

Environment and Social Due Diligence Report

August 2014

BAN: Financing Brick Kiln Efficiency Improvement Project – Rashid Auto Bricks Limited

Prepared by Bangladesh Bank for the Asian Development Bank

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Due Diligence Report

Rashid Auto Bricks Limited

Mausaid, Uttarkhan, Dhaka

August 2014



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1.1 SUB-PROJECT TITLE

Rashid Auto Bricks Limited, Mouza: Mausaid, P.S: Uttarkhan, District: Dhaka, Bangladesh. General information of Rashid Auto Bricks Limited are furnished in Table-1.1

Table-1.1: General Information on Rashid Auto Bricks Limited.

1. Name of the Company	Rashid Auto Bricks Limited
2. Name of the entrepreneur	M. Kafil Uddin Ahmed
3. Contact Address	Plot # 9, Road # 18, Sector # 7, Uttara, Dhaka
4. Name of the Brick Kiln	Rashid Auto Bricks Limited
5. Type of the Brick Kiln	Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (HHK)
6. Project Investment	Approximately 25 crore
7. Location Address of the Brick Kiln	Mausaid, Ujampur, P.S: Uttarkhan, Dhaka
8. Current office address	Mausaid, Ujampur, P.S: Uttarkhan, Dhaka
9. Telephone/Fax	Cell: 01922596949
10. E-mail	rashidgroup13@gmail.com

1.2 SUB-PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project design combines a highly efficient kiln technology, the Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (HHK) with a unique technique of forming green bricks: granulated coal is injected for internal combustion. This approach results in lower energy usage, higher quality bricks and reduced pollution. Bricks of any size, shape and pigmentation can be produced at the plant with minor modifications. All bricks will be of uniform quality and will meet international standards for strength, quality and appearance.

The plant will produce 120 thousands bricks of size 250 mm x 120 mm x 75 mm annually. The main features are as follows: 80% intestine combustion, raw material preparation with roller mill, shaping with vacuum extruder, tunnel drying and firing with annular kiln. Annual working days have been assumed to be of 300 days. Raw material preparation will be conducted each day in 2 shifts of 7.5 hours. Drying and firing in 3 shifts each of 8 hours.

The HHK is a hybrid version of the Hoffman kiln. Structurally, it is built like the Hoffman but, unlike the traditional Hoffman, the fuel used is coal. The kiln can be made from firebricks or from green bricks. In the latter event, the green bricks get “cooked” during kiln operation. The inner kiln lining is made from refractory bricks and then plastered over by refractory cement. In this version, the firing chamber can be filled manually or automatically with green bricks, usually about 8,500 to 9,000 units at one time, in line stacks of around 1,000. Thus, there are 5 line stacks; and the firing time for each line stack is about half an hour. The fuel, granulated coal, is fed into the firing zone in the kiln through stoke holes on the roof. Air required for the combustion process is forced from behind; and, as it reaches the line to be fired, it is already preheated from the previous firing zone thus reducing firing time and energy usage. The temperature in the firing zone is about 800°C. The process is extremely simple and is carried out manually.

For the production process, the clay is excavated by hydraulic excavator or by hand from nearby river beds, pond digging, local soil supplier and transported to the plant stacking yard by trucks. The clay is then crushed by means of roller mills, then by double-shaft mixer where water is added in such a manner as to ensure moisture content of 15%

The tempered material is fed into a vacuum extruder for continuous column production. The column is then cut with Cutter column and Cutter green to the required size. The green brick is set on drying car by manual loading for drying.

The green bricks are then manually loaded on to the drying car which is then transported into the drying tunnel by means of a hydraulic pusher. Hot air for drying is funneled into the tunnel from the annular kiln. The drying cycle is about 26 hours

The dried green bricks are unloaded manually into the annular kiln. The speed of the firing is 1.25m/h at a Sintering temperature of about 950°C - 1050°C. The fired brick are unloaded and conveyed manually in carts to the stacking yard.

The raw materials will be sourcing from the river beds, soil from digging of ponds and local supplier of soils. The raw materials are transported through kaccha road of the union and Turag River and raw materials are brought to the project site usually by truck and boat. Bricks are transported through the union parishad road and Turag River.

Total 104 nos of employee have been employed in the project. Among the employees, female workers are 22 and unskilled workers of the project are 15. For the operation process, a few experts hired from Dhaka and labours are from local community. For employees, toilets have been provided. There are no separate toilets available for the female workers. But the owner is planning to construct separate toilets for female workers very soon. Drinking water is drawn from the tube well.

The project is currently fully functional. Commercial production has been started.



Inside the Brick Field

Section 2: Due Diligence on Environmental Safeguards

2.1 ENVIRONMENT SAFEGUARD COMPLIANCE REVIEW

The Environmental Safeguard Due-diligence study was carried out for the project on the basis of screening of ADB prohibited list, review of ESMS, site visit observations and understanding project scope based on information and documents provided by sub-project implementing agency.

The project has been screened against ADB prohibited list and was reviewed through ESMS and GOB compliance measures.

Bangladesh environment Conservation Act'95 is the key Act in the environmental arena. Under this Act, it requires that no industry or project can be set up in in the country without the clearance from Department of Environment (DoE). Bangladesh environment Conservation Rules'97 provides the procedures how to obtain the environment clearance from DoE. According to this Rule, brick manufacturing projects fall under the "Orange B Category". According to ECR 1997, the project sponsor is required to prepare a comprehensive Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report including an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and submit those to DoE for obtaining Environmental Clearance. Brick Kiln Act 2013 is another legislation that the brick kiln owners has to comply. It regulates the technology and type of the kiln, location characteristics, source of soils/ earth fuels etc.

Review of documents includes different NOCs from local administration including Union Parishad's office, Brick firing license, Site Clearance and Environment clearance certificates from Department of Environment (DoE), related to the project, feasibility report and detailed design of the process and techno of the project etc.

2.2 VISIT TO SUB-PROJECT LOCATION

The project is located on 234.861 decimals (2.2 acres) of land at Mouza: Mausaid, P.S: Uttarkhan, District: Dhaka, Bangladesh. The project is situated adjacent to the Turag River which is streaming on the north-west side of the project and inside Dhaka city DAP map. Dhaka city is at a distance of 10 km from the project site. The site is well connected with good unpaved road and water way communication. There are farm lands in the south-east side. There is a Christian Cemetery located beside the brick field premises in the north having the same approach road. However, accessing to the cemetery is not being hampered due to the project activities, people reported. The project location is shown in different maps in Fig 1.1(a), 1.1(b) & 1.1(c).The satellite image maps of the project site are shown in figure 1.1 (d) &1.1(e) respectively.,



Fig: 1.1(a): Location of Rashid Auto Bricks Limited in South Asia with respect to Bangladesh

