Fatima Fertilizer Company Limited

FATIMA FERTILIZER STAKE HOLDER MANAGEMENT

									Current and potential Degree of influence between site and Stakeholder				
Sr #	Stakeholders	Int/Ext	Non Govt./Govt/ semi Govt	Stakeholders Representatives	Reason for Inclusion	Stakeholder influence	FFL influence	Shared water challenge	Likelihood	Severity	Impact	Priority	Initiative to address the shared water Challenges
1	Fatima packaging Llimited (Ex RSL)	External	Non Govt.	GM FFL	Responsible for using FFL supplied drinking water	Can waste the water by poor management	Drinking water provider	1. Aging infrastructure: Poorly maintained systems can lead to contamination and limited access to clean water. 2. Health risks: Contaminated water spreads diseases and introduces harmful toxins. 3. Water treatment capacity: Increased demand for potable water may overwhelm existing treatment facilities.	Medium	Medium	Medium	B	1. Potable water distribution network preventive maintenance regieme is in place. 2. Potable water pretreatment and sampling regieme is in place. 3. Controlled supply of potable water and consumer education on responsible water usage.
2	Salinity Control and Reclamation Programme (SCARP)	External	Govt.	GSO-1 SCARP Authority Rahimyarkhan	Responsible for receiving FFL site treated effluent final discharge.	Relevant stakeholder/authority associated with FFL's ultimate wastewater receiving system. FFL's ultimate receiving water body is SCARP	Assure water quality discharge from FFL & legal compliance as per PEQS.	Water quality deterioration: Non compliant effluent discharges from industrial activities and agricultural runoff can pollute shared water bodies, impacting downstream users, aquatic life, and ecosystem health.	Low	High	Medium	A	Liquid Effluent quality monitored by SCARP and EPA regularly to check compliance as per PEQS standard.
3	FFL welfare trust hospit	External	SemiGovt.	MS FFL welfare trust hospital	1:Responsible for using water for the treatment of Hepatitis patients 2:Handling water quality related diseases	Can waste the water by poor management	Supply potable water to trust hospital for domestic use.	1. Aging infrastructure: Poorly maintained systems can lead to contamination and limited access to clean water. 2. Health risks: Contaminated water spreads diseases and introduces harmful toxins. 3. Water treatment capacity: Increased demand for potable water may overwhelm existing treatment facilities.	Medium	Medium	Medium	B	1. Potable water distribution network preventive maintenance regime is in place. 2. Potable water pre-treatment and sampling regime is in place. 3. Controlled supply of potable water and consumer education on responsible water usage.
4	Car service area	Internal	Non Govt.	Transport Section Supervisor	Responsible for using water for car wash	Can waste the water by poor management	Supply plant RO reject water for car washing facility.	1. High water consumption: Car washing requires large amounts of water, contributing to water scarcity in areas with limited supply. 2. Water contamination: Runoff containing detergents, oils, and chemicals can pollute nearby water bodies, impacting local ecosystems and potable water sources.	Medium	Medium	Medium	B	1. Controlled supply of water and consumer education on responsible water usage. 2. Using water-efficient car washing equipment with spray nozzles. And water recycling.
5	Horticulture department	External	Non Govt.	Executive Horticulture Section	Responsible for using water for agricultural land irrigation.	1:Can pollute catchment areas by using pesticides 2:Can waste the water by poor management	Supply plant RO reject water for irrigation use.	1. High water demand for irrigation, straining local water resources. 2. Over-irrigation leading to water wastage and soil degradation. 3. Runoff pollution from fertilizers affecting nearby water bodies. 4. Drought vulnerability reducing	High	Medium	Medium	A	1. Efficient irrigation through drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting, and sustainable water management practices. 2. Education on responsible water usage.
6	Jindu ki maari community	External	Non Govt.	Jindu ki maari community Nambardar	Responsible for using FFL supplied drinking water	Can waste the water by poor management	Supply potable water to trust hospital for domestic use.	1. Aging infrastructure: Poorly maintained systems can lead to contamination and limited access to clean water. 2. Health risks: Contaminated water spreads diseases and introduces harmful toxins. 3. Water treatment capacity: Increased demand for potable water may overwhelm existing treatment	low	low	low	B	1. Potable water distribution network preventive maintenance regime is in place. 2. Potable water pre-treatment and sampling regime is in place. 3. Controlled supply of potable water and consumer education on responsible water usage.
