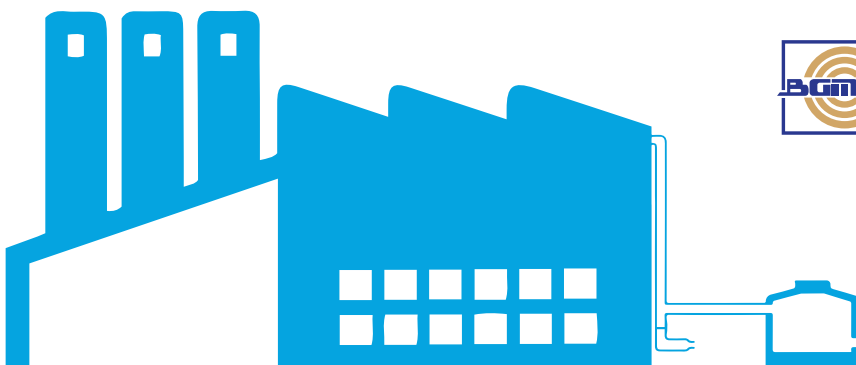


Roundtable discussion

Industrial Rainwater Harvesting

A Sustainable Approach to Water Management



Contents

Acronyms.....	i
Preface.....	1
Executive summary.....	1
Overview.....	2
Inaugural speech.....	3
Keynote speech 1.....	3
Keynote speech 2.....	4
Panel discussion and open dialogue.....	5
Recommendations.....	11

Appendices

Concept Note.....	12
Press Release.....	15
Presentation on Industrial RWH.....	16
Media News Links.....	17
Publication.....	18
News Clips.....	19
Programme Schedule.....	20
Invitation Card.....	20
Participants List.....	21



Acronyms	RWH	Rainwater Harvesting
	BNBC	Bangladesh National Building Code
	RMG	Ready-Made Garment
	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
	ITN	International Training Network
	BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
	BAYLA	Bangladesh Apparel Youth Leaders Association
	BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
	USGBC	US Green Building Council
	ASHRAE	American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers
	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
	NGO	Non-governmental Organisation



Preface This report is based on a roundtable titled “Industrial Rainwater Harvesting – A Sustainable Approach to Water Management”, which was jointly organised by WaterAid and BGMEA at The Westin Dhaka on February 15, 2022.

The programme’s objective was to start a dialogue on the business cases for sustainable water management in industries, with a focus on RWH. The discussion explored potential opportunities, challenges, and solutions to setting up RWH systems in industries, including RMG factories, and how this can help mitigate the looming water crisis.

Executive Summary The industrial sector of Bangladesh, including RMG factories, relies heavily on high water consumption. This is not only resulting in depleting groundwater levels but is also affecting the surface water quality.

Moreover, the adverse impacts of climate change have accelerated the rapidly deteriorating situation. One of the most viable solutions to this problem can be RWH – a simple technique that can be implemented at a low cost – as Bangladesh is privileged to have a large amount of rainfall during the monsoon, ranging between 150cm and 350cm per month in different areas. Some factories have already adopted this solution. There is now a need to generate and disseminate knowledge of RWH prospects to ensure environmental sustainability and development of Bangladesh, which are highly influenced by the availability and quality of water.



Overview

As a water-intensive sector, the growth and sustainability of the RMG sector as well as its substantial contribution to Bangladesh's economic and human development is highly dependent on how it manages its water risks.

The expected growth of this sector will intensify competing water uses with domestic and agricultural water use and will also exacerbate the current gap between water supply and demand.

The industry's reliance on groundwater means there will be higher costs of water abstraction, either from deeper pumping or from securing freshwater from other sources due to higher scarcity. RWH can be an efficient and vital technology as an alternate solution to this problem.





Inaugural speech

By Partha Hefaz Shaikh,
Director, Policy & Advocacy,
WaterAid, Bangladesh

WaterAid is an international NGO with operations in 28 countries around the world. We mainly work in 3 areas – clean water, decent toilet, and hygiene. We are working to ensure these 3 facilities for everyone everywhere. We have been working in Bangladesh since 1986. We work 18 districts with our partners.

Keynote Speech 1

Md Tahmidul Islam,
Technical Advisor, WASH,
WaterAid, Bangladesh

WaterAid Bangladesh started working on RWH in 2010 with the aim to raise awareness of water scarcity among policymakers, stakeholders, and the mass people. We contributed to updating the Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC) in 2006. We introduced the biennial rain day celebration, which was held virtually in recent years due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

We also arranged rain conventions in alternate years to broaden the knowledge of academicians and practitioners. We opened rain centres at some academic institutions for teachers and students to help them with research on RWH.

We created a manual to provide guidelines for households and industries interested in installing RWH. We also started capacity building initiatives in 2010 to mitigate skill gaps. We trained two batches of RWH professionals this year.

In 2018, we assessed that an industry has 65,000 square feet of roof area on average where rainwater could be harvested. We then set up some demonstration plants at some factories, including Fakir Fashion, Next Accessories, Epic Garments, and Metro Knitting.

We trained over 300 professionals between 2010 and 2020. They created the RAiN Forum, which works with RWH and natural resources.

We trained over 300 professionals Urban RWH between 2010 and 2020. They created the RAiN Forum, which works with RWH and natural resources.

Md Tahmidul Islam,
Technical Advisor, WASH,
WaterAid Bangladesh



Keynote Speech 2

Md Ashraful Alum,
Secretary, RAiN Forum

A Water Resources Group forecast based on 2014 data says the RMG industry will grow massively till 2030, causing water demand to rise by 70%. We can make huge investments in the water sector and reduce the cost of industrial water treatment. Estimates say up to \$9 billion could be saved till 2030 by using water-efficient technology.

Amid the pandemic, we analysed the potential of RWH in 65 factories. Of them, 40 factories had a catchment area of 2,000-8,000 square metres, 12 had less than 2,000 square metres and 13 had over 8,000 square metres.

In 34 factories, rainwater potential is less than 10,000 cubic metres while it is 10,000-30,000 cubic metres in 15 factories and more than 30,000 cubic metres in 16 factories.



We can make huge investments in the water sector and reduce the cost of industrial water treatment.

Md Ashraful Alum
Secretary, RAiN Forum

Panel discussion and open dialogue



Professor Dr Tanvir Ahmed, Director, ITN-BUET

Our country is blessed to have a lot of rainfall in the monsoon, with some places seeing 5,000 millimetres of rainfall. A large portion of this rainwater gets mixed with groundwater.