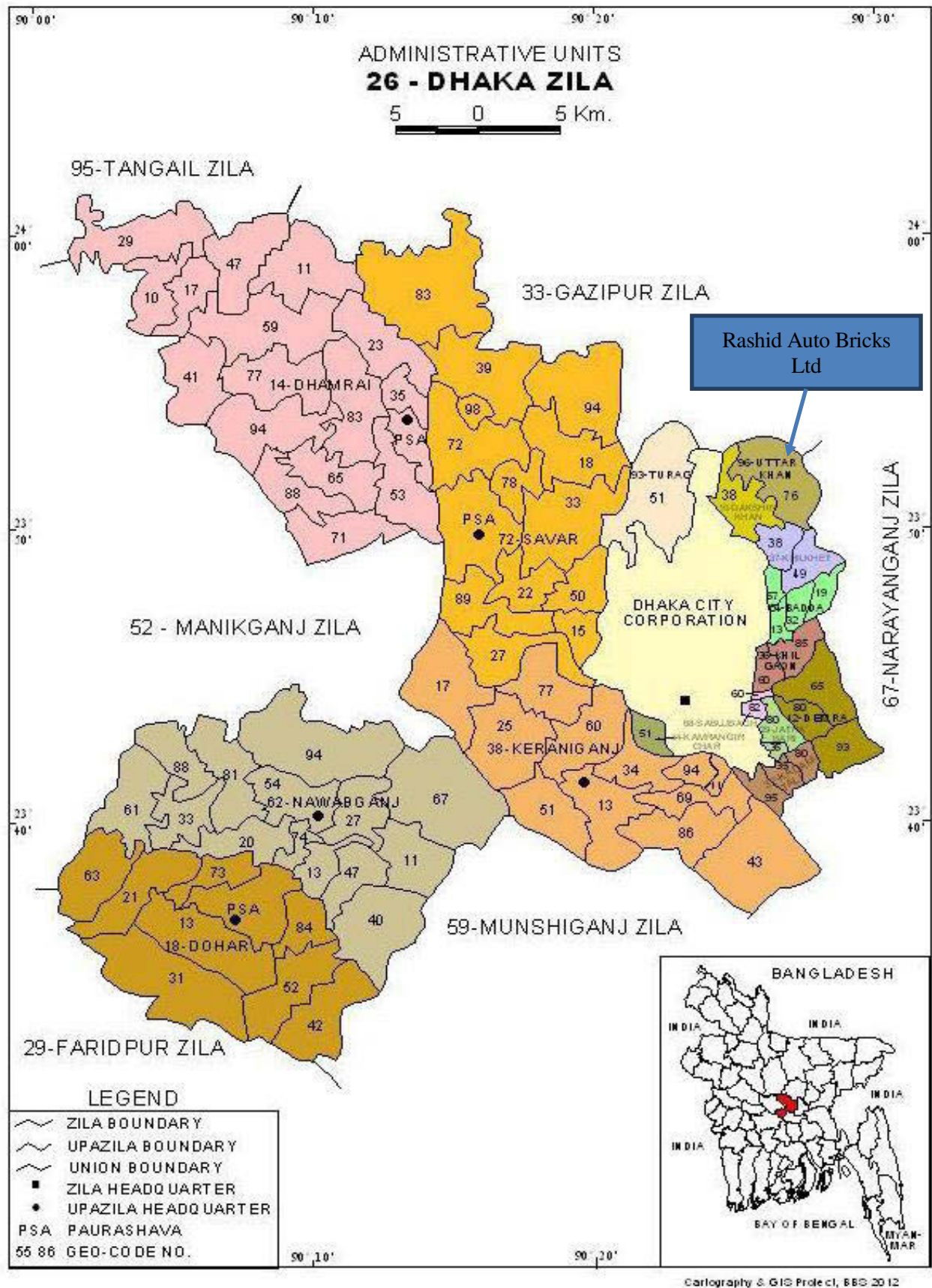


Fig: 1.1(b) Location of Rashid Auto Bricks Limited in Dhaka Zila map

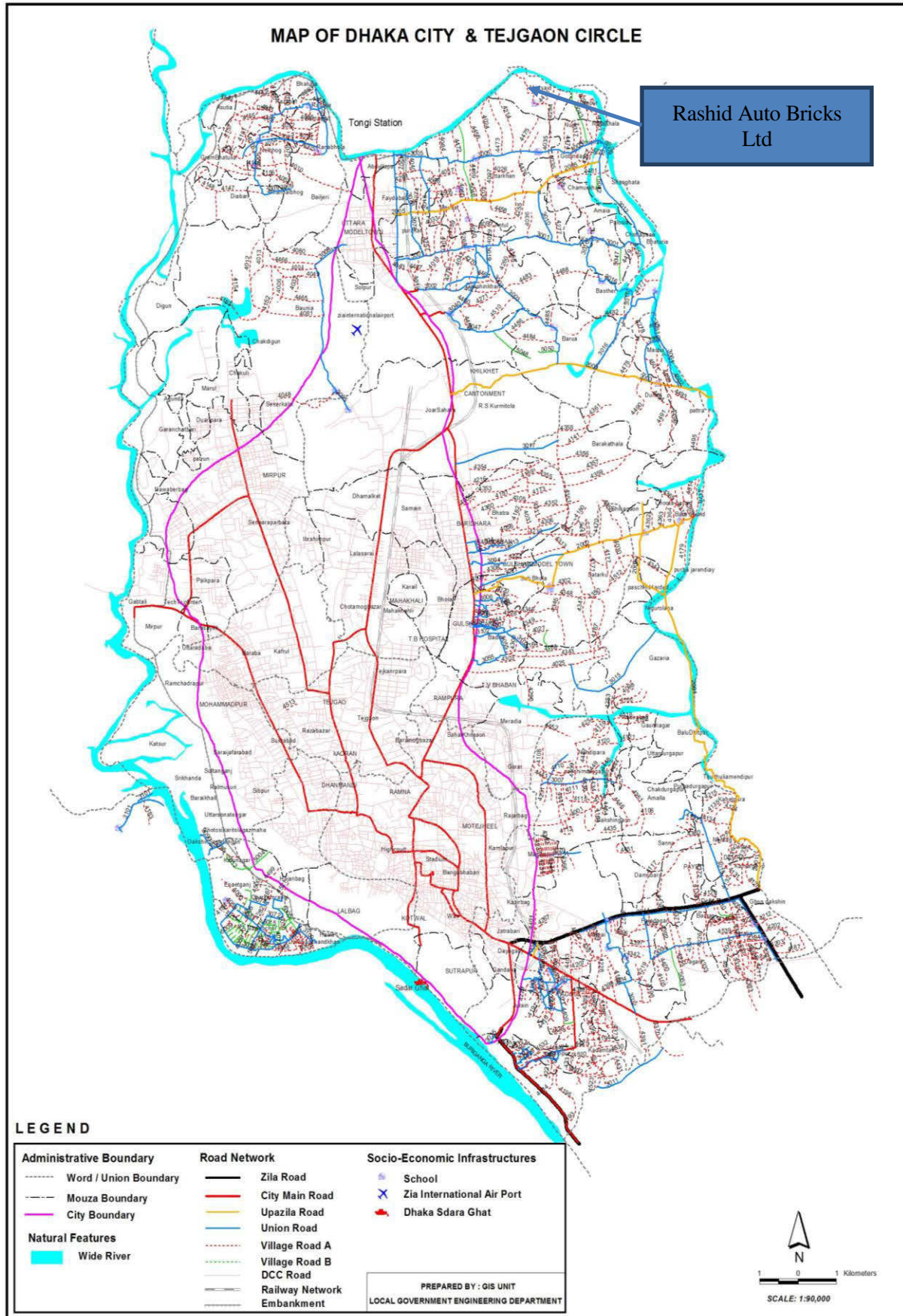


Fig: 1.1(c) Location of Rashid Auto Bricks Limited in Dhaka City ma



Fig: 1.1(d) Satellite map of Rashid Auto Bricks Limited



Fig: 1.1(e) Satellite map of Rashid Auto Bricks Limited

As Turag river flowing adjacent to the project whose sediments provide a good source of clay for the project as well.

The inspection & visit was conducted to the site and surrounding thoroughly including the approach road to the project and navigation route for the coal procurement. Consultation was held with the project proponent, local administration regarding every details of the brick production project, people from neighborhood, staff and workers of the plant, soil/ clay suppliers, coal sourcing people etc.

The pictures below depict the project surroundings:



North-West side of the project



North-east side of the project



South-east side of the project



North-East side of the project

Salient environmental and socio-economic features of the project are given below in Table 2:

Indicator	Description
Climate	The climate of Dhaka is fairly equable, with monsoons, characterized by a change of four seasons: pre-monsoon (March to May), monsoon (June to September), post-monsoon (October to November) and dry season (December to February). Good weather begins in November and four months, the climate remains fairly pleasant. In March, however, the days grow hot. May to June is hotter. January is the coldest month.
Rainfall	The Maximum rainfall recorded in Dhaka is 2633 mm, the minimum is 1197 mm. and the normal is 1863, annually. During the dry season (from November to March), the total rainfall is 133 mm. (Source: BMD)
Relative Humidity	As would be expected, relative humidity during the wet season is significantly higher than those occurring at other period of the year.
Wind Speed	From November to March, the prevailing winds are often from the north and north-west. In March, sudden storms from the north-west were uncommon and are a source of considerable danger to the light crafts cruising in the rivers. From April to October the wind is generally from the east and southeast.
Ambient Air Temperature	The maximum temperature recorded in Dhaka is 42.22°C, the minimum 5° C and the average temperature is 25.66°C. (Source: BMD)
Air Quality	The concentration of air pollutants is expected to be within allowable limit. There is no test result available.
Ambient Noise Level	The operation of Brick Kiln will generate significant noise. It is assumed that the existing noise level is within allowable limit.
Soils & elevations	The project area is covered with sediments belonging to the Ganges-Brahmaputra flood plain. The area is covered with recent flood plain deposits. The location has an elevation of 4 to 6 meter.
Water Quality	The water quality of the adjacent river apparently looks good.
Flora	The project is in a semi-urban setting. There is greenery around the project site. This includes homesteads, forests, horticulture, roadside plantation, natural vegetation, and fallow land. Besides highland (elevated) afforestation and homesteads, the remaining area is mostly lowland. Due to roadside plantations and forests, the area is rich

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Due Diligence on Environmental Safeguard

	with floral diversities. Different fruit, fuel wood trees along with various shrubs are abundant. Among the trees, the most widely available ones are shishu, rain tree, mahegany etc. Also there are some fruit trees such as Mango, Coconut, Jackfruit, Guava etc.
Fauna	Fish diversity in rivers and streams is likely decreasing, given the overall and increasing scarcity of fish in the country. Among the fishes koi, shing, silver carp, rui, catla, thai sarputi, shoal, taki, prawn, small fish etc. are the prominent in the local market.
Birds	Among birds, crows, sparrows, magpie etc. deserve special mention. Kingfishers, House crow, House sparrow, little fern etc. are also common in this area.
Land Use	Mostly Agriculture (50%) and residential (33%).
Demography	The density of the location is low though it is very near to Dhaka City. Almost gender balanced population. Main stay of economy is agriculture followed by business and service.
Living and Cultural Standard	The project area and the surrounding are having semi urban look. People have moderate living standard.

The physiographic map of Bangladesh is shown in *Figure 1.2*. Within this area; elevations are from 6-7 m above sea level, which is shown in *Figure 1.3*.

