth. For Zorlu in the present context, CSR means not only investment of funds for social activity but also integration of social process with business strategy.

Even much before the issue of CSR became global concern; Zorlu was aware of its Corporate Social Responsibility and was fulfilling the aspiration of the Society through well-defined CCDP within the periphery of the Project sites. This has resulted into a harmonious relationship between Zorlu enerji and the peripheral Communities.

As the requirements and socio economic conditions of the project area changes with time, Zorlu decided to update the CCDP for uplifting the social and livelihood conditions of the community. The plan has been prepared after due consultation with the community. Participatory Rural Appraisal Tool (PRA) is used as a standard tool for plan development.

The community development plan represents what the people of a community at a point in time intend for their community's future. It is based on information, analysis, judgment, opinions, feelings and anything else community members desire to include. It documents what and how development is to take place in a project area or targeted community.

Key groups of the target area have been consulted in the drawing up of this community development plan. The most important group was that of the local communities in the priority area.

6.1 Aims and Objectives of the CCDP

The main objective of CCDP policy is to lay down guidelines for Zorlu to make CCDP a key business process for sustainable development for the Society. It aims at supplementing the role of the Govt. in enhancing welfare measures of the society based on the immediate and long term social and environmental consequences of their activities. Zorlu will act as a good Corporate Citizen, subscribing to the principles of Global Compact¹ for implementation. Zorlu will follow the 'Voluntary Guidelines for Corporate Social Responsibility²' by the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) strives to make CSR performance more congruent amongst companies.

¹ The Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact

² Corporate Social Responsibility Voluntary Guidelines 2013 (Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan)

The success of this aim will largely depend on, how the community is involved during the whole process of development and its sustainability will largely depend on, how the community takes ownership of such development with some involvement of the company to keep it sustainable. For this purpose Specialized Agencies has been proposed. Specialized Agencies could be made to work singly or in tandem with other agencies. Zorlu is also in the process of recruiting executives in CSR discipline. The sole function of such Agencies will be a liaison between community and the Company for implementing the updated Zorlu's CCDP. This will save a lot of resources of the Company that could be needed to implement and maintain the facilities which will be developed during the course of implementation of this updated CCDP. The aim is to promote and establish functional Agencies is that they should be able to monitor and guide the investment made for development of the community.

6.2 CCDP Budget for Social Investment Activities

During the previous CCDP 2016, an annual investment of Rs. 50 million (or 5 crore) was proposed for CSR. In the updated CCDP 2024, this budget remains unchanged. However, it is now required to ensure that these funds are used for social investments in the community as per NEPRA guidelines.

In the updated CCDP 2024, the Rs. 50 million budget is categorized into two sub-headings:

- 1) Rs. 3 million allocated for priority needs investments,
- 2) Rs. 47 million allocated for infrastructure and related activities

These funds are to be utilized optimally with prior approval of the competent authority on a quarterly basis, and post-usage certified by a practicing auditor.

6.3 Scope

In alignment with NEPRA's comprehensive Social Investment guidelines, the company aims to integrate Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) into its core operations. Following should be the Scope of Activities under updated CCDP:

- Protecting the legitimate rights and interests of local communities concerning land, assets, and natural resources;
- Supporting the resettlement and rehabilitation of displaced communities to ensure they can rebuild their lives with dignity and security;
- Implementing robust disaster management strategies and providing emergency relief to communities affected by natural or man-made disasters;
- Investing in educational infrastructure and programs to improve access to quality education for children and adults in local communities;
- Enhancing healthcare services and facilities to ensure community members have access to necessary medical care;
- Focusing on the welfare of marginalized groups and the development of rural areas to promote inclusivity and equitable growth;
- Providing clean drinking water and improving sanitation facilities to enhance public health and hygiene;
- Promoting women empowerment through various initiatives aimed at increasing their participation in the workforce and community leadership roles;
- Offering skills development and vocational training programs to equip local residents with the skills needed for sustainable employment;
- Ensuring that local communities have access to affordable and clean energy sources to improve their quality of life;
- Developing and improving rural infrastructure to support economic growth and enhance living conditions in rural areas;
- Implementing livelihood interventions to create and sustain employment opportunities for local communities;
- Prioritizing the creation of local employment opportunities and strategies to retain a skilled workforce within the community;
- Supporting initiatives related to art, cultural heritage, and sports to enrich community life and preserve cultural identity;

- Ensuring environmental sustainability, ecological balance, protection of Flora and Fauna, animal welfare, agro-forestry, conservation of natural resources and maintaining quality of soil, air and water.