Unlike households, industries have large catchment areas, including roof areas. Most of the water used in industries comes from groundwater, and salt has to be removed from it before using it. But the benefit of rainwater is it has no salt and needs little treatment.

Around 6-25% of the annual water usage in industries comes from catchment areas. However, storing this rainwater is the key challenge as a large storage area is needed. Other challenges are awareness and capacity building.

Construction developers and consultants have to learn how to install the RWH in industries so that they can provide this service to the industries. A water audit is also very important in industries. It will help industry owners figure out the proportion of the processed water coming from the RWH.

Md Fazlul Haque, Deputy Executive Director, Sajida Foundation

When we talked to RMG factory owners about RWH, they were interested in investing in it, but they did not know how to do that.

Garment workers' awareness is also very important. During our sessions with them, they wanted to know in detail the importance of the RWH. We set up hygiene management systems, including handwashing facilities, in factories. Workers were very pleased to know that their employers were doing all this for their betterment.

We need to think about technological interventions needed in ensuring efficiency in different aspects of water usage.

Md Fazlul Haque, Deputy Executive Director, Sajida Foundation



We enthusiastically welcomed the RWH. Initially, we implemented a catchment area of 1 lakh square feet and are utilising another 1 lakh square feet. We are building 10 more facilities where RWH and solar systems could be utilised.

I would urge stakeholders to build a strong platform. They need to build strong collaborations with all our factories for

technology transfer, awareness building, and also to keep their business running.

In 2020, Fakir Fashion got 10 million litres of water in catchment areas, which was 22 million litres in 2022. We are researching ways to store the water without any expense. This is very important for dyeing factories.

I would request for establishing a platform where all stakeholders can collaborate on making RMG and textile factories more sustainable. If we want to conserve groundwater then it is essential for the retailers, suppliers, and factories to share technology with each other, build awareness and focus on their R&D efforts.

Atiqul Islam
Corporate GM – Admin, HR & Compliance,
Metro Knitting and Dyeing

Factory owners must be committed to implementing the RWH. We perhaps have the largest catchment area at present. We meet 20% of our demand for water from rainwater.

At present, our total catchment area is 80,390 square metres. In 2020, we harvested 21,495 cubic metres of rainwater, which was 1.6% of our total processed water. The following year, it increased to 29,259 cubic metres, which was 1.74% of our total processed water.

There are challenges, including textile dust, rooftop issues, and plumbing. But if the commitment is there, implementing the RWH is possible. We need to prepare for the forthcoming challenges and change our thoughts.

Arif Shahriyer
Senior Manager, Sustainability,
Epic Group

When we released our 2020 sustainability report, we were committed to reducing our water usage by 40% by 2023. In June 2021, we started the RWH. We built a reservoir of 1 lakh square feet. We are using the whole water from there as processed water.

In 2021, we stored 3,000 cubic metres of water and used it as processed water. Our target this year is to store 15,000 cubic metres.

We now get 1% of our processed water from the RWH. There were some initial problems. We earlier had to treat the water but do not have to do that now.



Tanzida Islam
Program Manager, Environment
H&M

By the end of 2022, 50% of our company's local apparel sourcing factories are expected to build RWH infrastructure. Till last year, 45 per cent of H&M's 105 sourcing factories in Bangladesh had built RWH systems, saving 0.2 million cubic metres of rainwater.

Md Mahbubur Rahman
Senior Program Manager,
Environment and Climate Change
Embassy of Sweden



The Swedish government highly prioritises water resource management in its own country. As per the Sweden-Bangladesh development strategy, Sweden is contributing to areas of water resource and environment management as well as climate change in Bangladesh.

Everyone should contribute to mitigating water scarcity and the impacts of climate change. I believe Swedish businesses will offer assistance, including technological, in this regard. I believe we in the future can make Bangladesh's RMG and textile sector more sustainable, developed, and acceptable to the global communities.



Shamima Akhter
Head of Corporate Affairs,
Unilever Bangladesh

We introduced the RWH in our Kalurghat factory in 2013. We only use it for groundwater recharging. The biggest challenge is storing and repurposing rainwater in our factory, which started in 1965 and is thus very old.

We are figuring out ways to work with government and private institutes to change their facilities, capture more rainwater, and increase Bangladesh's water reserve programme.

We cover 21% of our water usage from rainwater, but our goal is to make it 79%. We will look into partnering with organisations like WaterAid and find opportunities to utilise other rooftops and convert those into the RWH.

Kazy Mohammad Iqbal Hossain
South Asia Regional Sustainability Manager,
Lindex HK

Rainwater depletion and seasonal water variability are two of our biggest concerns. We created a roadmap to 2025. We aim to meet at least 10% of the demand for water in our factory from rainwater during the monsoon.

We have started a project jointly with WaterAid. We will start implementing it on a large scale from next year and also have plans to allocate a budget for this. Our plan is to start the RWH in 10 more factories by the next three years.

If we cannot use rainwater for industrial purposes, we can at least collect it for recharging groundwater. That will bring down the plumbing cost or groundwater reserve investment.

Md Masud Hassan
Director of WatSan and Technology,
Village Education Resource Centre

We introduced the RWH in our office in 2013. We kept it simple. We got financial support from WaterAid and technical support from the ITN.

We had 3,300 square feet of rooftop space. We collected rainwater from there, kept it somewhere, and filtered it.

During the monsoon, we used the water for washing while the overflowed water was used for groundwater recharging. In a year, we recharged 1 lakh litres of groundwater. The maintenance cost was very low, around Tk 8,000-10,000 a year.

In the rainy season, harvested rainwater can be used for gardening, toilet flushing, and floor and car washing. The biggest contribution of rainwater harvesting goes to groundwater recharging.

Mohammad Zobair Hasan
DED, DORP and SWA
South Asia CSO Representative



We need to further increase awareness of the RWH. We need to include others, such as the private sector, the civil society, the media, and other platforms, in the initiative.

Things are up to date at the policy level. Now we need to strengthen the multi-stakeholder engagement so that we all can work together.

Abil Bin Amin
Bangladesh Country Manager
Ethical Trading Initiative

We can play a role in sharing the knowledge of the RWH with more brands and other countries as well. It is good to know that factories in Bangladesh are interested in adopting the RWH voluntarily without any regulatory pressure. We can take steps to scale up this process.

Rafee Mahmood
Vice President, BAYLA and Director
of Mahmud Group



There is a rooftop catchment area of 4 lakh square feet in one of our factories. In another factory, we have 1.2 lakh square feet. Each factory is designed to store 5,000 cubic metres of rainwater. We use this water for auxiliary purposes, such as toilet, firefighting, and gardening, and also some other purposes, such as in boilers.