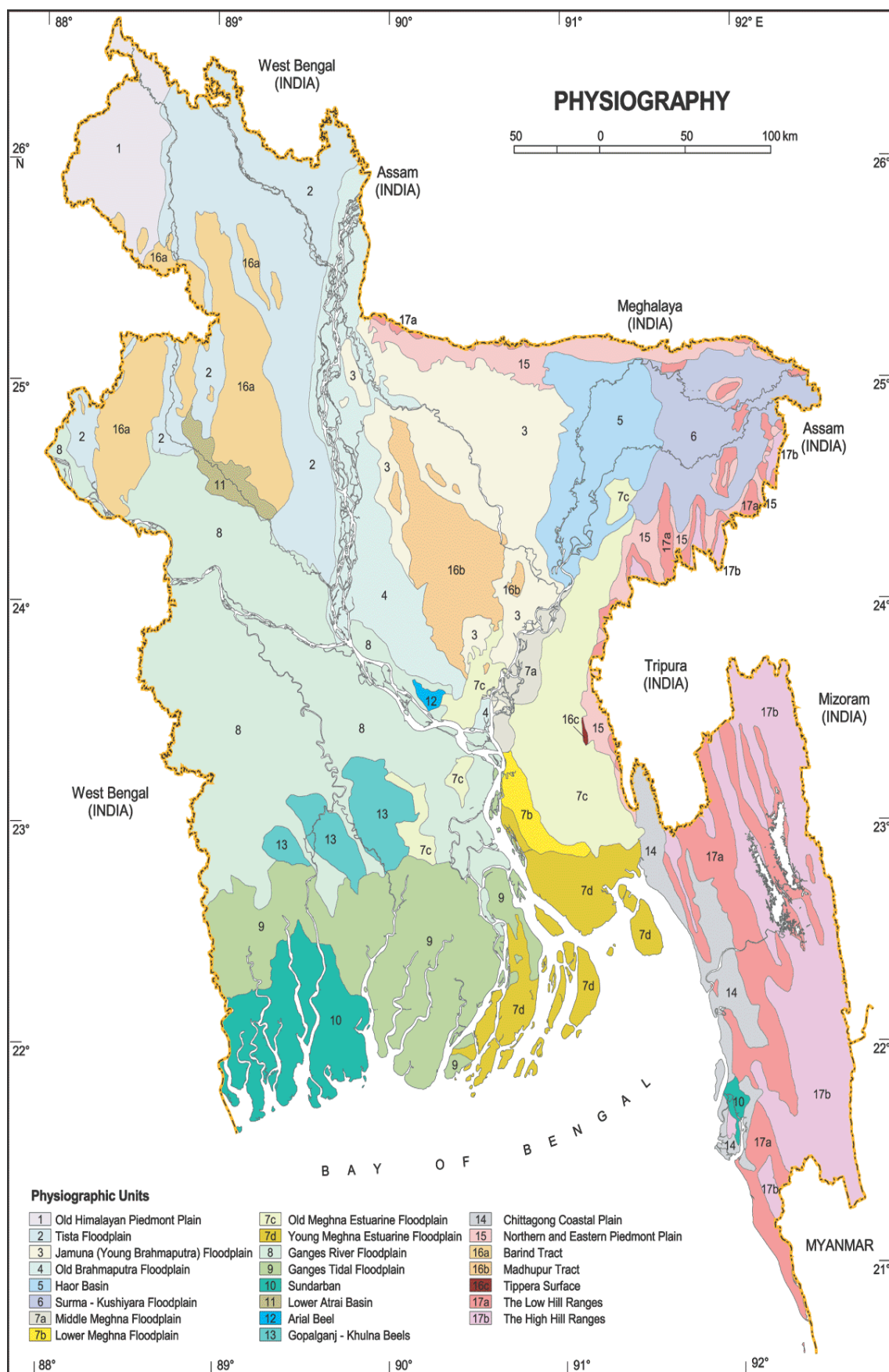


Fig. 1.2: Physiographic Map of Bangladesh

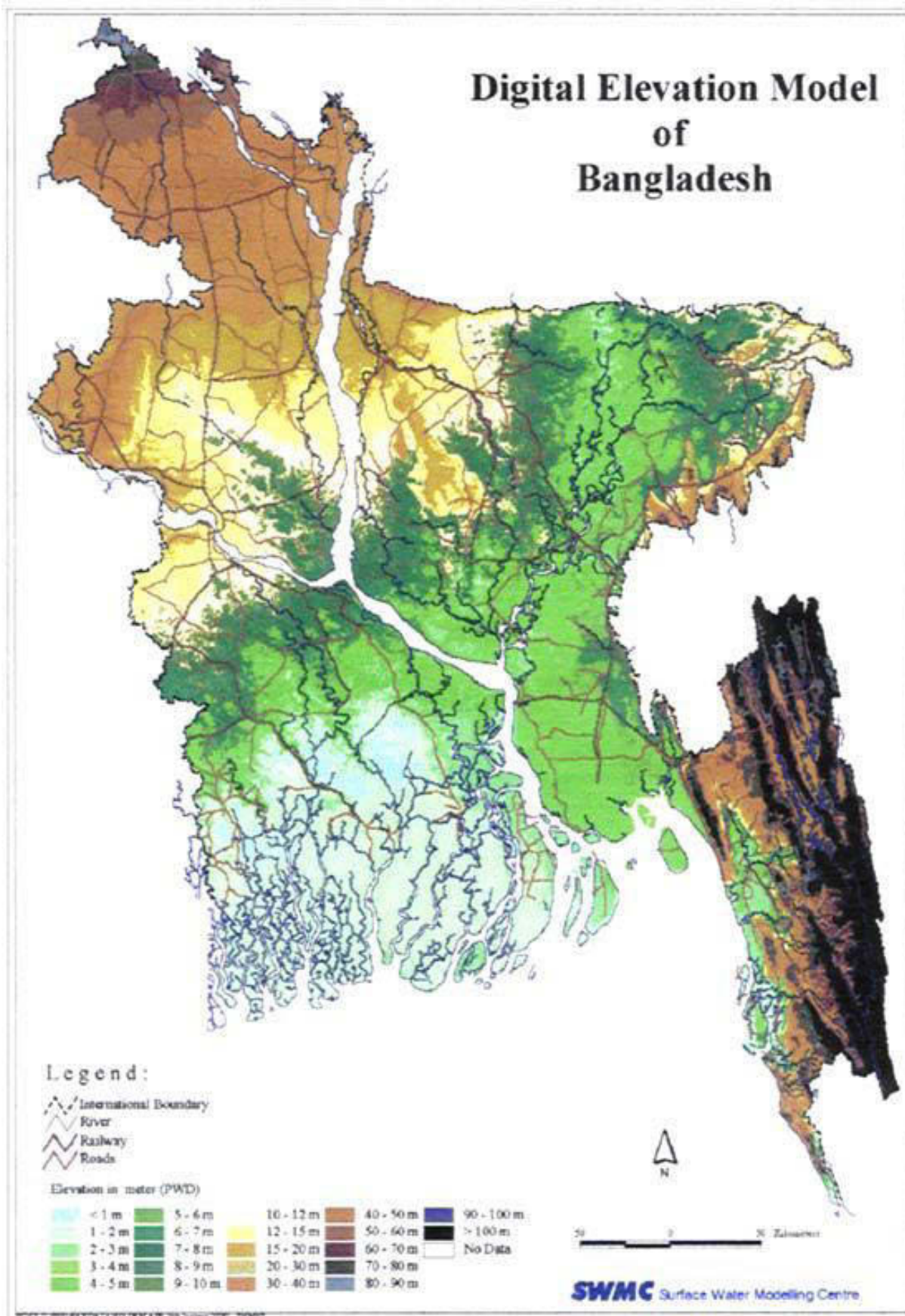


Fig. 1.3: Digital Elevation model of Bangladesh

2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITIVITY AND DUE DILIGENCE

The environmental sensitivity of Rashid Auto Bricks Ltd. has been assessed based on the field observations, public consultations & documents review. The environmental sensitivity assessment is given below:

- The locality is of semi-urban in nature. The connecting Union Parishad road is the lifeline of the project. The road is narrow and not fully paved.
- A significant impact on road due to transportation of raw materials and bricks has been anticipated. Coal and bricks are also transported by rivers. Negative impacts on these transportation routes are anticipated to be minor.
- The presence of Christian cemetery in the same premises beside the brick field leaves a question mark for the location. However, the people reported that they don't face any problem. The project owner has constructed a boundary wall for seclusion and sanctity of the cemetery at their own cost.
- Occupation health and safety problems during construction and operation phase have been anticipated.
- Ecological impact has been minimal as this plant has been installed in the old premises of the brick kiln owned by the entrepreneur. The entrepreneur has not encroached upon any new land.
- The project has two generators stand by for power supply. Due to frequent grid power disruption generators are used. These generators generate quite significant noise.
- The plant does not generate any process liquid from the plant. The process water thus used and consumed in the clay preparation and small amount of water used for occupational floor, equipment washing and for domestic purposes. This wash water does not contain significant amount of pollution, which may impact the surface water quality.
- Coal was stored on the soil without any solid foundation which might lead to water contamination.
- It identifies that the air quality of the project area will be degraded due to the construction work and transportation of the raw materials like soil and coal.
- There is no impact anticipated on building, structure or any institution as there are no building structures around within 1 square kilometer.
- A good number of employment opportunities have been created among them 22 are women. Other positive impacts include meeting the local demand of bricks for construction purposes.
- Operation of the project may affect quality of life due to air pollution, dust pollution especially SPM at a higher level, noise generation from the generator. Increase in occupational health concerns, Spillage/surface runoff during heavy rain, disturbance to flora and fauna due to increased transportation etc. Environmental issues during the operational phase primarily include the following:
 - Dust emission (Significant)
 - Severance problem of the local people during transportation of raw materials and bricks (Minor)
 - Impact on connecting road (Significant)
 - Noise generation (Moderate)
 - Occupational health and safety (significant)

- Surface runoff during heavy rains (moderate)
- Burning of poor quality coal (moderate)
- Accessing the cemetery (Minor)

2.4 CATEGORIZATION OF SUB-PROJECT

The project activities are not included in the ADB prohibited list. It is also in compliance with the requirements under ESMS. The brick kiln project normally requires a huge chunk of land. In consideration of the land requirement for the project, investment & likely risk involved over the coastal flooding and in sourcing of soil/clay when the demand of clay will be further increased and concerns about occupational health and safety due to significant dust pollution and noise, the project is **categorized as 'B'**.

2.5 STATUS OF REGULATORY CLEARANCES

It is revealed that the sub-project meets the requirements of appropriate Bangladesh legislations in consideration of obligations and guidelines from Regulatory Authorities. The sub-project has obtained all necessary national and local environmental clearances as well as permits and approvals for project implementation.

Copies of Environment Clearance Certificate from Department of Environment, Brick Burning License from District Commissioner Office and NOC from Union Parishad are annexed for ready references.

2.6 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Information disclosure:

During a walk through around 11.00 am – 12.30 pm on 7 July 2014 surrounding the project area (Mausaid, Uttarkhan) and met a good number of people of the neighborhood. Available local people were conversed about the project information disclosure. They confirmed that project related information were disclosed during the initial stage of the project and before the project operation phase, in informal manner.

Consultation with affected people and other stakeholder:

Time	:	1.00 pm
Date	:	July 7, 2014
Place	:	Mausaid, Uttarkhan
Subprojects	:	Rashid Auto Bricks Limited

Consultation Participants: Nearly 15 people enthusiastically participated in the meeting including Bangladesh Bank representatives, ADB consultants of environment and social, project owner, staff and employee representatives of the project and local people of the community.

