

Integrated protected area co-management (IPAC)
ipac



RRA/PRA Findings of Tanguar Haor

Prepared by:

Md. Ataur Rahman
Site Facilitator
Tanguar Haor

April, 2009



With partners: RDRS, CODEC, & CIPD

Table of Contents

<i>Contents</i>	<i>Page No.</i>
01 - Introduction	01
02 - Methodology	01
2.1 - Household Interview	02
2.2 - Key informant interview	02
2.3 - Focus group discussion	02
3 - Outcomes and findings from RRA/PRA of Tanguar Haor	04
3.1 - Salient features of Tanguar Haor	04
3.1.1 - Notification of ECA	04
3.1.2 - Geographic location	05
3.1.3 - Administrative jurisdiction	06
3.1.4 - Geographic feature	06
3.1.5 - Sociological condition	06
3.1.6 - Biological description	07
3.2 - Stakeholder assessment	07
3.2.1 - Primary stakeholder	08
3.2.2 - Secondary stakeholder	09
3.2.3 - Institutional stakeholder	13
3.2.3.1 - Land ministry and fisheries department	13
3.2.3.2 - Other NGOs	13
3.3 - Dependent villages	14
3.4 - Resource and resource status of Tanguar Haor	17
3.5 - Trend in changes of resources of Tanguar Haor	18
3.6 - Causes of degradation	20
3.6.1 - Causes of degradation of fish species and population	21
3.6.2 - Causes of degradation of wildlife	21
3.6.3 - Causes of degradation of plant species	21
3.7 - Resource exploitation and dependency on Tanguar Haor	22
3.8 - Seasonal changes of resource extraction	25

3.8.1 - Paddy collection	25
3.8.2 - Fish collection	25
3.8.3 - Vegetables collection	25
3.8.4 - Fuel wood collection	26
3.8.5 - Bird hunting	26
3.8.6 - Aquatic weed collection	26
3.9 - Power structure and local conflict	26
3.9.1 - Conflict resolution	27
3.9.2 - Some local influential people of Tanguar Haor	28
3.9.3 - Conflict with fisheries and other department	29
3.10 - Social gathering	29
3.11 - Socio-economical activities and livelihood strategies	29
3.11.1 - Demographic profile	29
3.11.2 - Richness and poverty level	31
3.11.3 - Unemployment	32
3.11.4 - Workload	32
3.11.5 - Credit	33
3.11.6 - Leisure period	33
3.11.7 - AIG scope	33
3.12 - Gender issue	34
3.12.1 - Family decision making	34
3.12.2 - Outdoor mobility and access to credit and IGA	35
3.12.3 - Male female workload	
3.13 - Threats for Tanguar Haor and its resources	38
3.14 - Challenges for Haor and its resource conservation	38
3.15 - Opportunities	39
3.16 - Suggestions and recommendations	39
Appendix – 1: List of dependent villages inside and besides the Tanguar Haor	41

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>Page no.</i>
01	RRA/PRA issues for Tanguar Haor	03
02	Information on the primary and secondary stakes of Tanguar Haor	11
03	List of NGOs working in Tanguar Haor	14
04	Information collected from 20 # Villages Having Stakes with Tanguar Haor	14
05	Some threatened animal and plant species of Tanguar Haor	17
06	Status and trend in changes of resources in Tanguar Haor	18
07	Information on the Stakeholders of Tanguar Haor (Based on resource extraction)	22
08	Information on resource extraction from Tanguar Haor	24
09	Seasonal calendar of resource exploitation	25
10	Comparison of Educational Status of Male and Female in Tanguar Haor	30
11	Principal occupation and Trend in Changes in Occupation	31
12	Livelihood status of Tanguar Haor	31
13	Seasonal workload of male and female of Fisherman family	32
14	Seasonal workload of male and female of Farmer family	32
15	Name of NGOs and banks from where people take credit	33
16	Information on family decision making	34
17	Mobility and participation in social events and access to credit and IGA by male and female in Tanguar Haor	35

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>Page no.</i>
01	Map of Tanguar Haor ECA	05
02	Administrative jurisdiction of Tanguar Haor	06
03	Interaction with bird hunter	09
04	Linkages of different stakeholders with fish traders	10
05	Scale of activities of different NGOs Tanguar Haor and its surrounds	14
06	Relative level of stakes of different villages with Tanguar Haor based on resource extraction	16
07	Causes of degradation of resources of Tanguar Haor	20
08	Showing the source of conflict in Tanguar Haor	26
09	Showing the conflict resolver in Tanguar Haor	27
10	Venn diagram showing Power Structure in and around Tanguar Haor	28
11	Venn Diagram showing level of role of family members in decision making-	34
	making	

01 - Introduction:

Bangladesh is full of natural resources that are declining day by day due to over extraction, human pressure, non-eco-friendly agricultural practices etc. To protect these resources from further depletion, government of Bangladesh has started a new project named Integrated Protected Area Co management (IPAC) who work in forest, wetland and ECA areas to conserve of its resources through establishing Co management. USAID is the donor, IRG is the implementer of this project and it is implemented by the department of fisheries, forest and environment. Tanguar Haor is a site of IPAC which is

an important wetland as mother fisheries of Bangladesh. It is an ECA and RAMSAR site as well.

A two-step rapid appraisal process, initial RRA, followed by a subsequent PRA, was undertaken to make a comprehensive situational analysis of the Tanguar Haor ECA during April, 2009, aiming at helping to shape the future activities for the improved management of the haor within the IPAC Project. Specifically, the appraisals focused on the assessment of major stakeholders, resources and its status, understanding the causes for resource degradation, identifying the threats and challenges for the project. Various RRA and PRA tools were used including trend and seasonal analysis, Venn diagramming, livelihood analysis, ranking, scoring. In addition a series of household interview, group discussion, KI interview and focus group discussions were conducted.

This report contains brief description about the stakeholder, geographical feature, different type of resources, resource status, livelihood strategies, legal and gender issues, socio-economic condition etc.

02 - Methodology:

To conduct this RRA/PRA activity, first we have contacted with the union parishad to know about the haor dependent villages and to talk with the UP chairman about our objectives. In some cases UP chairman becomes a Key informant. Then we went to the targeted villages with the help of local enumerators and filled our questioners. Usually a standard village of each union was selected to fill up at least two Key informant, one Focus group discussion and two Household questioners. Thus we completed twenty Key informant, eight Focus group discussion and twenty Household questioners. After RRA we get the list of both primary and secondary stakes along with some other relevant information to add with PRA questioners. All information from those questioners was incorporated and the report was formed by using computer.

2.1 - Household (HH) interview:

Household interviews were conducted with randomly selected interviewees, typically visiting one household at each stop. Both male and female respondents were considered. HH interviews typically last for about 1.5-2.0 hour. The interviews were conducted with both closed and open structured questionnaires. A checklist of issues was used, though not necessarily addressed all questions in each interview and often deviated from basic

questions to pursue interesting unexpected or new information, relevant to the project and situation.

2.2 - Key informant (KI) interview:

As a key informants those peoples were selected who is aged, leader and have a vast knowledge about the area, resources, threats, situation such as UP chairman, old fisherman, old farmer, Ex- Lessee, teacher, fish traders etc. KI interview was conducted by both prior appointment and spot visit. A local guide helped in making appointment with KI. The interviewee was selected after discussion with local chairman or other people. A typical KI interview lasted for about 1.75-2.0 hour. Nearly similar questions were used for the purpose of Key Informant interview.

2.3 - Focus group discussion (FGD):

The purpose of focus group discussion (FGD) was collect information on the locality and local situation based on the consensus of the local people. Interviews were conducted at places, preferably at local tea stall, peoples gathering places and other local community places where local people spontaneously gathered. Seasonality's, scoring etc were done in such FGD. Typically a FGD lasted for 2.0-2.5 hour. At least one FGD was held each day. A nearly same question along with some other topics was shared with the FGD participants.

Table - 01: RRA/PRA Issues for Tanguar Haor

Sl.	Issues	Objectives	Tools used	Participants
1	Stakeholder identification	Identify the direct and indirect resource users, persons who may play important role in haor conservation and the institutions that work for haor conservation	FGD, KI and Venn diagram	PRA Team, Local people, VS member

2	Geography of Tanguar Haor	To know about the wetland coverage, important beels, dependent villages, agricultural area etc identification	Secondary data, FGD, KI Trend analysis	PRA Team, Local people,
3	Resource and resource status	Information collection about resources, its past and present status and threatened resources	FGD, KI, trend analysis	Local community people, aged persons
4	Resource exploitation and dependency	Identify the threats for future resource availability, causes of threats, recommendation and suggestions.	FGD, KI, HH interview	Local man and women
5	Demographic profile	To know about the education, principal occupation, secondary occupation of the haor dependent people	FGD, KI, HH interview, trend analysis	PRA team and local peoples
6	Livelihood strategies	Learn about occupation, workload, leisure period, unemployment, dependency on fisheries	HH, FGD, KI interview	Local man, women
7	Legal aspects	Collect information about the awareness of resource users, interaction with the government, illegal activities etc	FGD, HH, KI interview, secondary data, discuss with UFO	Local male, female participants, UFO
8	Gender issue	Information on household decision making, education, credit and social mobility of female	KI, FGD and HH interview	Local Male and female
9	others	To know about the scope and challenges for haor and its biodiversity conservation	FGD, KI, Secondary data	Local people, UFO

03 - Outcome and findings from RRA/PRA of Tanguar Haor

From the RRA/PRA we got the following findings:

3.1 - Salient feature of Tanguar Haor:

3.1.1 - Notification of ECA:

Tanguar Haor the RAMSAR area in South Asia and one of the important mother fisheries of Bangladesh supporting around 55,000 people for their livelihood, reached at a state of critical condition of degradation for over extraction of resource, natural sedimentation and human pressure. In recognition of the urgent need to protect Tanguar Haor, government declared ECA and RAMSAR.