7	Tibbi Muhammad Pur comm	External	Non Govt.	Tibbi Muhammad Pur community Nambardar	Responsible for using FFL drinking water	Can waste the water by poor management	Supply potable water for drinking.	1. Aging infrastructure: Poorly maintained systems can lead to contamination and limited access to clean water. 2. Health risks: Contaminated water spreads diseases and introduces harmful toxins. 3. Water treatment capacity: Increased demand for potable water may overwhelm existing treatment	low	low	low	B	1. Potable water distribution network preventive maintenance regime is in place. 2. Potable water pre-treatment and sampling regime is in place. 3. Controlled supply of potable water and consumer education on responsible water usage.
8	Sugar Mill Rd community	External	Non Govt.	Sugar Mill Rd community Nambardar	Responsible for using FFL drinking water	Can waste the water by poor management	Supply potable water for drinking.	1. Aging infrastructure: Poorly maintained systems can lead to contamination and limited access to clean water. 2. Health risks: Contaminated water spreads diseases and introduces harmful toxins. 3. Water treatment capacity: Increased demand for potable water may overwhelm existing treatment facilities.	low	low	low	B	1. Potable water distribution network preventive maintenance regieme is in place. 2. Potable water pre-treatment and sampling regime is in place. 3. Controlled supply of potable water and consumer education on responsible water usage.
9	Fatima Welfare School	External	Non Govt.	Principal Fatima Welfare School	Responsible for using FFL drinking water	Can waste the water by poor management	Supply potable water for drinking.	1. Aging infrastructure: Poorly maintained systems can lead to contamination and limited access to clean water. 2. Health risks: Contaminated water spreads diseases and introduces harmful toxins. 3. Water treatment capacity: Increased demand for potable water may overwhelm existing treatment facilities.	low	low	low	B	Making people aware so they do not pollute the water sources
10	FFL Township	External	Non Govt.	Sr Executive Civil Works township	1:Responsible for township water infra-structure handling (leakages etc.) 2:Responsible for using drinking water	Can waste the water by poor management	Supply potable water for drinking.	1. Aging infrastructure: Poorly maintained systems can lead to contamination and limited access to clean water. 2. Health risks: Contaminated water spreads diseases and introduces harmful toxins. 3. Water treatment capacity: Increased demand for potable water may overwhelm existing treatment facilities.	low	low	low	B	1. Potable water distribution network preventive maintenance regime is in place. 2. Potable water pre-treatment and sampling regime is in place. 3. Controlled supply of potable water and consumer education on responsible water usage.
11	Local Government body TMA(Tehsil Municipal Administration	External	Govt	DCO office	Responsible for drinking water and sanitary/ waste water handling in catchment areas (local community) provide, manage, operate, maintain and improve the municipal infrastructure water supply and control and development of water sources	Enforce all municipal laws, rules and bye-laws governing its functioning.	Under WASH program Can support local bodies through public awareness	1. Water scarcity due to high demand from growing populations. 2. Aging infrastructure leading to water loss through leaks and inefficiencies. 3. Pollution from untreated sewage and waste entering water bodies. 4. Limited water treatment capacity affecting the quality of potable water. 5. Inequitable distribution leading to supply gaps in underserved areas.	Medium	Medium	Medium	A	1. Water supply infrastructure upgrades, improved wastewater treatment, water conservation, and equitable distribution policies by TMA. 2. FFL is providing potable water to nearby community villages.
12	Irrigation department	External	Govt	Irrigation officer	water governance/regulatory body in catchment	Canal water supply to FFL for manufacturing operations.	Canal water consumer for manufacturing operation as per allocation.	1. Canal water theft by local farmers. 2. Canal water contamination by local community by draining untreated sanitary effluent in canal route. 3. Water allocation conflicts among agriculture, industry, and communities. Inefficient irrigation systems leading to water wastage. 4. Water scarcity due to over-extraction and climate variability. 5. Maintenance of canals and infrastructure to prevent leaks and water loss.	low	high	Medium	A	1. Irrigation department Surveillance to control canal water unauthorized usage/theft followed by legal actions. 2. Irrigation department Surveillance followed by legal actions against responsible persons draining untreated sanitary effluent in canal. 3. Authorized water allocation to canal water users. FFL is having valid authorization. 4. Modernized irrigation systems, equitable water distribution, and sustainable water management practices. 5. Canals lining to prevent water losses. FFL have completed tibbi minor canal lining of 2.3 KM.