Attendance of the stakeholder consultation is as follows:

- Mr. Toriqul Islam, Bangladesh Bank
- Mr. Mohammad Reazuddin, ADB environment specialist
- Mr. Shah Alam, ADB social specialist
- Mr. Md Masroor Abedin, Environmental Activist, Green Belt Trust

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- Mr. Hazi Md Safiul Alam, Director, Rashid Auto Bricks Ltd.
- Mr. Neel Komol Shah, Manager, Rashid Auto Bricks Ltd

Representative of Local Community:

Name	Profession	Address
1. Badal Voraia, aged 42	Farmer	Mausaid, Uttarkhan
2. Rafiqul Islam, aged 34	Farmer	Mausaid, Uttarkhan
3. Swapon Chandra Das, aged 35	Farmer	Mausaid, Uttarkhan
4. Md. Helal Uddin, aged 47	Teacher	Mausaid, Uttarkhan
5. Alamin, aged 29	Farmer	Mausaid, Uttarkhan
6. Md Zihad, aged 39	Service	Mausaid, Uttarkhan
7. Md Kabir Hossen, aged 45	Service	Mausaid, Uttarkhan
8. Sagarika Khoraiia, aged 40	Small trader	Mausaid, Uttarkhan
9. Josna rani das, aged 27	Service	Mausaid, Uttarkhan

Conduct of the Meeting:

Bangladesh Bank Representative **Mr. Toriqul Islam** presided over the meeting. The discussion was moderated by two consultants of ADB on Environment and Social respectively.

At the beginning, **Mr. Toriqul Islam** with the assistance of Mr Mohammad Reazuddin, ADB environment specialist, briefed the participants of the meeting about the HHK technology and its manufacturing process, magnitude of pollution caused by the traditional brick manufacturing technology, project background and its environmental, social and economic objectives, information on the positive environmental impacts of the project, information on the project's socioeconomic impacts in the surrounding localities, information on improved working condition for the brick manufacturing workers, in comparison with the traditional kilns.

After briefing; this was followed by an open discussion allowing participants to voice their concerns and opinion. The participants were assured that they could ask questions or seek clarifications without any hesitation about the project. The responses from the people in general were appreciating and they were happy to have a modern brick kiln in their locality.

Major Issues Discussed:

Land Title: Mr. Shah Alam, ADB social specialist, questioned the owner of the brick kiln about the land related documentation, resettlement issues during its installation and fair price assurance to the seller of the land. The director of Brick Kiln, Mr. Md Safiul Alam, explained clearly about all the concerns and also assured ADB social specialist for providing the required land related documents. He also informed that this plant has been built in the same premises of the previous fixed chimney kiln.

Environmental Pollution: Mr Mohammad Reazuddin, ADB environment specialist, queried about the environment pollution due to the establishment of the brick kiln. Different issues related to ecosystem specially trees, fishery resources and damage to agriculture were discussed in the meeting. People responded that they were facing no problem. However, the consultants witnessed dust generation and noise problem in the plant operation.

Severance Problem: Both the ADB specialists raised the issue regarding severance problem of the local people in accessing the common road and in accessing the cemetery. There was no severance problem people responded. The consultants anticipated damage of the road due to transportation of clay and bricks by trucks.

No Objection Certificates related issues: Mr Mohammad Reazuddin, ADB environment specialist, questioned the Director of the Brick kiln about different NOCs related to the Rashid Bricks Ltd, e.g. NOC from local representative, District administrator, Department of

Environment, fire service etc. NOCs from local representative, District administrator, and Department of Environment of the project were in place and presented to the consultants.

Raw material Transportation: Mr Mohammad Reazuddin, ADB environment specialist, questioned the owner of the Brick kiln about the raw material transportation. Mr Md Safiul Alam informed that both road communication and river way are used for raw material transportation.

Noise: Mr Mohammad Reazuddin, ADB environment specialist, raised the issues related to noise from the generator using for the captive electricity generation. The project management assured that they would rectify the issue and will also supply PPEs to the workers working in the generator room.

Benefits to Staff & Worker: Mr. Shah Alam, ADB social specialist, wanted to know about the benefits to staff & workers, payment scale, employment agreement, documentation regarding payment and attendance. Payment related documentation was not available but the workers conveyed their satisfaction about the payment and benefits providing by the company.

Health and Hygiene: Both the ADB specialist, queried about health and hygiene. The Company has not provided separate toilets for the female workers. But project management is planning to build separate toilet facilities for the female workers. Deep Tube well water is being used for the drinking and washing purposes.

Occupational health & safety: Mr. Mohammad Reazuddin ADB environment specialist raised concern about occupational health & safety and lack of PPE. The plant owner assured that they would make proper arrangements on OHS based on the recommendation of the consultants.





Figure: Stakeholder consultation at the Project site

At the end of the meeting, it became clear that there were no disputes related to the land, no severance problem being faced by the people. There are some dust and noise problems in the plant and they lack experience in occupational health & safety including PPE.

2.7 ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS

Location alternatives: No location alternatives were considered as the plant has been constructed in the same premises of the owner's old traditional kiln and the site enjoys all the utilities & facilities for operation of the plant.

The location is also environmentally acceptable.

Considering various factors such as- proven resource potential in the project districts; favourable environmental and social settings; lowest GHG emissions in the project life cycle; availability of waste lands, governmental support, and local community's acceptance of low emission brick kiln project in the region. Energy efficient brick kiln is the most appropriate alternative in the region of Dhaka district.

Technology alternatives: Traditional brick kilns are the worst polluters. The government plans to phase-out all the traditional kilns replacing by the energy efficient kilns.

A feasibility study was undertaken to develop a model brick-making factory to manufacture high quality, technically sound and marketable solid bricks. The study was based on actual experience in China with necessary modifications for adaptation in Bangladesh. The project design combines a highly efficient kiln technology, the Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (HHK) with a unique technique of forming green bricks: granulated coal is injected for internal combustion. This approach results in lower energy usage, higher quality bricks and reduced pollution. Bricks of any size, shape and pigmentation can be produced at the plant with minor modifications. However, proper location / sitting, process and waste abatement and control of brick kiln are very important for making it environmentally sound.

2.8 IMPLEMENTATION OF EMP DURING OPERATION PHASE

It is to be noted that the Brick kiln projects were not considered as industry until recently, till introducing Energy-efficient Clean Technologies in the Brick Sector of Bangladesh. So the compliance issues regarding fire fighting, emergency plan, occupational health & safety etc. were not strictly enforced during the issuance of ECC compare to that of other industrial projects. As now, brick manufacturing is transforming into industry, the entrepreneurs of the project needed to be trained through capacity building to upgrade the compliance status to satisfactory level.

Certain EMP measures have been undertaken. These include:

Air Quality : The hot air from the HHK burning chamber are channelized to the drying zone of the green brick and the air finally escaped through two exhaust chimney of 45 ft and 25 ft high respectively. Since the exhaust gas will be travelled through two driers, the concentration of different gaseous pollution and the temperature will be reduced significantly and expected to be within the limit of Bangladesh standard.

Dust pollution

A properly planned water spraying system in the areas of clay and coal procurement and storage sections, coal crushing section and processing sections of bricks in the plant in particular are required. An appropriate buffer zone surrounding the plant premises shall also required to be created and appropriate tree planting shall have to be made.

Liquid Discharge

Since there would be no process liquid waste from the production activities, so, mitigation suggestion is not required. The domestic liquid waste will be disposed through a septic tank with a soak pit.

Solid Waste

All solid waste will be segregated properly. There are some solid wastes as waste clay, misshaped or broken under burnt or over burnt bricks, which have secondary demand and sold to the traders. Other solid wastes will be disposed to the safe places carefully.

Coal transportation and grinding

The coal storage, unloading and coal grinding facility planned to be done in a closed shed so that there is no chance to escape dust Coal transportation is planned to be in the covered trucks.

Noise and Vibration Impact

Necessary noise abatement measures are further required to be taken to avoid adverse noise impact from the generator. Additionally, buffer strip and sufficient green belt would need to be created surrounding the building so as to protect the noise escaping outside the premises during operation period.

Impacts on Soil

The project will not use any top soil from the cultivable land; they will collect clay from their own land which is not used for cultivation and form the local soil supplier. The local suppliers collect the soil mostly from the river bed. So no mitigation measure suggested in this regard.

Occupational Health

A well planned occupational health and safety measures will have to be undertaken. Protective clothing, goggles, helmets, shoes and accessories should be adequately provided to the workers. Adverse impact on worker's safety would require to be minimized by implementing an occupational health program. Regular medical checkup would need to be done to ensure the soundness of health of employees and workers. Pollution control measures would also need to be duly adopted.

Monitoring & Reporting: The entrepreneur has been suggested to develop a plan and arrangements for regular monitoring of air quality and occupational health issues and submit reports to the concerned authorities.

Table 2.1: Environmental monitoring plan

Phase	Environmental parameter	Sampling Location	Testing Parameter	Frequency
Operation Phase	Ambient Air Quality	Project site at Mausaid, Uttarkhan, Dhaka	SPM, PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5}	Quarterly (routine) analysis
	Stack emissions	Project site at Mausaid, Uttarkhan, Dhaka	SOx, NOx and CO	Quarterly (routine) analysis
	Drinking water	Project site at Mausaid, Uttarkhan, Dhaka	As, Total hardness, Bacterial total count, E.Coli	Bi-annual basis in each year (pre-monsoon and post-monsoon)
	Noise	At four corners of Project boundary, generator room etc.	Hourly basis for 24 hours	Quarterly (routine) analysis

2.8.3 Roles and Responsibilities of EMP implementation

It is suggested to form an Environmental team to supervise the EMP implementation and periodic monitoring. The manager of the plant shall act as the team leader. Monitoring parameter shall include air quality (SPM, SO_x, CO, CO₂), noise, occupational health & safety measures etc.

