
Emergency

Bangladesh

Association

GlobalGiving

Title

Rehabilitation of Sidr affected Sundarban stakeholders

Summary

Cyclone-Sidr was likened to a mini Tsunami that hit the Bangladesh Sundarban coast on November 15, 2007 officially taking 3500 human lives. The lives and livelihoods of Sundarban coastal communities are threatened as a continued result. The proposed programme aims to address the issue of the rehabilitation of the affected population living in Shyamnagar areas of Sundarban. Supplying emergency food aid, shelter construction, embankment reconstruction, boats and fishing gear will be the first stage of the initiative. Small and Medium Entrepreneurship (SME) based on diversified activities will be set up to ensure the long-term sustainability for livelihood security and reducing the risks associated with threats from natural disasters and climate change adaptation. To facilitate these measures, the raising of public awareness on sustainable Sundarban conservation will be conducted through campaigns..

1. NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1.1 Methodology and sources of information used

The CCEC team visited the Sidr - affected Munshiganj Union (UP) of Shyamnagar Upazilla under Satkhira district especially the Burigoalini Range of Forest Department in order to gather information on the Sidr impact on Sundarban stakeholders. The team interviewed a number of Sidr -affected communities, Sundarban stakeholders particularly the members of Kalbari Crab Business Cooperative Society (KCBCS) and Sundarban Bouali Mouali, Jalley Multiple Cooperative Society (SBMJMCS), local people's representatives and mosques because the mosque committee announcement and disseminated warning signals and weather forecast of meteorology department thus played a vital role in reducing disaster risks. Sidr impact and damage information was collected from the government (UNO, UP, BWDB, schools), Relief Committee and NGO's to assist in the assessment process. Considering the Sundarban as a Natural World Heritage Site (NWHS) and CCEC working experience site, Sundarban – West is the proposed site of the project implementation. Even though the extent of damage in Sundarban-West is low, the number and presence of service provider agencies involved in reconstruction and rehabilitation is minimal. Use of broadcast and print media was utilised to a lesser extent, confined to essential data such as locations and population numbers.

1.2 Problem statement

The Sundarban communities in Bangladesh face natural disasters due to geographical location. The Sundarban stakeholders are the most affected vulnerable communities. In addition to the Sidr, these communities face threats from cyclones, floods and storm surges every year. These are threats not only to human life but to livelihoods and invaluable resources upon which they rely. Neither the government nor the private sector has undertaken projects for the welfare of the stakeholders concerned. Bangladesh Sundarban is located in the high-risk, disaster-prone zone of Bay of Bengal influenced by the Indian Ocean. Every year a number of Sundarban stakeholders die due to cyclones. Despite working under extreme

conditions including torrential rain, sun and heat with risks to their lives and despite generating huge revenues for Sundarban Reserved Forest (SRF), no attention, consideration or involvement for the stakeholders' wellbeing or local rights is acted upon by the Sundarban management authority. The stakeholders are thus ignored in the development and planning processes of Sundarban management. Stakeholders are often at risk from pirates and bandits who take their boats, nets, resources and kidnap the fishermen for ransom. Environmental threats such as sea level rise, climate change, fresh water reduction in the north, increased salinity, marine pollution, excess river silt causing disruptions in natural regeneration of the mangroves has depleted the resource production of Sundarban which in turn affects the livelihoods of the Sundarban stakeholders. Unsustainable harvesting practices conducted by non-professional stakeholders such as the use of samboos, (a chemical used by the fishermen), cutting down the central leaf of thatch (*Nypa fruticans*) by non-professional wood/thatch cutters becomes common phenomenon day by day. Cyclone-SIDR hit Sundarban directly and caused thousands of deaths and serious damage to stakeholder livelihoods. There is an obvious and urgent need to rehabilitate the Sundarban stakeholders.

2. GENERAL STRATEGY

2.1 Strategy in the country

Coastal Wetland Biodiversity Management Project (CWBMP) run by the Department of Environment (DoE) under the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) and funded by GEF/UNDP is one of the ongoing projects. Sundarban Management Unit (SMU) and Stakeholder Advisory Council (SAC) formation were proposed key components of Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation Project (SBCP) funded by Asian Development Bank but the project cancelled before its completion.

The knowledge and experience gained by The Small Planet Fund (SPF) /CCEC project can be useful and utilized for the Forest Department in managing Protected Area particularly in adopting sustainable technology in harvesting resources, emergency relief, rehabilitation services and there is scope for integration with the "Community based forest management project of IPAC, Nishorgo, Aranyak Foundation. In addition, CWBMP Disaster Risk reduction achievements will be integrated with Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP).