6.4 Area of Intervention

Community development is a structured intervention that gives communities greater control over the conditions that affect their lives. This does not solve all the problems faced by a local community, but it does build up confidence to tackle such problems as effectively as any local action can. Community Development seeks to enable individuals and communities to grow and change according to their own needs and priorities, and at their own pace, provided this does not oppress other groups and communities, or damages the environment.

On the basis of community consultation, their needs analysis and prioritization following priority area for intervention had been identified in CCDP.

- Water and sanitation
- Health
- Education
- Local Employment
- Skills development and Vocational Trainings Center
- Women Empowerment
- Welfare of Marginalized Groups
- Access to Clean Energy
- Transport/Local Infrastructure
- Agriculture/Natural Resources

6.4.1 Water and Sanitation

It was suggested in CCDP that Zorlu might intervene in this area by providing potable water through household and village level drinking water scheme. It was suggested that Zorlu can provide one tube-well in village at some central location, so that the residents can fetch water for drinking and other purposes. This could be done, with the help of villagers by providing some small portion of investment through VCDC. The Zorlu may coordinate and provide major share in investment.

While considering sanitation, the company may not need investment as this is the responsibility of the government. However they (Company) can encourage the residence for developing the sanitation system on self-help basis. The company can do this through social mobilization which in any case, they have to mobile the community for development of the area.

Compliance Status: Zorlu is providing drinking water from Keenjhar Lake to the local communities through mobile water tankers. Neither the quantity of water is enough to fulfill the community needs nor the quality is good for human consumption. But it is still better than the underground source, which is of saline nature. Sanitation practices are not initiated yet.

Recommendation:

Short Term

- To provide sufficient amount of drinking water by increasing the numbers of water tankers for every village to meet the community basic requirements;
- To provide separate covered water tanks for drinking and other domestic use in order to avoid contamination because It was observed during the field visit that water becomes more muddy in uncovered water tanks. And chances of contamination increses which can lead to any accident in the future;
- Ensure quality tests for water distributed to the community twice a year on a priority basis;

Long Term

- ESO should actively engage in social mobilization and communication with locals for proper implementation of the updated CCDP;
- It is suggested that Zorlu can provide tube-well/pressure pump in village at some central location so that the residents can fetch water for drinking and other purposes. Also water treatment and desalination plant where required should be installed to provide safe drinking water to community. Investment to improve drinking water and sanitation with association of Pakistan wind power producers;

Outcomes:

- Efforts to improve water, sanitation and hygiene interact with each other to boost overall health.
- With the benefits of clean water, adequate sanitation, and good hygiene in place, educated individuals grow up to be enterprising adults, who become the owners of businesses, as well as corporate, community and national leaders.

6.4.2 Health

According to the CCDP, the Company could establish medical camps in the area where necessary advices including vaccination and training to women for disease could be provided. Such medical camps could be arranged on quarterly or half yearly basis. The main objective of this activity could be vaccination and disease assessment.

Compliance Status:

This area is un-attended due to the communication gap with local communities and needs earlist action.

Recommendations:

The healthy communities approach calls for collective action, in which all the sectors; “local government as well as health, community, non-profits and other groups as well as individual citizens” work together for a common purpose.

