

Inventory of Coastal & Estuarine Islands & Char Lands

Draft Report

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

Coastal islands and chars are one of the least known geographical entities in Bangladesh for many reasons, like – regular erosion and accretion of chars and islands, problems in mapping and information collection, remoteness and inaccessibility of the chars. Information on different chars and islands are collected by different projects and initiatives of government and non-government organizations.

During the period of Meghna Estuary Study (MES), comprehensive surveys have been carried out in the estuary and in the coast. Many of this information are available in different MES reports, documents and draft notes. Similarly, information on coastal islands was collected under the purview of the Land Reclamation Project (LRP), Flood Action Plan 4 & 5 (FAP-4 & FAP-5) and others. In recent time, Char Development & Settlement Project (CDSP) has also collected data on coastal chars.

But all these information on coastal islands and chars are scattered and hard to get. On the other hand, comprehensive information on coastal islands is one of the key requirements of coastal resources database. The information will be valuable as reference for any development initiative in the coastal zone.

So it was felt necessary to summarise all information available in different documents as a base document.

1.2 Objective

The objectives of the study are to prepare a reference document with all relevant information available on coastal islands and chars. This information should be supported by a set of base maps locating the islands. These study findings will be an integral part of a proposed Integrated Coastal Resources Data Base (ICRDB).

1.3 Scope of the Work

To achieve the objectives as stated above, the following activities have been accomplished.

- a) Collect relevant documents from the organizations
- b) Compile all relevant information available on coastal chars from different sources
- c) Locate known coastal chars & islands on maps
- d) Prepare an inventory report accommodating relevant information

2. METHODOLOGY

For the inventory different sources have been consulted, like – statistical yearbooks of BBS; reports of the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Ministry of Land (MoL), Department of Fisheries (DoF), Forest Department (FD), Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE); project documents of different projects e.g., MES, CDSP, EGIS, Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation Project (CERPO, etc.); base maps of LGED; aerial photographs obtained through EGIS; etc. Reports of different NGOs, like COAST, have also been consulted. The NGO, CDP at Khulna, also contributed information collected from local NGOs.

No ground truthing has been done except a limited field survey was made in the chars adjacent to the Sundarban Reserved Forest during January, 2002.

For each char/island, information on following parameters were collected:

1. Administrative identity
2. Safety
3. Location
4. Area
5. Demography
6. Resources
7. Occupation
8. Education
9. Other infrastructure
10. Drinking water and sanitation
11. NGO
12. Other information

Information on border islands & chars has not been documented.

A list has been provided in the Appendix for which no information could be collected during the study period.

3. CONSTRAINS / LIMITATIONS

- a. *Data Availability:* The main constraint of the study is the availability of recent / updated data. The population data of 1991 has been used. The data from the Population Census of January 2001 is yet to be published. Moreover, other data related to livestock, fishery, literacy, agriculture, forestry, physical and social infrastructures, etc. data / information are also few years back.
- b. *Island / Char Land identification:* Some islands / char lands changed their positions, size and location over the years due to regular / rapid erosion and accretion. Base maps used for this study were published by LGED in 1994, but the source image of the maps are SPOT Image for 1989-90 period and aerial photograph for 1983-84. But almost in every year new small islands / chars are emerging out. On the other hand, some parts of main habitable lands / mud-flat lands are eroding for forever or for couple of years. So it becomes difficult to represent the real situation.

4. CONCLUDING REMARKS

- a. This investigation is the result of a short-term study. There are omissions.
- b. An extensive ground-truthing is necessary.
- c. Further updating with extensive cross-checking is required.

4. List of islands and chars of the coastal zone of Bangladesh

Marine & Estuarine Island		Detached Riverine Chars	Chars attached with mainland*
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<p>19.1 Char Changa 19.2 Char Goala 19.3 Gangalia 19.4 Hazir Hat 19.5 Sakuchia 20. Puber Char 20.1 Char Bhusan Bhanga 21. Ramdaspur 22. Sonar Char 23. Totar Char</p>			<p>22. Tildanga Jaliakhali Char</p> <p>LAKSHMIPUR 1. Char Alexander 2. Char Algi 3. Char Falkon 4. Char Gazi 5. Char Kalkini 6. Jaliar Char 7. Patar Char</p> <p>NOAKHALI 8. Char Baggardona – II 9. Char Batirtek 10. Char Bouya 11. Char Gangchil-Torabali 12. Char Majid 13. Char Mora Dona 14. Muhuri Accreted Area</p> <p>PAUAKHALI 1. Bara Baisdia 2. Chalita Bunia 3. Char Ganga 4. Kalapara</p> <p>PIROJPUR 1. Char lakhakathi, Soyna Raghunathpur, Nileti Bijohnagar</p> <p>SATKHIRA 1. Chakla 2. Chuna Nadir Char</p> <p>SHARIATPUR 1. Char Jalapur 2. Char Kumaria 3. Char Tarabunia</p>
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Names in bold indicate the availability of fact sheets

- Only the chars having fact sheets have been mentioned

BAGERHAT

- 1. Dubla Island

Administrative Identity: An island located in the south-central part of the Sundarbans. It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land. Some erosion due to sea current is observed.
Four Cyclone Shelter

Location: 21°47' 32" latitude 89° 34' 17" longitude

Area: Total area of the island is 73.51 sq km. The land under human settlement is around 1.64 sq km.

Demography: The total population 7700. All are temporary settlers. They stay in 400 temporary houses. All are male.

Resources: Open fishing in the Bay of Bengal

Occupation: Main source of income is open fishing in the Bay of Bengal. The fishers hauled the nets 2-3 times per day. Catch rates per haul is variable. The daily average catch is around 50 kg per net. Fishing is done only in 15-20 days per month. Group of 8 -10 fishermen earn 2-3 lakh taka in one season (5 months).

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Forest Office – 2 Mongla Port Office - 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0; TWs: 0

Source of drinking water is pond

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

All the settlers in the island are temporary. The human settlements are in four chars of the island – Alor Kol, Maher Ali, Majher Kella and Office Kella. They come from Bagerhat, Khulna, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, San Dwip and Hatiya. They usually come in the last week of Bengali month of Ashwin (September) and stay in the char till Falgun (February). The major landuse of the island is fishing village and forest. There is no medical facility in the island.

Source: *Field visit (January 2002)*

- 1.1. Alor kol

Administrative Identity: A char, located in the North-West corner of Dubla. It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land. Some erosion due to sea current is observed.
One Cyclone Shelter

Location: North – West Corner of Dubla.
21°46' 04" latitude 89° 32' 33" longitude

Area: The land under human settlement is around 1 sq km.

Demography: The total population 2900. All are temporary settlers. They stay in 365 temporary houses. All are male.

Resources: Open fishing in the Bay of Bengal

Occupation: Main source of income is open fishing in the Bay of Bengal. The fishers hauled the nets 2-3 times per day. Catch rates per haul is variable. The daily average catch is around 50 kg per net. Fishing is done only in 15-20 days per month. Group of 8 -10 fishermen earn 2-3 lakh taka in one season (5 months).

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:
Forest Office – 1 Mongla Port Office – 1
Number of jetty – 12 (Average size in length 60ft and breadth 6ft)
Number of drying yards – 1700 (Average length 25 ft and breadth 6ft)
Number of vertical rack – 1275 (Average length 50 ft and breadth 6 ft)

Drinking Water & Sanitation:
Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0; TWs: 0
Source of drinking water is pond. The length of the pond is 250 ft and breadth 200ft.

NGOs: 0

Other Information:
Distance of the settlement from the shore is 150-500ft. All the settlers in the chars are temporary. They come from Rampal of Bagerhat and Koyra and Paikgacha of Khulna. They usually come in the last week of Bengali month of Ashwin (September) and stay in the char till Falgun (February). The major landuse of the char is fishing village and forest. There is no medical facility in the char. Two years ago an organization named "Ummah Organization" engaged one MBBS doctor. But the organization is not working now.

The main problems of the settlement are – lack of signaling system for the sea-going fishers, lack of pure drinking water and health facilities and marketing of fish.

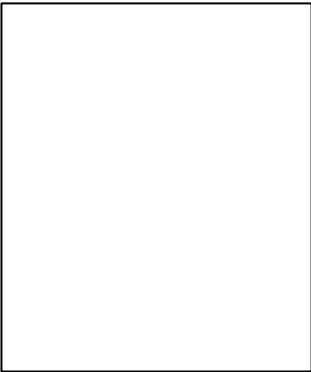


Fig.: Layout of the settlement

Source: 1. *Field visit (January 2002)*
2. *Current Status of Dublar Char Winter Fishery and options for improvement; Internal Notes – IN No. 37; July, 2001; Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation Project*

• 1.2. Maher Ali

Administrative Identity: A char located in the South-West corner of Dubla. It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.

One Cyclone Shelter

Location: South – West Corner of Dubla.

21 43'31" latitude 89 33' 39"

Area: The land under human settlement is around 0.23 sq km.

Demography: The total population is 1700. All are male and temporary settlers. They live in groups in 12 houses. These temporary houses are abandoned when the fishing season is over.

Resources: Open fishing in the Bay of Bengal

Occupation: Main source of income is open fishing in the Bay of Bengal. The fishers hauled the nets 2-3 times per day. Catch rates per haul is variable. The daily average catch is around 50 kg per net. The fishing is done only in 15-20 days per month. There are around 15-20 fish landing ghats of 150 feet length on average. Some people are engaged with the fish processing centers. Some are engaged in fodder processing and small scale shops.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Number of jetty – 10 (Average size in length 200ft and breadth 8ft)

Number of drying yards – 10 (Average length 100 ft and breadth 70ft)

There are some shops.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0;

TWs: 0

Source of drinking water is pond

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

Distance of the settlement from the shore is 40-60 ft. All the settlers in the chars are temporary. The fishermen lend money from Bahaddar (moneylender). The Bahaddars come from Cox's Bazar, Sawndip and Hatia. Usually one Bahaddar brought 70-80 people from their own locality and hire 90 – 100 people came from adjacent districts of SRF (like Koyra and Paikgacha of Khulna and Rampal and Mongla of Bagerhat districts).



Fig.: Layout of the settlement

Source: 1. Field visit (January 2002)

2. Current Status of Dublar Char Winter Fishery and options for improvement; Internal Notes – IN No. 37; July, 2001; Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation Project

• 1.3. Majer Kella

Administrative Identity: A char located in the South-East corner of Dubla. It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.
One Cyclone Shelter

Location: South-East Corner of Dubla.
21 43' 58" latitude 89 35'48" longitude

Area: The land under human settlement is around 0.32 sq km.

Demography: The total population is 1500. All are male and temporary settlers. They live in groups in 17 houses. These temporary houses are abandoned when the fishing season is over.

Resources: Open fishing in the Bay of Bengal

Occupation: Main source of income is open fishing in the Bay of Bengal. The fishers hauled the nets 2-3 times per day. Catch rates per haul is variable. The daily average catch is around 50 kg per net. Some people are engaged with the fish processing centers, fodder processing and small scale business.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Number of jetty – 8 (Average size in length 15ft and breadth 10ft)
Number of drying yards – 6 (Average length 60 ft and breadth 60ft)
There are some shops.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0; TWs: 0
Source of drinking water is pond

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

Distance of the settlement from the shore is 50-100 ft. All the settlers in the chars are temporary. The fishermen lend money from Bahaddar (moneylender). The Bahaddars and the fishers come from Chittagong. It takes 24 hours by boat to go to Chittagong from this char and there is regular boat transport service to Chittagong.