2.2 Previous operations

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The CCEC is experienced in managing similar projects such as i.) Establish Stakeholders' rights towards Sundarbans Sustainability ii.) Develop a local Environmental Education package towards Sundarbans Conservation in cooperation with Royal Netherlands Embassy, iii.) Biodiversity Conservation Education Training for the crab collectors of Sundarbans.

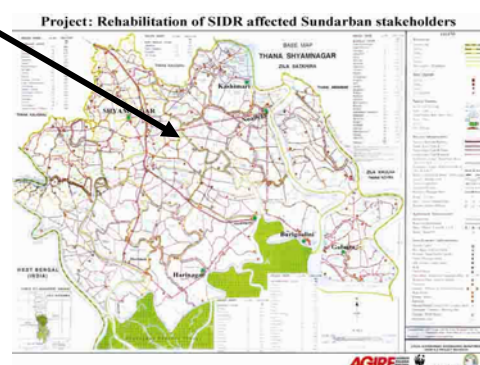
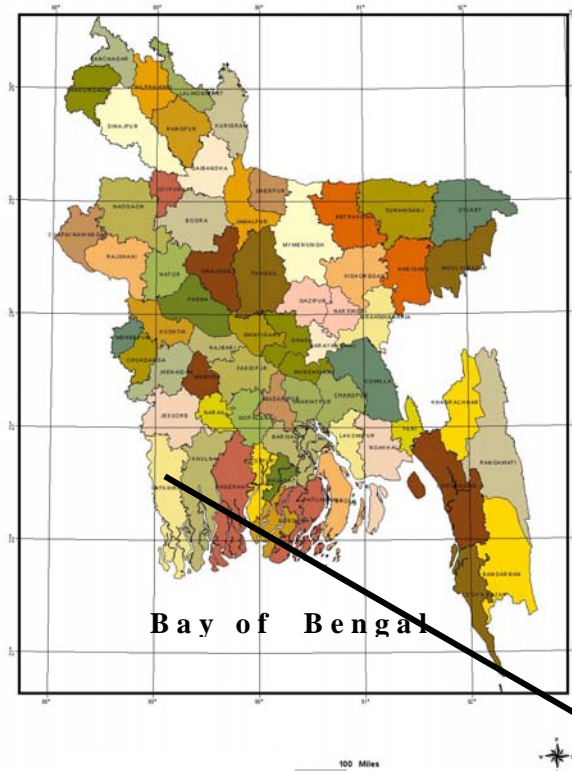
Previous activities include: *Awareness Campaign on Sundarbans Ecologically Critical Area in cooperation with Whitley Fund for Nature (WFN), Conservation campaign on Olive Ridley turtle among Sundarban/Dubla fishermen in cooperation with IOSEA Marine Turtle MoU Secretariat, UNEP Regional Office for Asia and Pacific, Roadside Tree Plantation in cooperation with Forest Department, MoEF, Environmental pollution awareness among the industrial workers of Khulna region in cooperation with Sustainable Environment Management Programme (SEMP) Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) funded by UNDP/GEF, Salinity Impact Research on the Cobbler Community for Socioeconomic development and Shaplapata as an alternative to monitor lizards for Sundarban crab bait and Unsustainable harvesting of the Gangetic mudeel and its impact on the nature in cooperation with Ministry of Science, Information & Communication Technology, GoB Sundarban Conservation Education Package in cooperation with US Fish and Wildlife Foundation, Environmental Education for Sundarban Community in cooperation with British High Commission, Dhaka, Environmental Education Training for Sundarban Communities in cooperation with Rufford Small Grant, UK*

3. OPERATIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Exact location of the operation

Shyamnagar Upazilla under Satkhira District of Bangladesh

Map of Bangladesh



3.2 Implementation period

Project commencement date September 2009

Project end date August 2010

Duration - 10 months

3.3 Beneficiaries

Sundarban stakeholders/Direct beneficiaries -300

Stakeholder awareness through Burigoalini FD Range/Station Office - 500

NGO beneficiaries -2000

Mangrove Protection Society- (50 x 3 sites) = 150

Advocacy and awareness raising (DMC, community locations, Env. Field Day) – (20 x 200)= 4000