Short Term

- To support Lady Health Worker (LHW) networks and build their capacity to deliver health awareness activities among their communities.
- Encourage the local community to utilize the dispensary provided by Zorlu

Long Term

- To ensure the quarterly arrangements of Multi-disciplinary (general, gynecological, pediatric, skin and ophthalmology) free medical camps to improve the health status of community. Zorlu can efficiently arrange the free medical camps with coordination through specialized agencies.
- To provide transport/ambulance to villagers for handling emergency situation.
- To provide financial support to BHU Jhampir, particularly for the construction of washrooms for females and the supply of medicine

Outcomes:

A healthy nation they say is a wealthy nation. The health of the people is critical to our nation's economic and competitive future. Healthy people would have more energy to

work. People will realize their potential, and play an important role in social and national development in terms of both education and employment.

6.4.3 Education

As stated in CCDP, most of the schools in project area don't have skilled teachers, organizers, who can ensure the maintenance of the schools and keep an eye on students to attend the classes regularly. These schools don't have proper drinking water facility and washroom facility. Therefore a centralized washroom and a drinking facility could solve the problem.

In addition Zorlu only have to initiate the studies by the provision of reading material (where necessary) including books.

The illiterate male and female population aging from 15-35 should be provided basic literacy skills through Community or home based centers at their own in which they would be taught the basic reading writing, mathematical and the general life skills.

Compliance Status:

- At Latho Gaijo village, Zorlu has hired a female teacher from the community and also refurbished a single room school. A solar PV system was also provided to the school for fulfilling basic load of light and cooling fan but due to last year rains it became malunctional.
- Zorlu has appointed religious teacher to provide Quran education to local females.
- Zorlu also don't have dedicated team to facilitate the local community in field of education which is identified and suggested in CCDP.

Recommendations:

Short Term

- There is a further need to construct an additional room at Latho Gaijo school as the enrollment of students has increased, requiring more space, furniture, and a boundary wall, along with a clean water supply and uninturpted electric power. The female teacher of the school should be hired through proper contract as per the Zorlu/Company hrining policy.
- School toilet facilities are reported to be a problem for many school children as well as teachers. Zorlu may provide washroom for schools where it is needed;

Long Term

- Providing economic incentives to the students; may encourage the parents to send their children to school and may help in reducing the dropout ratio;

- Establish a basic religious school/Madrassa for the nearby Muslim community children as requested by the inhabitants of Urs Jhakhro
- Ensure educational support to disabled persons. Use financial incentives to encourage education providers/ specialized agencies to make services accessible;

Outcomes:

An educated population is essential to a nation's prosperity. Education can bring significant benefits to society, not only through higher employment opportunities and income but also improved life standard, social status and access to networks.

6.4.4 Women Empowerment

It is required by CCDP that, machines for sewing, stitching, embroidery, and beauty parlor equipment be provided to local females and necessary training should also be provided to females by the company.

Compliance Status:

- Zorlu has been provided sewing machines to the females in some areas of Jhimpir union council
- Zorlu didn't concentrate properly in this area due to communication gap with local community as mentioned earlier

Recommendations:

Short Term

- To distribute the sewing machines stitching, embroidery, and beauty parlor equipment to the women in unattended villages;

Long Term

- Provide technical trainings and entrepreneurship awareness program
- By providing small loans to women's for increasing their participation in traditional home embroidery, it helps the women start their own businesses selling their embroidery pieces.

Outcome: Quality goods and skilled labor will be available at the local level and this area is situated at the central location of one of the largest cities of Pakistan Karachi and Hyderabad and near by main railway line so they can catch main markets of the country very easily, they just need proper trainings and marketing guidelines and then the living condition and the social status will improve.

6.4.5 Local Employment

It is required by CCDP that efforts be made to create job opportunities for local residents, prioritizing local employment in various roles and initiatives undertaken by the company.

Compliance Status:

- Zorlu is employing locals in unskilled and semi-skilled jobs, currently providing employment to around 35 local residents.
- However, there has been limited focus on providing training and development opportunities to enable locals to move into skilled and specialized roles.

Recommendations:

Short Term:

- Implement internship and apprenticeship programs for local youth to gain hands-on experience and improve their employability.

Long Term:

- Offer career counseling and support services to help local residents navigate the job market and secure employment.
- Encourage job fairs and employment drives in joint effort with other wind plants or entities specifically targeting local residents.
- Encourage local qualified personnel to take on skilled and specialized roles at the plant.