Table 2.2: An annual tentative budget for environmental monitoring (Operation Phase)

Activity	Unit Cost	Unit per year	Total Cost (Tk.)
Fire fighting and suppression equipments, training and annual fire safety drill		1	150,000
Cost of occupational health and safety equipment		1	125,000
Quarterly test of ambient air quality (SPM, PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5})	25,000	4	1,00,000
Stack emissions (NO _x , SO _x , PM)	25,000	4	1,00,000
Half yearly test , E.coli			50,000
Training on environmental safeguards and compliance measures	lump sum		50,000
Sub-total (BDT)			5,75,000

As a part of environmental and social compliances, the project will submit quarterly EHS compliance report of the Project to PFI & Bangladesh Bank (BB). This report will contain the analysis of testing various environmental parameters during monitoring phase. It will also describe in detail about the status of implementation of environmental management plan.

Table 2.3: Reporting schedule

Reporting entity	Frequency of Report	Entity to whom the report
Manager of the plant	Quarterly EHS Compliance Report including the implementation status of EMP	PFI, BB
PFI, BB	Annual ESDDR Report based on the findings of half-yearly monitoring of the plant based on the EMP	ADB

2.9 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLAN

To deal with any kind of emergency situation at project site, the brick kiln management has planned contingency arrangements including fire extinguishers, water reservoirs etc. The representative of the kiln has also promised that it would prepare other emergency plans by identification of types of hazardous areas and types of emergencies anticipated during project operation and from extreme weather events.

2.10 OVERALL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY MANAGEMENT PLAN

The plant appears to have good staff strength with Manager(s) supervisors, trained & unskilled workers (Men & women)

Currently, for the execution and management of HSE plan at project level, a HSE organization structure is being developed by the management with the defined roles and responsibilities.

2.11 SITE VISIT OBSERVATIONS

A site visit was undertaken by ADB's Environmental and Social Safeguard specialists along with Bangladesh Bank representative, on 7th July, 2014 to review the implementation of the project's environmental safeguards. Based on the discussions with project site team, site visit observations are given below:

- The Rashid Auto Bricks Ltd. enjoys a good site with lot of buffer spaces but a Christian cemetery around.
- The lifeline of the project is the connecting Union Parishad road. This shall require frequent repair and maintenance by the project authority.
- The area is quite rich in biodiversity in terms of trees and fishery resources. As there is no liquid discharge from the plant there is no threat for the fishery species. On the other hand, improved production technology (KILN) will have minimal air pollution load. These are not likely to affect trees. However the issue of sustainable resource use (especially clay) is very important from the point of resource conservation. Current focus on the renewable sources for raw material procurement will prove beneficial in the long term. But, there still remains a risk factor of dragging of resources (soil/ earth) from unauthorized places in future. When the demand will be higher than its own sourcing.
- The site enjoys all the utilities & facilities support including electricity. It has dug deep tube-well to meet the water needs of the plant processing and of the staff & workers.
- Surrounding environment including vegetation looks quite pretty (greenish), indicates lesser (acceptable) air pollution from the plant.
- The plant provides drinking water, toilet facilities and resting places for the workers.
- It does not have yet a closed shed for coal grinding and coal storage. It does not also have a well-planned water spraying system for dust control.
- Though the plant has enough buffer spaces around, but protection would be much better if they plant trees or construct boundary surrounding the project premises.
- It has appeared that the management is not much aware of the need for occupational health & safety (OHS). The workers are also unaware of the potential threats from OHS. Protective gears & clothing are not provided.
- The plant does not have capacity to develop in-house monitoring on environment pollution control & biodiversity conservation.
- However the management was found appreciative of the suggestions made by the consultants for improving environmental & occupational health & safety situations of the plant & committed to develop a comprehensive EMP including OHS.

2.12 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

Based upon the available documents and site visit, it is concluded that the sub-project has undertaken its best efforts towards environmental safeguard measures. However, still there is some lacking.

Recommended mitigation measures (Corrective action)

- Strict compliance with the Brick burning Act 2013 provisions in the procurement of soil/ earth.
Undertaking regular repair and maintenance of the connecting road.
Earmark and maintain a corridor for accessing the Cemetery
- Closed shed for coal grinding, concrete foundation for coal storage
- Well planned water spraying system in dust pollution places
- Creating a buffer zone and planting trees
- Full compliance on occupational health and safety with PPE
- Training need for occupational health and safety measures
- Adequate abatement measures for generator noise
- Periodic monitoring on environment pollution control and biodiversity Conservation
- Strict compliance with brick quality standard
- Avoid sulfur rich coal in combustion
- Soil/ earth procurement is to be from authorized process and not from Agricultural fields. No topsoil is to be procured.
- Emergency Response Plan is to be prepared.
- Firefighting arrangements are to be in place
- Compliance with Reporting to appropriate authorities.

Based on the site visit and due diligence findings, it can be deduced that if the sub project undertakes appropriate measures as suggested, the sub-project shall have no significant environmental impact. The Sub-project, therefore, does not appear to involve much challenges or risks to ADB funding on environmental safeguards and recommended for funding.

Environmental Assessment Checklist

3.13 Environmental Assessment Checklist

Following is the checklist used for Environmental assessment:

Subproject Title: Rashid Auto Bricks Limited

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
A. Subproject Siting			
Is the Subproject area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			
1. Cultural heritage site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There is a Christian Cemetery adjacent to the project site
2. Residential /protected /commercial area/educational institution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
3. Wetland / sanctuaring /forests / orchards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
4. Mangrove / ecologically critical area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5. Tilla / hills	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6. Municipality / Upazilla Sadar	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
B. Potential Environmental Impacts			
Will the Subproject cause...			
1. Impairment of historical/cultural areas; disfiguration of landscape or potential loss/damage to physical cultural resources?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2. disturbance to precious ecology (e.g. sensitive or protected areas) from the dragging of raw materials (Soil/earth)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Soil procurement plan is from authorized places and not from agricultural fields. However if the procurement is done from unauthorized places and in unsustainable manner when the demand will be increased, it may create negative environmental impacts.
3. Dust pollution impacts from transportation of soil/earth to the plant as raw materials and bricks from the plant?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	From the transportation and processing of soil and unloading of burning bricks.
4. change in land use pattern of the locality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5. Increased air pollution due to subproject construction and operation/ and eventually degrade the air shed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minimal (due to improved technology). However if the procured coal quality is rich with sulfur content the burning process shall give rise to SOx emission. Periodic monitoring plan has been suggested
6. Noise and vibration due to subproject construction or operation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	From generator (minimal)
7. Disproportionate impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples, or other vulnerable groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

**Due Diligence Report of Rashid Auto Bricks Limited
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Due Diligence on Environmental Safeguard

SCREENING QUESTIONS	Yes	No	REMARKS
8. Poor sanitation and solid waste disposal in construction camps and work sites, and possible transmission of communicable diseases (such as STI's and HIV/AIDS) from workers to local populations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
9. Social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10. Risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	From exposure to dust and noise pollution.
11. Severance problem due to the transportation of raw materials & bricks and air pollution from the kiln.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The local people use the connecting road for their commuting
12. Community safety risks due to both accidental and natural causes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	As the road shall suffer from heavy traffic
13. Generation of solid waste and/or hazardous waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
14. Generation of wastewater during construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
C. National Level Compliance – Key Concerns			
1. Has it obtained location clearance certificate from Department of Environment (DoE)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Has it obtained no objection certificate form the local body (Union Parishad)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Has it obtained license from the District commissioner office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Has it obtained environment clearance certificate from DOE?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Is the plant located in a degraded air shed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6. Does the technology and design satisfy the requirements under Brick Kiln Act, 2013?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A performance test over the rated efficiency is required to be carried out
7. Has any public consultation organized before start of the project and the significance of impacts of the project been shared with the local community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
8. Does it have any Monitoring Plan to check the results of mitigation measures being implemented?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Periodic monitoring plan on air, water & noise have been suggested
9. Has proper account been taken of the sanitation and health care needs of the migratory and other workers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A full blown occupational health & safety plan with PPE for all the worker are required
10. Are the provisions of safe drinking water, first aid adequate?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	.

**Due Diligence Report of Rashid Auto Bricks Limited
At Mausaid, Uttarkhan, Dhaka**

Due Diligence on Environmental Safeguard

3.14 Environmental Categorization Form

Following is the categorization for environmental assessment:

ENVIRONMENTAL CATEGORIZATION FORM

A. Instructions

- (i) The project team, based on the subproject due diligence, completes and submits this form to the head of Green Bank and CSR Department or the relevant compliance officer of the Bangladesh Bank for endorsement prior to its disbursement to participating financial institutions.
- (ii) The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components or/and site that may result in category change, the concerned unit must submit a new form and requests for recategorization, and endorsement by the same authorities mentioned in (i) above. The old form is attached for reference.
- (iii) The project team indicates if the project requires broad community support (BCS) of indigenous peoples communities. BCS is required when project activities involve (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples, (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual use that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples.