Teacher of school /college/university – 100

Students – (64 x 50)= 3250

Visitor/Tourists- 500

3.4 Sectors of activity

i) Food security, ii) Non Food Items, iii) Rehabilitation/continuum, iv) Disaster preparedness & mitigation, v) Shelter, vi) Environment conservation/awareness

3.5 Principal objectives

Sustainable livelihood security of the SIDR affected Sundarban stakeholders are the prime objectives. Poverty reduction of the Sundarban stakeholders by the rehabilitation of the underprivileged Sidr-impacted Sundarban stakeholders i.e. the *Bouali* (wood/thatch cutter), *Mouali* (honey extractor) and *Jalley* (catch fish and crab) by setting up enterprises for each stakeholder category. Emergency food aid, shelter construction, nets, boats, fishing gear, embankment reconstruction are at the heart of the objective. The project objectives are to reduce the risks of their professions through the formation of cooperative societies with a community-based approach by benefiting the stakeholders and bridging the gap between the Sundarban management authority (FD) and the stakeholders. The Conservation of biodiversity will be supported by spreading sustainable practices such as i) no central leaf cutting of thatch material ii) no killing of monitor lizards as crab bait, iii) no firing into entire honey-hive, iv) no chemical use for making fish hyperactive. These awareness activities will be conducted by the stakeholders in cooperation with FD contributing to the conservation and the reduction of future ecological disasters. The collaboration with Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) and Mangrove Protection Society (MPS) will assure the restoration of an area of mangrove forest affected by the cyclone and ensure measures are taken against river bank erosion. The intervention will further reduce risks of natural hazards of the stakeholders in collaboration with the Disaster Management Committee (DMC) already set up by the local government integrating Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP/UNDP/DFID).

3.6 Specific objective

Rehabilitation of the Sidr-impacted Sundarban stakeholders is the specific objective of the project. Rehabilitation of the hard-core poor stakeholders is urgent not only because of the effects of the SIDR but also from the point of natural disasters they faces on an annual basis which includes loss of life, livelihoods and invaluable resources. The project aims to establish the long –term rehabilitation of livelihoods of the Sundarban stakeholders and the setting up of Small and Medium Entrepreneurs (SME). These will be represented by the present demographic make up of the community and will include: 300 stakeholders comprised of: 200 stakeholders from *Jalley* enterprise, 50 for *Mouali* enterprise and 50 for *Bouali* enterprise.

Three Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) or business industry will be developed by involving 300 Sundarban Sidr affected stakeholders. These include a) *Jalley* enterprise consists of 200 people divided into crab sector and fish/shrimp sector. b) *Bouali* enterprise consisting of 50 people. c) *Mouali* enterprise consisting of 50 stakeholders. Stakeholders will be divided into groups by taking 10-12 stakeholders in each group and provided with capacity building training involving a designated person from the Directorate of Cooperatives, Shyamnagar Upazilla, Satkhira. *Jalley* enterprise will be subdivided into i) crab sector consisting of 150 people and ii) fish/shrimp sector consists of 50 people. After the initial allocation of aid consisting of the provision of food, shelter and medicines, stakeholders will be supported in the reactivation of their economic activities. This support will focus on the sustainability of their economic activities and related disaster prevention. The objective of setting up SME is to reduce poverty by generating income for the livelihood security and make the economic activity sustainable following the codes and conducts of the FD regulations and Environmental guidelines of the Department of Environment (DoE).

The Sundarban stakeholders are the most vulnerable and face high risks of natural disasters such as cyclone, floods, and tidal surges. Rehabilitating these communities with enterprise development is not only a poverty reduction strategy for the vulnerable community but also a starting point for managing with the consequences of future disasters. The project intends to prioritise policy dialogue for the stakeholder benefit and rights establishment purposes. The project further intends to involve the local stakeholders in the development projects run by the Sundarban management authority. Reducing the risk of the piracy and kidnapping, communication is maintained between the FD and Coast Guard to ensure the safety of both the stakeholder community and the resources on which they rely.