Outcome:

Increased local employment and access to managerial and specialized roles will lead to economic growth and improved living standards in the community. With enhanced skills, local residents will be able to take on more specialized and higher-paying roles, fostering a more skilled and capable labor pool. This will not only benefit the individuals and their families but also contribute to the overall development and prosperity of the region including Zorlu and other wind plants.

6.4.6 Skills Development and Vocational Training Center

As part of Zorlu's compliance to NEPRA social development guidelines, establishing skills development and vocational training centers plays a pivotal role in empowering local communities.

Compliance Status:

- Zorlu sponsored the KYWDO computer center on recommendation of World Wide for Nature/Indus for all Programs (WWF-Indus for all programs). Coordination of Zorlu with KYWDO is stopped from January 2015.
- Zorlu need to work on establishing a vocation training center in the area at priority basis.

Recommendations:

Short Term:

- Equip the technical college of Thatta City with necessary infrastructure and resources to support comprehensive skill development programs. Introduce a diverse range of vocational training courses aligned with local market demands.

Long Term:

- Facilaite establishment of vocation training center in the area
- Forge partnerships with local businesses and industries to offer practical training opportunities for trainees.

Outcome:

By undertaking such actions, Zorlu could play its best role to cultivate a skilled workforce capable of meeting local employment needs effectively including of wind power plants. These initiatives are expected to stimulate economic growth, enhance community resilience, and support sustainable development.

6.4.7 Welfare of Marginalized Groups

Ensuring the welfare of marginalized groups is a crucial aspect of Zorlu's community development initiatives, in accordance with NEPRA Social Investment Guidelines. The nearby minority community is Christian, residing in Ganaan Goth, approximately 3 KM from the Zorlu wind plant.

During the CCDP process, Ganaan Goth was visited, and discussions were held with the community. The community has requested a clean water supply and has offered available space for establishing educational or technical training facilities.

Additionally, the Hindu community in the project area has requested the installation of a solar power system for their temple and the repair of the existing water filtration plant to ensure access to clean water.

Recommendations:

Short Term:

- Zorlu should address the immediate need for a clean water supply in Ganaan Goth.
- Provide immediate support in the form of basic healthcare services and educational assistance.

Long Term:

- Develop sustainable programs to improve living conditions, including the establishment of educational and technical training facilities in Ganaan Goth, utilizing the space offered by the Christian community.
- Install a solar power system for the Hindu community's temple and repair the existing water filtration plant.
- Provide access to Zorlu Dispensary, ensuring that the community has the necessary medical support.
- Create inclusive job training and employment opportunities tailored to the capabilities of the Christian and Hindu communities.

Outcome:

By initiating these recommendations, Zorlu could enhance the quality of life for marginalized groups, particularly the Christian community in Ganaan Goth. Ensuring their inclusion in the socio-economic development of the area will help reduce inequality, promote social cohesion, and significantly contribute to the sustainable development of the region. These efforts, aligned with NEPRA Social Investment Guidelines, will ensure that the community's needs are met, leading to an overall improvement in living conditions and social status.

6.4.8 Agriculture

According to the recommendations of CCDP, one of the goals of Zorlu's should be to initiate agricultural development programs by providing seeds (cheap and easily available in market) fertilizer to the farmers having small land holding (3 to 5 acres) which really would help them in increasing their income. Focusing on families with small holdings and farmers with three acres or less, it has to introduce a range of options from systems to improve yields to small scale vegetable farming by only providing them seeds could make their life easy. CCDP also suggested that Zorlu may provide Cattle (Goat and Sheeps) at half payment.

Compliance Status:

Zorlu has not initiated agricultural interventions because the unavailability of water in the area for agriculture is a major problem. And there is also a lack of communication and coordination with local communities.