A huge amount of water is used in denim factories. So, we are still dependent on groundwater. But using rainwater for auxiliary purposes has helped us save a lot in terms of water consumption. It is good to know that lots of our factories have adopted the RWH. We have been able to change our industry dynamism towards other such initiatives.

Abrar Hossain Sayem
President, BAYLA

The water crisis will worsen in the next decade. BAYLA can play a good role in educating factory owners interested in adopting the RWH about how to do it and what are the challenges and benefits.

In terms of sustainability and rainwater use, there are good scopes for branding Bangladesh because RMG is the top exporting industry in the country. Our mission could be this – the highest exporting industry is saving the highest amount of water. It could help us brand Bangladesh in the same way as having the highest number of green factories.

BAYLA can also help them in this regard.



It is essential to promote rainwater harvesting among the youth so that they can become youth advocates for this sustainable practice.

Sakib Ahmed
Senior Vice President, BAYLA



We need to raise more awareness as many factory owners do not know how the RWH can help us with sustainability. BAYLA as an association of young leaders has many responsibilities towards environmental sustainability.

The devastating results of the previous environmental damage will be felt by us when we will become seniors or our next generation. Thus, BAYLA can play an important role and has opportunities to work with BGMEA and other organisations.

Hasin Jahan
Country Director, WaterAid



A rainwater harvesting plant would cost around 65 lakh taka for a typical factory. In comparison to the exorbitant cost of building an apparel factory, this sum is insignificant. Dhaka WASA has declared that it will increase commercial water prices by

40 percent soon. BEPZA also charges high price for water. If factories shift to using rainwater for meeting their water needs, it will help them significantly reduce costs over time. At the same time, it will contribute towards improving the environment in the country.

To address the issue of depleting groundwater level, rainwater should be everyone's business. Industries having ample space on the rooftop can be easily used for rainwater harvesting, and they can, thus, demonstrate sustainable solution towards solving the growing water needs for the businesses.

The groundwater level in Dhaka is declining by 1-3 metres every year. Water is getting saline in coastal belts. We will face a water crisis at some point.

RMG factories contribute to SDG 6 and SDG 13, and there should be a mechanism that will reflect this contribution, and the Bangladesh government should take it into account. If the RWH infrastructure is built in factories while designing, the cost will be low while factory owners will also get various loan facilities for building green infrastructure.

If the BGMEA forms a sustainable water management cell, that can carry out a water audit of the 185 green factories. Besides, we can hand over the findings of the feasibility studies of 65 factories to it.

The cell can then ask these factory owners to take the next steps in installing the RWH system. It can also think about how to incentivise the existing 185 green buildings and the new ones.

WaterAid and RAiN Forum can offer technical assistance, including designing RWH systems in industries. We can also offer basic training courses to young professionals, including those working in the field of water and others, to help them understand RWH benefits.

Faruque Hassan
President, BGMEA



Bangladesh's RMG sector has made remarkable strides in environmental sustainability, securing the leading position with the highest number of green garment factories in the world. This sector is putting consistent efforts in that direction.

Bangladesh has 157 green RMG factories certified by the USGBC. Of them, 47 are Platinum- and 96 are Gold-rated. 40 out of the top 100 global factories are in Bangladesh while around 500 more are waiting to be certified.

These green factories are equipped with all eco-friendly features that reduce carbon emission by around 40% and minimise water consumption by 40-50% compared to conventional buildings. They ensure thermal comfort of workers and state-of-the-art hygiene, use daylight, have RWH, and maintain indoor air quality as per

the ASHRAE standard that maximises workers' physical and mental health as well as productivity.

Rainwater is considered green water. This context and the potential rainwater storage during monsoon have driven innovation in the apparel industry. We now see a lot of RMG manufacturing units prioritising rainwater during development. BGMEA as a progressive association has shifted their perspective on sustainable water resource management and is actively encouraging factories to adopt RWH. The sustainable water management cell will be formed at the new BGMEA building in Uttara.

Bangladesh is blessed with monsoon rain, and rainwater is considered as green water. The potential of rainwater storage during the monsoon period has driven innovation in the apparel industry. We are actively encouraging factories to adopt rainwater harvesting and have seen RMG manufacturing units prioritising rainwater.

The potential of rainwater storage during the monsoon period has driven innovation in the apparel industry.

Faruque Hassan
President, BGMEA

Key Recommendations

- Establish Sustainable Water Management Cell at BGMEA. It will be a platform for stakeholders to collaborate on improving sustainability of RMG and textile factories. Initiate following activities:
- Commission feasibility studies and encourage factories to adopt rainwater harvesting facilities understanding the cost, benefits, and payback period.
- Share technical know-how through providing training on rainwater harvesting and demonstrating the benefits to factory owners
- Raise awareness about the benefits of rainwater harvesting by celebrating rain day for mass people and rain convention for practitioners
- Engage young entrepreneurs and buyers in the promotion of rainwater harvesting



Appendices:

WaterAid and BGMEA presents **Valuing Water and Climate Change – Rainwater Harvesting in Focus**

Concept note

Water and Climate Change global perspective

Climate change is being felt primarily through water. The worsening climate crisis is the water crisis. Extreme and unpredictable weather is having an increasingly disastrous effect on people's lives, particularly through its impact on access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) services—which is critical to human health. Droughts and floods impact water quality and quantity which affect and destroy water and sanitation infrastructure, and therefore hinder good hygiene practices. Diseases spread more easily and worker productivity drops.

For business, this poses a dire and growing threat to the health of its people, its resilience, and its sustainability. Businesses struggle to survive without a reliable supply of clean water and health of community. Private sectors that manage their physical water and WASH risks will be more resilient to climate change than their competitors. There is growing action needed from businesses on climate change. There are four possible risk areas that require attention :

I. Physical water risk: More than 40% of the global population is projected to be living in areas of severe water stress by 2050. Physical access to water, as well as issues such as declining water quality, will exacerbate the challenges of water

availability for business needs as well as for sustainable WASH services for workforces.

II. Financial risk: The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that with a temperature rise of only 1.5°C global productivity losses equivalent to 80 million full-time jobs could occur in 2030. This is due to the projected impacts of 'heat stress' on workers' occupational health, and therefore productivity, resulting from climate change. This breakdown in the supply chain is equivalent to global financial losses of US \$2,400 billion and the negative impacts on a worker productivity can also be linked to WASH provision and working conditions. At the macroeconomic level, for every US \$1 invested in WASH, an estimated US \$4.30 is generated through increased productivity.