Fig.: Layout of the settlement

Source: 1. Field visit (January 2002)
2. Current Status of Dublar Char Winter Fishery and options for improvement; Internal Notes – IN No. 37; July, 2001; Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation Project

• 1.4. Office Kella

Administrative Identity: A char located in the east central part of Dubla. It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.
One Cyclone Shelter

Location: Near Borgi Khal.
21 45'26" latitude 89 35'04" longitude

Area: The land under human settlement is around .09 sq km.

Demography: The total population is 1600. All are male and temporary settlers. They live in groups in 6 houses. These temporary houses are abandoned when the fishing season is over.

Resources: Open fishing in the Bay of Bengal

Occupation: Main source of income is open fishing in the Bay of Bengal. Some people are engaged with the fish processing centers, fodder processing and small scale business.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Number of jetty – 7 (Average size in length 115ft and breadth 6ft)

Number of drying yards – 7 (Average length 50 ft and breadth 45ft)

There are some shops. There is one Forest Office.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0; TWs: 0

Source of drinking water is pond

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

Distance of the settlement from the shore is 100-125 ft. All the settlers in the chars are temporary. The fishermen lend money from Bahaddar (moneylender). The Bahaddars and the fishers come from Chittagong. It takes 24 hours by boat to go to Chittagong from this char and there is regular boat transport service to Chittagong.

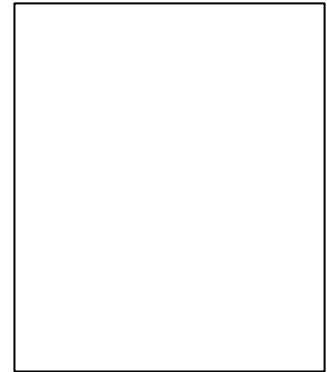


Fig.: Layout of the settlement

Source: 1. Field visit (January 2002)

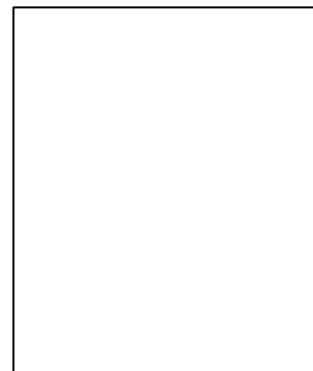
2. Current Status of Dublar Char Winter Fishery and options for improvement; Internal Notes – IN No. 37; July, 2001; Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation Project

• 2. Dimer Char

Administrative Identity: It is near Kochikhali forest office. It falls under the Sundarbans East Wildlife Sanctuary. It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.

Location: 21 50'51" latitude 89 51'37" longitude



Area: 2.95 sq km

Demography: No people live in the char.

Resources: Land is covered by mangrove forest.

Occupation: Not applicable

Education: Not applicable

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

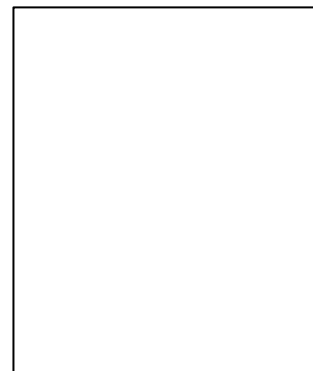
Source: *Field visit (January 2002)*

- 3. Pakhhir Char

Administrative Identity: It is near Kochikhali Forest Office. It falls under the Sundarbans East Wildlife Sanctuary. It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.

Location: 21 48'33" latitude 89 50'52" longitude



Area: 4.28 sq km

Demography: No people live in the char.

Resources: Land is covered by mangrove forest.

Occupation: Not applicable

Education: Not applicable

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Source: *Field visit (January 2002)*

CHITTAGONG

- 1. Bhasan Char

Administrative Identity: This island is under Sandwip Thana of Chittagong District. Most of the area is uninhabitable.

Safety: It is an unprotected island and is full of mudflat and frequently submerged by water. Regular monsoon flooding occurs. In recent past around half a kilometer land is accreted

Location: There is no cyclone Shelter. Bhasan Char is located at the southwest corner of sandwip main land and southeastern side of Char Nurul Islam and Char Piya.

Area: Around 50.0 km².

Demography:

Resources:

Occupation: There is a small settlement. Only some nearby islanders settle here to collect weeds, grass for cattle feeding, and produce some crops. Fishermen catch fishes during peak season.

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGO:

Other Information: All lands are khash land. For any business the settlers go to nearby town / market centers. Engine-Boat and trawler are the only means of communication. The area has favorable environment of fish breeding and spawning.

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB
LGED Base Map Thana Sandwip, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published December 1992.
MES Draft Master Plan, Vol. 4: Rural Development, Sept1998.
Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM? ETM+, EGIS, July, 01.

• 2. Jahajjir Char

Administrative Identity: Jahajjir Char is located in the western part of Sandwip Upazila of Chittagong district and 20 km away from the mainland. It consists of 2 Mauzas- Char Amanulla and Char Churia. It is situated at southwest corner of Char Pir Boksh.

There is a Killa built by BDRCS for safeguarding the dwellers and their livestock during disaster.

Cyclone Shelter: 3

Safety: Most of the land is mudflat and frequently submerged by water. During Monsoon, part of the area went under water. Jahajjar Char is an unprotected island.

Location: The area is bounded on the south by Sandwip Channel, Urir Char and Char Pir Bakshi (Sandwip); on the west by the Bay of Bengal, Char Clerk and Bay of Bengal; on the east by Bay of Bengal and Char Akramuddin, Char Bouya (Noakhali) and on the south by Bay of Bengal and Bhasan Char.

22⁰ -31.0' North Latitude and 91⁰ -17.0' East Longitude.

Area: 181.0 km² (BBS, 1991).

Demography:

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB

LGED Base Map, Thana Chittagong, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published December 1992.

2nd Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation Project, Hydraulic Modeling Study, 2nd Technical Report, SWMC, June 2001.

Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP-7, Socio-Economics, Final Report, BWDB, May 1992

Cyclone Shelter Preparatory study, Stage 1, Feasibility Phase, Main Report, DGEER, June 1996.

• 3. Sandwip

Administrative Identity: This is a largest offshore and old island under Sandwip Thana of Chittagong District. The name Sandwip was generated from Sand Heap. Sandwip consists of 20 Unions and 59 Mauzas. These thana areas include Char Pir Baksha, Urir Char, Char Hunra Khali, Char Badu islands.

Safety: It is a protected island (Polder No. P-72). The northern side is flood plain and mudflat and submerged by water during Monsoon.

This island is facing serious erosion damages. During 1931-78 period total eroded land was 22790 ha / 227.9 km² & accreted land was 3370 ha / 33.7 0 km². 122 ha erosion per year up to year 2000. Summary of erosion & accretion (1973-96): 5784 ha.

Cyclone Shelter: All Primary Schools are built in such way that these schools might be used as Cyclone Shelter during emergency.

Location: Sandwip located at the south of Mirsharai and Sonagazi. Sandwip is an isolated island in Bay of Bengal and is in the west of Sitakundu and Pahartali (Chittagong) and Sandwip Channel, East of Jahajir Char and Bay of Bengal and North of Bay of Bengal.

Area: 239.47 km² (EGIS, 2001).

Demography:

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB LGED Base Map, Thana Chittagong, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published December 1994.

2nd Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation Project, Hydraulic Modeling Study, 2nd Technical Report, SWMC, June 2001.

Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP-7, Socio-Economics, Final Report, BWDB, May 1992

Cyclone Shelter Preparatory study, Stage 1, Feasibility Phase, Main Report, DGEER, June 1996.

Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM? ETM+, EGIS, July, 01.

• 3.1. Char Amanulla

Administrative Identity: Char Amanulla is a Union located in northern part of Sandwip Upazila of Chittagong Zila. It consists of 2 Mauzas- Char Amanulla and Char Churia. Total land area of Char Amanulla increased due to rapid accretion over the years.

GoB, BDRCS and INGOs developed Cluster Villages for safeguarding the dwellers.

Safety: Char Amanulla is within Polder No. P-72, but Char Cheuria is outside the embankment. The northeastern side is flood plain and flat mud and frequently submerged by water. During Monsoon, part of the area went under water. This island size is enlarging due to accretion.

Cyclone

Shelter: 8.

Location: The area is bounded on the South by Sandwip Channel, Urir Char and Char Pir Baksha (Sandwip), on the West by Bay of Bengal, Char Clerk and Jahajir Char, on the East by Bay of Bengal and Sitakunda Upazila (Chittagong) and on the Sandwip Town and Bay of Bengal.

22⁰ -35.0' North Latitude and 91⁰ -24.0' East Longitude.

Area: 2.06 km² (BBS,1991). 24.70 km² (MES, 1999-2000)

Demography:

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB

LGED Base Map, Thana Chittagong, UNDP/LO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published December 1992.

2nd Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation Project, Hydraulic Modeling Study, 2nd Technical Report, SWMC, June 2001.

Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP-7, Socio-Economics, Final Report, BWDB, May 1992

Cyclone Shelter Preparatory study, Stage 1, Feasibility Phase, Main Report, DGEER, June 1996.

- 4. Urir Char

Administrative Identity: This is an old Union under Sandwip Upazila of Chittagong District. It consists of 5 mauzas include Char Pir Baksha, Urir Char, Char Lakshmi, Char Badu, Paiadagi and Samserabad. A decade ago, a cyclone-cum-tidal bore washed away all settlement and killed many livestock and human population. Afterward, GoB, BDRCS and NGOs developed Cluster Villages for safeguarding the residual dwellers.

Safety: It is a protected Island (Polder No. P-72). The northern side is flood plain and flat mud and frequently submerged by water. During Monsoon, part of the area went under water. This island is facing serious erosion damages.

Cyclone Shelter: 8.

Location: South of Mirsharai and Sonagazi. Sandwip is an isolated island in the Bay of Bengal. West of Sitakundu and Pahartali (Chittagong) and Sandwip Channel, East of Jahajjir Char and Bay of Bengal and North of Bay of Bengal. Northwest of Sandwip at 8 km distance.

22⁰ -37.0' North Latitude and 91⁰ -20.0' East Longitude.

Area: 10527 ha. (BBS, 1991). 6500ha

Demography: Population: 9295 (1991); Households (HHs): 1851 Average HH size: 5.02
Male: 5053 Female: 4242 Sex Ratio: 120 .Temporary settlers: 3000.
Population in High Risk Natural Disaster Area: 11498 (BBS:2001)

Resources: *Agriculture* – LIV Paddy, Pulse, Oilseed, Green chili, Sweet potato, vegetables etc. are produced.

Fishery - Total Pond: 30. Total Khal: 26. The area has favorable environment of fish breeding and spawning. Yearly fish catch from Bay, Channel and Khal is 100 mt. (approximately).

Forest: Mangrove plantation Zone. Total Forest area: 3065 ha. Homestead fruit and timber trees are also present. Urir Char, Char badu, Char Pir Baksha and Paidagi Mauzas are covered by Mangrove Forest.

Livestock: Bovine: Data not available, Goat & Sheep (Ovine): Data not available. Fowl, Chicken & Duck (Poultry): Data not available.