3.7 Results and indicators

Results	Indicators
<p>i) Net/boat/BLC support for 300 stakeholders.</p> <p>ii) Ensured long-term livelihood security for 300 Sidr-affected Sundarban stakeholders.</p> <p>iii) Legal support in restarting of the economic activities ensured.</p> <p>iv) 15 acres of mangrove forest along river banks reconstructed and risk of embankment/polder erosion reduced</p> <p>v) Enhanced preparedness and adaptation during pre, ongoing and post disaster phases</p> <p>vi) Sundarban mangrove ecosystems and Ecologically Critical Area (ECA) conservation material produced and integrated in the programme of awareness raising of the CCEC</p>	<p>i) 20 boat/ 40 fishermen with net, gear/ Boat Licence Certificate (BLC) of 300 stakeholders/documents</p> <p>ii) 4 SMEs, 12 groups of beneficiaries formed and active, operational , 6 meeting organised, guidelines , Office records ,300 Skilled trainee. Meetings minutes, signboards, questionnaires to the stakeholders, Office records, video documentation.</p> <p>iii) MOU (between CCEC and BELA) -20 stakeholders (approx.) received legal aid support, 6 meetings, 300 skilled trainee Evidence of the 20 stakeholders getting legal support for Prosecution Offence Report (POR), Compounding Offence Report(COR) and Undetected Offence Report (UDOR) case filed by FD</p> <p>iv) 25000 plants planted (3 sites) 1 MoU between CCEC and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) Sites visits, pictures and MoU .</p> <p>v)6 meetings ; 300 beneficiaries trained on Disaster Risk Management Meeting minutes;</p> <p>vi) Poster-1 type, leaflets-1 type, press release, media (Newspaper, Radio), training module for 3 category stakeholder, photographs, Evidence of three Mangrove Protection Society (MPS), 10 NGO networks (2000 beneficiary), 64 School network, DMC activities, committee list, resolution book, signboard, Photographic evidence, press coverage.</p>

3.8 Activities

Activities	Timetable (Month)
Sundarban stakeholder society mobilization, Support for net/boat/gear/BLC support Focus Group Discussion (FGD), individual and group meetings	1-2
Training materials (Training module-4 type, poster-1 type, leaflets -1 type	3-4
Training of 300 target beneficiaries, 12 training (6 group x 2 days each batch) -Entrepreneurship development-4 nos, FD counselling – 2 nos on two theme, a) Capacity building on enterprise development and b) sustainable harvesting practices	5
Entrepreneurships development (4 nos) 300 members (Jalley enterprise-200, Mouali enterprise -50, Bouali enterprise- 50), Printing pass book of cooperative society, financial statement No.2	6-7
Advocacy and public awareness raising on sustainable Sundarban conservation using drama performance-(total number 10) and circulating leaflets/poster/video film show at different community locations (UPZ, UP market, hospital,) / DMC coordination meeting -4, Mangrove Protection Society (MPS) formation, MOU between CCEC and BWDB, NGO networking- 10 NGOs, Mangrove regeneration/Tree plantation, Legal support in cooperation with BELA /DoE facilitating FD counselling, Follow up the enterprise activities. Evaluation	8-11
Monitoring and Evaluation	12
Report /financial statement	continuous

3.9 Monitoring and Evaluation

Survey, needs assessment, data collection, data entry and analysis will be conducted. An evaluation study with the group formation and Focused Group Discussion (FGD) will be carried out for project intervention. References will be collected from the Upazilla Nirbahi Office (UNO), Forest Department (FD) and Union Parishad (UP), local NGO's and CBO's. Literature references and other conservation books, journals, newsletters and video documentaries will be purchased from IUCN Bangladesh and national/international conservation agencies and reprints. Publications (poster, leaflet, newsletter, video film) will be used to assess that the intervention will be in line with the most recent achievements in terms of scientific activities concerning conservation.

Evaluation will be carried out by involving Khulna University. Environmental input for the cyclone shelters and strengthening SPF collaboration with the Forest Department in biodiversity conservation issues will be explored.

Monitoring and Evaluation will be done with the documentation compiled by the monitoring officer employed by the project. Reporting and financial statements will be submitted every three months from the field to Khulna office.

4. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

4.1 Pre-conditions

The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) of the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) in light with Millenium Development Goal of UNDP emphasised the poverty reduction of the hard-core poor thus an appreciation of the GOB for the Sundarban stakeholders. Following sidr/Sidr, the GOB ban all kind of logging within Sundarban Reserved Forest (SRF) for next one year thus pay attention on the ecological sensitivity of the Sundarban, UNESCO declared World Heritage site. The Department of Environment under the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has declared the Sundarban as an Ecologically Critical Area following Environment Conservation Act 1995. For the above mentioned reasons, the proposed project area is ecologically important and deserves rehabilitation and protection.

4.2 Risk assessment

Operational activities of the SMEs may be disrupted if the cyclones, floods and storm surges flow beyond danger levels at the project site. Possible dangers could include damage to the mangroves/tree sapling at the planted areas. Political instability may be a cause in the delay of production of conservation education materials due to strikes. Climate Change, increased frequency of flooding, seasonal variations and global warming could reduce the production of Sundarban resources such as nectar in khalisha flower thus reducing honey production. These risks may cause the Sundarban stakeholders to search for alternative livelihoods.