III. Reputational risk: Responsible businesses with a good public profile are more likely to access finance and ensure future resilience. Responsible water management and providing adequate access to WASH for workers and the surrounding communities will not only be beneficial for the health and dignity of workers, but also for stakeholder relations, supply chain resilience and maintenance of a company's 'social license' to operate. Businesses with a

good reputation can reap sales benefits and increase staff loyalty. With increasing consumer pressure and shift towards socially conscious brands – 66% of global consumers are willing to pay more for brands committed to social impact.

IV. Regulatory risk: Water and sanitation are UN-mandated human rights, and it is part of a company's responsibility to respect these rights. Corporate policies which incorporate WASH can drive compliance with national or regional government policy or regulation on WASH and other sustainable development issues. CEO commitments and endorsements

**Bringing
vitality to
Water
usage in
Businesses**

Adopting Valuing Water as an integral part of policymaking and investment decisions that would help Bangladesh towards a sustainable water management and long-term economic growth.

The heavy reliance of the industrial sector on high water consumption leads to depleting groundwater levels and affecting surface water quality especially in and around Dhaka and other cities in Bangladesh leaving a pressure on the environment.

The adverse impact of climate change has accelerated the already rapidly deteriorating situation. Currently, the country is facing more challenges around water security than ever before due to increasing demand by the growing population as well as climate impact, inappropriate land use, and waste management. The rapid growth of the industrial hubs in Dhaka and other cities in Bangladesh is also imposing substantial pressures on the environment since most of the industries, especially the textile and leather industries are heavily reliant on high water consumption.

can also be very powerful.

Access to WASH services is not only fundamental to sustainable development, but also a critical adaptation strategy for communities and businesses to cope with the effects of climate change. Despite this importance, WASH services, and the critical role they play as part of climate adaptation, are often overlooked, and are not yet well recognized by governments, businesses, and even technical experts.

Bangladesh is privileged by the huge quantity of rainfall almost throughout the country during the monsoon, generally varying between 150 cm and 350 cm per month, that usually lasts from May to October with occasional rainfall in November. This could reduce the dependency on groundwater, alleviate the demand on the upper aquifers and supplement the ground water source at least for six months. As a result, among all alternative water sources, rainwater harvesting- a simple and low-cost technique that needs minimum specific expertise or knowledge and is adaptable to a wide variety of conditions could be promoted with innovative technologies and policies as the most potential solution to the pressing condition of water security in Bangladesh.

As a water-intensive sector, the growth, and the sustainability of the RMG sector as well as its substantial contribution to Bangladesh's economic and human development is highly dependent on how it manages its water risks. The

expected growth of the RMG sector will intensify competing water uses with domestic and agricultural water use and will exacerbate the current gap between water supply and demand and declining water quality. The industry's reliance on groundwater means there will be higher costs of water abstraction, either from deeper pumping or from securing freshwater from other sources due to higher scarcity.

Projected Water Related Costs for the Textile Sector to Year 2030 by WRG2030 for continuous use of groundwater is \$19.5 including OPEX and CAPEX. It is quite evident that falling groundwater tables combined with the projected increased water abstraction rates are likely to threaten industrial production.

In this context, rainwater harvesting can play as an efficient and vital technology as an alternate solution to address the problem. There is a need to generate knowledge and dissemination on rainwater uptake prospects to ensure sustainability of the environment, enhance social and economic growth, and development of Bangladesh which is highly influenced by the availability and quality of water.

As a result, Rainwater Harvesting is a water saving as well as an alternate source of ground water that is feasible, practical, and environmentally vital for the people, profit and the plant.

Aim of the roundtable

The overall aim of this roundtable is to bring together leaders, businesses, sustainable development experts, think tanks, rainwater harvesting advocates will initiate policy dialogues for locally inspired and globally recognized solutions.

- I. Collective effort and action in making rainwater harvesting an organisational priority through raising awareness across business
- II. Increased finance to improve and implement policies and making the business go green.

- III. Driving action within the business in collaboration with civil society and governments to improve provision of adequate WASH facilities through improvement in infrastructure and technology, capacity building and, improved regulations all in alignment with green methods.
- IV. Learn from each other – share good examples to scale up water and environmental cases.

Participants

International Brands and Development Partners | corporates | FIs | National business firms | Energy sector | Supply chain | WASH & Climate sector
Academia | Media | Development experts | Climate scientist | Economist

Modality

The envisioned series will be held in The Westin

With a keynote from WaterAid and Rain Forum team. Followed by experiences of businesses representatives of their respective sectors showcasing examples that their own businesses follow to promote sustainable and

environmentally friendly practices in their business models i.e., RRRR, sustainable supply chain models to highlight some few.

This is a joint initiative taken by WaterAid and BGMEA to tackle and uplift the importance of Rainwater Harvesting towards an environment friendly business initiative.

Rainwater - a sustainable untapped resource for businesses

Press release

DHAKA, 15 February 2022 - In recent times, the country's ready-made garment factories and textile industries are leading in implementing green policies by introducing rainwater harvesting systems. Their sustainable approach to water management in business practices, is creating much needed positive impacts in the environment, speakers said at a roundtable in Dhaka.

The high volume of water used in industry is an environmental concern because of their dependency on groundwater and it is time to act in ways that protect the long-term sustainability of water supply needed for businesses to grow, said speakers.

The roundtable titled 'Industrial Rainwater Harvesting- A Sustainable Approach to Water Management,' organised jointly by WaterAid and Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA) was held at The Westin Dhaka on February 15, 2022 in the capital.

The programme aimed to initiate dialogue on the business case for industrial sustainable water management focusing on rainwater harvesting system. The discussion explored potential opportunities, challenges, and solutions for sustainable supply chains and environmental impacts, as well as sharing examples of rainwater harvesting practices in garment factories.

Mr Faruque Hassan, President, BGMEA, was

present at the event as the Chief Guest.

Ms Hasin Jahan, Country Director, WaterAid, graced the occasion as the Guest of Honor. Partha Hefaz Shaikh, Director, Policy & Advocacy, WaterAid, chaired the event and delivered the welcome note. Abrar Hossain Sayem, President, Bangladesh Apparel Youth Leaders Association – BAYLA was present among the guests.