B. Project Data

Borrower: Rashid Auto Bricks Limited	Financing Amount:
Technology: Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (HHK)	Address/Contact: Plot # 9, Road # 18, Sector # 7, Uttara, Dhaka

C. Subject

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment	<input type="checkbox"/> Involuntary Resettlement	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous People
---	---	--

C. Categorization

☒ New ☐ Re-categorization — Previous Category

<input type="checkbox"/> Category A	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category B	<input type="checkbox"/> Category C
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D. Basis for Categorization/ Re-categorization (pls. attach documents):

- [1] Checklist and Type of Check List: Environment Assessment Checklist (Screening questions)
- [2] Project and/or Site Description:
- [3] Due Diligence Report:

E. Comments

Technical (Project) Team Comments In consideration of the land requirement for the project, investment & likely risk involved in sourcing of soil/clay from agricultural fields when the demand of clay will be further increased and concerns about occupational health and safety due to significant dust pollution and noise, the project is categorized as 'B'	Green Banking and CSR Department Comments
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F. Approval

Proposed by:

	<div>Endorsed by: </div>	
Technical (Project) Team Date:	<div></div>	
Endorsed by:  [Mohammad Reazuddin] Environment Specialist Supporting Brick Sector Development program(45273-002)	Approved by:	ADB Concurrence
	Compliance Officer (if needed)	
	Date:	

Section 3: Due Diligence on Social Safeguards

Section 3: Due Diligence on Social Safeguards

3.1 DUE DILIGENCE OF SOCIAL IMPACT:

Methodology:

The Social safeguard due diligence for Rashid Bricks Limited has been prepared after reviewing the following documents 1) Loan agreement and PAM , Inception report of the project, feasibility study report, Detail design of the project, NOC from local Union parishad chairman for this project, clearance from the office of Deputy commissioners for new proposal reviewed

3.2 VISIT PROJECT LOCATION:

The due diligence had been carried out by the safeguard specialist through field visit, desk review of existing project documents, data validation at field level stakeholders. The project was visited by the Environment and Social safeguard specialists on 10 July, 2014 along with Bangladesh Bank representatives, representative project owner Mr. Saiful islam, staff and employee representatives of the project and local people of the community for field verification of environment and social safeguard related aspect of the project site and Consultation regarding the brick klin. The site visit photo is given below:



Location of FCK Mouza : Mousouth ,Khatian Number :10 Plot Number :179 amount of Land 1.5 Acres



The FCK in the Mouza : Mousaied, Khatian Number :10 Plot Number :179 amount of Land 1.5 Acres not converted to HHK



The earthen road connecting the sub project with the rural feeder road



The Hoffman Kiln established outside the FCK area



Subsequently the subproject connecting with the Highway road by rural road



The subproject stands by the side of the river TURAG





The Project established adjacent to cremation place



Photo shows the working atmosphere of the project



Photo shows the women workers working in the project

3.3 JUSTIFICATION OF SELECTING THE PROJECT SITE

The project site selected by the entrepreneur on the following consideration:

- a) The subproject stands by the side of the Turag River which is connected with canal and big rivers. . The subproject site is connected by 5 kilometer local Government metallic feeder road with Highway road. The connecting road needs suitable development to bear the load of regular transportation. The highway is a metallic road which is good enough to bear the load of transporting clay, coal and Brick of the project. Thus the sub project is connected through feeder road with metallic road and also water way communication. Basic material for the subproject such as clay, coal and bricks are transported through rivers and roads.
- b) There is no tribal population in the area
- c) There is no Impact on school, hospital, Mosque, human habitation and other common properties
- d) Impact on displacement of unauthorized occupants without compensation
- e) Impact on total landlessness of the land owners
- f) There is less impact

Considering various factors and favorable social settings, government support and local community acceptance the setting of Rashid Brick limited in the locality is appropriate

3.4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION WITH AFFECTED PERSONS AND OTHER STAKEHOLDERS:

The objective of information disclosure is to ensure transparency at all levels in the process of Implementation by educating the people of the project area. . The information disclosure and consultation process start from beginning and will continue until the end of the sub project in the following process.

- o Group Discussion
- o Personal contract
- o Community level meeting
- o Consultation with stakeholders
- o Consultation with Local Representative

It is learnt that project related information were disclosed during site selection and preparation of feasibility study. Stakeholder's consultation was conducted at that time.. During the visit the team walk through surrounding the sub project area not some people were available, but local people were conversed about the project information disclosure. They confirmed that project related information was disclosed during the initial stage of the project and before the project operation phase, in informal manner and ascertain that there was popular support for the project. Information disclosure and consultation meeting are shown below:

3.5 LAND ACQUIRED THROUGH NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT:

The impact is site specific and varies from sub project to sub project. The subproject requires - 4.5 acres of land to establish brick HHK sub project as per the circular of CASE project of Department of Environment. The required land for the project acquired through willing seller willing buyer method.

Site selection, identification of suitable land for the project and subsequent procurement of land are the components of planning and preconstruction phase. The land consists of private land. It was low-lying single cropped area. To avoid future conflict and disputes legal status of land title verification was the prime concern. But the location Map indicating plot, transaction history and historical documents of land records were **not** available for review. The ownership of land along with the actual size and location of the plot registered could not verified and the detail status of proposed land in Mousaied Mouza under Uttarakhan Thana Dhakja District could not make clear.

There was one FCK in the plot no 179 Khatian 10 in the Mous Mouaied mouza. The proposed subproject is the transformation from FCK in to HHK technology. The Borrower has got license for the proposed subproject using same plot of land. The Brower did not dismantled FCK rather developed HHK beside FCK keeping the original FCK in the same place. As regard new procurement of land and its transaction history and historical documents of land records not provided for review.

A circular of CASE project of Department of Environment categorically mention that it will require 4.5 Acres of Land for HHK technology. But the Environmental No Objection Certificate issued by DOE mentioning not to use more than 2.00 Acres of land for Brick Kiln. Contrary to this Deputy Commissioner issued licenses for Brick kiln over 1.5 Acres of land. Deputy Commissioner mentioned in the license one plot of land in Mousaied Mouza. But the chairman Uttar Khan Union Parishad issued NO OBJECTION mentioning 5 plots (e.g plots no 206, 207, 222, 261, 266) in Uttarkhan Mouza which creates confusion regarding the ownership and establishment of the project.

3.6 COMMON PROPERTY RESOURCES:

However the representative of BB, TA Consultant visited the subproject area, met representative of the different beneficiaries and held discussions with the Local people, on 10th July 2014 reviewed all records there is a cremations place by the side of the project but no other common property loss such as Mosque, schools and Union Parishad and hospital are found.

3.7 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SAFEGUARDS

Indigenous peoples affects depends on the magnitudes of impact on customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources, their socio Economic status, cultural and communal integrity, health, education livelihood and social security status, and the level of vulnerability of the affected indigenous people. The protections of the fundamental rights of all citizens which include indigenous peoples are provided in the 1972 Constitution (Articles 11, 19 and 28). Specifically, Articles 23 and 24 set forth the protection of the cultural tradition of indigenous peoples.

Table 3: Areas of Small Ethnic Community People (Tribal People) Concentration in Bangladesh

Sl. #	Areas of SEC Concentration	Predominant SECs	% National SECs	% of District Populations
	Plains			
1	Rajshahi Division, Naogaon, Dinajpur Rajshahi, Rangpur & Joypurhat Districts	Santal, Munda and Oraon	36	4
2	Sylhet Division, Maulavibazar and Hobigonj Districts	Khasia, Manipuri, Patro, Garo and Tripura	8	3
3	Madhupur Area of Dhaka Division	Garo/Mandi	7	2
4	Patuakhali (Barisal Division) and Cox' Bazar (Chittagong Division) Districts	Rakahain	6	
5	Khulna Division, in <i>Sundarbans</i>	Munda	2	
	Hills			
6	CHT	Chakma, Marma & Tripura	41	44
	Total		100	--

Impact on indigenous people: No report of the presence of scheduled Tribal population in the project area

3.8 MONITORING OF PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Bangladesh Bank has been holding regular meeting on the progress, which are attended by PFI, Consultant and the project personnel. In these meetings both the progress and problems are reviewed, analysed and necessary instructions are given. Bangladesh Bank visit site on a regular basis, where discussion on progress and constraints. The constraints are identified and task assigned and peruse to the respective agencies for early execution. Effective co-ordination among the implement agencies (EA/IA/ PFI and Borrower) to be harmonized for early

implementation of subproject. Senior officers of BB and the professionals of Consultant visit the field and monitor progress review the safeguards compliances and spot decisions are given which are compiled instantaneously.

3.9 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

Community consultation process start from beginning continues until the end of the sub project. Grievance is being redressed through consultation. Grievance redress mechanism is to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected person concern .If the complain are so grave it cannot be resolved in the consultation process. it may be forwarded to GRC committee.The functions of the GRC are to receive application and hold meetings on EPs' grievances regarding resettlement issues and dispose the EPs' complaints. The formation of Grievance Redress Committee for each subproject was widely discussed in the Public Consultation Meetings. As there were no resettlement issues, no GRC were formed for disposal of grievance.

However in the discussion process it is agreed upon to form Grievance redress Committee (GRC) and place a complain Box both outside and inside the factory. GRC will consist of. Manager of PFI as the chairman, Union Parishad chairman or member of the concerned local government; representative One male and one female member from the affected person, Borrower or the Client will act as e member secretary.

The functions of the GRC will be to:

1. Receive application of APs grievances within one month of the receipt of ID card or from when APs are informed of their entitlements.
2. Hold open hearings in the office of the Chairperson and resolve the grievance within 15 days of receiving complaints from APs.
3. Inform aggrieved persons about GRC meetings and give them an opportunity to place their grievance before the GRC.
4. Keep meeting minutes and records of grievances.
5. Refer the APs' grievances to the DC or the concerned legal authority, if the grievance relates to land acquisition or conventional law.
6. Make decisions to resolve APs' grievances following RP policy, if outside conventional law and the grievance do not lend itself to arbitration.
7. Amicably resolve issues quickly without resorting to expensive, time consuming legal actions.
8. Ensure participation of concerned local people and be an advocate for the interests of vulnerable APs

3.10 EMPLOYMENT GENERATION AND SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD GENERATION MANAGEMENT:

The increasing economic activity which have multi-dimensional effect on poverty reduction and consequent socioeconomic improvement of the area. The project impacts reveal that local people will be engaged for employment and they will be trained on specific vocational skills that would ease their ability to find employment which can support economic self-reliance.