Recommendations:

The population of study area has high levels of malnutrition, low life expectancy and literacy levels, very high fertility and population growth rates and so on. In addition and contributing to the suffering, desertification and soil degradation, low soil fertility, unreliable and erratic rainfall patterns and high levels of crop and livestock disease incidence and pest attack make agricultural activities extremely risky. In this situation for enhancing the agricultural yields in this area looking for following support may be provided;

Short Term

- To ensure food security, Zorlu may provide vegetable seeds, tool kits and training to cultivate and maintain kitchen gardens. After fulfilling their household requirements, the women can sell excess vegetables at the market in order to supplement household income.
- Zorlu may provide Cattle (Goat and Sheeps) at half payment and it would be helpful in dairy farming, milking business.

Long Term

- Scarcity of water for irrigation is the fundamental issue impacting production per acre. Research indicates that 25-35% water loss takes place at the watercourse level and more than 30% at farm field level. Inefficient irrigation practices result in water logging depleting the water table and increasing salinity levels³. Zorlu may install a tube well for irrigation purposes with association of community/wind power producers association/ some other NGO's and provide

³ RDF Annual Report 2010-2011

water for agriculture on subsidiary rate. Zorlu may also provide support to develop small water channels for irrigation.

- Poultry is one of the fastest growing segments of the agricultural sector in Pakistan today. Broilers are the most preferred ones under poultry meat category. Poultry gives good returns for the amount invested. Zorlu may provide medium term loan which is suitable for land development, fencing, construction of farm sheds, store house for feed, labour/supervisor/manager quarters, purchase of equipments, transport vehicles etc. Production credit, if given as short term loan, would be recovered in maximum period of 18/12 months providing gestation period of 6/3 months in the case of layers and broilers, respectively.

Output:

Agriculture plays a very vital role for economy of Pakistan and its development. 48% of labor force is engaged directly with agriculture. Agriculture provides food, clothing, and shelter. Agricultural production, poultry business, and cattle farming may be play a very important role in order to reduce the poverty of this area. It also helps people to enjoy a higher quality of life.

6.4.9 Communication/ Transport

As reported in CCDP, there is no facility of transport available in the area. Consequently in case of any emergency particularly at the time of child birth and other health emergencies, they cannot reach to a nearest hospital which is located at Thatta. Therefore provision of some emergency transport service to take patients to a nearby hospital could be made by the company.

Compliance Status:

As mentioned earlier due to the communication gap with local communities, this area is also unattended.

Recommendations:

Short Term

- Zorlu may provide some emergency transport service to take patients to a nearby hospital with collaboration of Specialized Agencies

Long Term

- Schools and BHU are situated at few kilometer distances from most of the villages and the villagers have no means of transportation to avail education and health facility. Zorlu may provide Raksha/Qingqi as a local transportation source on monthly installment to provide access for basic needs.

Outcome:

There are key benefits to improving rural transit. One benefit of improving public transportation is that it preserves rural communities and sustains their character. By increasing the local customer base for services, such as medical facilities, and local educational facilities, rural transportation can enhance economic growth. Transportation also provides access to job opportunities and other resources of human needs.

7 MANNER OF IMPLEMENTATION

The investment in CCDP should be project based and for every project, time framed periodic mile stones should be finalized at the outset.

- a) Project activities identified under CCDP are to be implemented by Zorlu CCDP Committee or through Specialized Agencies which can work singly or in tandem with other agencies. The CCDP Committee of Zorlu will comprise of Country Manager, Plant Manager, ESI and ESO while specialized agencies would include:

- Community based organization whether formal or informal.
- Elected local bodies
- Voluntary Agencies (NGOs)
- Institutes/Academic Organizations
- Trusts, Mission etc.
- Self-help groups
- Government, Semi-Government and autonomous Organizations.
- Contracted agencies for civil works
- Professional Consultancy Organization etc.

- b) Activities related to Sustainable Development will form a significant element of the total initiatives of updated CCDP. Such activities should come under the following 3 UN Global Compact Principles pertaining to the Environment Business are asked to

- Support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges
- Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility
- Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

This Specialized Agencies and Zorlu would deal the issues in sustainable way for implementation of updated CCDP as mentioned in previous CCDP report.