13	Environment Protection agency	External	Govt	District EPA officer	Responsible for taking care of the environment related regulatory compliance including fresh water intake and compliant effluent discharge.	They set and enforce standards for water usage and wastewater treatment, monitoring the cumulative impact on water bodies. Penalize in case of any non compliance with PEQS standards.	Assure maintain proper laws regarding water and environment	1. Water scarcity: Multiple users (industries, agriculture, communities) compete for limited water resources, especially in regions with seasonal variability or drought risks. 2. Water quality deterioration: Non compliant effluent discharges from industrial activities and agricultural runoff can pollute shared water bodies, impacting downstream users, aquatic life, and ecosystem health.	low	high	Medium	B	Properly maintaining the legal requirements regarding water and environment laws & monitored.

AWS Catchment / Water System Relevance	Relationship with FFL Ultimate Water Source	Relationship with Ultimate Receiving Water Body for Wastewater	Current Degree of Influence: Stakeholder → FFL	Potential Degree of Influence: Stakeholder → FFL	Current Degree of Influence: FFL → Stakeholder	Potential Degree of Influence: FFL → Stakeholder	Overall Current Degree of Influence	Overall Potential Degree of Influence	Basis / Evidence for Influence Assessment
Site catchment / groundwater and canal-linked water system	Indirect user relationship; dependent on FFL-provided drinking water and site water management.	No direct wastewater receiving-body role identified.	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Current influence is mainly through shared/FFL-provided water use; potential influence may increase through changes in water demand or site water management.
Site wastewater pathway → SCARP Lakes receiving system	No direct role in FFL's ultimate water source identified.	Directly relevant stakeholder for the ultimate receiving system: SCARP Lakes. Effluent quality/compliance can affect receiving-water quality and regulatory acceptance.	High	High	High	High	High	High	Direct wastewater pathway and regulatory/operational significance. Maintain effluent quality and discharge compliance evidence.
Site catchment / FFL potable-water supply network	Dependent on FFL-provided potable water; therefore directly connected to site water supply.	No direct wastewater receiving-body role identified.	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Hospital depends on FFL potable-water supply; water availability/quality and responsible use are the main influence pathways.
Site catchment / local water system	Relevant to FFL water use through identified stakeholder relationship; confirm/maintain linkage.	No direct role identified; confirm whether any pathway exists to SCARP Lakes.	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Assessment to be validated by responsible FFL function.
Site catchment / water reuse and irrigation system	Uses FFL RO reject water for irrigation; indirectly linked to site water resources.	No direct wastewater receiving-body role identified.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Water reuse for irrigation creates a direct site-to-stakeholder water-use relationship; pesticide use can potentially affect local water quality.
Site catchment / FFL potable-water supply network	Community is dependent on FFL-provided potable water for identified use.	No direct wastewater receiving-body role identified.	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Current relationship is primarily potable-water provision and responsible water use; potential influence may increase with changes in community water demand.
Site catchment / FFL potable-water supply network	Community uses FFL-provided drinking water; directly linked to site potable-water supply.	No direct wastewater receiving-body role identified.	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Potable-water dependency creates current site-to-stakeholder influence; responsible water use and supply continuity are key pathways.
Site catchment / FFL potable-water supply network	Community uses FFL-provided drinking water; directly linked to site potable-water supply.	No direct wastewater receiving-body role identified.	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Potable-water dependency and water-use practices are the primary influence pathways.
Site catchment / FFL potable-water supply network	School uses FFL-provided drinking water; directly linked to site potable-water supply.	No direct wastewater receiving-body role identified.	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Potable-water dependency and responsible water use are the main influence pathways.
Site catchment / FFL potable-water infrastructure	Directly connected to FFL potable-water infrastructure and water-use management.	Treated sanitary effluent is being discharge to SCARP.	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Township water infrastructure and consumption are directly linked to FFL water management.
Site catchment / local water and wastewater management system	Relevant local authority for water supply, water-source, sewerage network development and municipal infrastructure within the catchment.	Relevant to wastewater handling and water-body protection within the catchment; ultimate receiving body is SCARP Lakes.	Medium	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	Local government functions can influence water infrastructure, wastewater management and local water-source protection.
Tibbi Minor Canal / canal-water catchment system	Directly connected to FFL's ultimate water source: canal water from Tibbi Minor Canal; controls/allocates canal water and associated infrastructure.	Indirectly relevant where canal/drainage systems interact with the wider catchment; not the ultimate wastewater receiving body.	High	High	High	High	High	High	Direct water-source dependency through Tibbi Minor Canal, including allocation, availability, unauthorized use and canal maintenance.

Site catchment / water-source and wastewater receiving system	Regulatory influence over water abstraction/use and environmental compliance associated with FFL water resources.	Direct regulatory relevance to FFL wastewater discharge and protection of receiving water resources, including SCARP Lakes.	High	High	High	High	High	High	Regulatory authority can enforce water/environment requirements and take action for non-compliance affecting water sources or receiving waters.