3.11 SITE VISIT OBSERVATION

A site visit undertaken by Environment and social safeguard specialist on 10th july2014 to review the implementation of the project social safeguard. During the site visit it has been observed that:

Regarding employment:

Seasonal nature of production cycle in the bricks industry determines the employment patterns which lead to insecurity to their livelihood of the workers is anticipated. However a good number of employments generated and a sizeable portion from women folk have taken from the locality

Regarding Safety

Safety of the subproject covers safety of the building, Notice specifying use of precautions regarding any accident. Precaution in case of fire, Fencing of machinery, proper placement office fighting apparatus, notice of information regarding dangerous operation and restricted area, obligation of using personal protective apparatus protective clothing, helmet, goggles, shoes, and accessories is requirement for workers. These are the area where the proponent is lacking.

Working condition

During operation in the factory some health and problems are anticipated. No protective clothing, helmet, goggles, shoes, and accessories for the workers should be provided to the workers. So workers safety could be minimized.

Health impact

An occupational health program as well as regular checkup would need to be done to ensure the soundness of health of the worker

Impact on road

Though raw material are being carried through feeder roads and water ways. The regular movement of trucks for carrying basic raw materials for the factory and delivering the bricks to the user end may cause damages; adverse impact on to the roads is expected.

Health and Hygiene of the subprojects covers Cleanliness, ventilation and temperature, dust and fume, or other impurity likely to be injurious or offensive to the workers, disposal of waste and effluents, lighting, drinking water, latrines and urinals and keep dust bean and spittoon of the factory. This is an area where the proponent is lacking.

Wages and Payment

It is expected that process of payment of wages to the worker may lead discomfort.

Welfare Measure

The problems of First Aid appliance, maintain safety record book. Washing facility, canteen, shelters, Rooms for children have been anticipated.

Formation of labor organization in the factory

The problem of formation of labor organization for the purpose of regulating the relation between workers and employers is anticipated.

Mitigation measure

- Construction of four walls for proper safety of the plant
- Issuance of Letter of appointment along with identity card with photograph and maintain register of workers and service book for the staff and workers of the factory may minimize their insecurity of their livelihood.
- The question of child and adolescent to be determined on the basis birth certificate, school certificate or a certificate from registered medical practitioner. To avoid child under age of 18 shall employed in the factory
- Introduction of occupational health program as well as regular checkup and periodic service of a Medical practitioner in the factory to ensure the soundness of the workers
- Payment of wages of every worker before expiry of seven days after the first day of wage period on a working day and maintain their records in the factory following minimum wages Act is a requirement.
- Provide First Aid appliance, maintain safety record book. Washing facility, canteen, shelters, Rooms for children following the
- Provide training to the workers for safety measures
- Extend permission to form labor organization for the purpose of regulating the relation between workers and employers in the factory
- Ensure issuance of Notice specifying use of precautions regarding any accident. Precaution in case of fire, Fencing of machinery ,proper placement of fire fighting apparatus, notice of information regarding dangerous operation and restricted area, obligation of using personal protective apparatus protective clothing, helmet, goggles, shoes, and accessories is requirement for workers.
- More Improvement of working condition for the workers in the Plant is a requirement
- Strictly Comply the Bangladesh Labour laws Act 2006 amended up to 2013 in all sphere of administration of the factory

OTHER SPECIFIC ISSUES

Under utilization of Production capacity is specific issue.

3.12 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION:

The Location indicating the plot Number in the Mouza Map, transaction history and historical documents of land records were not available for review, license from fire service and civil defense, license from Standard institution, Permission for Electric supply, Registration as an Industry from the Board of Investment related documents not provided by the Entrepreneur or PFI and not reviewed.

Reviewed License issued by Deputy Commissioner and No Objection certificate from local union Parishad. It is evident that there was one FCK in the plot no 179 Khatian 10 in the Mous Mouaied mouza. The proposed subproject is the transformation from FCK in to HHK technology. The Borrower has got license for the proposed subproject using same plot of land. The Brower did not dismantled FCK rather developed HHK beside FCK keeping the original FCK in the same place. As regard new procurement of land and its transaction history and historical documents of land records not provided for review.

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chairman Uttar Khan Union Parishad issued NO OBJECTION mentioning 5 plots of 2.20 acres (Plots no: 206, 207, 222, 261, 266) in Uttarkhan Mouza.

Local labour are being engaged in the earth filling, Civil construction and in the production process of Bricks for skilled as well as unskilled activities. To address the grievances of the local community, Now Grievance redress Mechanism is in place.

The entrepreneur has to take care to address regarding issuance of appointment letter to the workers, engagement of displaced worker from FCK , maintenance of service book, Payment of minimum wages to the workers, Improvement of working condition, safety and security, welfare measures and formation of labor organization. Hence it appear to involve in reputational risk to ADB bank funding on land related issues

Involuntary Resettlement Checklist (Social Safeguard)

Subproject Title: Rashid Bricks Limited

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT CHECKLIST

Probable Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Yes	No	Not Known	Remarks
Involuntary Acquisition of Land				
1. Will there be land acquisition?	√			Land not acquired through Government
a. If yes, is the land acquired through a willing-buyer and willing seller arrangement?	√			Document Checked
b. Is the land acquired by or through the government?		√		
c. If the land is acquired through a willing-buyer and willing seller arrangement, is there any coercion or unfair practice?		√		
d. Is there an independent third party to document the negotiation and settlement processes?			√	Supporting documents not provided
e. Is there a third-party to validate the process (d)?			√	Supporting documents not provided
f. Are all the affected people consulted?	√			Due consultation done
g. Has the compensation been offered?	√			Price of land duly paid
h. If so, is the compensation a fair market value?	√			Market price fixation rules 2010 to ensure fair price for replacement cost.
2. Is the site for land acquisition known?			√	Supporting documents not provided
3. Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?			√	Supporting documents not provided
4. Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?			√	Supporting documents not provided
5. Will there be loss of shelter and residential land due to land acquisition?		√		
6. Will there be loss of agricultural and other productive assets due to land acquisition?		√		
7. Will there be losses of crops, trees, and fixed assets due to land acquisition?		√		
8. Will there be loss of businesses or enterprises due to land acquisition?		√		
9. Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihoods due to land acquisition?		√		
Involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas				
1. Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?		√		
2. If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?		√		
3. Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?		√		
Information on Displaced Persons:				

Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the Project?

[] No ☒ Yes

If yes, approximately how many? _____

Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?

[] No ☒ Yes

Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic minority groups?

[] No ☒ Yes

2.13 Impact on Indigenous Peoples Checklist (Social Safeguard)

IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES CHECKLIST

Subproject Title: Rashid Bricks Limited

- There is no IP in the subproject area.

KEY CONCERNS	YES	NO	NOT KNOWN	Remarks
A. Indigenous Peoples Identification				
1. Are there socio-cultural groups present in or use the project area who may be considered as indigenous, "minorities" (ethnic or national minorities), or "indigenous communities" in the project area?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		No indigenous minorities in project area
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to indigenous peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?				N/A
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a distinct social and cultural group?				N/A
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?				N/A
5. Do such groups maintain cultural, economic, social, and political institutions distinct from the dominant society and culture?				N/A
6. Do such groups speak a distinct language or dialect?				N/A
7. Has such groups been historically, socially and economically marginalized, disempowered, excluded, and/or discriminated against?				N/A
8. Are such groups represented as indigenous peoples in any formal decision-making bodies at the national or local levels?				N/A
B. Identification of Potential Impacts				N/A
1. Will the project directly or indirectly benefit or target Indigenous Peoples?				N/A
2. Will the project directly or indirectly affect Indigenous Peoples' traditional socio-cultural and belief practices? (e.g. child-rearing, health, education, arts, and governance)				N/A
3. Will the project affect the livelihood systems of Indigenous Peoples? (e.g., food production system, natural resource management, crafts and trade, employment status)				N/A
4. Will the project be in an area (land or territory) occupied, owned, or used by Indigenous Peoples, and/or claimed as ancestral domain?				N/A
C. Identification of Special Requirements				N/A
<i>Will the project activities include:</i>				
1. Commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of Indigenous Peoples?				N/A
2. Physical displacement from traditional or customary lands?				N/A

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At Mausaid, Uttarkhan, Dhaka**

Due Diligence on Social Safeguard


3. Commercial development of natural resources (such as minerals, hydrocarbons, forests, water, hunting or fishing grounds) within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, spiritual uses that define the identity and community of Indigenous Peoples?				N/A
4. Establishing legal recognition of rights to lands and territories that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				N/A
5. Acquisition of lands that are traditionally owned or customarily used, occupied or claimed by indigenous peoples?				N/A

2.14 Social Categorization Form (Social Safeguard)

A. Instructions			
(iv) The project team, based on the subproject due diligence, completes and submits this form to the head of Green Bank and CSR Department or the relevant compliance officer of the Bangladesh Bank for endorsement prior to its disbursement to participating financial institutions.			
(v) The classification of a project is a continuing process. If there is a change in the project components or/and site that may result in category change, the concerned unit must submit a new form and requests for recategorization, and endorsement by the same authorities mentioned in (i) above. The old form is attached for reference.			
(vi) The project team indicates if the project requires broad community support (BCS) of indigenous peoples communities. BCS is required when project activities involve (a) commercial development of the cultural resources and knowledge of indigenous peoples, (b) physical displacement from traditional or customary lands; and (c) commercial development of natural resources within customary lands under use that would impact the livelihoods or the cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual use that define the identity and community of indigenous peoples.			
B. Project Data			
Rashid Bricks Limited.		Financing Amount: BDT	
Head office : Plot # 09, Road # 27, Sector #7 Uttara Model Town, Dhaka 1230 Email:		M. Kafil uddin Managing Director Factory: Mousouth, Uzampur, Uttar Khan union, East Uttar Khan Thana District : Dhaka, Cell Phone : Email:	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Involuntary Resettlement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous People </div>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Re-categorization — Previous Category			
<input type="checkbox"/> Category A		<input type="checkbox"/> Category B	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category C			
D. Basis for Categorization/ Re-categorization (pls. attach documents):			
[√1] Checklist and Type of Check List: Involuntary resettlement and indigenous people Checklist (Screening questions)			
[√2] Project and/or Site Description:			
[√3] Due Diligence Report:			
E. Comments			
Technical (Project) Team Comments In consideration of the land requirement for the project, land acquired through willing seller willing buyer method and there will be no physical and economic displacement of affected person in the subproject. There is no IP in the subproject area. Hence the project is categorized as 'C'			Green Banking and CSR Department Comments
F. Approval			
Proposed by: Technical (Project) Team Date:		Endorsed by:  <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> Manoj Kumar Biswas General Manager Green Banking & CSR Department Bangladesh Bank Head Office, Dhaka. </div>	