The ECA notification identifies the following activities as prohibited:

- Felling or extracting of trees and forest;
- Hunting and poaching of wild animals;
- Catching or collection of snail, coral, turtle and other wild creature;
- Establishment of industries that may pollute soil, water, air and/or create noise pollution;
- Any activity that is likely to threaten the habitat of flora and fauna
- Any activity that is likely to destroy/ alter the natural characteristics of soil and water,
- Any activity that is likely to cause harm to fish and other aquatic life

3.1.2 - Geographical location:

Tanguar Haor located in the north-east of Bangladesh

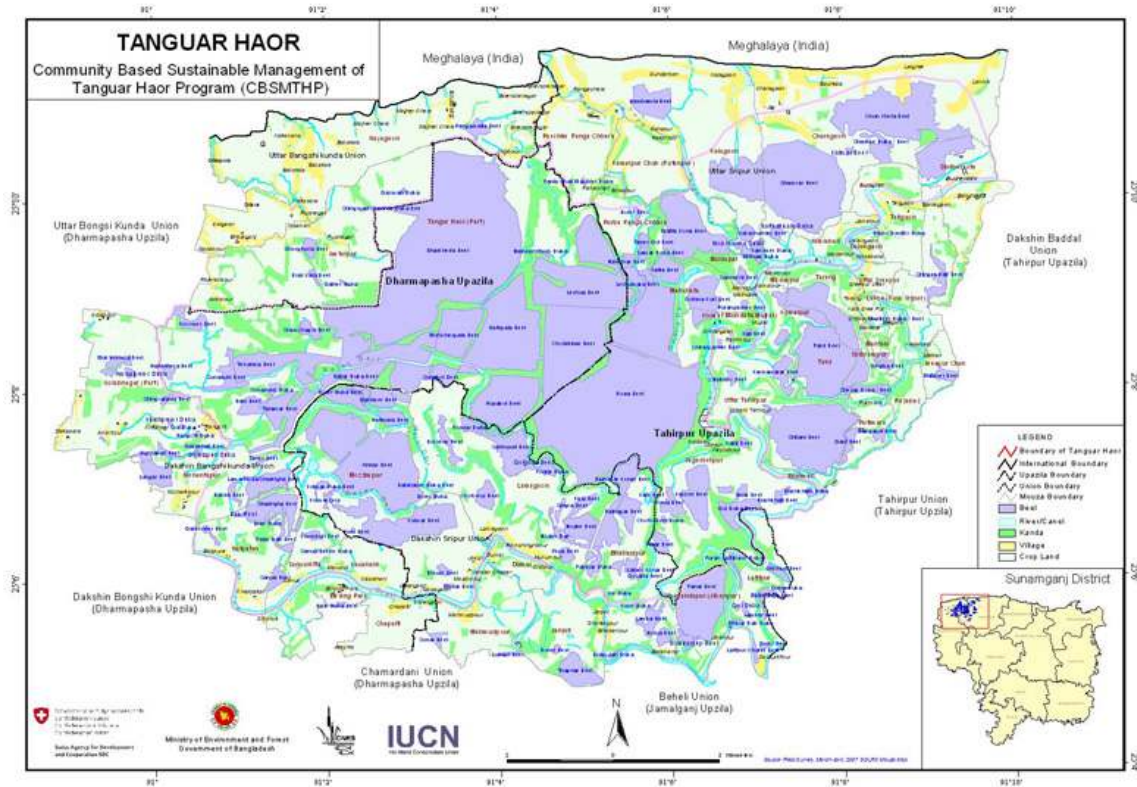


Fig - 01: Map of Tanguar Haor ECA (Map from Internet)

3.1.3 - Administrative jurisdiction:

Tanguar Haor falls under the jurisdiction of Sunamganj District, two Upazillas (Tahirpur and Dharmapasha), and four Unions Sreepur Uttar, Sreepur Dakshin, Bongshikunda Uttar

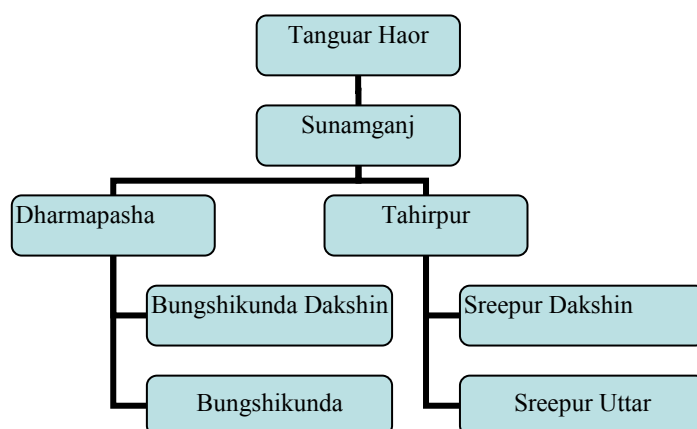


Fig - 02: Administrative jurisdiction of Tanguar Haor

3.1.4 - Geographical feature:

Tanguar Haor is made up of 55 small, medium and large interconnecting beels some of which are perennial and others seasonal. The area covered by these beels is approximately 10,000 hectares. In the rainy season all the beels are united as one large lake, or haor, making Tanguar Haor the larger freshwater wetland in Bangladesh.

Intermediate place between the Haor basin and homestead land are called “kanda”. Usually reed swamp plants are found in these kanda. Kanda is fairly deeply flooded during the rainy season and dry out during the dry season. Tanguar haor becomes an important transport pathway particularly while it is flooded.

3.1.5 - Sociological condition:

About 55,000 peoples are living in 88 villages of the Tanguar Haor ECA area. As the Haor floods annually, habitations are clustered along its slightly raised fringes. Fisheries and agriculture are the two main livelihoods for local people who live in and around the ECA. Other livelihood practices supported by Tanguar Haor wetland include cattle grazing, NTFP collection, duck rearing. Land ownership is not equally distributed among the population of the ECA. Most of it is owned by a small number of rich farming families. Land not owned privately belongs to the government and is located in the more central areas of the ECA that are prone to flooding.

More generally, the Haor serves as a transport pathway particularly while it is flooded, provides water for drinking and washing, provides micro-climate regulation, and holds significant potential for generating income as a tourist attraction.

During monsoon season, fishing and boat navigation is the only use of the haor. Thousands of families subsist on fishing in the flooded haor for their livelihood during monsoon season.

3.1.6 - Biological description:

As the country's larger inland freshwater wetland, Tanguar Haor is a critical habitat and breeding ground for fish and other aquatic species and is considered as one of only four major "mother fisheries" in Bangladesh. More than 100 fish species have been recorded in the Haor, approximately one third of which are listed as nationally endangered.

Tanguar Haor wetland is also home to globally significant waterfowl especially large numbers of migratory ducks species that winter in the ECA. Mammals and reptiles known to occur in the ECA area include the cobra and a variety of water snakes, freshwater turtles and tortoises. Other important wildlife at Tanguar Haor ECA includes a variety of frogs and toads.

Wetland vegetation in Bangladesh is represented by a total of 158 species. The Tanguar Haor wetland system supports at least 73 of these species, or nearly half of the national total. The flora at Tanguar Haor wetland is typified by a combination of ecologically important remnant swamp forest (trees, shrubs, grasses and aquatic plants) and reed lands. As Tanguar Haor is an ECA site so, some sorts of activities, resource extraction, and land use are prohibited.

3.2 - Stakeholder Assessment:

Three categories of stakeholders were identified in the Tanguar Haor ECA.

- 1. Primary stakeholder**
- 2. Secondary stakeholder**
- 3. Institutional stakeholder**

1. Primary stakeholders are those persons who directly depend upon haor for their livelihood. They are mainly farmer, fishermen and local ultra poor who collect fishes,

crops, vegetables, turtle, bird, medicinal plants etc. Table 1 shows the primary and secondary stakeholders along with their description, activity, dependency, level of stakes and other information's.

I. Fisherman: Principal resources of Tanguar Haor are fishes and depending on this thousands of people maintain their livelihood. Fishermen are the direct resource collectors who are mainly from the local villages. Among them few are rich, some are middle, major are poor and some are ultra poor people. After declaration of Tanguar Haor as RAMSAR site leasing and fishing is totally stopped by government and now it is managing from last two years by Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor Programme project of IUCN with help of two local NGOs CNRS and ERA. For fishing at flooded period local fisherman get access with the permission of DC. However from last two years limited access to harvest fish from selected beels on catch share basis has been going on. Although government established ansar camp illegal fishing occurs through getting pass from them around the year at night.

II. Farmer: For sedimentation over year, vast fertile land for farming has developed in Tanguar Haor. Local peoples use the coast of beels for planting paddy, adjacent area for vegetables and other crop production. This is one of the major threats for haor because of encroachment of land, insecticide and pesticide use in the crop and vegetable field and water demand for boro cultivation.

III. Bird hunter: Some of the local ultra poor people hunt the bird during winter season mainly by using different type of gear and the most harmful is using poisonous bait. They collect insecticide or poison from the local market, mixed with crops like rice and spread it to the area where the birds are usually rest or feed. These activities usually done by night to dawn when there is very few presence of human. Birds take the poisonous grain and become inactive or nearly dead. Then the hunter catches it, slaughter, press in sack, come out of haor and sold it to the contracted villagers. In most cases bird hunters do it for his livelihood. For the conservation of bird species this is one of the greatest challenges.

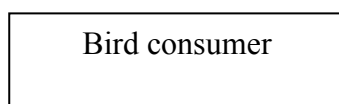


Fig - 03: Interaction with the bird hunter.

IV. Cattle grazer: Large numbers of barren lands are found in the haor where the farmers tent their flock of cows. These flocks are usually called “Batan”, where the cows or buffalos are brought from other villages and grazes in a specific season. Small natural plants of hizol, korch, borun, nolkhagra etc are destroyed by the hooves attack as well as their feeding habit.

V. Fuel wood collector: Some poor local village woman collect fuel wood for household demand and selling. Different types of plants like ghagra, nolkhagra, branches of hizol, koroch etc. are usually collected as fuel wood.

2. Secondary stakeholders are those persons who do not collect the resources directly from the wetland but have linked with resource extraction by leasing, trading, buying or by other ways. Bird consumer, net and boat owners, fish traders etc are the secondary stakeholders.

I. Fish Trader: Fish traders are the influential people of the locality. They purchase illegal fish at night from illegal fisherman and transport the fishes by taller at different marked spot. Fish traders are keeping the fishes at different types of ice boxes at those spot and accordingly these are sending by taller in Dhaka, Sylhet, and Mymensingh.