Faruque Hassan, President, BGMEA, said, "BGMEA as a progressive association has shifted their perspective on sustainable water resource management and actively encouraging factories to adopt rainwater harvesting system. Industries need to emphasize on rainwater and help to reduce extraction and dependency of ground water.

Hasin Jahan, Country Director of WaterAid said, "To solve the impending water crisis that is depleting the groundwater, harvesting rainwater should be everyone's business. Industries having ample space on the rooftop can be easily used for rainwater harvesting and demonstrate sustainable solution towards solving the growing water needs for the businesses.

Thanks to BGMEA for demonstrating a unique example to help protect our scarce water resources by encouraging the factory owners for adopting rainwater harvesting.

Presentation
on RWH
System



**Industrial
rainwater
harvesting**

A sustainable approach to water management

Md Tahmidul Islam
Technical Advisor - WASH
WaterAid Bangladesh

Ashraful Alum Ratan
Secretary
RAIN Forum

15 February 2022

The diagram illustrates an industrial rainwater harvesting system. It shows a factory building with a rainwater collection system on its roof, consisting of two large blue storage tanks. Below the ground level, a cross-section shows a collection channel leading to a filter and a storage reservoir in the ground. The background features a city skyline and trees under a rainy sky.

Demonstration in industries

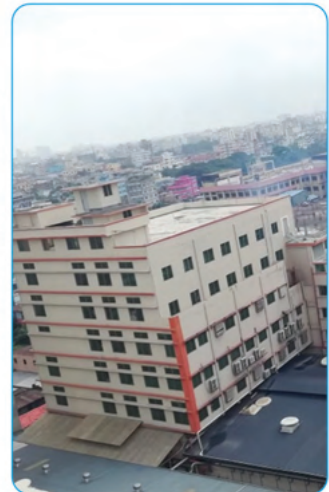


Fakir Fashion

Next Accessories



Epic Garments
Manufacturing Company



Metro Knitting & Dyeing
Mills



WaterAid is committed to working with businesses entities and private sector to fast-track efforts towards water security and environment”

Abrar Hossain Sayem, President, Bangladesh Apparel Youth Leaders Association – BAYLA, “Many smart industries put their footprint in the sustainability and water saving process. The industries are adopting rainwater harvesting to reduce the dependency on groundwater to tackle future catastrophes. The young people are the potentials drivers for the economic and social progress of the country. So, it is essential to promote RWH among the youth so that they can become

youth advocates for RWH and make a positive impact to reduce water crises in the future.

Apart from the guests, development partners, national business firms, and supply chain stakeholders, representatives from media and academia participated in the event.

The roundtable discussion came to an end with handing of BGMEA’s sustainability report to Hasin Jahan and the distribution of certificates among rainwater harvesting professionals who were trained as part of WaterAid and ITN-BUET collaboration.

Media coverage and news links:

Sl.	Date	Media	Link
1.	16-Jan-22.....	The Daily Star Online	Link
2.	16-Jan-22.....	The Daily Star Online	Link
3.	16-Jan-22.....	The Financial Express Online	Link
4.	16-Jan-22.....	The Business Standard Online	Link
5.	16-Jan-22.....	Daily Sun Online	Link
6.	16-Jan-22.....	Dhaka Tribune Online	Link
7.	16-Jan-22.....	Banglatribune.com	Link
8.	16-Jan-22.....	Businesspostbd.com	Link
9.	16-Jan-22.....	Dhakapost.com	Link
10.	16-Jan-22.....	Swadesh Pratidin Online	Link
11.	16-Jan-22.....	Bhorer kagoj Online	Link
12.	16-Jan-22.....	Bonik Barta Online	Link
13.	16-Jan-22.....	Bssnews.net	Link
14.	16-Jan-22.....	Samakal Online	Link
15.	16-Jan-22.....	Inqilab Online	Link
16.	16-Jan-22.....	Daily Industry Online	Link
17.	16-Jan-22.....	Channel24.tv	Link
18.	16-Jan-22.....	Channel I online	Link
19.	16-Jan-22.....	Bangladeshglobal.com	Link

Industrial Rainwater Harvesting - A Sustainable Approach to Water Management

BGMEA and WaterAid organised a roundtable titled 'Industrial Rainwater Harvesting - A Sustainable Approach to Water Management' on February 15, 2022. Here we publish a summary of the discussion.

Link:

<https://www.thedailystar.net/round-tables/news/industrial-rainwater-harvesting-sustainable-approach-water-management-2970881>





Industrial Rainwater Harvesting - A Sustainable Approach to Water Management

BGMEA and WaterAid organised a roundtable titled 'Industrial Rainwater Harvesting - A Sustainable Approach to Water Management' on February 15, 2022. Here we publish a summary of the discussion.



Faruque Hassan, President, BGMEA
The ready-made garment industry of Bangladesh is committed to continue its efforts to minimise the environmental cost of production and reduce resource consumption.

Bangladesh's RMG sector has made remarkable strides in the area of environmental sustainability, securing the leading position with the highest number of green garment factories in the world, and is making consistent efforts in that direction.

The green factories ensure thermal comfort of the workers and state-of-the-art hygiene, use daylight, have rainwater harvesting system and maintain indoor air quality as per the ASHRAE standard that maximises workers' physical and mental health and productivity.

Bangladesh is blessed with monsoon rain, and rainwater is considered as green water. The potential of rainwater storage during the monsoon period has driven innovation in the apparel industry. We are actively encouraging factories to adopt rainwater harvesting, and have seen RMG manufacturing units prioritising rainwater.

BGMEA, as a progressive association, accepts the recommendation and shall be happy to launch Sustainable Water Management Cell in the new BGMEA office at Uttara. We will also observe rain day and organise rain competition for raising awareness and enhancing technical knowledge about sustainable water resource management.



Professor Dr Tamvir Ahmed, Director, ITN, BUET
The RMG sector generally uses groundwater for meeting its water needs. The process of removing salt from

groundwater is also time consuming. On the other hand, rainwater is salt free. Considering the rooftop catchment areas of the RMG factories, it is easily possible to make rainwater harvesting plants there. However, there are challenges for storing and preserving this water. If we raise awareness about the benefits of rainwater harvesting, and provide technical knowledge, then factory owners can implement rainwater harvesting systems in their factories.



Abdullah Al Maher, CEO and Head of Business, Fakir Fashion Limited
I would request for establishing a platform where all stakeholders can collaborate on making RMG and textile factories more sustainable. If we want to conserve groundwater then it is essential for the retailers, suppliers, and factories to share technology with each other, build awareness and focus on their R&D efforts.