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At Mausaid, Uttarkhan, Dhaka**

Due Diligence on Social Safeguard

Endorsed by: [Shah Alam] Social Safeguard specialist Supporting Brick sector Development Program(45273-002) 		
	Approved by:	ADB Concurrence
	Compliance Officer (if needed)	
	Date	

Annexure

গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার
জেলা প্রশাসকের কার্যালয়, ঢাকা
(ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য শাখা)
www.dcdhaka.com



ঃ ইট ভাটার লাইসেন্স ঃ

লাইসেন্স নংঃ : ১০৮/২০১১-২০১২ তারিখঃ ১৬/০২/২০১২ খ্রিঃ
প্রাপকের নাম : “মেসার্স রশিদ ব্রিকস”
মালিক : জনাব এম, কফিল উদ্দিন
পিতা ঃ- মরহুম আব্দুর রশিদ মাতাব্বর
ঠিকানা : সাং- ফায়দাবাদ, থানাঃ-দক্ষিণখান
ঢাকা-১২৩০

আপনার ১৬/০২/২০১২ খ্রিঃ তারিখের দরখাস্তের প্রেক্ষিতে আপনাকে ইট ভাটার জন্য নিম্নলিখিত শর্তে
লাইসেন্স প্রদান করা হলো।

১। ইট ভাটার অবস্থান : মাউছাইদ, উজামপুর, থানাঃ-উত্তরখান, ঢাকা
২। ইট ভাটার অফিস : মাউছাইদ, উত্তরখান, ঢাকা


৩। ইট ভাটার তফসিলঃ

জেলা-ঢাকা	থানাঃ-উত্তরখান	মৌজা-মাউছাইদ
খতিয়ান নং	দাগ নং	জমির পরিমাণ
১০	১৭৯	১.৫০ একর

৪। গ্রামের নাম/রাস্তার নাম : মৌসাইদ, তুরাগ নদীর তীরে।

৫। ইউনিয়ন পরিষদের নাম : উত্তরখান

৬। লাইসেন্সের মেয়াদ : ০৩ (তিন) বৎসর (অর্থ বৎসর)
০১/০৭/২০১২ খ্রিঃ হইতে
৩০/০৬/২০১৫ খ্রিঃ পর্যন্ত।

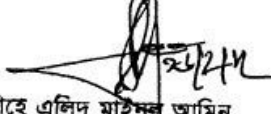


শাহে এলিদ মাইনুল আমিন
ভারপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা
ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য শাখা
জেলা প্রশাসক, ঢাকা এর পক্ষে

৭। শর্তাবলী :

- (ক) ইটের ভাটায় কোন অবস্থাতেই কোন প্রকার জ্বালানী কাঠ ব্যবহার করা যাইবে না।
- (খ) বিদ্যমান ১২০ফুট উচ্চতার স্থায়ী চিমনী বিশিষ্ট ইট ভাটা আগামী ১৯/০৯/২০১২ খ্রিঃ তারিখের মধ্যে নতুন প্রযুক্তিতে জিগজ্যাগ কিলন্ পদ্ধতিতে রূপান্তর করিতে হইবে।
- (গ) ইট পোড়ানো (নিয়ন্ত্রণ) (সংশোধন) আইন, ২০০১ এর কোন ধারা লংঘন হইয়াছে কি না তাহা নিরূপন করার জন্য জেলা প্রশাসক নিজে অথবা জেলা প্রশাসক কর্তৃক ক্ষমতাপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা বা বন কর্মকর্তা বা পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তরের কর্মকর্তা যাহাদের পদমর্যাদা সহকারী বনসংরক্ষক/ সমপর্যায়ের নিম্ন নহে কোন প্রকার নোটিশ ব্যতীত ইটের ভাটা পরিদর্শন করিতে পারিবেন।
- (ঘ) পোড়ানো ইটের পরিসংখ্যান ও বিক্রয়ের হিসাব রেজিস্টার সংক্ষণ করিতে হইবে।
- (ঙ) ইট পোড়ানো (নিয়ন্ত্রণ) (সংশোধন) আইন, ২০০১ এবং উক্ত আইনের অধীন প্রণীত বিধির পরিপন্থী অনুযায়ী মোকাদ্দমা দায়ের করা যাইবে।
- (চ) অনুমোদিত তফসিল ব্যতীত ইটের ভাটা প্রয়োজনে সম্প্রসারণ করিতে হইলে কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমতিক্রমে করিতে হইবে। তবে কোন অবস্থাতেই দেড় একরের বেশি জমি ব্যবহার করা যাইবে না।
- (ছ) সরকারী স্বার্থ ও জনস্বার্থ পরিপন্থী কোনরূপ কার্যকলাপ করা যাইবে না।
- (জ) পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর তার অনুকূলে প্রদত্ত ছাড়পত্র নং-পরিবেশ/ঢাবি/৫৯১০/২০০৩/ঢাকা জেলা/কমলা-খ/নবায়ন-৫১ তারিখঃ-১৯/০৯/২০১১ খ্রিঃ এর শর্তাবলী যথাযথভাবে পালন/বাস্তবায়ন করিতে হইবে। ব্যতিক্রম বা লংঘন হইলে লাইসেন্স বাতিলের ব্যবস্থা গৃহীত হইবে।
- (ঝ) সরকারী বিধি মোতাবেক আয়কর/ভ্যাট ইত্যাদি নিয়মিত পরিশোধ করিতে হইবে।



ইট ভাটার লাইসেন্স-৪৪


শাহে এলিদ্দ মাইমুল আমিন
ভারপ্রাপ্ত কর্মকর্তা
ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য শাখা
জেলা প্রশাসক, ঢাকা এর পক্ষে




উত্তরখান ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ Uttarkhan Union Parishad

কাঁচকুড়া, উত্তরখান, ঢাকা-১২৩০, বাংলাদেশ



স্মারক নং- উঃ ইউঃ পি/অনা/০৯/২০১২/ ৫৫৪

তারিখঃ ২৫-০৯-২০১২

অনাপত্তি সনদ পত্র

১। আবেদনকারীর নাম	ঃ এম কফিল উদ্দিন আহমেদ
২। পিতার নাম	ঃ মরহুম মোঃ আব্দুর রশিদ
৩। মাতার নাম	ঃ আমেনা বেগম
৪। আবেদনকারীর ঠিকানা	ঃ প্লট # ৯, রোড# ১৮, সেক্টর# ৭, উত্তরা, ঢাকা।
৫। কারখানা/প্রকল্পের অবস্থানগত ঠিকানা	ঃ সাং মাউজাইদ, পোঃ উজামপুর, উত্তরখান, ঢাকা।
৬। কারখানা প্রকল্পের তফসিল	ঃ

জেলার নাম	থানার নাম	মৌজার নাম	খতিয়ান নং	দাগ নং	জমির ধরন	মোট জমির পরিমাণ
ঢাকা	উত্তরখান	উত্তরখান মৌজা	সি. এস-৩৬নং, এস এ-৬৬নং, আর এস-৫০নং	২০৬, ২০৭, ২২২, ২৬১, ২৬৬	এক ফসলী পতিত।	২ একর ২০ শতক

১৪. কারখানা/প্রকল্পের উৎপাদিত/উৎপাদিতব্য পণ্যের নাম : রশিদ অটো ব্রিক্স লিমিটেড।

উপরোক্ত তথ্যাদির আলোকে রশিদ অটো ব্রিক্স লিমিটেড কে নিম্নবর্ণিত শর্তসাপেক্ষে অনাপত্তিপত্র প্রদান করা হলো।

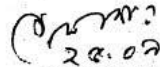
শর্তাবলী :

১৫. প্রকল্প কারখানা স্থাপন ও পরিচালনার ক্ষেত্রে পরিবেশ সংরক্ষন আইন ও বিবি যথাযথভাবে অনুসরণ করতে হবে।
১৬. পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর হতে বিধি দ্বারা নির্ধারিত পদ্ধতিতে ছাড়পত্র গ্রহণ করতে হবে।
১৭. কর্মরত শ্রমিকদের পেশাগত স্বাস্থ্য নিরাপত্তা নিশ্চিত করতে হবে।
১৮. উপযুক্ত অগ্নি নির্বাপক ব্যবস্থা রাখতে হবে এবং অগ্নিকান্ড কিংবা অন্য কোন দুর্ঘটনার সময় জরুরি নির্গমন ব্যবস্থা থাকতে হবে।
১৯. বায়ু ও শব্দ দূষণ করা যাবে না।
২০. কারখানা/প্রকল্প সৃষ্ট তরল বর্জ্য অপরিশোধিত অবস্থায় বাইরে নির্গমন করা যাবে না।

উল্লেখিত যে কোন শর্ত লঙ্ঘন করলে যথোপযুক্ত কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক কারখানা/প্রকল্পের বিরুদ্ধে আইনানুগ ব্যবস্থা নেওয়া যাবে।

তারিখঃ

স্থানীয় কর্তৃপক্ষের স্বাক্ষর ও সীলঃ


২৫.০৯.১২
মোঃ কামাল উদ্দিন
জেমারম্যান
উত্তরখান ইউনিয়ন পরিষদ

www.doe-bd.org

- ১। পরিচালনা, পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর, জমির খসড়া, ডাকা।
- ২। সহকারী পরিচালক, মহাপরিচালক প্রাণোন্নতির দপ্তর, পরিচালনা অধিদপ্তর, ঢাকা।