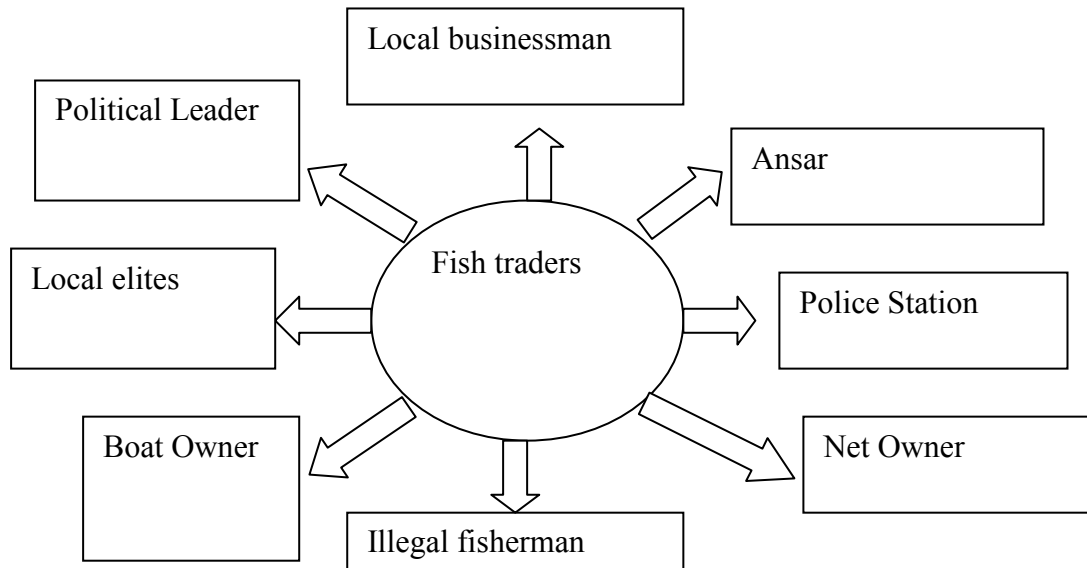


Fig.- 04 : Linkages of different stakeholders with fish traders

II. Net owner: As the fisherman are mostly ultra poor and they have no capacity to buy large net or boat. So, some rich men buy large net and allow it as hire. A large net may be 200-300ft or more long which required 10/15 persons to operate.

III. Boat owner: Some local villagers have boats that use in fishing from haor as well as transport during monsoon from one place to another. While mass fishing occurs, fisherman contact with the boat owner to hire boat for fishing.

IV. Insecticide or poison traders: They are the important stakes for the conservation of haor and its resources. They sell insecticide to the farmer to use in the crop field which causes great harm for the water quality and soil fertility. Some bad guys buy the poison and use it for bird hunting.

Table - 02: Information on the primary and secondary stakeholders of Tanguar Haor.

Sl. No	SH name	SH type	SH description	SH activities	Dependency	Level of stake	Remarks
1	Fisherman	Primary	Both adult and young male	Catch fish sell it to market	Dependent for their livelihood	Major	
2	Farmer	Primary	Both adult and young male	Produce crops, vegetables in the haor basin and adjacent area of haor	Dependent for their livelihood	Major	
3	Net maker	Secondary	Usually female	Produce net and sell it to the fisherman	Both livelihood and extra income	Medium	
4	Bamboo and cane product producer	Primary	Adult male of some villages	Make different fishing gear and other	Both livelihood and extra income	Minor	
5	Boatman	Secondary	Adult male	Drive boat during monsoon and catches fish	Livelihood	Medium	
6	Bird hunter	Primary	Local few adult male, elite	Hunt migratory and local birds	Livelihood, hobby	Major	
7	Insecticide traders	Secondary	Local market shopkeeper	Sell insecticide to the bad people who use it to kill birds	livelihood	Medium	
8	Fishing gear traders	Secondary	Local adult male	Produce different type of fishing gear like and sell it to	Livelihood and alternative income	Minor	

				the local fisherman			
12	Batan owner/cattle grazer	Primary	Some rich/elite person of local adjacent villages	Tent their flock of cow/buffalo by cowboy	For milk production	minor	
13	Local doctor (kaviraj)	Primary	Very few persons who produce traditional medicine	Collect different medicinal plant from haor	Produce local traditional medicine	Negligible	
14	Fuel wood collector	Primary	Local woman, small boys	Collect some dead or dry plant like ghagra, nol, hizol etc	Use as fuel	Minor	
15	Aquatic weed collector	Primary	Some ultra poor people	Collect aquatic weed like makhna, shinger etc	Sell in market	Minor	

3.2.3 - Institutional stakeholders are those GoB officers, projects, institutions, NGOs which works for the conservation of haor and its resources.

3.1.3.1 Land ministry and fisheries department:

Tanguar Haor is the property of land ministry and this haor has been managed by a project name Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor Programme and being implemented by IUCN with two local partner NGOs. The milestones created are as follows:

Milestones of Tanguar Haor A. Knowledge.

- Household census
- Resource mapping
- Mobility mapping
- Bird census
- Video on birds
- Socio-economic survey
- Biological survey
- Uijja spot survey

Milestones of Tanguar Haor B. Governance.

- One water body-one organization
- Co management model developed and approved
- 5 (five) beels are preserved as no fishing zone
- 2 (two) water bodies are preserved for birds
- Harvesting modality approved and tested by the MoEF
- Benefit sharing arrangement approved and tested (40:36:24)
- Zoning is underway

Out of 88 villages 44 to 48 villages covered by IUCN nominated organization as GS. One village one GS executed by five members, Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Member secretary, Assistant member secretary and Cashier. One Union general body formed by GS executive committee members and executed by a committee of nine members accordingly.

District committee chaired by District Commissioner and member secretary is the IUCN project manager, from DoF and land ministry DFO represents as a member of that committee.

3.2.3.2: Other NGOs:

Number of NGOs working with the haor dependent people by providing credit for different causes like small business, agriculture purpose, gardening, nursery, farming, fish culture etc. In case of dull season when people has scarcity then they take loan from these NGOs and

maintain their livelihood. These NGOs also do some other social activities like sanitation, health, education, relief work etc.

Table - 03: List of other NGOs working in Tanguar Haor

Name of NGO/ Banks	Location	Activities
CBRMP	Tahirpur	Infrastructure development
FIVDB	Tahirpur	Non-formal primary education

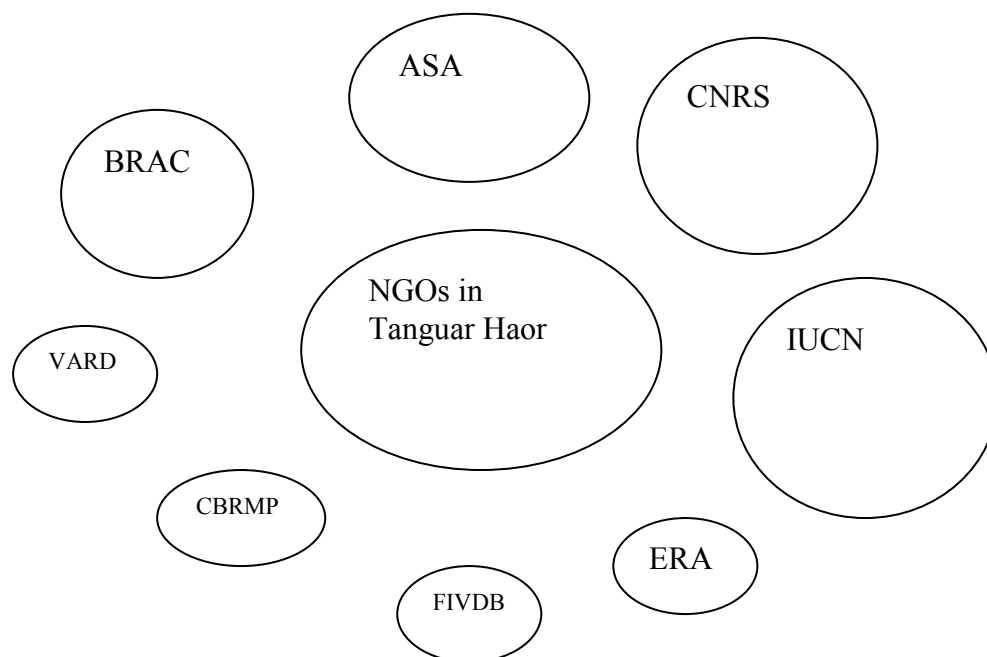


Fig – 05: Scale of activities of different NGOs in Tanguar Haor and its surrounds

3.3 - Dependent villages:

88 villages (Appendix-01) of Haor are within the landscape that are dependent upon haor for their livelihood and RRA/PRA conducted following 20 villages out of 88 villages:

Table – 04: Information collected from 20 # Villages Having Stakes with Tanguar Haor

Sl. #	Name of Village	HH #	Community type	Location	Level of Stakes
01.	Chiriargaon	52	Muslim	Inside PA	Major
02.	Cilani Tahirpur	100	Muslim	Inside PA	Major
03.	Muzrai	70	Hindu	Inside PA	Major

04.	Mandiata	198	Muslim	Inside PA	Major
05.	Moyajuri	50	Muslim	Inside PA	Major
06.	Rupnagor	500	Muslim	Inside PA	Major
07.	Bakatala	400	Muslim,Hindu,Hajong	Beside PA	Major
08.	Bangalvita	300	Muslim,Hindu,Garo	Beside PA	Major
09.	Kandapara	150	Muslim	Beside PA	Major
10.	Golgaon	200	Muslim,Hajong	Beside PA	Major
11.	Rongchi	300	Muslim, Hindu	Inside PA	Major
12.	Nichintopur	500	Muslim, Hindu	Inside PA	Major
13.	Bongshikunda	100	Muslim	Inside PA	Major
14.	Datiapara	300	Muslim	Inside PA	Major
15.	Amanipur	50	Muslim, Hindu	Inside PA	Major
16.	Dumal	150	Muslim	Beside PA	Major
17.	Lamagaon	450	Muslim	Beside PA	Major
18.	Patabuka	320	Muslim	Beside PA	Major
19.	Mahajompur	120	Muslim, Hindu	Beside PA	Major
20.	Ramshimpur		Muslim, Hindu	Beside PA	Major