5. SECURITY

5.1 Situation in the field

Shyamnagar upazila under Satkhira District bordering the (west) Sundarban are part of the UNESCO declared World Heritage site. "Sundarban is the largest remaining mangrove ecosystem which is keeping Bangladesh from sliding into the Bay of Bengal." (Keith Bird, British Council). Shyamnagar-Sundarban stakeholders, which comprise the *Bouali* (wood and thatch cutter), *Mouali* (honey extractor) and *Jalley* (fishermen and crab collectors) harvest wood, thatch, honey, fish and crustaceans (shrimp, crab) during the seasons by obtaining Boat License Certificates (BLC) from the Forest Department (FD). There are 12 Unions of Shyamnagar upazila under Satkhira District and the population is about 262,253 (1991 BBS) (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics). Shyamnagar is located adjacent to the Sundarban. Kholpetua, Chuna, Jamuna (dead) are the main rivers around Shyamnagar. Shyamnagar-Sundarban lies between latitudes 89°00' and 89°55' east and longitude 21°30' and 22°30' north. (See map above). The climatic condition of Shyamnagar-Sundarban is humid with an annual rainfall of about 1640 – 2000 mm. Highest temperature in Sundarban ranges from 35-36c in April and May and a low temperatures range from 10-12c in December and January. Overall is a tropical climate.

Since 1993 the CCEC has been working in the field of environmental sustainability of the south-west coastal belt of Bangladesh and has implemented a number of projects funded by national and international donors. CCEC is very much dedicated to environmental education and nature conservation especially biodiversity conservation of Sundarban with stakeholder participation. It has developed an integrated environmental education package, set up a network within 64 schools and formed a Sundarban stakeholders association at Shyamnagar Upazilla under Satkhira district. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is in force between CCEC and Centre on Integrated Studies of the Sundarban (CISS), Khulna University and a further MoU between CCEC and the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB).

5.2 Security protocol

As mentioned earlier, the Sundarban stakeholders face problems such as loosing their boats, nets and money due to pirates, bandits and looters and other such post disaster –related practices during harvesting in Sundarban. Considering these risks, it would be prudent to undertake precautionary measures particularly for the supervisors while interacting with the stakeholders at the FD Range/Station offices at nearby rivers.

6. RESOURCES REQUIRED

6.1 Total budget

Outcome	Amount (USD)	Description
1	\$ 420	Disaster Prevention Preparedness & Management Committee meeting (4 Nos) \$ 75 x 4= \$300, 4 hand mike 30 x 4=\$120 for communicating warning signals
2	\$ 430	Public awareness/folk song demonstration 10 showx \$43=\$430
3	\$ 579	Printing-one leaflet 2000 copies= \$217, Poster- 1000 copies= \$362
4	\$ 1770	Sundarban stakeholder society mobilization through Focused Group Discussion (6 numbers)- hall rent-\$15/FGDx6=\$90, Travel and food-\$5/personx300=\$1500, projector rent-\$30 x6= \$180
5	\$ 1947	Mangrove regeneration and plantation- land lease 15 acres= \$290, bamboo, net fencing (10)= \$1440 seed collection and nursery raising/guarding (3)= \$217
6	\$ 3660	Training No 12 (6 group x 2 days each batch) TA/DA- \$ 5 x 300=\$1500, hall rent-\$15 x 12=\$180, training material-\$3x300=\$900, honorarium-\$15x2 personx12=\$360, Micro bus & multimedia rent=\$60x12=\$720

7	\$ 7457	Small&Medium Entrepreneurships development(4nos)-Jalley(crab)SMEs support,Crab fattening-\$1449,Crab business-\$1899,Jalley(fish)SMEs support:\$1623,Mouali SMEs support:\$1175,Bouali SMEs support:\$ \$1311
8	\$ 8260	Boat no 20 x \$ 147=\$ 2940, Net/gear/anchor- \$73/person x 40 person = \$2920 (6-9 kg net/person average), Boat Licence Certificate (BLC)/Pass permit-& 8/person x 300 = \$2400
Total	\$ 24523	

6.2 Human resources

Programme coordinator (1), Training/Monitoring officer (1), Publication officer (1), Publication assistant (1), Field supervisor (3), Computer operator (1), Project accountant (1), Office assistant (1)

6.3 Material resources

Emergency relief consisting of: rice, pulses, fried rice, molasses, medicine (paracetamol, antacid, oral saline, water purification tablet), candles, blankets.