7.1 Institutional Arrangement

- a) All proposals under CCDP activity would be examined by the CCDP Committee keeping in view cost benefit analysis.
- b) The recommendations of the CCDP Committee will be duly approved by the competent authority, and accordingly, funds will be allocated. All social investments will be incorporated into the annual financial statements and

highlighted for annual audits. The records will be presented to NEPRA for its documentation and acknowledgment

- c) Zorlu net worth of PkRs.5 Crore or more during any financial year shall be allocated for social investment under CCDP and would be the responsibility of CCDP Committee to utilize these funds in an optimal way. Among the total amount Rs. Three million should be invested on priority needs activities each year and should not be lapsed to succeeding year.
- d) The activities of the CCDP Committee will also involve the following:
- Interact with the concerned State Officials/Govt. officials, if required to confirm the areas for undertaking activities under CCDP and ensure to avoid duplicity of the job.
 - To decide the priority of the activities to be undertaken under CCDP.
 - To interact with the CCDP Implementing agencies for determining the activities to be undertaken.
 - The Committee will monitor and review the progress of activities Undertaken/completed from time to time.

7.2 Base Line Survey & Documentation

- a) Keeping in view the DPEs guideline⁴ baseline survey is not insisted upon in every case and flexibility would be granted to opt other method including use of in house expertise and recourses for need assessment studies.
- b) The CCDP Committee activities for high value project (more than Rupees three million), base line survey may be carried out and cost benefit analysis has to be ascertained through the above survey. The base line survey may be carried out by an External Agency having proper credential in the field of social activities, as deemed fit by the CCDP Committee.
- c) The CCDP activities for providing infrastructural facilities like school, Madrassa and technical training facility, where social benefit is involved, baseline survey is not required. The cost benefit and justification for any project has to be ascertained.
- d) Meticulous documentation relating to CSR approaches policies, programmes, expenditures, procurement etc. should be prepared and put in the Public Domain, (particularly through the internet) and made available to NERPA and other related agencies.

⁴ A guide of financial procedures for DPES researchers, staff and students; Updated: January 2013

7.3 Monitoring

- a) The CCDP Committee of Zorlu shall monitor the progress of work of ongoing projects from time to time and case to case basis or / the monitoring may be carried out by External Reputed Agency.
- b) The CCDP Committee will assign the ESI and ESO to oversee CCDP activities on-site and will also be responsible for preparing the Annual Report on CSR Activities to present annual progress before the CCDP Committee and communicate it to NEPRA.
- c) CCDP Committee will monitor social investment activities on each quarter basis.
- d) The CCDP committee shall monitor the Corporate Social Responsibility policy from time to time.
- e) If the company fails to spend the allocated budget in a particular year, the company shall specify the reasons in the Directors Report for not spending the amount.
- f) Zorlu shall include a separate/chapter in the Annual Report on the implementation of CCDP activities/project indicating the physical and financial progress thereof.
- g) Utilization Certificate with statement of expenditure duly certified by a Practicing Authorized Auditor will be submitted by the Organization/ Institution to whom CSR fund is allocated.

7.4 Upkeep and Maintenance of Assets Created

Maintenance of assets created under the CCDP will be the responsibility of the concerned specialized agency, state government, local society representatives, and the implementing NGO etc. through which investments are made. An undertaking/consent will also be obtained from end beneficiaries to ensure comprehensive and sustainable asset management.

7.5 Reflection of CCDP Activities

The CCDP activities will be reflected in the Annual Report and Accounts of Zorlu Enerji Pakistan Limited under Social Overhead (CCDP).

The ESO will inspect all sites and report the same to CCDP Committee for their information, record and further action.

8 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

8.1 Conclusion

The study concluded with the detailed survey and discussion with different communities/villages near the Zorlu Wind Farm. The overall impact of survey included the basic needs/expectations/problems of the community are drinking water, health, education, employment, availability of fuel and electricity. The updated CCDP and its implementation in true spirit would help community to resolve their problems and improve the livelihood at door step.

The updated CCDP guidelines would form the framework around which the CSR activities would be undertaken. Zorlu should have specific activities to adopt mostly in their close vicinity of the projects extendable up to the affairs of the State to which it is belonging.