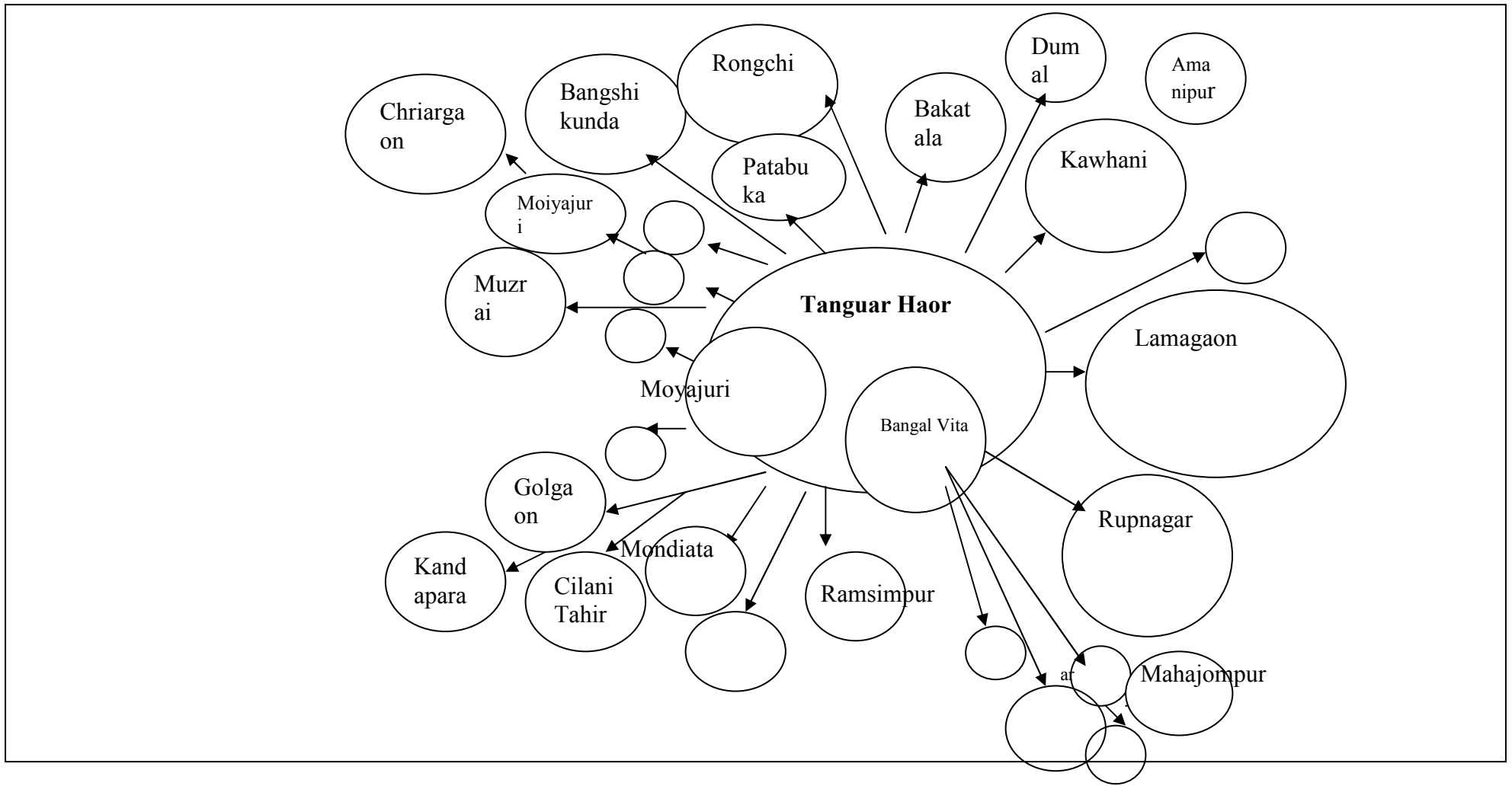


Fig – 06: Relative level of stakes of different villages with Tanguar Haor based on resource extraction

3.4 - Resource and resource status of Tanguar Haor:

Fish and paddy are the two major resources of Tanguar Haor. People around TH depend also on it for fuel wood, fodder & thatching materials. In the clump of Hijol, Barun, korocho, Nol khagra plant species fishes get their hiding place during monsoon; people cut the branches of hizol, korocho for katha formation; collect nol for mat formation, fuel wood; People also collect Shotomul, Onontomul, Amrul for medicine etc. According to local peoples no species yet been extinct but many plant and animal species become threatened due to the over extraction, sedimentation, hooves and grazing action of cattle etc.

Illegal fishing gear use, brood fish catching, hunting, dewatering of beels were extensively practiced before 5/10 years ago. After the intervention of Community Based Sustainable Management of Tanguar Haor Programme project these illegal activities become fewer. But still now such illegal activities happen by the local elites. The illegal bird hunters kill the birds in the winter season and sell it outside of the local villages. Land encroachment is very poor at the margin of haor area.

Tanguar Haor support more than hundred local fish species of which some are critically endangered. For over extraction, using non-ecofriendly fishing gear, insecticide use in crop land the number and species number also declining day by day.

Tanguar Haor is the paradise for both local and migratory bird species along with other wild animals like amphibians, reptiles and mammals.

In the following some threatened animal and plant species are given.

Table - 05: Some important threatened animal and plant species

No	Plant	Fish	Bird	Wild animals
1	hizol	puda	dhoirolly	python
2	korocho	chitol	crane	fishing cat
3	Borun	bou/rani	vulture	dolphin
4	Jarul	bachha	chokia	panther
5	pani korocho	ritha	goose	turtle
6	lod dombura	lacho	kite	hog
7	Bonna	pabia	tern	deer
8	chichra	baghair	stork	armadillo

9	shotomul	raiya	cormorant	
10	nolkhagra	gonia	dahuk	jackel
11	pishach	pangas	bolua	herpestes
12	makhna	chelapata	buzzard	bull frog
13	lotus	baghmach	king fisher	balloon frog
14	Lily	khalla	haria pakhai	
15	Onontomul	foli	sorab pakhi	
16	Amrul	baiem	kura	
17		rani	jungle fowl	
18		baos	telamai	
19		naneen	sukhraj	
20		banshpata	chokha	
21		elong		
22		paapia		
23		pabda		
24		shing		
25		shrimp		

3.5 - Trend in Changes of resource in Tanguar Haor:

Around 30/40 years ago Tanguar Haor was highly dense with different plant species, beels were full of different types of fish species and the jungle was the safe place for wildlife. For sedimentation, land encroachment, over extraction of resources, insecticide use in the crop field, hunting etc these resources become depleted and just a remnant are remaining. In the following resource trend of Tanguar Haor is shown:

Table - 06: Status and Trend in Changes of Resources in Tanguar Haor

Issue	Pre-1971	15 years ago	Present	Cause of changes	Future Risk
Fish	000000	00000	000	Population pressure	Medium
Hizol, Koroch trees	000000	0000	0	Over extraction	High
Wildlife	000000	0000	000	Over extraction, hunting, habitat destruction etc	High
Cane	000000	000	0	Over extraction	Medium
Herbs and Shrubs	00000	000	0	Over extraction and use of	Medium

				fertilizers and insecticide in the agricultural field	
Medicinal plants	00000	000	0	Habitat destruction and over extraction	High
Turtles and tortoises	000000	000	0	Over extraction and use of chemicals and dewatering of beels	High
Natural vegetable	00000	000	00	Over extraction and habitat destruction	Medium
Fodder	00000	0000	0	Over extraction and habitat destruction	medium
Aquatic weed	00000	0000	00	Over extraction and insecticide use	Medium
Crab	0000	00	0	Over extraction and dewatering of beels	High
Fuel wood	0000	000	0	Less availability of fuel wood	Medium
Species diversity (overall plant and animal)	000000	0000	00	Over extraction and others	High
Wetland Cover	00000	0000	000	Sedimentation, formation of agricultural land, land encroachment	High
Land Encroachment	0	000	0000	Population pressure and carelessness of government	High
Cattle ranching	00000	0000	000	cattle farming are less found	Medium
Agricultural practices	0000	00000	00000	Population pressure, sedimentation and land encroachment	High

3.6 - Causes of degradation:

Day by the species and individual number of plant, fish and wild animals are decreasing. Both natural and manmade situations are the principal causes for the decreasing of biodiversity.

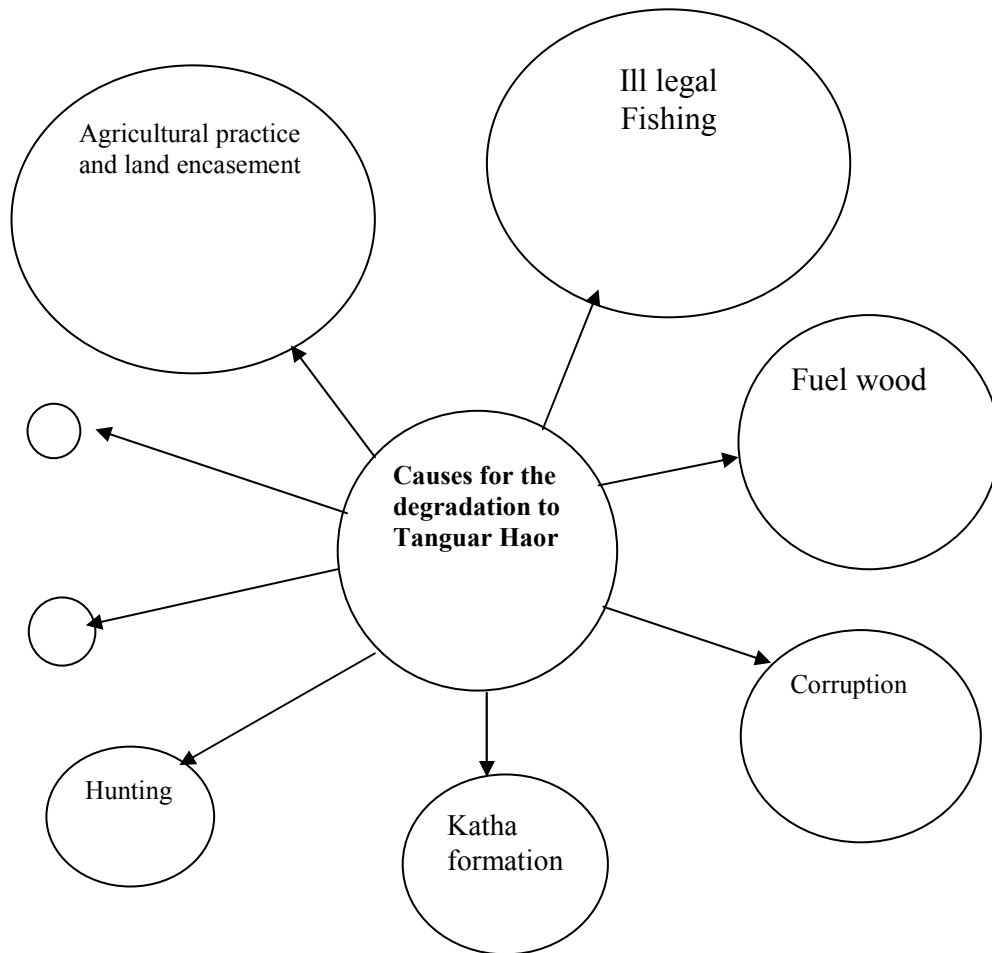


Fig - 07: Causes of degradation of resources of Tanguar Haor

In the following some crucial causes for degradation are described:

3.6.1 - Causes for degradation of fish species and population:

1. Brood fish catching
2. Scarcity of hiding place for fish during monsoon
3. Increase of fisherman number
4. Insecticide use in the crop field
5. Fishing by using “kapri” and “current” net?
6. Water quality degradation

As the hizol trees are cut down for fuel wood and “katha” formation, so during monsoon fishes get very few hiding place and ultimately caught by the fisherman. For the increase of population, number of fisherman also increases. On the other hand wetland becomes encroached and smaller. Thus it gives a high pressure to the fish population. For more production of paddy and vegetables farmer use insecticides to the field. This washed by rain and flows to haor and degraded the water quality along with fish production. Now, a new threat has encountered for fisheries is “kapri and current” net which is made of mosquito curtain and all sizes of fishes are caught.