Occupation: Majority of the people are daily/agriculture laborer, followed by share cropper/cultivator, businessmen, fishers, etc. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing and manual working.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 23.2%; School -1, College: 0

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No): 0 Market Center (No): 2; Earthen Road (km):15
Mill/ Factory: 0 Health Centre (No): 0 Steamer/Ferry/ Launch Ghat: 0
Family Planning Centre: 0 DeepTWS:5 Boat Ghat:2

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 13 TWS: 310.

NGOs: 4

Other Information: Migration of men to nearby town/ market/ growth centers is high.

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB
LGED Base Map, Thana Chittagong, UNDP/LO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published December 1992.

2nd Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation Project, Hydraulic Modeling Study, 2nd Technical Report, SWMC, June 2001.

Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP-7, Socio-Economics, Final Report, BWDB, May 1992

Cyclone Shelter Preparatory study, Stage 1, Feasibility Phase, Main Report, DGEER, June 1996.

COX'S BAZAR

• 1. Kutubdia

Administrative Identity: An isolated island located in Chakaria Upazila of Cox's Bazar. It has 6 Unions and 26 localities / villages. This island is surrounded by the sea.

Safety: It is protected by an embankment (polder No. P-71). Bay accretion / erosion is a regular and seasonal phenomenon. Area submerges during monsoon high tide. It is High Natural Disaster-prone Area. High Risk (Disaster) Population: 31314 (1991) and 38735 (2001).
Cyclone Shelter: 2.

Location: Southeast remotest corner of Bangladesh territory. Southern area of Sabrang Union and apart from Teknaf Thana, West of Myanmar (Burma), East and North of Bay of Bengal.

Area: Located below 21⁰ 09' North Latitude and 92⁰ 23' East Longitude. 19911 acre / 2.24 ha. (1981)

Demography: Population: 72527 (19981); Households (HHs): 12164 (1981)
Average HH size: 5.74 Male: 36819 Female: 35708 Sex Ratio: 107.

Resources: Open water fishing from Bay of Bengal. An attractive tourists' place. Good place for salt processing and fish drying. Larger parts of the land are habitable and residual is sandy land, fit for groundnut and sweet potato production.

Agriculture –Limited number of salinity resistant agriculture crop and vegetables are produced. Area under Salt production: 1473.09 ha. (Source: BSCIC)

Fishery - Fishing (Hilsha, Bagda, Macrail, Solman, Rup Chanda, etc) is more profitable and immediate cash item than that of crop production. A project of Shrimp cultivation is located here.

Total Ponds: 1470 (Source: BFD).

Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : 6411, Goat & Sheep: 3224 & Poultry: 10778.

Forest: It is a mangrove (Keora, Gewa, Bean, etc) forested area. Forest Department raised coastal plantation in Teknaf (including St. Martin) over 1338 ha area during 1991-92 in order to protect the settlement from cyclone, tidal surge and riverbank erosion. The island is famous for coconut and betel nut.

Occupation: Major source of income is marine fishing. Secondary sources of income of the dwellers are tourism followed by businesses.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 15.1 % School – 46 ; College –1 (BBS, 1988)

Other Infrastructures:

Tourist Centre (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km): 5
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 2 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 2 Comm. Bank: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: 8150 HHs

NGO: BRDB and Cooperatives are functioning there.

Other Information: It has river way network with other islands / part of the country. Speed – boat, engine-boat, launch and trawlers are the sources of transportations and communications. There are around 1700 cottage industries run by the tribal and others.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Teknaf, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1981, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published July 1985.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July,1992.

Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, May 1992.

- 2. Moheskhali

Administrative Identity: It is a thana under Cox's Bazar district. It has 9 Unions, 30 Mauzas and 260 localities. It is partly surrounded by the sea and partly by Moheskhali and Kutubdia Channels and Kohelia river. Sonadia and Matarbari islands are part of Moheskhali island.

Safety: Protected by an embankment (Polder No. P-69 & P-70). Bay accretion / erosion is a regular and seasonal phenomenon. Population in High Risk: 49505 (1991) and 61238 (2001).

Cyclone Shelter: 35

Location: South of Chakaria Thana, North of Bay of Bengal, Ramu and Cox's Bazar, West of Kutubdia Channel and Magnama (Chakaria Thana) and East of Bay of Bengal. Located between 21° 09' North Latitude and 92° 23' East Longitude.

Area: 39704 acre / 16075 ha. (19981)

Demography: Population: 152644 (1981); Households (HHs): 23732 (1981)
Average HH size: 6.43 Male: 80055 Female: 72589 Sex Ratio: 110.

Resources: Crowdy hilly town and huge permanent settlement. Good business centre. Larger parts of the land are habitable and residual is fit for salt and shrimp production. Open water fishing from vast Bay of Bengal and Moheskhali Channel. An attractive centre for Tourists. Good place for salt production and marine fish drying.
Agriculture – Limited number of salinity resistant Rajashail Aman Paddy and other vegetables are produced. Area under Salt production: 5109 ha. (34.97% of Bangladesh total, Source: BSCIC)
Fishery - Fishing (Hilsha, Shrimp (Bagda), Macrail, Solman, Rup Chanda, etc species) is more profitable than crop production. Total Ponds: 4483 (Source: BFD).
Khal: 8
Livestock – Bovine: 60625, Ovine: 32415 & Poultry: 281064 (BBS, 1983-84)
Livestock HHs: 39226, Bovine: 87846, Ovine: 41880 & Poultry: 2945832 (Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER).
Forest: It is a Mangrove (Keora, Gewa, Bean, etc) forested area. Forest Department raised coastal and hill plantation in western part in around 6000 ha of land in order to protect the settlement from cyclone, tidal surge and bank-erosion. Eastern part is flat-muddy land.

Occupation: Major sources of income come from marine fishing, salt and shrimp production. Secondary sources of income of the dwellers are business followed by cultivation.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 9.5 % School – 96; College – 1 (BBS, 1988)

Other Infrastructures:
Tourist Centre (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 1; Internal Road (km): 85
Mill/ Factory: 40; Family Planning Centre (No): 2 Post Offices: 2
Boat Ghat: 2 Ferry Ghat: 1 Comm. Bank: 1 Embankment: 38 km.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:
Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: 9159 HHs

NGO: BRDB and Cooperatives are functioning there.

Other Information: It has river way network with other islands / part of the country. 1826 cottage industries are run by tribal and others. Concentrated Settlement along Highway / road.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Teknaf, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1981, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published July 1985.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July, 1992.
Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, May 1992.
Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock, BBS, 1983-84.

- 3. Saint Martin (Zinzira Dwip)

Administrative Identity: An isolated island located at the remotest bottom of Bangladesh territory and in Bay of Bengal. It is one of 6 Unions under Teknaf Thana of Cox's Bazar District. This dumbbell shaped island is surrounded by the sea and around 20 km south of Sabrang Union (Teknaf). It is the only coral island in Bangladesh.

Safety: Not protected by an embankment. Bay accretion / erosion is a regular and seasonal phenomenon. Areas submerge during monsoon high tide. High Risk Natural Disaster-prone Area.
Cyclone Shelter: 2

Location: Southeast remotest corner of Bangladesh territory. Southern area of Sabrang Union and apart from Teknaf Thana, West of Myanmar (Burma), East and North of Bay of Bengal.

Situated 120 miles south of the Chittagong coast, the islands stretches between 20° 34' and 20° 38' North latitudes and between 92° 19' and 92° 21' East longitude.

Area: The island has an area about 8 sq. km. which reduces to about 5 sq. km during high tide.

Demography: Population: 3636; Households (HHs):
Average HH size: Male: Female: Sex Ratio:

Resources: Open Water Fishing from vast surrounding Bay of Bengal. It is an attractive centre for tourists and paragon of natural beauty. Good place for salt production and marine fish drying. Larger Parts of the land is habitable and residual is sandy land fit for groundnut and sweet potato production.

Agriculture – Limited number of salinity resist crop and vegetables are produced.

Fishery - Fishing (Hilsha, Bagda, Macrail, Solman, Rup Chanda, etc species) is more profitable than agriculture. A project of shrimp cultivation is located here.

Total Ponds: 20.

Livestock – Bovine: 399, Ovine: 118 & Poultry: 3747 (BBS, 1983-84)

Livestock HHs: 358, Bovine: 578, Ovine: 152 & Poultry: 39272 (*Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER*).

Poultry: Not Known . But almost all HHs have livestock (Cow/ Buffalo & Goat/sheep) and poultry (Hen & Duck).

Forest: It is a mangrove (Keora, Gewa, Natai, Bean, etc) planted area. Forest Department raised coastal plantation in Teknaf (including St. Martin) on 1338 ha land area over existing 57 ha area during 1991-92 in order to protect from cyclone, tidal surge and bank-erosion. The area is famous for coconut and betel nut.

Occupation: Major sources of income come from fishing sea-fish. Secondary source of income of the dwellers is tourism followed by businesses.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 7.76% School - 3; College - 0

Other Infrastructures:

Tourist Centre (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km): 5

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: 2 Comm. Bank: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: 0 HHs

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: It has river way network with other islands / part of the country. Speed – boat, engine-boat, launch and trawlers are the sources of transportations and communications. It is very expensive zone for tourists.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Teknaf, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1981, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published July 1985.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July, 1992.
Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, May 1992.
SHED. 1999. Bangladesh Environment: Facing the 21st century.
Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation. Bangladesh Tourist Handbook.

KHULNA

- 1. Putney Island

Administrative Identity: It is under Sundarbans South Wildlife Sanctuary.

Safety: Un-protected island.

Location: 21 42'12" latitude 89 20'28" longitude

Area: 3.15 sq km.

Demography: No people live in the char.

Resources: Land is covered by mangrove forest.

Occupation: Not applicable

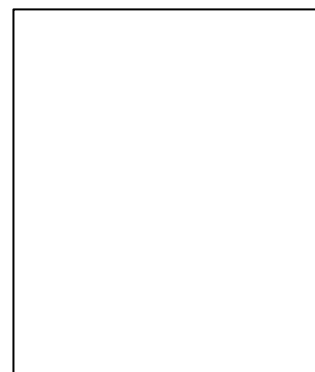
Education: Not applicable

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

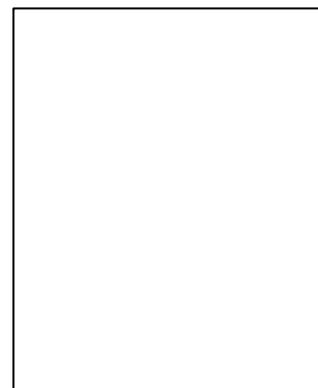


Source: *Field visit (January 2002)*

BHOLA

• 1. Bhola

Administrative Identity: It is the largest Island in Bangladesh. It consists of 386 Villages, 347 Mauzas, 58 Unions and 7 Upazilas. Char Fession, Bhola Sadar, Burhanuddin, Lalmohan, Manpura, Daulatkhan and Tajumuddin are the upazilas of this largest island. It became a Sub-division during British Regime in the year 1845 as Shahabazpur. At that time it was part of Noakhali and afterward transferred to Barisal in 1869 and renamed as Bhola in the year 1876. Again, this Bhola was upgraded into district in 1984. Bhola originated from the name of an old boatman, Bhola Gazi who was well-known to the locality around the year 1845.