Tanjida Islam, Programme Manager Environment, IBM
IBM has been focusing on improving the infrastructure of its factories, and this is where we are emphasising rainwater harvesting. During our water audit, we realised that around 0.2 million cubic metres of water were harvested from rainwater. We monitor water usage through our Freshwater consumption KPI which is connected to our sustainability index. We incentivise factories to adopt such sustainable facilities through this mechanism.



Md Mahbubur Rahman, Senior Programme Manager - Environment and Climate Change, Embassy of Sweden
The existing water scarcity along with the deteriorating state of the climate needs the collaborative effort of all the stakeholders. In Bangladesh, textile

and garments consume a lot of water, and that's why we should be duly concerned about efficient usage of water resources. Our primary focus should be to make industries such as RMG and textile even more advanced and sustainable in the future.



Kary Mohammad Iqbal Hossain, South Asia Regional Sustainability Manager, Lixides HK Ltd.
According to our studies, factories can fulfil 10 to 20 percent of their water needs through rainwater harvesting during the monsoon season. Keeping this in mind, we have planned and allocated funds to introduce rainwater harvesting in our 10 factories in the next two years.



Muhammad Zubair Hasan, Deputy Executive Director, Development Organisation of the Rural Poor (DORP), and Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) - South Asia CSO Representative
Rainwater harvesting can be a possible option for us to achieve some of the SDG 6 targets. To do this, we have to encourage collaboration between factory owners, NGOs, and the media to create a massive awareness campaign on this issue. Political willingness would help address this issue in a holistic manner.



Mil Hira Amin, Bangladesh Country Manager, Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI)
We formed an advisory group recently which focuses on climate change and its impact on businesses. ETI can play a role in disseminating the expertise and knowledge of the stakeholders to national and international communities.

and garments consume a lot of water, and that's why we should be duly concerned about efficient usage of water resources. Our primary focus should be to make industries such as RMG and textile even more advanced and sustainable in the future.



Awar Hossain Syam, President, BAYLA
Many factory owners are interested in making their factories more sustainable, but they do not have adequate knowledge on how to do it. If they are provided information on the challenges and benefits of rainwater harvesting, they will be able to make sound decisions to support their production system as well as the environment. BAYLA can also help them in this regard. It is essential to promote rainwater harvesting among the youth so that they can become youth advocates for this sustainable practice.



Hadin Jaham, Country Director, Water Aid
A rainwater harvesting plant would cost around 65 lakh taka for a typical factory. In comparison to the exorbitant cost of building an apparel factory, this sum is insignificant. Dhaka WSSA has declared that it will increase commercial water prices by 40 percent soon. BIPZA also charges high price for water. If factories shift to using rainwater for meeting their water needs, it will help them significantly reduce costs over time. At the same time, it will contribute towards improving the environment in the country. To address the issue of depleting groundwater level, rainwater should be everyone's business. Industries having ample space on the rooftop can be easily used for rainwater harvesting, and they can, thus, demonstrate sustainable solution towards solving the growing water needs for the businesses. Thanks to BGMEA for demonstrating a unique example to help protect our scarce water resources by encouraging the factory owners to adopt rainwater harvesting. Water Aid is committed to working with business entities and private sector to take track efforts towards water security and environment.

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

- Establish Sustainable Water Management Cell at BGMEA. It will be a platform for stakeholders to collaborate on improving sustainability of RMG and textile factories. Initiate following activities:
 - Commission feasibility studies, and encourage factories to adopt rainwater harvesting facilities understanding the cost, benefits, and payback period.
 - Share technical know-how through providing training on rainwater harvesting and demonstrating the benefits to factory owners
 - Raise awareness about the benefits of rainwater harvesting by celebrating rain day for mass people and rain convention for practitioners
 - Engage young entrepreneurs and buyers in the promotion of rainwater harvesting
 - International buyers should incentivise factories to adopt rainwater harvesting facilities.

Harvesting rainwater can meet RMG's 60% water demand: Study



BGMEA, WaterAid, Bangladesh Apparel Youth Leaders Association and BAIN Forum officials attend the roundtable titled "Industrial Rainwater Harvesting: A Sustainable Approach to Water Management" at The Westin Dhaka in the capital on Tuesday. (PHOTO COURTESY)

INDUSTRY, BANGLADESH

TBS REPORT
An entrepreneur needs to invest Tk65 lakh to make a reservoir for harvesting rainwater, WaterAid Country Director said

In recent times, the country's ready-made garment factories and textile industries are leading in implementing green policies by introducing rainwater harvesting systems and

WaterAid and the BAIN Forum identified the country's ready-made garment factories to identify the opportunity of rainwater harvesting and its use.

square meters and (3) have 8,000 square meters, said the study.
The study findings were presented at a roundtable titled "Industrial Rainwater Harvesting: A Sustainable Approach to Water Management," organized jointly by WaterAid and Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA), at The Westin Dhaka in the capital on Tuesday, read a press statement.
"The harvested rainwater can meet even 60% of the demand of non-drinking water in some garment factories which do not have the drinking and washing units," BAIN Forum member secretary Ashraf Alam said during presenting the keynote paper.

Rainwater harvesting reduces groundwater consumption, operational cost and power and saves the earth. It could also be used mainly for flushing in the washrooms, cleaning and watering the garden, he added.
According to the study, the annual demand for non-drinking water in 17 factories is 30,000 cubic meters, between 2000 and 25,000 cubic meters in 10 factories and 10,000 cubic meters in six factories. These factories have the potential of rainwater

harvesting of 10,000 cubic meters annually, to have 10,000 to 30,000 cubic meters, the study said.
It further mentioned that six factories meet 60% of the non-drinking water from the harvested rainwater, to meet up to 60% and to meet 60% of the demand for water from the harvested rainwater.
WaterAid Country Director Hasin Jahan, as the guest of honour of the meeting, said the country's industries are dependent on groundwater. But the reality is Dhaka city's groundwater level is dropping by one to three meters every year.
In some areas, especially in Tejgaon and Mirpur, the water level has gone down drastically.
This scenario gives us a clear message about the water shortage. It is time to become aware of the water supply sources. In such a situation, it is important to have a rainwater harvesting plant in every factory," she added.
"To solve the impending water crisis that is depleting the groundwater, harvesting rainwater should be every factory's business. Industries having ample space on the rooftop can be