3.6.2 - Causes for degradation of wildlife:

1. Hunting
2. Lack of proper nesting place for birds
3. Lack of food for birds (specially insects which dies due to use insecticide in the crop field)
4. Lack of hiding place
5. Lack of awareness
6. Preyed by other wildlife (specially birds)

3.6.3 - Causes for degradation of plant species:

1. Over extraction of plants for fuel wood
2. Cattle ranching destroy the natural seedlings of hizol and other plants
3. Shrubs type of plants is also collected for fuel wood (eg. Ghagra)
4. Ecosystem destruction
5. Conversion of agricultural land
6. Katha formation by cutting hizol trees

3.7 - Resource exploitation and dependency on Tanguar Haor:

Around 55,000 peoples directly or indirectly dependent upon Tanguar Haor for their livelihood by collecting different types of resources like fish, rice, vegetable, aquatic weeds, fuel wood etc. Mainly people collect the resources for selling, own consumption, fuel, and medicine purpose. Some resources like fish, wildlife, and aquatic weeds are depleted very quickly it shows the maximum risk for availability. Resources mainly fish goes to Sylhet, Dhaka and in local market for selling.

Table - 07: Information on the Stakeholders of Tanguar Haor (Based on resource extraction)

Sl #	SH Name	SH type	SH description	SH activities	Dependency	Level of Stake	Remarks
01.	Farmer	Primary	Middle class rich	Produce crops, vegetables in the Haor basin and adjacent area of Haor	Depend for their livelihood	Major	
02.	Fisherman	Primary	Poor/Rich	Catch fish sell to the market	Dependent for their Livelihood	Major	
03.	Fish trader	Primary	Middle class rich	Buy fish from illegal fisherman	Dependent ,results from greediness	Major	
04.	Bird Hunter	Primary	Poor	Hunt migratory and local birds	Livelihood, hobby	Major	
05.	Fuel wood collector (Hizol, Koroch etc.)	Primary	Day labors	Collect some dead or dry plant like ghagra, nol, hizol etc	Use as fuel	Major	
06.	Vegetables	Primary	Day labors	Produce vegetables in the Haor basin and adjacent area of Haor	Depend for their livelihood	Minor	

07.	House building materials collector	Primary	Day labors	Collect small trees both valued timber and plants materials	Meet HH needs and sell at local market for added income	Major	
08.	Turtle Collector	Primary	Hindu (Foibot)	Catch Turtle sell to the market	Dependent for their Livelihood	Major	

Table – 08: Information on Resource Extraction from Tanguar Haor

1	Fish	Fisherman, Local poor , Unemployed people	Own consumption and for selling	Major	Reduces resources	High	Urban areas
2	Bird	Local poor , Unemployed people	Own consumption and for selling	Major	Migrated birds are in risk	High	Urban areas, Local near by areas
3	Turtle	Hindu (Foibot)	Own consumption and for selling	Major	Stock heavily depleted	High	Urban areas, Local near by areas
4	Vegetable	Local poor people	Own consumption and for selling	Minor	No apparent impact	Negligible	Local near by areas
5	House building materials	Local poor people	Own consumption and for selling	Major	Reduces biodiversity	Medium	Urban areas, Local near by areas
6	Fodder	Local poor people	Own consumption and for selling	Major	Reduces biodiversity	High	Local near by areas
7	Fuel wood	Local poor people	Own consumption and for selling	Major	Reduces biodiversity	High	Local near by areas
8	Medicinal plant	Local poor people	Own consumption and for selling	Major	Reduces biodiversity	High	Local near by areas
9	Paddy	Farmer	Own consumption and for selling	Medium	Shortage of water level in the beels/khals and bad effect of insecticides	Medium	Local households and local markets

3.8 - Seasonal changes in resource extraction:

All types of resource are not found all the year round. Some are extracted during winter season, some are in summer and some are in monsoon. In the following table seasonal mass collection or peak season of different resources are shown. Other resources which are not mentioned in this table have few or negligible collection.

Table- 09: Seasonal Calendar of Resources Exploitation in Tanguar Haor

Name of Resources	Baishak	Jaista	Ashar	Sharabon	Vadra	Ashwin	Katrik	Avqraha	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitra
Paddy	√	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	√
Fish	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	√				x
Vegetables		x	x	x	x		√	√	√	√	√	
Fuel wood	√	x	x	x	x	x			√	√	√	√
Aquatic weed	√	x	x	x	x						√	√
Bird (migratory)	x	x	x	x	x	x	√	√	√	√	√	x

*(√ -- shows the availability and x – shows the scarcity of resources)

3.8.1 - Paddy collection:

As paddy is harvested for single time and farmers becomes busy in the month of Chaitra and Baishakh just before the rainy season. Farmers get very time to collect his grain especially paddy as the harvesting season is just near rainy season. So, they collect within a few by hiring local day labor. Peoples from different district like Dinajpur, Mymensingh, Bogura comes to this greater Sylhet region to find work.

3.8.2 - Fish collection:

From the month of Ashar fishing activities starter as because plenty of water. Local fisherman catch fishes themselves and sell the fishes directly to the local market but when mass fishing occur then “Foria” buy the fishes from the fisherman and then he sell it to local market or outer market if necessary. Fisherman catches fish illegally are sell to the coppice.

3.8.3 - Vegetable collection:

Vegetables are collected highly from Kartik to Falgun as this period seasonal vegetable are massively grown. Both natural and cultural vegetables are collected by the local people for self consumption and selling.

3.8.4 - Fuel wood collection:

Due to the scarcity hizol, korch trees local people collect the ghagra, nol and other shrub like plants for fuel. These resources are collected during dry season and very ultra poor people collect for their self consumption. People get major fuel wood from market that comes from the nearest forest. These fuel woods are found only in dry season.

3.8.5 - Bird hunting:

Birds are mainly hunted in the winter season as there availability of migratory birds. Other indigenous species are less collected due to low population. Mostly the hunter sells it rather than self consumption as they hunt it massively. Specifically its very hard to know that where they sell birds but some are locally sold and some are sold out side to haor area like as in Dhaka

3.8.6 - Aquatic weed collection:

Aquatic weeds like makhna, shinger, okol, lotus, shaluk are colleted by ultra poor people and local small boys for selling and self consumption in winter and dry seasons specially. Medicinal plants collected by the local traditional doctors (kaviraj). Medicinal plants are usually used for pain killer, headache, gastral disturbance, wound etc. These resources are in great risk as for over extraction, insecticide use and change of water quality.

3.9 - Power structure and local conflict:

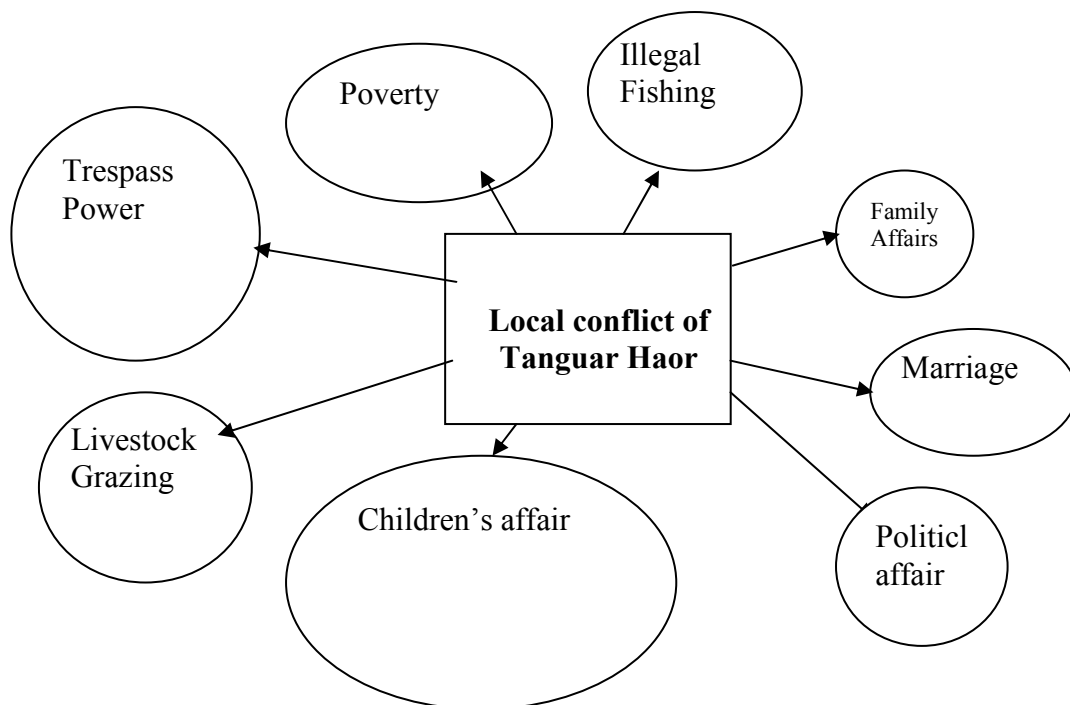


Figure - 08: Showing the source of conflict in Tanguar Haor

3.9.1 - Conflict resolution:

I. Resolver:

Conflicts are resolved by arbitration by local elites, public representatives like UP chairman, members, religious leader, Ponchayet. If the local efforts are not fruitful it may lead to filing cases with Thana-police, may eventually end up in courts.

Ponchayet:

It is a team where locally elite, influential, powerful, religious leaders, aged personnels are involved the problems and give solutions.

II. Process:

Usually the problems are solved by the justification of case from the arguments of both parties at presence of witness. If some body get physical hurt, then some money installed to the ponchayet from both parties which used for treatment and ultimately the guilty persons are punished with financial penalty. In case of religious affair, religious leaders take initiative and resolved according to religious legislation.

In some cases the local highly influential people do not accept the trial of Ponchayet and no body talk against them.