Safety: Most of the mainland areas are protected by embankment / polder / road-cum-embankment. Some parts of some unions are unprotected and some land in-river and some char land are emerging out from Meghna and its confluence. Polder No. P- 57 / 56.
Cyclone Shelter:0 killah:0.

Location: West of Lakshimpur, Ramgati, Alexander, Char Bouya, Maulavir Char, Noakhali, Hatia, Nijhum Dwip areas, East of Barisal Sadar Upazila of Barisal district, South of Ganeshpura Done / River and Mehendiganj Upazila, Bakerganj, Bauphal, Dasmina (Barisal Zila) and Galachipa (Patuakhali Zila) and North of Bay of Bengal.
It lies between 21⁰-54' to 22⁰-52' North Latitudes and 90⁰-34.0' to 91⁰-01' East Longitudes.

Area: 144062 ha. / 1440.62 km² Perimeter: 212.50 km. (EGIS, 1996)
340348 ha / 3403.48 km², of which 113346 ha is riverine and 16540 ha is under forest (BBS;1991).

Demography: Population:1476328 (1991); HHs:246354, Avg. HH size:5.5, Population Growth rate:2.35%per annum, Male:761355, Female:714973, Sex Ratio:106, Population Density(per km²):434, Urban Population: 12.84%

Resources: Forest, Open Fishing, Khas Char Land for cattle grazing, Crop land for cultivation and settlement.
Agriculture – Good crop producing area. All varieties of paddy including Rabi and Kharif I & II and vegetables etc. are produced. Area is famous for guava fruit and fish catches.
Forest: Mangrove plantation outside embankment and other trees along embankment over a length of hundred km.
Livestock – Bovine:226228, Ovine: 129986 & Poultry: 1257250 (BBS,1983-84)
Bovine: 314683, Ovine: 240994 & Poultry: 16725197 (DGERD,1996)
Fishery- Total Ponds: 45 thousand. Good supplier of fishes to other districts including Dhaka City.

Occupation: Majority of the inhabitants are farmers and businessmen. Fishing is their secondary occupation. Landless people are engaged in fishing, day-labor and rickshaw /van/baby-taxi, bus etc. driving and boat pulling, etc.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 23.95%, School – 650 (19981), College: 30, School Attendance: 190036 students.

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No): 101, Internal Road (km): 128.2; High ways: 40 km, River way: 150 km. Mill/ Factory: 250; Embankment: 150 km. Market Centre: 210, shop: 10 thousand.

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access of TWs: 81.47% of total HHs, Latrine: 15.87% total HHs.

NGOs: BRAC, BRDB, GB, Proshika, ASA, COAST, etc.

Other Information: People usually migrate to Dhaka and Chittagong cities for better settlement and livelihood. River-erosion victims consist of the major portion.

Reference Books:

LGED Base Map- Thana Bhola, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, Published in 1994.
Satellite image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ ETM+, EGIS, July 2001.
Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Bhola, BBS, Published in April 1992.
Compilation of Civil Eng. & Reclamation Inventory Survey work on Islands, MES.
Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGEER, June, 1996

- 2. Char Aicha

Administrative Identity: It is a Mauza of 15 Mauzas under Char Manika union of Char Fasson Thana and Bhola district.

Safety: Char Aicha is mainly an unprotected island. Part of the mainland is protected by road-cum-embankment. The area outside the embankment is facing erosion damages.
Cyclone Shelter: 2 Killas. Built by BDRCS for safeguarding the char dwellers and their livestock in High Risk Natural Disaster times.

Location: Northwest of Char Kukri Mukri and Char Patila, North of Char Kalmi and Hazariganj (Char Fasson), West of Shahbazpur River and East of Char Haldor, Char Burhan and Bura Gauranga River.

Area: 2463 acres / 997 ha (BBS, 1991). MES estimated 3.382 km² through satellite image mosaic 1999-2000 Landsat TM, provided by EGIS, but in the year 1996 it was 4.9 km². Whereas BBS (1991) in the Community Series calculated land area was 9.97 ha.

Demography: Population: 6338 (1991); Households (HHs): 1322; Average HH size: 4.79
Male: 3195 Female: 3143, Sex Ratio: 102.

Resources: *Agriculture* – LIV Aus, Boro-Irri and HYV Aman paddy is produced. Pulse, Mustard seed, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced.
Fishery - Total Pond: 2. Yearly Fish Catch from Meghna Estuary: 10 Mt.
Livestock – Bovine: 1665, Ovine: 536 & Poultry: 1667 (BBS, 1983-84)
Bovine: 2316, Ovine: 994 & Poultry: 87441 (DGEER,1996)
Forest- 41.66% land has been mangrove forested by Forest Department.
Open Fishing and boating. Little Pond / Capture fish culture. Good crop land, but declining due to river - erosion.

Occupation: Majority of the dwellers are farmers and businessmen. Fishing and Boat pulling are their secondary occupations. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing. Wage-laborer migrates daily to main land for job / work.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 37.9%; School – 2, College: 0

Other Infrastructures: Godown: 0 Market Center (No): 1; Road-cum-embankment (km): 10 Mill/
Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1.

Access to Drinking Water & Sanitation: Sanitary Latrine: 11 HHs; TWs: 1146 HHs.

NGO: Not Known.

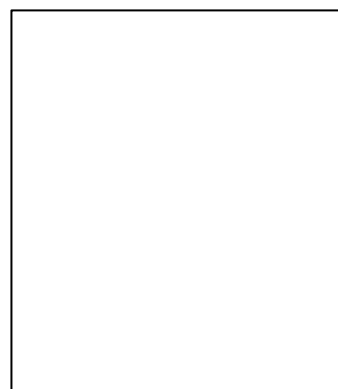
Other Information: Dwellers are facing scarcity of safe homestead land. For businesses the settlers go to nearby town / market centers. Erosion victim households are migrating elsewhere for settlement. It has good road communication.

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB
LGED Base Map- Thana Bhola, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 04, published in 1994
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Bhola, BBS, Published April 1992
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, DGEER, June, 1996
MES Draft Master Plan, Vol. 4: Rural Development, Sept1998.

• 3. Char Charkimara

Administrative Identity: It is a Mauza out of 5 Mauzas under Char Bheduria Union of Bhola Sadar Thana and Bhola district. Char Charkimara and Char Karimaddin are jointly formed an accreted and isolated char land which is surrounded by Tetulia river.



Safety: This is outside protected area (embankment) and submerged during monsoon. Part of the area is attached to mainland, but protected.
Cyclone Shelter: 0, Killa: 0.

Location: North of Burhanuddin thana and Velumia Char (Bhola) South of Ganeshpura Done, Char Monai and Mehendiganj thana, West of Barisal Sadar Thana and Samaia Union of Bhola Sadar. East of Bhola Town Char
22⁰-38.0' North Latitude and 90⁰-33.0' East Longitude.

Area: 2764 acres / 1119 ha (BBS, 1991).

Demography: Population: 814 (1991); Households (HHs): 145; Average HH size: 5.62
Male: 429 Female: 385 Sex Ratio: 112

Resources: *Agriculture* – LIV Aus, Boro-Irri and HYV Aman paddy is produced. Pulse, Mustard seed, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced.
Fishery - Total Pond: 32. Huge yearly fish catches from river, ponds, khals and dones.
Livestock – Cattle & Buffaloes: 346 (1996), Goat & Sheep: 166 & Poultry: 8021
Forest- 41.66% land is under mangrove plantation.

Occupation: Majority of the dwellers is farmers and businessmen. Fishing and boat pulling are their secondary occupations. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing. Wage-laborer migrates daily to main land for job / work.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 16.5%; School – 1, College: Nil

Other Infrastructures:
Godown: 0 Market Center (No): 0; Earthen Road (km): 1, Launch: 2 (At Bhaduria), Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0, Growth Centre: 1

Access to Drinking Water & Sanitation:
Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: 29 HHs.

NGOs: Not Known.

Other Information: Dwellers are facing scarcity of safe homestead land. For livelihood the settlers are to go nearby town / market centers, etc. Erosion victim households are migrating elsewhere for settlement.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM / ETM+, EGIS, 2001.
LGED Base Map- Thana Bhola, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Bhola, BBS, Published April 1992
Names of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, February 1997.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, DGERD, June, 1996

• 4. Char Dhal

Administrative Identity:

Safety: It is not protected by an embankment.
Cyclone Shelter: 04

Location:

Area: 5 sq km.

Demography: Population: 10000 (2001), Households (HHs): 1325
Average HH size: 7.55 Male: 5500 Female: 4500 Sex Ratio: 122.

Resources: Human habitation area: 0.7 sq km. Non distributed Khas land is 2.82 sq km.

Agriculture: Cultivable land is 4.10 sq km

Forestry: 18 sq km. Coastal forests are mature now. Forest Department holds strict control over emerging land.

Occupation: Fishing, fish drying, agriculture, small trading and boat making are the main sources of income.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 39.4% School - 7; College - 0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 03; Road (km): 22

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: Comm. Bank: 0 Bridge: 06 Shako: 25 Culvert: 2

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Sanitary Latrine: 50; TWs: 22

NGO: COAST Trust

Other Information: Settling began in the char in 1965. People came from Borhanuddin, Tazumuddin and Lalmohon. Distribution of settlers are like – Permanent settlement – 55%; One year lease settlement - 40%; Dual settlement – 03%; Absentee landowner - 02%.

Communication means is engine boat and it takes 1.5 hour to go to the mainland. The char has bad internal communication.

Reference Books:

Project Proposal of South Central Out Reach Islands' Development Initiatives – Phase 2; COAST Trust; February 2001.

- 5. Char Kukri Mukri

Administrative Identity:	Char Kukri Mukri is situated at the remote bottom of Char Fasson Main Island, which is under Char Manika Union of Char Fasson Thana of Bhola district. Existence of Kukri Mukri Island was recognized even in the 1770's Rennell's Map of Bengal.	
Safety:	Not protected by an embankment. Land accretion / erosion is a regular phenomenon. Some areas are submerged during monsoon. Cyclone Shelter: 06	
Location:	It is a detached island of Char Manika Union and located in southern part of the bank of River Arial Kha, West of Mehendiganj, East of Kashipur and Ripasha Karapur Unions (Barisal Sadar Upazila), South of Muladi Upazila (Barisal Zila) and North of Char Monai, Char Baria (Barisal Sadar Upazila).	
Area:	21 ⁰ -57' North Latitude and 90 ⁰ -40' East Longitude. 2536 ha (BBS, 1991) & 4810 ha (Source: EGIS, 1999-2000).	
Demography:	Population: 17500 (2001), Households (HHs): 2500 Average HH size: 7 Male: 8925 Female: 8575 Sex Ratio: 104.	
Resources:	Agriculture –All Rabbi (seasonal) crops including salinity resist variety Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, Wheat, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, onion, Garlic, vegetables etc. are produced. It has 0.8 sq km good cultivable land. Fishery - Total Ponds: 20. Fish catches from adjacent rivers, local ponds canal and Khals. No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior areas of main land. Livestock –Bovine: 1605, Ovine: 1491 & Poultry: 37461(DGERD, Livestock Survey 1996) Cattle & Buffaloes: 1154, Goat & Sheep: 804 & Poultry: 2816(BBS, 1983-84). Forest: It is a large mangrove forested area. The Forest Department's plantation statement revealed that Kukri Mukri Range office covered a cumulative total of 4883.25 ha (48.8325 km ²) land areas for plantation within 1973-74 to 1997-98 period. In this char total forest area is 4 sq km.	
Occupation:	Major sources of income is fishing and crop production / sharecropping followed by agricultural daily labor and business. But, main source of income for poor vulnerable household are rickshaw pulling and informal employment (daily wage labor) at Barisal urban centre.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 25.2% School - 18; College -0	
Other Infrastructures:	Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 03; Road (km): 15.06 Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0 Boat Ghat: 2 Comm. Bank: 0 Bridge: 05; Shako: 06; Culvert: 0	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Sanitary Latrine: 50; TWs: 120	
NGO:	COAST Trust	
Other Information:	It has internal river way network with Bhola, Patuakhali, Galachipa and other areas/districts. Country boat and trawlers are the sources of communications. There are 2 Adarsha Grams (Cluster Villages) rehabilitating 40 landless families.	