effectively used for rainwater harvesting and demonstrate sustainable solution towards solving the growing water crisis for the businesses," Hasin Jahan continued.
"An entrepreneur needs to invest Tk65 lakh to make a reservoir in the factory area to harvest the rainwater and its payback period is 7 to 10 years," Hasin Jahan further stated.
BGMEA President Faruque Hassan, as the chief guest of the event, said, "BGMEA as a progressive association has emphasized on the rainwater water resource management and actively encouraging factories to adopt rainwater harvesting systems. It is the time industries need to emphasize on rainwater and help to reduce extraction and dependency of groundwater."
He further mentioned, currently, Bangladesh is the global champion in the green garment factories, having 47 Leadership in Environmental and Energy in Design (LEED) certified garment factories which have been awarded an energy efficiency award and water with improved efficiency.
Chaired by WaterAid Dhaka and Advocacy Director Partha Hefaz Shaikh, the event aimed to raise dialogue on the business case for industrial rainwater harvesting system. The discussion explored potential opportunities, challenges, and solutions for sustainable supply chains and environmental impacts, as well as sharing examples of rainwater harvesting practices in garment factories.
BGMEA President Faruque Hassan was present at the event as the chief guest while WaterAid Country Director Ms Hasin Jahan was the guest of honor.
Partha Hefaz Shaikh, director, Policy and Advocacy, WaterAid, chaired the event and delivered the welcome note. Abrar Hossain Sayen, President, Bangladesh Apparel Youth Leaders Association - BAINYA was present among the guests.
BGMEA President Faruque Hassan said, "BGMEA as a progressive association has emphasized on the sus-

SUSTAINABLE WATER MANAGEMENT Harvesting rainwater the key

Staff Correspondent

Speakers at a discussion on Tuesday underscored the need for reducing dependency on groundwater and urged the businesses to adopt rainwater harvesting system to ensure a sustainable water supply.

The high volume of water used in industry is an environmental concern because of their dependency on groundwater and it is high time to act in ways that protect the long term sustainability of water supply needed for businesses to grow, they said.

The roundtable titled "Industrial Rainwater Harvesting: A Sustainable Approach to Water Management," was organized jointly by WaterAid and Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA) at The Westin Dhaka on Tuesday, read a press release.

The programme aimed to initiate dialogue on the business case for industrial rainwater harvesting system. The discussion explored potential opportunities, challenges, and solutions for sustainable supply chains and environmental impacts, as well as sharing examples of rainwater harvesting practices in garment factories.

BGMEA President Faruque Hassan was present at the event as the chief guest while WaterAid Country Director Ms Hasin Jahan was the guest of honor.
Partha Hefaz Shaikh, director, Policy and Advocacy, WaterAid, chaired the event and delivered the welcome note. Abrar Hossain Sayen, President, Bangladesh Apparel Youth Leaders Association - BAINYA was present among the guests.
BGMEA President Faruque Hassan said, "BGMEA as a progressive association has emphasized on the sus-



Speakers attend at a round-table on rainwater harvesting at a city hotel on Tuesday

- Courtesy photo

tainable water resource management and actively encouraging factories to adopt rainwater harvesting system. It is the time; industries need to emphasize on rainwater and help to reduce extraction and dependency of groundwater.

WaterAid Country Director Hasin Jahan said, "To solve the impending water crisis that is depleting the groundwater, harvesting rainwater should be everyone's business. Industries having ample space on the rooftop can be easily used for rainwater harvesting and demonstrate sustainable solution towards solving the growing water needs for the businesses."

"Thanks to BGMEA for demonstrating an unique example to help protect

Industries having ample space on the rooftop can be easily used for rainwater harvesting and demonstrate sustainable solution towards solving the growing water needs for the businesses

our scarce water resources by encouraging the factory owners for adopting rainwater harvesting. WaterAid is committed to working with businesses entities and private sector to fast-track efforts towards water security and environmental."

Apart from the guests, development partners, national business firms, and supply chain stakeholders, representatives from media and academia participated in the event.

The roundtable discussion came to an end with handing of BGMEA's sustainability report to Hasin Jahan and the distribution of certificates among rainwater harvesting professionals who were trained as part of WaterAid and ITN-BUET collaboration.

সমকাল

16-Feb-22 Page:12 Size:12 col'inch
Circulation: 271000

শিল্পে জন্ম বৃষ্টির পানি মজুতের পরামর্শ

সমকাল প্রতিবেদক
শিল্পকারখানার জন্য বেশি পরিমাণে ভূগর্ভস্থ পানির ব্যবহার পরিবেশের জন্য অত্যন্ত উদ্বেগজনক। তাই শিল্প খাতে নির্বিঘ্নে পানি সরবরাহ নিশ্চিত করতে বৃষ্টির পানি অত্যন্ত প্রয়োজন। পানির জন্য টেকসই ব্যবস্থা হতে পারে রেইন ওয়াটার হারভেস্টিং বা বৃষ্টির পানি মজুত রাখা।

ওয়াটারএইড বাংলাদেশ এবং তৈরি পোশাক খাতের সংগঠন বিজিএমইএর যৌথ উদ্যোগে গতকাল রাজধানীর ওয়েস্টিন হোটেলে 'শিল্প খাতে বৃষ্টির পানি সংগ্রহ ও সংরক্ষণ- পানি ব্যবস্থাপনায় টেকসই পদক্ষেপ' শীর্ষক এক গোপলটেকবিল বৈঠকে এসব কথা বলেন বক্তারা।

ওয়াটারএইডের পলিসি ও অ্যাডভোকেসি ডিরেক্টর পার্থ হেফাজ শেখরের সভাপতিত্বে অনুষ্ঠানে প্রধান অতিথি ছিলেন বিজিএমইএর সভাপতি ফারুক হাসান। বিশেষ অতিথি ছিলেন ওয়াটারএইডের

কান্টি ডিরেক্টর হাসিন জাহান।
অনুষ্ঠানে হাসিন জাহান বলেন, দেশের শিল্পকারখানাগুলো ভূগর্ভস্থ পানির ওপর নির্ভরশীল। শিল্পের বিষয় হলো, ঢাকায় প্রতি বছর ভূগর্ভের পানির স্তর এক থেকে তিন মিটার পর্যন্ত নেমে যাচ্ছে। তবে তেজগাঁও, মিরপুরসহ কয়েকটি এলাকায় পানির স্তর বেশি নিচে নেমে গেছে। উপকূলীয় এলাকায় পানির লবণাক্ততা বেড়ে যাচ্ছে। লবণাক্ততা মাটির ভেতরের দিকে প্রবেশ করছে। এসব চিত্রই বলে দেয়, পানির স্বচ্ছতা তৈরি হচ্ছে। তাই এখনই পানি সরবরাহ নিয়ে সচেতন হওয়া জরুরি।

ফারুক হাসান বলেন, প্রগতিশীল সংগঠন হিসেবে বিজিএমইএ টেকসই পানি ব্যবস্থাপনার বিষয়ে নিজেদের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিতে পরিবর্তন নিয়ে এসেছে। বৃষ্টির পানি সংগ্রহ ও সংরক্ষণের ব্যাপারে কারখানাগুলোকে উৎসাহ দেওয়া হচ্ছে। তবে এ বিষয়ে শিল্প খাতকে সহায়তা করতে হবে।

Event: Roundtable discussion

Industrial Rainwater Harvesting- A sustainable approach to water management

Date: Tuesday, 15 February 2022

Time: 10.30 am to 1.30 pm

Venue: The Westin Dhaka

Invitation card



Dear Sir/Madam,
Greetings!