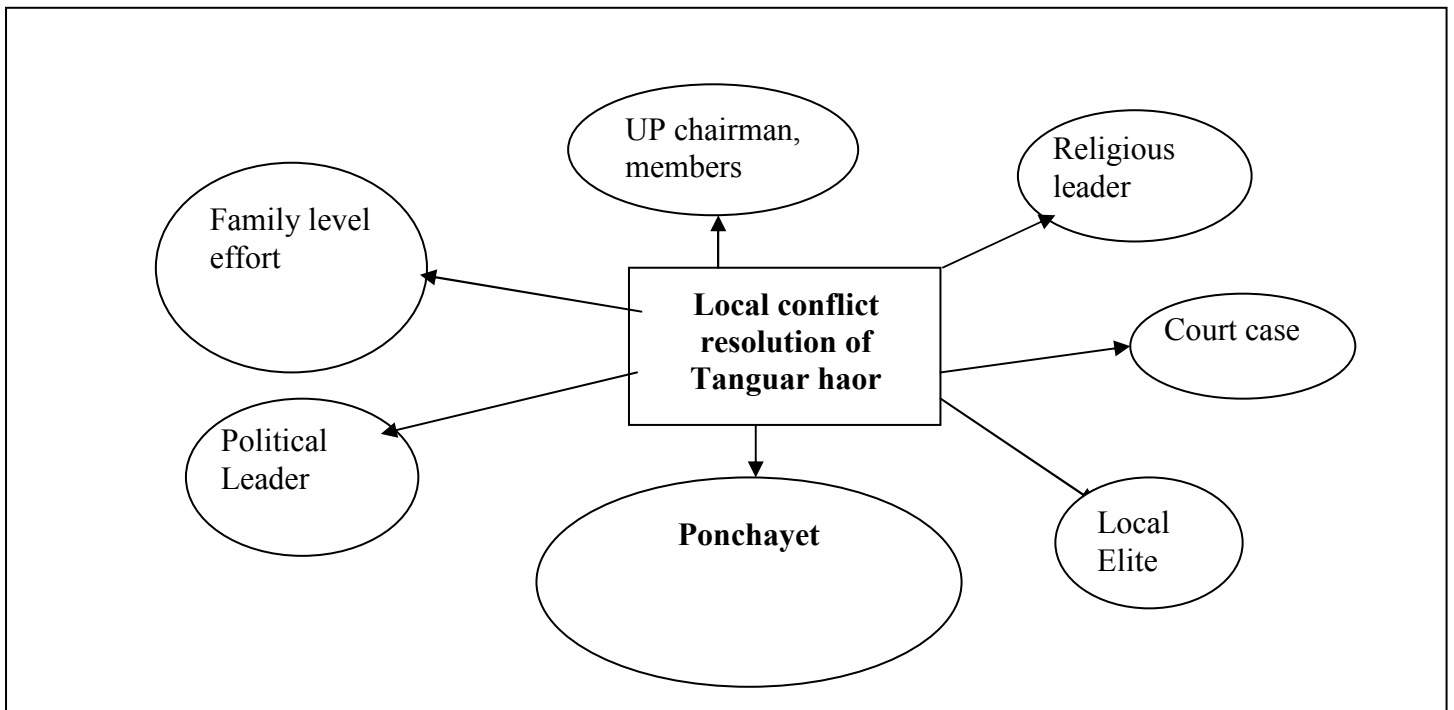


Figure - 09: Showing the conflict resolver

3.9.2 - Some local influential people:

Tanguar Haor is in Sunamgonj district touch four Unions of two Upazilas Thirpur, Dharmopasha and nearly 88 dependent villages. Usually all the local UP chairman, UP members, local elite, religious leaders, abroad stayer are the influential people. On the other hand some political leaders are also so called influential. But in case of haor management all of them are not included as influential people. In the following figure some persons are given who are mostly influential in case of Tanguar Haor issue.

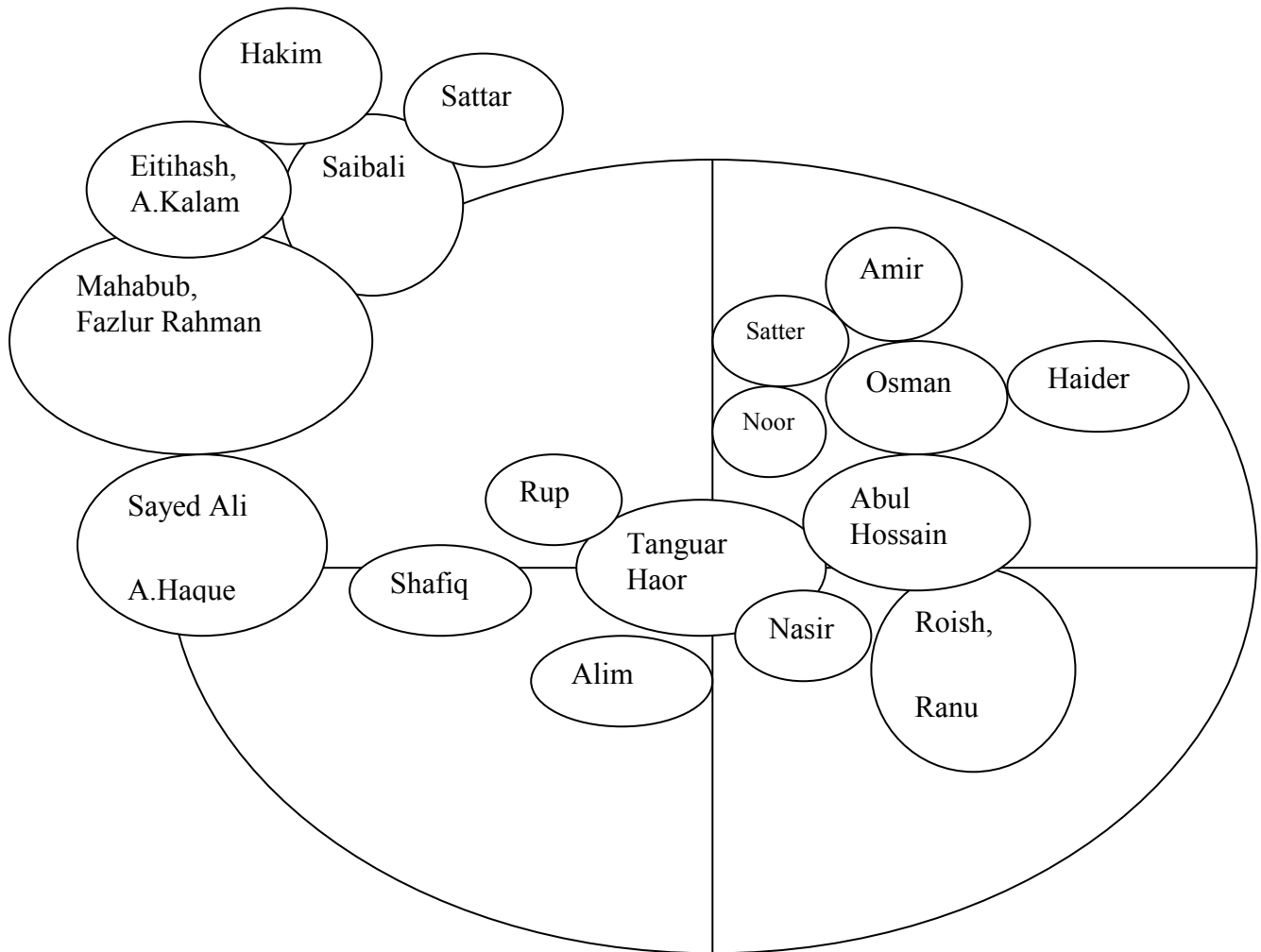


Fig – 10: Venn diagram showing Power Structure in and around Tanguar Haor

3.9.3 - Conflict with fisheries and other department:

Though Tanguar Haor is one of the important mother fisheries of Bangladesh but only two UFO in charge persist for its conservation and management. Due to the scarcity of manpower government has less intervention in the haor area. So, it's hard to found any conflict with fisheries department and local people. While RRA/PRA activities only a few people informed us about the persistence of agriculture officer and other haor concerned officer.

3.10 - Social gathering:

People of Tanguar Haor usually gather in different religious matrimonial and cultural occasions. Among them some social event are enlisted where the peoples gather.

1. Weekly Muslim's jumah prayer
2. Eid
3. Puja
4. Waz mahfil
5. Matrimonial ceremony
6. Village fair
7. Jatra
8. Village trial
9. UP election
10. Local games
11. National cultural program

3.11 - Socio-economic activities and livelihood strategies:

3.11.1 - Demographic profile:

I. Education:

Not only in Tanguar Haor area but also greater Sylhet region has poor education status. Males are comparatively more educated than female. But now in primary and secondary school level education females are higher in number. Very few number boys and girls go for college and hard to found any boy or girl who goes to university. Religious rules and regulations are maintained strictly in this area. So, number of boys and girls studied in Madrasha rather than school.

Male have the tendency of going abroad when they become matured and fit for work. So, they don't care about study and the females usually do not study when they pass high school

due to religious issue. For these reasons education level is lower here in case of other regions of Bangladesh.

Principal causes for poor education level:

1. Religious restriction for females
2. Tendency for going abroad for male
3. Scarcity of available school
4. Lack of awareness
5. ECA area communication is the major factor

Table -10: Comparison of Educational Status of Male and Female in Tanguar Haor

Overall literacy (based on adult)		Educational level (based on students)				
		Primary	Secondary	Colleges	Above	Informal
Male	0000	0000	000	0	0	
Female	000	00000	0000	0		

II. Occupation:

Principal occupations of Tanguar Haor dependent inhabitants are mainly fisherman, farmer, day labor, abroad stayer, service holder, small businessman etc. As secondary occupation , motor cycle driving, rickshaw/van driving and day labors are main. In the following percentage of different occupations are given as

1. Fisherman: 40%
2. Farmer: 38%
3. Day labor: 10%
4. Abroad stayed: 5%
5. Service holder: 5%
6. Others: 2%

III. Overlapping in occupation:

Though their principal occupation is fishing and farming but there is overlap in between this two occupation. All farmers catch fishes during monsoon. On the other hand most fishermen also cultivate some land to fulfill his demand of rice. As the paddy are cultivated by the fisherman and local people on the bank of the beel which is Khas land. Some fishermen also cultivate land as “Borga chash”. This happens due to the unavailability of resources of some time. Such as fish are mainly harvest from Ashar to Agrahayan and the rest time local

fisherman have nothing to do. It's very hard to maintain their livelihood by the income of these few months. So, they have to work as a day labor or cultivate paddy or look for other works. Local farmers cultivate different types of crops like paddy, vegetables and others from Ashin, Kartik to Baishakh. The rest of the time they have to do some other alternative income generation activities.