Settling began in the char in 1850. It is learnt that people settle here before Bhola. People came from Golachipa, Dasmina, Kalaya and Mehendigonj. Distribution of settlers are, like – Permanent settlement – 60%; One year lease settlement - 10%; Dual settlement – 15%; Absentee landowner - 05%.

Communication means is engine boat and it takes 1 hour to go to the mainland. The char has good internal communication. Law and order situation is dependent on few people and the settlers do not consider the char as permanent and frequently move to the mainland.

No health service is available and major diseases of the dwellers are dysentery and diarrhea.

Forest Department has established a Forest Research Centre here.

Livelihood centered around 3 major growth centre with major occupations of agriculture, fishing, selling day labor, etc. Growth centres are powered by private generator. Moneylenders are playing significant role in rural economy. They are offering loans ranges from 10 to 60 thousand with an interest rate of 120% in cash and 270% in kind.

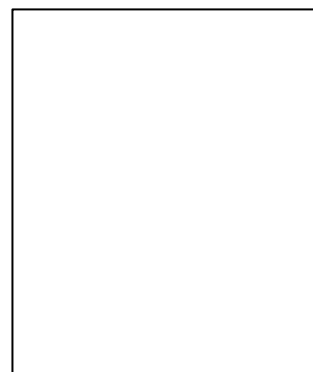
Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TMETM+, EGIS, 2001.
LGED Base Map, Thana Char Fesson, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Bhola, BBS, Published April 1992.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
MES Livestock Report, 1998.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, DGEER, June, 1996
Project Proposal of South Central Out Reach Islands' Development Initiatives – Phase 2; COAST Trust; February 2001.

• 6. Char Motahar

Administrative Identity: it is under Char Fasson Thana and attached with Kalmi and Noorabad union.

Char Motahar is divided into 4 mauzas – Char Lewillin, Char Motahar, Char Monahar and Char Stephen.



Safety: It is protected by an embankment.
Cyclone Shelter: 03

Location:

Area: 18 sq km.

Demography: Population: 9800 (2001), Households (HHs): 1400 Average HH size:7
Male: 5439 Female: 4361 Sex Ratio: 125.

Resources: *Human habitation area:* 16.8 sq km. Non distributed Khas land is 0 sq km.
Agriculture: Cultivable land is 0.60 sq km. Agriculture sector is expanding after embankment construction.

Forestry: Forest Department or other agencies have no taken afforestation program yet.

Occupation: Agriculture, fishing, duck rearing, livestock, day labor and small trading are the main sources of income.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 8.7% School - 26; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 05; Road (km): 25

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: Comm. Bank: 0 Bridge: 02 Shako: 2 Culvert: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Sanitary Latrine: 50; TWs: 72

NGO: COAST Trust

Other Information: Settling began in the char in 1980. People came from Char Fasson, Daulatkhan, Lalmohon, Dasmina and Noorabad. Distribution of settlers are like – Permanent settlement – 60%; Dual settlement – 30%; Absentee landowner - 10%.

Communication means is engine boat and it takes 0.5 hour to go to the mainland. The char has bad internal communication.

Law and order situation deteriorates in paddy harvesting season, when several people claim ownership for a single piece of land supported by so called legal paper provided by the government land administration. Dispute over land is a common phenomenon.

Reference Books:

Project Proposal of South Central Out Reach Islands' Development Initiatives – Phase 2; COAST Trust; February 2001.

• 7. Char Nizam

Administrative Identity: This island is under Manpura Thana of Bhola district.

Safety: Cyclone Shelter - 01

Location:

Area: 3.57 km²

Demography: Population: 1500 (2001), Households (HHs): 275
Male: 800 Female: 700 Sex Ratio: 114.

Average HH size: 5.45

Resources: *Human habitation area*: 0.84 sq km. Non-distributed khas land – 0.24 sq km.
Agriculture: Cultivable land is 0.72 sq km and non-cultivable land is 0.12
Forestry: 4.80 sq km. Forest Department holds strict control over emerging land.

Occupation: Fishing and agriculture are the main occupations of these char dwellers.

Education: Average literacy rate: 24% School: 03

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 01; Road (km): 5
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: Comm. Bank: 0 Bridge: 0 Shako: 0 Culvert: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Sanitary Latrine: ; TWs: 22

NGOs: COAST Trust

Other Information: Settling began in the char in 1959. People came from Tazumuddin, Sakuchia and Manpura. Distribution of settlers are like – Permanent settlement – 95%; Dual settlement – 05%.

Communication means is engine boat and it takes 3 hour to go to the mainland. The char has bad internal communication. Law and order situation is dependent on few people and the settlers do not consider the char as permanent and frequently move to the mainland.

Reference Books:

Project Proposal of South Central Out Reach Islands' Development Initiatives – Phase 2; COAST Trust; February 2001.

• 8. Char Patila

Administrative Identity: Char Patila is situated at the remote bottom of Char Fasson Main Island, which is under Char Manika Union of Char Fasson Thana and Bhola district. It is a Mauza out of 11 Mauzas. Char Patila and Char Kukri Mukri jointly formed a separated and isolated island inside Shahbazpur, Bura Gauranga Rivers and Bay of Bengal.

Safety: It is not protected by an embankment. Land accretion / erosion is common. Area submerged during monsoon.

Location: Cyclone Shelter: 1
It is beside Char Kukri Mukri. It is detached island of Char Manika Union and located in southern part of the bank of River Arial Kha River.

Area: 11.43 sq km.

Demography: Population: 1500 (2001), Households (HHs): 250
Average HH size: 6 Male: 770 Female: 730 Sex Ratio: 106.

Resources: Human habitation area: 2.8 sq km.
Agriculture: Cultivable land is 0.40 sq km and non-cultivable land is 5.69
Forestry: 2.40 sq km. Coastal forests are mature now. Forest Department holds strict control over emerging land.

Occupation: Fishing and agriculture are the main sources of income.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): School - 3; College - 0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 01; Road (km): 18.28
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: Comm. Bank: 0 Bridge: 03 Shako: 18 Culvert: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Sanitary Latrine: 25; TWs: 25

NGO: COAST Trust

Other Information: Settling began in the char in 1980. People came from Tazumuddin and Lalmohon. Distribution of settlers are like – Permanent settlement – 25%; One year lease settlement - 60%; Dual settlement – 10%; Absentee landowner - 05%.

Communication means is engine boat and it takes 1 hour to go to the mainland. The char has good internal communication. Law and order situation is dependent on few people and the settlers do not consider the char as permanent and frequently move to the mainland.

No health service is available and major diseases of the dwellers are dysentery and diarrhea.

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.*
LGED Base Map- Thana Char Fession, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Bhola, BBS, Published April 1992.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture & Livestock 1983-84, BBS 1988.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, DGERD, June, 1996
Project Proposal of South Central Out Reach Islands' Development Initiatives – Phase 2; COAST Trust; February 2001.

- 9. Char Tufania

Administrative Identity: Remote Island located at south of Char Boro Bayside under Galachipa Thana of Bhola district.

Safety: The area remains mostly under water.

Location: Char Tufania is situated south of Rangabali and Boro Baisdia islands that are located 21^o49.63 N latitude and 90^o30.79 E Longitude.

Area: It is a tiny island (0.75 km²) and its submerged area is 5.5 km².

Demography: Only 3 to 4 fisherman families are residing over there.

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Reference Books:



- 10. Char Uril

Administrative Identity: It is under Tazumuddin Thana of Bhola District.

Safety: This Char is a protected island.

Location: This island (Char Uril) is a combination of 4 small islands and is located at northwest of Sonar Char and western side of Bakshi Majhir Char.

Area: 5.5 km²

Demography:

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Reference Books:



• 11. Char Zahiruddin

Administrative Identity: Char Zahiruddin consists of three unions; Char Sonapur, Char Molongchora and Char Chadpur of Tazumuddin thana.

Safety: It is not protected by an embankment.
Cyclone Shelter: 03

Location: The char is bounded on the north and east by Noakhali, on the west and south by Bhola.

Area: 38.4 sq km.



Demography: Population: 7920 (2001), Households (HHs): 1550 Average HH size: 5.11
Male: 3810 Female: 4110 Sex Ratio: 93.

Resources: *Human habitation area:* 19.2 sq km. Non distributed Khas land is 14.4 sq km.

Agriculture: Cultivable land is 19.2 sq km.

Forestry: Government forest land is 4.8 sq km.

Occupation: Fishing and agriculture are the main sources of income.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 8.7% School - 10; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 02; Road (km): 17

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: Comm. Bank: 0 Bridge: 03 Shako: 38 Culvert: 01

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Sanitary Latrine: 35; TWs: 85

NGO: COAST Trust

Other Information: Settling began in the char in 1970. People came from Daulatkhan and Tazumuddin. Distributions of settlers are like – Permanent settlement – 40%; One year lease settlement – 20%, Dual settlement – 10%; Absentee landowner - 30%.

Communication means is engine boat and it takes 1 hour to go to the mainland. The char has bad internal communication.

Law and order situation deteriorates in paddy harvesting season, when several people claim ownership for a single piece of land supported by so called legal paper provided by the government land administration. Dispute over land is a common phenomenon.

Reference Books:

Project Proposal of South Central Out Reach Islands' Development Initiatives – Phase 2; COAST Trust; February 2001.

• 12. Manpura

Administrative Identity: It is a thana under Bhola district. It consists of 3 Unions (Manpura, Hazirhat and Sakuchia), 21 Mauzas and 33 villages.

Safety: Part of mainland and protected by road-cum-embankment. But the area outside the embankment is facing erosion damages.

Cyclone Shelter: 10 and 2 Killas. Built by BDRCS for safeguarding the Char dwellers and their livestock in High Risk Natural Disaster times

Location: Char Manpura is bounded on the East by 2nd largest island Hatiya and Shahbazpur Channel / Bay of Bengal, on West by Lalmohan Upazila (Bhola), Sonar Char and Shahbazpur Channel, on moulvir and Bakshi Majhir Chars and Shahbazpur Channel and on the North by Bay of Bengal and Char Patila and Char Nizam.

Area: 92216 acres / 37319 Ha (BBS, 1991).

Demography: Population: 51361 (1991); Households (HHs): 8959; Average HH size: 5.7
Male: 26516 Female: 24845, Sex Ratio: 107, Population Density: 138 sq. km.

Resources: Open Fishing and boating. Little Pond / Capture fish culture. Good crop land size declining due to river-erosion.