WaterAid and Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BGMEA) cordially invite you at the roundtable titled "Industrial Rainwater Harvesting – A Sustainable Approach to Water Management" on Tuesday, February 15, 2022 at 10:30 AM at The Westin Dhaka, Ballroom, Gulshan 2.

The programme aims to initiate a dialogue on the business case for industrial sustainable water management focusing on rainwater harvesting system. It will explore opportunities, challenges, and solutions for sustainable supply chains and environmental impacts as well as sharing examples of rainwater harvesting practices in garments factories.

Mr. Faruque Hassan, President, BGMEA has given his kind consent to be present as the Chief Guest. Ms. Hasin Jahan, Country Director, WaterAid will be present as the Guest of Honour. All Covid-19 health protocols will be maintained during the programme.

We look forward to your presence in hopes to create meaningful dialogues that will help reach everyone, everywhere with clean water by 2030.

Sincerely,
WaterAid and BGMEA

RSVP
Shadmamalik@wateraid.org | +880 174 387 3740

*All Covid-19 health protocols will be maintained during the programme

Event programme flow

Roundtable discussion	
Industrial Rainwater Harvesting A Sustainable Approach to Water Management	
Tuesday, 15 February 2022 The Westin Dhaka	
PROGRAMME FLOW:	
10.30 AM	Registration
11.00 AM	Welcome Note by: Mr Partha Hefaz Shaikh Director, Policy & Advocacy, WaterAid
11.10 AM	Presentation by: • Md. Tahmidul Islam, Technical Advisor-WASH, WaterAid • Md. Ashrafal Alum, Secretary, RAIN Forum
11.20 AM	Video Presentation of BGMEA
11.30 AM	Open Discussion and Q&A Session: • Highlighting RWH Success Stories in RMG Industry • Managing Water Resources for a Sustainable Future in RMG Industry • Recommendations and Way Forward
12.30 PM	Remarks by the Guest of Honour Ms Hasin Jahan, Country Director, WaterAid
12.45 PM	Remarks by the Chief Guest Mr Faruque Hassan, President, BGMEA
01.00 PM	Handing Over BGMEA's Sustainability Report to Ms Hasin Jahan, Country Director, WaterAid
01.05 PM	Certificate Giving Ceremony to RWH Professionals by: • Mr Faruque Hassan, President, BGMEA • Ms Hasin Jahan, Country Director, WaterAid • Professor Dr. Tanvir Ahmed, Director, ITN BUET
01.30 PM	Lunch

PROGRAMME FLOW:	
10:30 AM	Registration
11:00 AM	Welcome Note by: Mr. Partha Hefaz Shaikh, Director, Policy & Advocacy, WaterAid
11:10 AM	Presentation by: • Md. Tahmidul Islam, Technical Advisor-WASH, WaterAid • Md. Ashrafal Alum, Secretary, RAIN Forum
11:20 AM	Video Presentation of BGMEA
11:30 AM	Open Discussion and Q&A Session: • Highlighting RWH Success Stories in RMG Industry • Managing Water Resources for a Sustainable Future in RMG Industry • Recommendations and Way Forward
12:30 PM	Remarks by the Guest of Honour Ms. Hasin Jahan, Country Director, WaterAid
12:45 PM	Remarks by the Chief Guest Mr. Faruque Hassan, President, BGMEA
01.00 PM	Handing Over BGMEA's Sustainability Report to Ms. Hasin Jahan, Country Director, WaterAid
01:05 PM	Certificate Giving Ceremony to RWH Professionals by: • Mr. Faruque Hassan, President, BGMEA • Ms. Hasin Jahan, Country Director, WaterAid • Professor Dr. Tanvir Ahmed, Director, ITN BUET
01:30 PM	Lunch

**Participants
List:**

Faruque Hassan
President
BGMEA

Abrar Hossain Sayem
President
BAYLA

Hasin Jahan
Country Director
WaterAid

Sakib Ahmed
Senior Vice President
BAYLA

Md Mahbubur Rahman,
Senior Program Manager,
Environment and Climate Change, Embassy of Sweden

Rafee Mahmood
Vice President
BAYLA

Maher Abdullah Al
CEO & Head of Business
Fakir Fashion Limited

Hasin Arman Ayon
Treasurer
BAYLA

Professor Dr. Tanvir Ahmed
Director ITN-BUET

Shamima Akhter
Head Of Corporate Affairs
Unilever Bangladesh Ltd

Kazy Mohammad Iqbal Hossain
South Asia Regional Sustainability Manager
Lindex HK Ltd.

Tanzida Islam
H&M

Mohammad Monower Hossain
Head Sustainability
BGMEA

Nusrat Jahan Chowdhury
H&M

Md. Nur Bahad
Senior Manager (Sustainability)
Metro Knitting and Dyeing Mills Limited

Md Masud Hassan
Director- WatSan and Techonology,
Village Education Resource Centre (VERC)

Md. Fazlul Haque
Deputy Executive Director
Sajida Foundation

Mohammad Zobair Hasan
DED, DORP and SWA South Asia CSO
Representative

Khandekar Imam
GM, HR, Team Group
4AYARN

Arif Shahriyer
Senior Manager, Sustainability
Epic Group

Mohammed Al Tauhidul Islam
Assistant General Manañger -Sustainability
Dept of Envoy Textles Limited

Mohammed Zahidullah
Chief Of Sustainability
DBL Group

Abu Aslam
Senior Programs Manager, Water.org
Bangladesh

Atiqul Islam
Corporate GM- Admin, HR & Compliance,
Metro Kniting and Dyeing Mills Limited

Chaminda Jayaweera
SQ Group