IV. Trend in occupation change:

Fishing and farming are the traditional occupation of this region but due to population growth, less availability of resources, people goes to secondary occupation to maintain their livelihood. After the liberation war some people comes from another district and settled besides haor and they are called "Bengali" according to native inhabitants. These Bengali are much more industrious and they started alternative or secondary occupation first. Some people claim that these Bengali do some illegal activities like stealing, robbery etc in the Tanguar Haor area.

In the following table principal occupation and trend in changes occupation of haor dependent peoples are given.

Table -11: Principal occupation and Trend in Changes in Occupation

Sl	Occupation	Before 1971	Before 15 Years	Present
01	Fisherman	000000	0000	0000
02	Farmer	0000	00000	00000
03	Day labor	00	000	000
04	Abroad stayed	0	00	000
05	Service holder	0	00	00
06	Business man	0	00	00
07	Motor cycle driver		0	0
08	Rickshaw/van driver		0	00
09	Small shop keeper		0	0

3.11.2 - Richness and poverty level:

Depending upon the principal occupation richness and poverty level are differ. Among the Haor dependent people very few persons are rich, mostly poor, some are extreme poor and the extreme poor and poor are landless. Abroad stayer, leasee holder, businessman are rich, local fisherman, and farmer are poor and some day labors are extremely poor.

Table -12: Livelihood Status of the Tanguar Haor

Rich	Mid. Class	Poor	Extreme Poor	Landless
10%	20%	40%	10%	20%

3.11.3 - Unemployment:

Unemployment is one of the major problem in Haor area. We can divide unemployment in to two ways.

1. Usual unemployed
2. Seasonal unemployed.

1. Usual unemployed are those young boys especially who's brother or father stay in abroad. They do not do any work and they do not participate in haor conservation or destruction.

2. Seasonal unemployed are those adult male who have nothing to do during dull season. As for example farmers become unemployed when their crop harvesting over mainly in the month of Jaishtha to Sravan.

3.11.4 - Workload: Workload for male and female depend upon resource collection by farmer and fisherman in different months. Usually the females have some household work all the year round but the male spend leisure period when they have no field work. Fisherman has heavy workload from Agrahayan to Magh as this is the peak season for fishing and the farmer has heavy workload from Agrahayan to Baishakh.

Table -13: Seasonal Workload of Male and Female of fisherman

Months across column	Baishakh	Jaistha	Ashar	Shrabon	Bhadra	Ashwin	Kartik	Agrahayan	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitra
Male	0	000	000	000	000	00	0	000	0000	000	00	0
Female	00	00	00	000	000	00	00	0000	0000	00	00	00

Table -14: Seasonal Workload of Male and Female of farmer

Months across column	Baishakh	Jaistha	Ashar	Shrabon	Bhadra	Ashwin	Kartik	Agrahayan	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitra
Male	00000	000	00	0	0	0	0	00	000	000	0	0000
Female	00000	000	00	00	00	00	00	000	00	00	0	0000

3.11.5 - Credit:

A large number of people take loan from different NGOs, Bank and GS institutions. Several NGOs and 2 banks provide micro-credit to local people. Bank loans are mainly given for agriculture. NGOs provide credit mainly for different income generation activities. NGO credits are mainly focused on women. Sometimes people take loan to maintain their livelihood especially in Ashwin, Kartik, Ashar and Sravan months. Out of these NGO and bank some GS members take credit from GS institutions.

Purpose of credit:

1. Small business
2. Farming
3. House repairing
4. Cattle rearing
5. Poultry
6. Livelihood purpose

Table -15: Name of NGOs and bank from where people take credit.

Name of NGO/ Banks	Location	Activities
Shonali Bank	Tahirpur, Dharmopasha	To provide banking system
Krishi Bank	Tahirpur, Dharmopasha	To provide banking system, Agricultural loan
BRAC	Tahirpur, Dharmopasha	Livelihood, Health, Micro-finance
ASA	Tahirpur, Dharmopasha	Micro-finance
VARD	Tahirpur	Livelihood, Health, Micro-finance

3.11.6 - Leisure period: At the leisure period people do nothing except gossiping, roaming here and there etc. Some people do some alternative income generation activities like net forming (especially female), bamboo and cane product forming, motor cycle, rickshaw/van driving, small business etc.

3.11.7 - AIG scope: in the month of Kartik and Chaitra people have nothing to do and they have financial scarcity. So, these months they take loan from the NGO and maintain their livelihood. People got some AIG training From IUCN through CNRS and ERA. According to season and skill local people have following scope for alternative income generation.

1. Sewing
2. Cow/goat rearing
3. Nursery
4. Bamboo and cane product formation
5. Handicrafts

6. Carpenters

3.12 - Gender Issue:

3.12.1 - Family decision making:

In case of family decision making husband are the family leader and take all the decision. He also asked to his wife, father, mother, elder brother also about their comments on the particular decision. In a word husband is the all in all of a family.

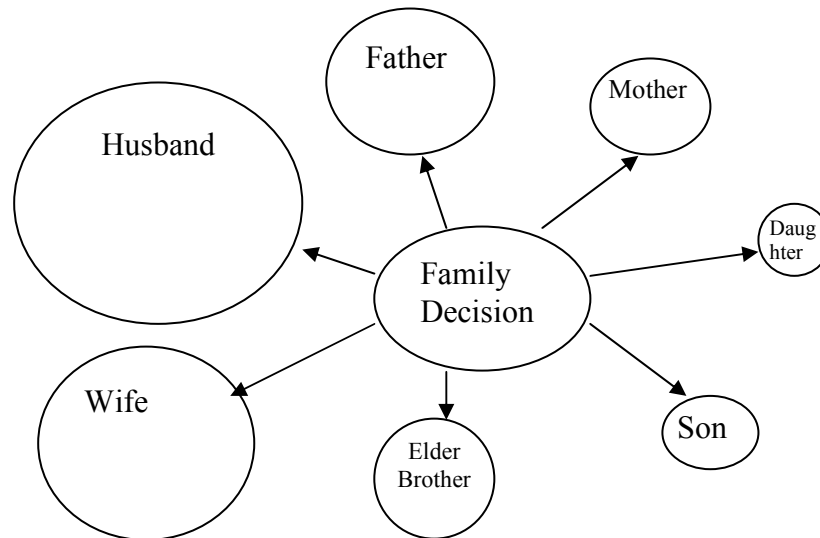


Figure - 11: Venn Diagram showing level of role of family members in decision making-making

Table -16: Information on Family Decision-Making

Name of decision	Husband	Wife	Father	Mother	Elder Brother	Younger Brother	Son	Daughter
Marriage	0000	00	0	0			0	0
Sowing crops	0000	0	0					
Land purchase	00000		00		0			
Land selling	00000		00					
Treatment	000	00						
Education	000	000						
Fish selling	00000							
House making	00000	00	0					
Cattle Purchase	0000	0			0			
Loan	0000	000						
Savings	0	00						
General expenditure	000	0						

3.12.2 - Outdoor mobility and access to credit and IGA:

Overall, in Tanguar Haor area, outdoor mobility of females is considered to be moderate because of religious restrictions and social pressure. Females must have to take prior approval from the husband to go out for any reason. Participation to social events by women is comparatively less than males. However, now a day's access to NGO credit and IGA is much higher in case of women. But in case of bank loan males are prioritized.

Table - 17: Mobility and Participation in Social Events and Access to Credit and IGA by Male and Female in Tanguar Haor

Gender	Outdoor mobility	Participation in social events	Access to credit	Access to IGA	Education	Employment
Male	0000	0000	0	000	00	00
Female	000	0	000	00	00	0

In case of resource extraction from Tanguar Haor and other conservation related activities, females have very low participation. Now GS of CBSMTHP project maintain harvesting modality for GS 36%, Fisherman 40%, Government 24%

3.12.3 - Male and female workload:

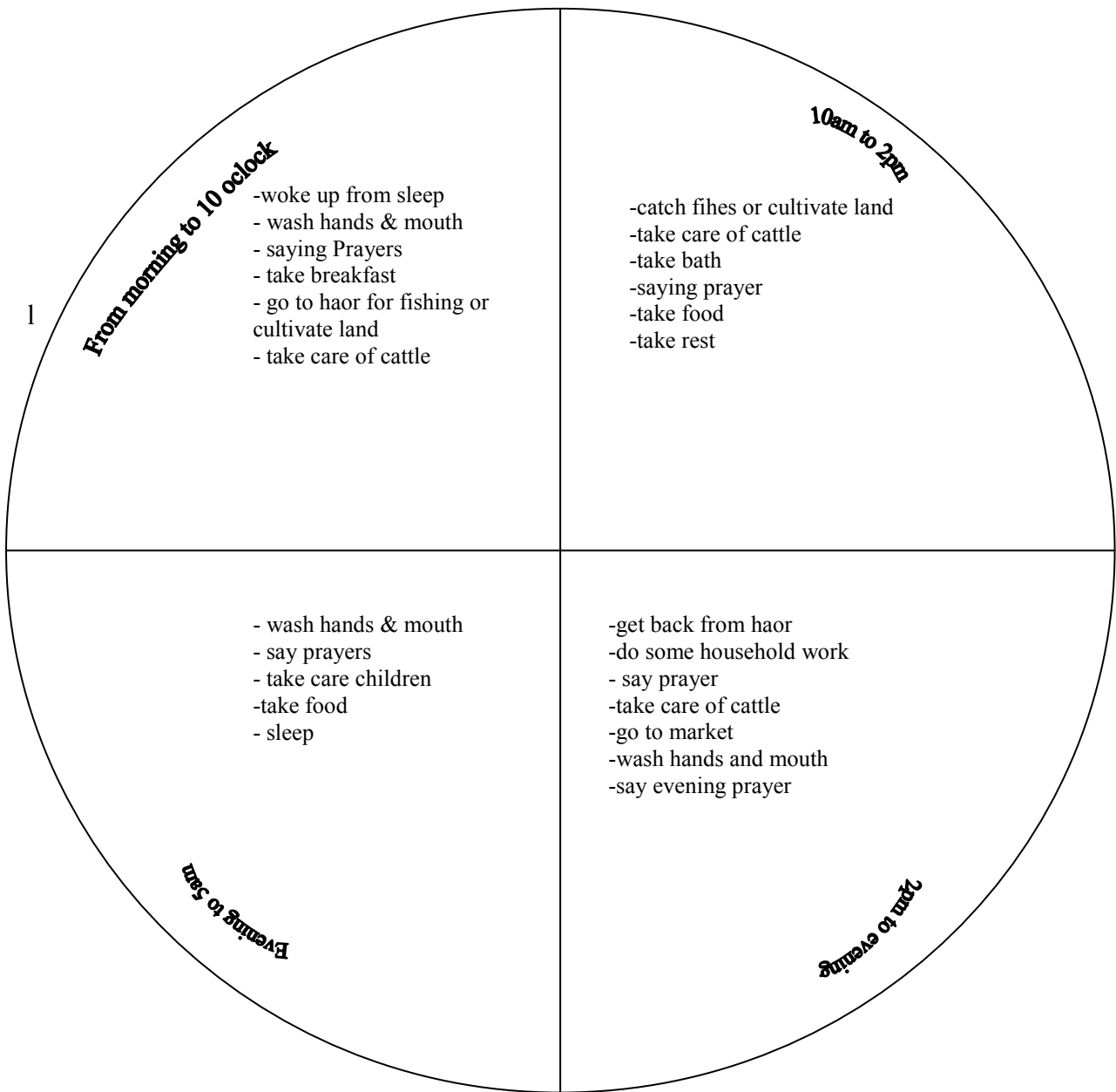


Fig - 12: Daily work chart of a man from Tanguar Haor

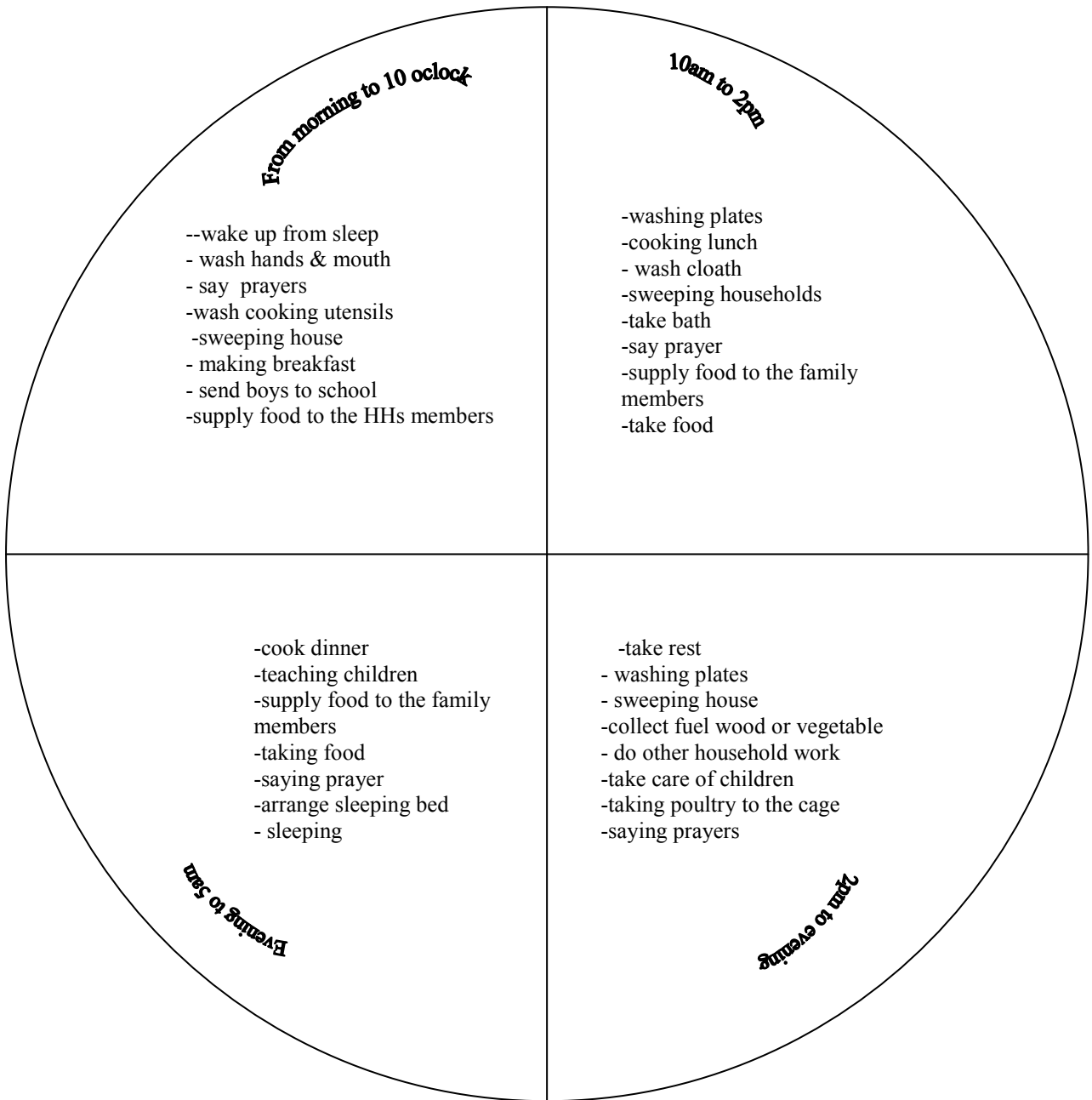


Fig - 13: Daily work chart of a woman from Tanguar Haor

3.13 - Threats for Tanguar Haor and its resources:

1. Over extraction of fisheries resources
2. Over extraction of fuel wood
3. Land encroachment
4. Unplanned irrigation system
5. Loss of bird population through hunting
6. Loss of other wild animal through over harvesting
7. Conversion of agricultural land
8. Cattle grazing
9. Poor enforcement of fisheries and wildlife protection act
10. Use of insecticide in the crop field
11. Lack of awareness
12. Loss of fish fertility due to use of pesticide and herbicide
13. Lack of alternative income for dependent people

3.14 - Challenges for Haor and its resource conservation:

1. Illegal fishing
2. Control over extraction of resources
3. Reduce local poverty and unemployment
4. Active participation of GoB concerned department
5. Recovery of encroached land
6. Reduce insecticide, herbicide and pesticide use
7. Stop bird and other wildlife killing through hunting
8. Control cattle grazing
9. Ensure natural water flow
10. Control the use of harmful fishing gear
11. Interfere of influential people
12. Protection of natural hizol, koroch seedlings
13. Lack of proper transport for field work
14. Support from Government Officers

3.15 - Opportunities:

1. **Existing CBO of IUCN:** Around forty eight CBOs are existing which were formed by CNRS and ERA they work for the conservation of resource.
2. **Ecotourism development:** Tanguar Haor is the paradise for migratory birds. During winter thousands of visitors comes here to visit the birds as well as the natural beauty. If infrastructures developed then attraction of visitors increases and ecotourism could be planned accordingly.
3. **Scope for alternate income generation activities:** In some specific season local people have no work to do. That season IPAC may train them for AIG activities like duck rearing, cattle rearing, handicrafts, nakshi etc. Some people are skilled to produce different type of bamboo and cane product and they may trained by Asiatic.
4. **Habitat restoration:** Swamp forest plant species like hizol, korch are germinated automatically and huge in number. If the natural seedlings are protected from the cattle and human then the swamp forest will restore automatically without any new plantation of seedlings. By restoring the swamp forest we can automatically restore the fish and wildlife species population.

3.16 - Suggestions and Recommendations:

Tanguar Haor has diversified resources which are managed by a few staff of government and IUCN working with two NGOs consortium for a period of time and they have already developed a co-management system there. For successful intervention of IPAC following matters should consider with high priority:

1. As IUCN is the major stake in Tanguar Haor and it will be really tough to work there ignoring them so, IPAC should take necessary steps making for institutional arrangement with them.
2. IPAC should do something for the incorporation with GoB strategy with IPAC strategy for better support from the fisheries department and land Ministry.
3. Fisheries department mainly think about the revenue and less about conservation practices. So, some training may arrange about conservation of Tanguar Haor resources for the DoF staff.
4. Awareness building through leaflet, brochures, bill board, drama, folksongs etc may done for the local resource users.

5. AIG training is crucial to reduce dependency upon Tanguar Haor for the local resource collectors.
6. If IPAC works with the existing GS of IUCN following initiatives may take:
 - Registration of some GS is an issue for sustainable running.
 - GS guards should give more logistic supports.
 - ECA committee at different level should activate immediately.
 - GS members should give more training and logistic support for sustainable running GS.

Appendix-01

List of dependent villages inside and besides the Tanguar Haor

a) Tahirpur Upazila

a) i.Uniou Sreepur Dakkhin

1. Lamagaon
2. Ramsinghapur
3. Hukumpur
4. Dumal
5. Mahamudpur
6. Uktirpur
7. Vanderchapor
8. Joyesreepur
9. Mahajompur
10. Patabuka
11. Vabanipur
12. Manikkhila
13. Janzayel
- 14 Shontoshpur
15. Nischintopur

a) ii.Union Sreepur Uttar

16. Kalagaon
17. Charagaon
18. Bestial
19. Lamakata
20. Shonapur
21. Gangalbari
22. Indropur
23. Paniakhali
24. Binodpur
25. Birendronagar
26. Rangachara
27. Ratonpur
28. Shundarban

29. Lakma
30. Lalghat
31. Putiya
32. Jamalpur
33. Nababpur
34. Dudherauta
35. Voraghat
36. Golabari
37. Moray
38. Joypur
39. Kamalpur
40. CilaniTahirpur
41. Mondiata
42. Ciriargaon
43. Moiyajuri
44. Kamonapara
45. Talebnagar
46. Taroghar
47. Keshobpur
48. Kiristopur

b. Upzila Dharmopasa

b) i. Bangshikunda Dakkin

49. Bangshikunda
50. Bashaura
51. Kawhani
52. Rangchi
53. Nischintopur
54. Hatpaton
55. Ghashi
56. Makordi
57. Chanua
58. Datiapara
59. Birshimpara
60. Nowabandh

61. Nowagaon
62. Amanipur
63. Khidirpur
64. Joypur
65. Kakorhati
66. Shishua
67. Chatur
68. Chapaiti

b) ii. Bangshikunda Uttar

69. Bangalvita
70. Majerchara
71. Rupngar
72. Nababpur
73. Antorpur
74. Rajendropur
75. Golgaon
76. Kartikpur
77. Golappur
78. Esamari
79. Bakatala
80. Volagonj
81. Rampur
82. Waushara
83. Mohonpur
84. Rangachara
85. Lalghat
86. Batta
87. Gilagora
88. Shonapur