Agriculture – Total Cultivated area: 10263 acres, HYV Aman: 540 acres, LIV Aus: 850 acres, Pulses: 5970 ha, Oilseeds: 70 ha, Total cropped area: 18350 ha, vegetables: 500 ha and Crop intensity: 178 (1995-96) and 112 (1982-83).

Fishery - Total Pond: 500. Yearly Fish Catch from Meghna Estuary: 40 Mt. Fisherman Village: 6

Livestock – Bovine: 15981, Ovine: 14438 & Poultry: 73934 (BBS, 1983-84)

Bovine: 22230, Ovine: 26768 & Poultry: 983544 (DGERD, 1996)

Livestock – Cattle & Buffaloes: Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known. & Poultry: Not Known.

Forest- 7561 ha land (including Hatia North) is under mangrove plantation.

Occupation: Majority of the dwellers are farmers and businessmen. Fishing and Boat pulling are their secondary occupations. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing. Wage-laborers migrate daily to main land for job / work.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 21.3%; School – 55, College: 1

Other Infrastructures:

Godown: 2 Market Center (No):21; Road-cum-embankment (km): 40 Launch Ghat: 12 Mill/ Factory: 10; Family Planning Centre (No): 3

Access to Drinking Water & Sanitation: Sanitary Latrine: 321 HHs; TWs: 7473 HHs.

NGOs: DUS.

Other Information: Dwellers are facing scarcity of safe homestead land. For businesses the settlers go to nearby town / market centers of Chittagong, Noakhali and Hatia. Erosion victims migrate elsewhere for settlement. It has internal road communication.

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB

LGED Base Map- Thana Bhola, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, 1994

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Bhola, BBS, Published April 1992

MES Draft Master Plan, Vol. 4: Rural Development, Sept1998.

Thana Agriculture Office, 1996.

Upazila Statistics, BBS, 1985.

- 12.1. Hazir Hat

Administrative Identity: A Union consists of seven Mauzas. Sonar Char and Daserhat are important Mauzas.

Upazila: Manpura; District: Bhola. It is one of 3 Unions- Hazirhat, Shakuchia & Manpura

Safety: Protected Island, Polder No. 58/1, 3.
4 Cyclone Shelters and 3 killahs

Location: West of Hatia Island, East of Lalmohan (Bhola), South of Char Gazaria and North of Char Nijhum and Char Patalia or Char Nizam. Middle part of Monpura.

21⁰ – 10.0' North Latitude and 90⁰ - 56.0 East Longitude.

Area: 5,143 ha

Demography: Population: 16271 (1991); Households (HHs): 2864; Average HH size: 5.4
Male: 8574 Female: 7697
30% of the total population is outsiders.
Present Permanent Population: 22200 & Temporary Population: 3370.

Resources: Fishery: Open Fishing, Khash Char Land for cattle grazing, Crop land for cultivation and settlement. Saline water for making Salt and Bagda Shrimp culture. Pond: 200.
Agriculture - Local Variety of Aus and HYV Aman paddy is produced; Pulse, Mustard seed, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced.
Forest: Mangrove plantation outside the embankment over a length of 34.71km.
Livestock – Bovine: 4218, Ovine: 2936 & Poultry: 22987 (BBS, 1983-84)
Bovine: 5868, Ovine: 5444 & Poultry: 305797 (DGEER, 1996)

Occupation: Majority of the inhabitants are farmers. Fishing is their secondary occupation. But, main sources of income for landless household are fishing, day-labor and rickshaw or boat pulling.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 20.0%; School - 3

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 1; Road (km): 28.2; Mill/ Factory: 2;
Embankment: 34.10 km

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 138 HHs; TWs: 2235 HHs

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB
LGED Base Map- Thana Manpura, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Zila- Bhola, BBS, Bangladesh Population Census, 1991.
Compilation of Civil Eng. & Reclamation Inventory Survey work on Islands, MES.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997.

• 12.2. Sakuchia

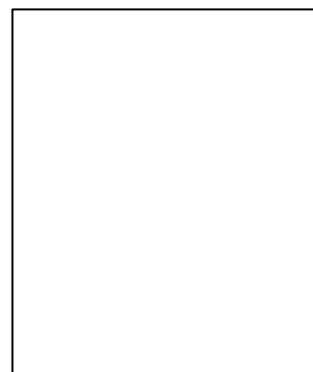
Administrative Identity: It is a union of Manpura thana situated in the southeast of Bhola.

Safety: It is protected by an embankment.
Cyclone Shelter: 18

Location:

Area: 18 sq km.

Demography: Population: 56730 (2001), Households (HHs): 5480
Average HH size: 10.35 Male: 28500 Female: 28230 Sex Ratio: 101.



Resources: *Human habitation area:* 24 sq km. Non distributed Khas land is 0.2 sq km.
Agriculture: Cultivable land is 21.6 sq km. Apart from Aman and Aus paddy, the people grow different cereal and non-cereal crops with different types of vegetables.
Forestry: Forest Department has 5.6 sq km plantations. Plantations are mature now.
Fishery: Hisha is caught in huge volume in the nearer fishing zone in a period of six month fro April to September. In pick season of fishing about 500 engine boat go to sea for fishing. Apart from Hisha, shrimp (bagda) fry catching is another dominant income source here, which has a market link with the shrimp cultivation zone of Khulna – Bagerhat.

Occupation: Fishing, agriculture, day labor, small trading and poultry are the main sources of income.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): School - 26; College -0

Other Infrastructures:
Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 07; Road (km): 76.5
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: Comm. Bank: 0 Bridge: 12 Shako: 23 Culvert: 2

Drinking Water & Sanitation:
Sanitary Latrine: 91; TWs: 54

NGO: COAST Trust

Other Information: Settling began in the char in 1950. People came from Kaligonj, Hatiya, Ulania and South Manpura. Distributions of settlers are like – Permanent settlement – 85%; One year lease settlement – 10; Duel settlement – 03%; Absentee landowner - 02%.

Communication means is engine boat and it takes 1.5 hour to go to the mainland. The char has bad internal communication.

Reference Books:
Project Proposal of South Central Out Reach Islands' Development Initiatives – Phase 2; COAST Trust; February 2001.

- 13. Ramdaspur

Administrative Identity: Ramdaspur is a mauza out of 26 mauzas under Rajapur Union of Bhola Sadar Upazila of Bhola district. It has two parts- Uttar Ramdaspur and Dakhin Ramdaspur.

Safety: Unprotected land attached to Mehendiganj Upazila of Bhola district. This area is just on the bank of Meghna River and Ganeshpura Done. Erosion and accretion prone area.
Cyclone Shelter: 0 Killah: 0.

Location: West of Meghna River and Lakshmipur Upazila of Lakshmipur district, East of Mehendiganj Upazila of Barisal district, South of Hizla Upazila and North of Ganeshpura Done, Char Illisha Union and Bhola Town.
22⁰-39.0' North Latitude and 90⁰-31.0 East Longitude.

Area: 1805acre /730.77 ha.

Demography: Population: 8100 (1991); Households (HHs): 1462: Average HH size: 5.54
Male: 4170 Female: 3930 Sex Ratio: 106

Resources: *Fishery*: Open fishing from Meghna River, Ganeshpura Done, Canal, Khal and Pond. Habitable land for settlement and Char Land for cattle grazing, *Agriculture* – All type crop including Aus, Boro and Aman paddy, Pulse, Mustard seed, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc are produced. *Forest*: It is not a mangrove forested area. Homestead plantation is there. *Livestock* – Bovine: 1414, Ovine: 914 & Poultry: 8993 (BBS, 1983-84) Bovine: 1967, Ovine: 1695 & Poultry: 119634 (DGERD, 1996)

Occupation: Majority of the inhabitants is farmers. Fishing is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for Landless household is fishing, day-labor and rickshaw / boat pulling.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 18.0% School -9

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No):0 Inner Road (km): 15 Mill/ Factory: 0
Market Centre: 5 F. Planning Centre: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access of TWs: 1313 HHs Sanitary Latrine: 87 HHs.

NGOs: Not Known.

Other Information: Other 6 Mauzas' land areas of this Rajapur Union are in-river as per Mauza Map. Most vulnerable zone.

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB
LGED Base Map- Thana Manpura, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Bhola, BBS, 1991 published in April 1992.
Compilation of Civil Eng. & Reclamation Inventory Survey work on Islands, MES.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, DGERD, June, 1996

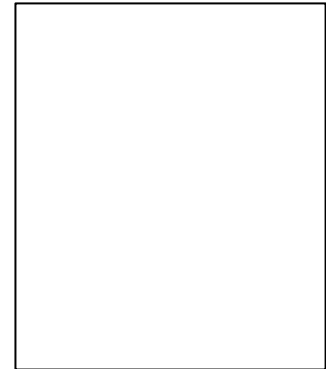
• 14. Sonar Char

Administrative Identity: This Char is under Manpura Thana and Bhola district.

Safety: This is an unprotected island

Location: Sonar Char is located in the southwest of Bakshi Majhir Char and Southeast of Char Uril and Northwest of Manpura.

Area: It was 12.22 km² (EGIS 1996) and is now reduced to 9.45 km² as estimated from Satellite Image Mosaic, 1999-2000 Landsat TM.



Demography: Population: 1887; Households (HHs): 360; Average HH size: 5.24 Male: 931; Female: 956

Resources: Its 34.44% has mangrove forest and remaining 65.55% is non-forested and cultivable and habitable.

Occupation: Their main sources of income come from crop cultivation, followed by daily farm labor and business.

Education: Literacy rate: 25% School - College -

Other infrastructure:

Godown: Market center: Road: Mill/Factory:
Family Planning Centre: Post office: Boat ghat:

Drinking water & sanitation:

Access to sanitary latrine: 95.53%; TWs:

NGO:

Other information:

Reference Books:
BBS, April 1992

NOAKHALI

- 1. Badner Char

Administrative identity: It is an island under Hatia Thana of Noakhali District.

Safety: An embankment does not enclose the whole area. This island is detached from Char Hatia main land.

There are 4 Cyclone Shelters (CSs) and one Killa (raised flat platform) for shelter during flood, cyclone and tidal bore, etc. All these structures safeguard human and livestock population during disasters. These 4 CSs are used as Primary Schools and other social gathering purposes.

Location: This char is situated in between Hatia and Monpura islands and south of Char Parvez.

Area: As per EGIS, Map, estimated land size in the 2000 stands 5.04 km².

Demography: Population: 4372; Households (HHs): 855
Average HH size: 5.11; Male: 2244 Female: 2128 Sex ratio: 105

Resources:

Occupation:

Education: Literacy rate: 8.3%; School: College

Other infrastructure:

Drinking water & sanitation:

NGO:

Other information:

Reference Books:

• 2. Char Romani Mohan

Administrative Identity: A Char land under Shakchar Union of Lakshmipur Upazila and Noakhali District. Char Romani Mohan is a Mauza out of 7 Mauzas under Shak Char Union. There are 5 villages / localities under Char Romani Mohan.

Safety: The island is protected by embankment and attached with Lakshmipur Upazila main land. River Bank accretion and erosion are the continual phenomenon. Cyclone Shelter: 2

Location: West of Lohar Kandi Union of Lakshmipur and Begumganj Upazilas, East of Meghna River and Hizal Upazila (Barisal), South of Ruhita Union of Lakshmipur (Noakhali Zila) and North of Ramgoti Upazila (Noakhali).