8.2 Recommendations

On the basis of collected data and information, it is recommended that;

- The priority needs of the community should be addressed promptly using the allocated funds of Rs. Three Million under ESMMP 2024. The remaining proposed Rs. Forty-seven million should be allocated towards infrastructure development of the area.
- ESO and ESI should work for social mobilization and communication with locals for proper implementation of updated CCDP
- To address the community's deprivation in the area, relying solely on Zorlu may prove challenging. Therefore, Zorlu should prioritize collaboration with other wind power plants through the Wind Power Plants Association. Regular follow-up meetings and sessions should be arranged to foster cooperation.
- To Improve water and sanitation conditions by installing drinking water filtration, treatment and desalination plants
- Provide and Install solar pannals on subsidize rate to those villages which have no access to electricity such as Urs Jhakhro, Latho Ganjo and Musa utho
- Providing economic incentives to the students may encourage the parents to send their children to school and may help in reducing the dropout ratio

- To Support vocational/skills training to enhance the capacity of community members for better jobs or economic activities.
- Ensure educational and health support to disabled persons
- Provide access to healthcare and education by providing transport facility
- To ensure the arrangements of free medical camps quarterly or bi-annual basis.
- Initiate the sports activities for healthy communities
- Implement enterprise development, supply chain and marketing practices that empower the community.

ANNEXURE A
SURVEY QUESTIONAIR

ZORLU WIND POWER PROJECT DISTRICT THATA SINDH

SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

QUESTIONNAIRE IDENTITY

Serial Number: _____ Date: _____

Name of interviewer: _____ Signature of interviewer: _____

Village Name/UC: _____

RESPONDENT'S INFORMATION

a. Name: _____

b. Family Members: _____

c. Type of family system: a) Nuclear ☐ b) Joint ☐

d. Income sources: _____

1. What are your water sources?

a. Ground water (pumped/wells/hand pumps)

b. Surface water (please mention the source)

c. Water supply

d. Any other (please specify)

2. Is there any Tube-well/drinking water Facility built by the Company?

3. What is the distance of drinking water source (km)?

4. What is the source of water for washing, bathing and livestock?

5. Who usually goes to this source to fetch the water for your household?

Adult women ☐ Adult man ☐ Female child under 15 ☐ Male Child under15 ☐

6. Do you treat your drinking water before use: a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

7. If yes then how: _____

8. Availability of electricity in the village/town: a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

9. Main source of household Fuel:

a) Fuel wood ☐

b) LPG cylinder ☐

c) Kerosene oil ☐

d) Natural Gas ☐

e) Other _____

10. Type of transport in use? (if any): _____

11. Any transport service been provided incase of emergency?

12. Agricultural Landholdings: _____

13. Are there any agricultural development programmes in practice?

14. Local marketable product (if any): _____

15. Any traditional home embroidery training sessions been conducted for females?

16. Sanitation practice in the house (check the correct answer):

- (a) Improved latrines (Flush/ventilated pits) (b) Shared or communal latrines
- (c) Un improved latrines (pits w/o slabs) (d) Open Defecation

17. What is the household latrine connected to; (check the correct answer):

- (a) Piped Sewerage (b) Septic Tank
- (c) Ventilated pit latrine (d) Others (please specify)

15. Any Village Community Development Committee currently working in the area? If yes, provide details: _____

16. Do you educate the Girls Yes ☐ No ☐

17. If No then why? Lack of girls school near home ☐ Don't know ☐

18. Educational institution(s), please mention names:

Institution	Boys	Girls	Combined	Govt/Pvt	Distance
Primary					
Middle					
Secondary					
Higher Secondary					
College					
Vocational Center					
Any other					

20. Health facilities in the village, please mention names:

Health Facilities	Men	Women	Combined	Distance
BHU				
Dispensary				
Private Health facility				
Hospital				
Any other (e.g. Medical camps, training camps)				

21. What are the other important facilities in the village?

Bank ☐ Post office ☐ Mosque ☐ Church ☐ Temple ☐
Graveyard Archeological Sites ☐ Any other _____

22. Priority needs:

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

23. Who are the basic facilities providers?