Desktop computer (1), Motor cycle-1, Bicycle-3, Honey purchase for *Mouali* enterprise, crab fattening (Land lease, farm preparation pond excavation, pond netting, bamboo purchase, , fertilizer, bio-pesticide, feed, molt crab purchase and releasing, motor pump, generator, guarding, rickshaw van, shed rent) for Jalley enterprise, BLC fees for the stakeholders, net/boat support for Jalley enterprise, 3000 tree saplings, MOU

7. SUSTAINABILITY AND MAINSTREAMING

7.1 Sustainability

The project will integrate more stakeholders in the 2nd year through reinvesting the capital from initial SME activity thus multiplying year to year sustainability. Develop channels for honey marketing and crab exporting will help ensure sustainability of the project. Thanks to the support BELA, legal support for the stakeholders will be ensured after project has ended. Conservation education materials produced by the project will be used in future projects by CCEC and the FD thus continuing the awareness of conservation among more stakeholders. Certificate awardees will get priority in obtaining funds from the government/NGOs thus strengthen the SME activities.

7.2 Linking

Describe how you will connect the program with the emergency response activities to support reconstruction and development already underway or planned for the future.

The project will connect the programme with the emergency response, disaster preparedness and coping strategies to the Upazilla level Disaster Management Committee (DMC) chaired by the Upazilla Nirbahi Officer (UNO) and Union level DMC chaired by the UP Chairman and the systems already in existence within the local government systems of Bangladesh. Again, the coordinator will be in close contact with Bangladesh Sidr Shelter Reconstruction process.

7.3 Mainstreaming

Coordination with the FD especially for communicating sustainable Sundarban conservation messages using posters, leaflets and other materials will strengthen the FD as a motivational centre for communicating conservation ethics into the large number of Sundarban stakeholder communities. The Sundarban Division of FD will use the results of the project in planning for ongoing and future development programmes. Output related to disaster risk prevention will be integrated into DMC of Shyamnagar Upz.

8. COORDINATION

8.1 National and local authorities

The CCEC is a member of IUCN Bangladesh that will coordinate in national level policy dialogue with the Forest Department. BLAST and Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) will coordinate legal aid support for the stakeholders through its panel of legal professionals. The CCEC is experienced in implementing projects with the Forest Department and has already established contact with relevant people within the MoEF. The CCEC has signed MoU with CISS/KU, SRDI (Soil Resources Development Institute) and BWDB.

8.2 Field co-ordination fora

IUCN Bangladesh and Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) and BLAST in coordination with Bangladesh Human Rights Commission, Khulna Chapter, Progati Samaj Sangstha (NGO), CISS/KU, Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)

8.3 Implementing partner(s)

The Project will be implemented by the Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation (CCEC). The CCEC originated following the Environmental Policy; National Conservation Strategy (NCS); National Environmental Management Action Plan (NEMAP) documents of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) which have raised the issue of environmental degradation of fragile coastal ecosystems especially the Sundarban world heritage site facing adverse impacts of sea level rise caused by the global warming. The CCEC is registered by the Foreign Donation (Voluntary Activities) Regulation Rules 1978 under the NGO Affairs Bureau, Government of Bangladesh, is a member of IUCN and first member of the Foundation for Environmental Education (FEE) from Asia. The aim of the organization is to mobilize local communities in achieving long-term sustainability for natural resources through environmental awareness and action as an adaptation to global climate change. After the Sidr disaster, CCEC devoted part of its activities to the rehabilitation of the Sundarban area more affected by the cyclone, and to support its already poor population.

9. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

9.1 Programme coordinator

Mowdudur Rahman, CCEC, House 93 Road 2, Sonadanga R/A, Khulna-9000 Bangladesh,
Tel: 880 41 810982, Cell: 8801195217600
Email: ccec_bd@khulna.bangla.net

9.2 Bank Account

Beneficiary name: Centre for Coastal Environmental Conservation
Account number: 1915
Bank name: Agrani Bank
Bank branch: Agrani Bank, Shamsur Rahman Road Branch, Khulna, Bangladesh
Bank address: Agrani Bank, Shamsur Rahman Road Branch, Khulna, Bangladesh
Swift Code/ABA/Routing number: AGBKBDDHA023

9.3 Audit

Khulna Office

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