Area: 14359 acres / 5814 ha.

Demography: Population: 15074 (1991); Households (HHs): 2810; Average HH size: 5.36
 Male: 8013 Female: 7061 Sex Ratio: 114

Resources: Open Fishing from Meghna river and canal. Char land also fit for cattle grazing and cultivation.
Agriculture –HYV Aman Aus and Irri-Boro paddy is produced; Pulse, Mustard seed, Ground nut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced.
Fishery - Total Ponds: Not Known. Fish catches from rivers and ponds.
Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known.
Forest: Fruit and timber trees are grown around homesteads.

Occupation: Majority of the inhabitants' occupations are farming and fishing. Business is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for Landless household is fishing, day-labor / boat pulling. Sharecropping is the predominant tenancy and occupation.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 9.0%; School - 7; College -0

Other Infrastructures:
 Godown (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 6; Road (km): 25
 Mill/ Factory: 0; Health Centre (No): 1 Comm. Bank: 0
 Boat Ghat: 1.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:
 Access to Sanitary Latrine: 2 HHs; TWS: 510 HHs

NGOs: 0

Other Information: Country boat and trawlers are the sources of communication.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Lakshmipur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Lakshmipur, BBS, Published August 1993.

• 3. Damar Char/Char Bandartila

Administrative Identity: It is in lower part of Char Muktaria under Jahajmara Union of Hatia Upazila (Noakhali). The area is mudflat and mangrove forested. It is an almost isolated island in the Bay of Bengal administered by Hatia Thana.

Safety: Unprotected land. No human settlement and a High Risk Disaster prone area. Fishermen and farmers took shelter when they went out for fishing and harvesting crops. Only some nearby villagers are going there to collect grass, cattle feed and fishermen to catch fishes for time being. The land is adjoining to Muktaria, Natun Shukchar and Char Macpherson areas under Jahajmara Union. River Bank accession is the continual phenomenon there.
Cyclone Shelter: 0 Earthen Killa: 1 (at Muktaria).

Location: West of vast Bay of Bengal, East of Nijhum Dwip, South of Jahajmara Union of Hatia Upazila and North of Bay of Bengal.

Area: 703 ha / 7.03 km² as per MES estimation based on EGIS Map, 2000-1.

Demography: Population: 0, Households (HHs): 0, Average HH size: 0 Male: 0
Female: 0 Sex Ratio: 0
Population in High Risk Disaster Area: 0

Resources: Very good fishing zone. Reserve Forest, Char Land for cattle grazing, Harvesting good crop, etc.
Agriculture – Total Cropped Area: Not Known.
Fishery – Vast Hilsha catchments zone. The area has favorable environment of Hilsha fish and shrimp breeding.
Total Pond; Not Known. Canal: 5.
Livestock – Cattle & Buffaloes: Not Known. Goat & Sheep: Not Known. & Poultry: Not Known.
Forest: It is a full of flat mud / submerged land (86.41%) and mangrove forested land (13.59%). During Monsoon the vast land went under water. Vast Khash land is there without human settlement.

Occupation:

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:
Godown (No): 0 Market Centre (No): 0; Inner Road (km): 0 km and Highway: 0
Boat ghat: 1 Family panning Centre: 0
Mill/ Factory: 0; Health Centre (No): 0 Comm. Bank: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:
Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0; TWs: 0

NGOs:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+ (grid is Bangladesh Transverse Mercator), EGIS.
Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB
LGED Base Map, Thana Hatia, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Patuakhali, BBS, Published Mach 1992
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, BGD/B-7-3000/91-419-04, Main Report, DGERD.

• 4. Hatia

Administrative Identity: This is a large and old island under Noakhali District. Hatia Thana consists of 10 unions and 17 mouza.

Safety: It is a protected land (Polder No. P-73/1AB and P-73/2).

Location: Hatia is bounded in the north by Sudharam and Ramgati thana, in the east Chittagong district and Bay of Bengal, in the south Bay of Bengal and in the west by Bhola. This thana is located in between 22⁰00' and 22⁰35' North Latitude and 90⁰58' and 91⁰14' East Longitude.

Area: 370.69 km² (EGIS, 2001)

Demography:

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:



Reference Books:

- 4.1. Burir Char

- Administrative Identity:** Burir Char is a Union (consists of 8 Mauzas) of Hatia Thana and Noakhali District. The land is protected by road-cum- embankment (Polder No. P73/2). It is part of mainland.
- Safety:** Protected by a road-cum-embankment. Land accretion at eastern part is enlarging the areas. Out side the embankment the area submerged during monsoon.
Cyclone Shelter: 4
- Location:** Eastern corner of Hatia Upazila and on the bank of Bay of Bengal. West of Bay of Bengal, East of Sonadia Union (Hatia Upazila), South of Hatia central town and Char Ishwar Union (Hatia) and North of Nijhum Dwip and Bay of Bengal. Vast mud flat land, Mangrove forest and Khash land are situated at the southeast areas.
22^o-04.0' North Latitude and 91^o-02.0' East Longitude.
- Area:** 2145 acre / 869 ha.
- Demography:** Population: 7311 (1991); Households (HHs): 1331 : Average HH size: 5.49
Male:3748 Female: 3563 Sex Ratio: 106.
There are around 30 floating households in this area.
- Resources:** Open Fishing from surrounding Shahabazpur river, Burir Chara khal and Bay of Bengal. Larger part of the land is habitable and arable and residual is sandy and mudflat.
Agriculture –All Kharif and Rabi (seasonal) crops including HYV Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, Wheat, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, Onion, Garlic, vegetables etc. are produced.
Fishery - Total Ponds: 200, Marine Fishing HH: 853, Marine Fishing Population: 5204, Marine Fisherman HH with Boat:10, Fisheries Labourer'HH:15.
Huge amount of Fish catches from adjacent rivers, local ponds canal, Khals and Bay of Bengal. No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior areas of Mainland.
Livestock – Bovine: 9353, Ovine: 7561& Poultry: 44444 (BBS, 1983-84)
Livestock HHs: 5278, Bovine:13010, Ovine: 14018 & Poultry:591239 (*Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER*).
Forest: Mangrove plantation covers around 2000 ha. Fruit and timber trees are present in almost all homesteads.
- Occupation:** Major sources of income come from crop production / sharecropping, followed by fishing, agricultural daily labour, business and employment. But, main source of income for poor vulnerable household is rickshaw / van pulling and informal employment (daily wage labour) at urban centre.
- Education:** Literacy Rate (Average): 17.0% School - 14; College -1
- Other Infrastructures:**
Godown (No):1 Market Centre (No): 6; Road-cum- Embankment:25 (km)
Mill/ Factory: 5; Family Planning Centre (No):1 Post Office: 1
Boat Ghat: 2 Launch Ghat: 1 Comm. Bank: 1
- Drinking Water & Sanitation:**
Access to Sanitary Latrine: 317 HHs; TWs: 3234 HHs
- NGO:** 2 (ASA and DUS).
- Other Information:** It has internal road communication by baby-Taxi, van and rickshaw. Sea truck and launch services are there. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communications.

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.*
LGED Base Map- Thana Noakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Noakhali, BBS, Published October 1993.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
Household Agri. Survey, MES, March, 1997.
List of Marine Fishing Village in Patuakhali, DoF, 1998

- 4.2. Char Jahajmara (Char Macpherson)

Administrative Identity: Jahajmara Union is under Hatia Thana and Noakhali District. It consists of 9 Mauzas. Char Hare, Char Macpherson, Char Yunus and Char Birbiri are important areas / Mauzas. The land has been protected by road-cum-embankment (Polder No. P73/2). It is a part of mainland of Hatia.

Safety: Small part of this Union has been protected by a road-cum-embankment. Vast high fertile arable land is outside the embankment. Regular accretion at eastern part is enlarging the areas. Out side the embankment the area submerged during monsoon.

Cyclone Shelter: 4 Earthen Killah: 1.

Location: Southern bottom of Hatia Upazila and on the bank of the Bay of Bengal. West of Bay of Bengal, East of Shahabazpur River (Hatia Upazila) and Manpura Thana of Bhola district, South of Hatia central town and Char Ishwar Union (Hatia) and North of Nijhum Dwip and Bay of Bengal. Vast Mud flat land, mangrove forest and Khash land are situated at the east, west and south areas of Jahajmara Union.

22⁰-04.0' North Latitude and 91⁰-02.0' East Longitude.

Area: 14323 ha.

Demography: Population: 33135 (1991) Households (HHs):6150 Average HH size: 5.39
Male: 17148 Female: 15987 Sex Ratio: 108.
There are around 147 floating households in this area. It has moderate population density (232 persons per km²).

Resources: Good opportunity of open fishing from surrounding Shahabazpur river, Burir Char khal and Bay of Bengal. Larger parts of the land is habitable and arable and residual land is sandy and flat mud.

Agriculture –Crop Area: 224 ha. All Kharif and Rabi (seasonal) crops including Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, Wheat, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, Onion, Garlic, vegetables etc. are produced. Local Aman is dominating (147ha). Vast high fertile arable land of Char Muktaria and Natun Shuk Char (2 Mauzas) is lying outside the embankment. 3 Mauzas' HYV Paddy (Rajasail, Kazasail and BR-8 &11) Area: 76 ha. And production: 52.52 mt. In side the embankment, the crop yield per acre is lower.

Fishery - Total Ponds: 200. Khal: 6. Huge amount of Hilsha, Koral and other fish catches from adjacent rivers and Bay of Bengal. No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior areas of Mainland. But, regular soil sedimentation in the north of Jacamar and south of Nijhume Dwip is affecting the breeding and spawning ground of different species of fishes. West and eastern parts have been afforested.

Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes: 9779, Goat & Sheep: 11640 & Poultry: 95009. Almost all HHs have livestock (Cow / Buffalo & Goat / sheep) and poultry (Hen & Duck).

Forest: It is a Mangrove forested area covers around 2000 ha.

Occupation: Major sources of income come from Crop production / sharecropping, followed by fishing, agricultural daily labor, business and employment. But, main source of income for poor vulnerable household is rickshaw / van pulling and informal employment (daily wage labor) at urban centre.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 15.5.0% School - 14 College -1

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 1 Market Centre (No): 6; Road-cum- Embankment: 25 km

Mill/ Factory: 10; Family Planning Centre (No):1, Shop: 165, Post Office: 1
Boat Ghat: 3 Launch Ghat: 1 Comm. Bank: 1 Inner Road: 30 km.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 156 HHs; TWs: 3088 HHs

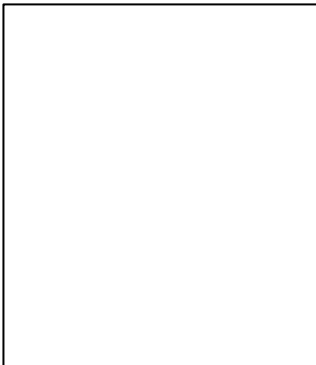
NGO: 4 (ASA, Proshika, RIC and DUS). 4 NGOs' Total Members: 211Male+1215 Female,
Credit Received: Tk18.38 million and Savings: Tk1.22million.

Other Information: It has internal road network by baby-taxi, van and rickshaw. Sea truck and launch services are present. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communications. Electricity facility is there.

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Land sat TM/ ETM+, EGIS.*
LGED Base Map- Thane Haiti, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Noakhali, BBS, Published October 1993.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
Household Agricultural Survey, MES, March, 1997.
Livestock Population in Nijhum Dwip Integrated Development Project Area, 1996.
Baseline Survey of Coastal Chars in CDSP Areas 1999-2000, Vol. V, WFP, CDSP-II, South Hatia, RDC, June 2000.

- 4.3. Char King

<p>Administrative Identity: This is a newly accreted Char Land. This Char is adjacent to Char Bata, Char Majid and Char Mora Dona.</p> <p>Safety: Unprotected Char land and a high-risk natural disaster-prone area. It submerges at Monsoon Spring High Tide times every year.</p> <p>Location: South of Char Majid and Cha Jubilee, North of Meghna River, Maulavir Char/ Ghosair Char/ Dhal Char and Hatia mainland (Noakhali), West of Hatia Channel and Chandnandi Union of Hatia Thana and East of Ramgati thana (Lakshmipur district).</p> <p>22⁰ 32.0' North Latitude and 91⁰ 03.0' East Longitude.</p> <p>Area: 55.1 km² / 5510 ha</p> <p>Demography: Population: 2000 (2001); Households (HHs): 400 (2001) Average HH size: 5.0, Male: 995 Female: 1005 Sex Ratio: 99.</p> <p>Resources: Good fishing opportunity from rivers, Khals and ponds. Geographically and commercially it is an important place. Land is mostly habitable and southern sandy areas are fit for pulse, oil seed and vegetables production.</p> <p><i>Agriculture</i> –All variety of paddy and other cash crops are produced.</p> <p><i>Fishery</i> – Sweet water fishing from pond, khals and rivers. Total Ponds: Not known. Khal: 3</p> <p><i>Livestock</i> – Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not known. Goat & Sheep: : Not known. Poultry: : Not known.</p> <p><i>Forest:</i> Mangrove plantations were raised by the Forest Department. People are gradually encroaching / occupying the forestland by copping down the grown up trees under the safeguard of some vested interest group since 1997.</p> <p>Occupation: Major sources of income come from fishing from rivers, ponds and khals. Secondary source of income of the dwellers is business and employment.</p> <p>Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 16.0 % School –0 College –0</p> <p>Other Infrastructures: Health Centre (No): 0; Cluster Village:1, Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen Road (km): 1, Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0 Boat Ghat: 2 Ferry Ghat:0 Comm. Bank: 0 Embankment: 0</p> <p>Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access to Sanitary Latrine: Not known Tube Wells: Not known</p> <p>NGO: "Shagorica" is active here.</p> <p>Other Information: Engine-boat and trawlers are the main sources of transportation and communications. Few household possesses boat. Within successive few years erosion-victim of South Hatia and migrant people from other Char lands settled and built houses exceeding 2000 respectively by over night to establish their possession-right on the land.</p>	
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Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.*
LGED Base Map- Thana Hatia, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1981, Zila- Noakhali, BBS, Published October 1992.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol. 1, UNDP/WB, July, 1992.
Baseline Survey of Coastal Chars in CDSP Areas 1999-2000, Vol. IV, Muhuri Accreted Area, RDC, Dhaka, June 2000.

- 4.4. Sonadia

Administrative Identity: A Union of Hatiya Thana under Noakhali district. It has 5 Mauzas. This is a part of mainland of Hatia island.

Safety: Land is protected by road-cum-embankment (Polder No. P-73/2B). This road-cum-embankment also protects Burir Char, Jahajmara Unions' land of Hatia. Bank accretion / erosion is a regular and seasonal phenomenon. Area outside the embankment submerged during monsoon high tide. High Risk Natural Disaster-prone Area.
Cyclone Shelter: 6.

Location: South of Bara Moheshkhali and Dhalghata Unions, North of Bay of Bengal, Ramu and Cox's Bazar, West of Kutubdia Channel and Magnama (Chakaria Thana) and East of Bay of Bengal.

21⁰ 09' North Latitude and 92⁰ 23' East Longitude.

Area: 3962 acre / ha. (1991)

Demography: Population: 36554 (1991); Households (HHs): 5544
Average HH size: 7.64 Male: 209 Female: 181 Sex Ratio: 116.

Resources: Good fishing opportunity from vast Bay of Bengal, Khals and Moheshkhali Channel. Good place for fish drying. Part of the land is habitable and residual is fit for salt and shrimp production.

Agriculture – Limited number of salinity resistant Rajashail variety Aman Paddy and other vegetables are produced. Some areas are under salt production.

Fishery - Fishing (Hilsha, Shrimp (Bagda), Macrail, Solomon, Rup Chanda, etc) is profitable. Shrimp farms are also located here.

Total Ponds: Not known. Khal: 3

Livestock – Bovine: 4110, Ovine: 1094 & Poultry: 15590 (BBS, 1983-84)

Livestock HHs: 1468, Bovine: 5717, Ovine: 2029 & Poultry: 209423 (*Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER*).

Forest: It is a Mangrove (Keori, Gewa, Baen, etc) forested area.

Occupation: Major sources of income are marine and riverine fishing, salt and shrimp production. Secondary source of income of the dwellers is business.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 19.0 % School – 8; College – 0 (BBS, 1988)

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 7; Inner Road (km): 20
Mill/ Factory: 5; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1 Launch Ghat: 1 Comm. Bank: 0 Embankment: 10

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: HHs

NGO: BRDB, Grameen Bank and Cooperatives are functioning there.

Other Information: It has waterways network with other islands / part of the districts. Engine-boat and trawlers are the means of communications.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Teknaf, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1981, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published July 1985.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July, 1992.

Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, May 1992.

Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock, BBS, 1983-84.

• 4.5. South Hatia

Administrative Identity: South Hatia is located in Hatia upazila of Noakhali district.

Safety:

Location:

Area: 27 sq. km²

Demography: Population: 18307; Household: 3335; Household size: 5.5; Male: 9407; Female: 8900; Sex ratio: 106

Resources: *Agriculture* – Aus and Aman rice, oilseeds, spices, pulses, vegetables.
Fishery - *Total Ponds: and household possessing pond/ditches - 1860.*

Occupation: Most of the people are working as day labor (34%), followed by fishing (15%), agriculture (15%), fishing labor (13%) and agricultural labor (8%).

Education:

Other Infrastructures: Godown: Market center: 1 Road-cum-embankment: Mill/Factory:
Health center:

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Sanitary latrine: 53 Tubewell: 469

NGOs: Four non-government organizations - Proshika, ASA, RIC and DUS.

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Baseline survey of coastal chars in CDSF areas 1999-2000. Volume V, South Hatia. 2000. Char Development and Settlement Project – II.

5. Moulvir Char (Decree Char)

Administrative Identity: It is under Harni Union of Hatia Thana of Noakhali district and adjacent to Dhal Char (Char Satyen / Nilakshmoni). It is part of Decree Char Mauza.

Safety: Maulovir Char is an unprotected island. New land is accreted from Meghna estuary / Bay. The area submerges during high tide monsoon. Temporary settlers are victim of regular monsoon flood. High Risk Natural Disaster-prone Area.

Cyclone Shelter: 0 There is a Killa built by BDRCS for safeguarding the dwellers and their livestock in High Risk Natural Disaster time.

Location: This island is just North of Dhal Char and Bay of Bengal, Southeast of Ghasair Char, East of Bakshi Majhir Char, North of Char Parvez and Badner Char, West of Suk Char and Harni Union (Hatia).

22⁰ 25.5' North Latitude and 91⁰ 03.5' East Longitude.

Area: 1622 acre / 657 ha. The land area increased to 22.82 km² from 19.6 km² within 4 years incessant accretion (1996-2000) as indicated by EGIS.

Demography: Population: 60; Households (HHs): 7
Average HH size: 7.64 Male: 54 Female: 6 Sex Ratio: 116.

Resources: Good fishing opportunity from vast Bay of Bengal, Khals and Moheshkhali Channel. Part of the land is habitable and residual is fit for salt and shrimp production.

Agriculture – Limited number of salinity resistant Rajashail variety Aman Paddy and other vegetables are produced.

Fishery - Fishing (Hilsha, Shrimp (Bagda), Macrail, Solomon, Rup Chanda, etc) is profitable. Shrimp farms are located here.

Total Ponds: Not known. Khal: 3

Livestock – Now, the temporary settlers use the land for cattle grazing.

Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not known, Goat & Sheep: Not known,

Poultry: Not known.

Forest: The eastern part of the land is under mangrove forest and other parts are used for growing long weeds / grass and crop production purposes. Temporary settlement of wood picker, cutters, fisherman and farmer are there.

Occupation: Major sources of income come from fishing from Bay, river and khals. Secondary source of income of the dwellers is business.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 19.1 % School – 8; College – 0

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 7; Inner Road (km): 20

Mill/ Factory: 5; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: 1 Launch Ghat: 1 Comm. Bank: 0 Embankment: 10

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: 7 HHs

NGO: Dwip Unnayan Shangastha (DUS), ASA and Cooperatives are functioning there.

Other Information: It has river and canal way network with other islands / part of the districts. Engine-boat and trawlers are the sources of transportations and communications. Settlement is very poor. It is projected that within the year 2015 the land less destitute population settlement will be 10 thousand.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Hatia, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Noakhali, BBS, Published July 1985.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July, 1992.

Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, May 1992.

• 5.1. Dhal Char (Niakshmoni / Char Satyen)

Administrative Identity: An isolated island, but adjacent to Maulovir Char under Harni Union of Hatia Thana within Noakhali district administration. It is part of Decree Char Mauza.

Safety: Dhal Char is unprotected. The land is gradually emerging out from Meghna Estuary / Bay. River-Bank accretion is a regular and seasonal phenomenon. The area is submerged during high tide monsoon. Temporary settlers are victim of regular monsoon flood.

High Risk Natural Disaster-prone Area.

Cyclone Shelter: 0 There is a Killa built by BDRCS for safeguarding the dwellers and their livestock in High Risk Natural Disaster time.

Location: Dhal Char is in southern part of Moulvir Char and Bay of Bengal, Southeast of Ghasair Char, East of Bakshi Majhir Char, North of Char Parvez and Badner Char, West of Suk Char and Harni Union (Hatia).

23⁰ 0' North Latitude and 91⁰ 02' East Longitude.

Area:

Demography:

Resources: It is a good cattle grazing land as long weeds / grass and different cereal crops are growing thereupon.

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGO:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Hatia, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Noakhali, BBS, Published July 1985.

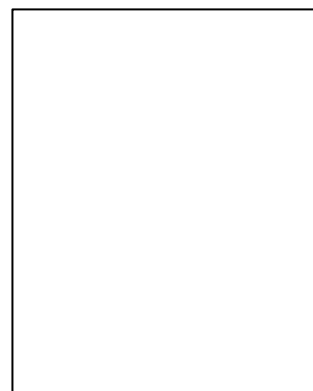
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July, 1992.

Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, May 1992.

- 6. Nijhum Dwip (Char Osman / Nikum Island)

Administrative Identity: Nijhum Dwip (other names, Char Osman / Nikum). This island is divided into 2 parts by a Canal – Kamalarpur (Northern part) and Char Osman (Southern Part). It is a Mauza out of 9 Mauzas under Zahajmara Union of Hatia Thana and Noakhali District. The island is isolated from mainland and population settlement is concentrated at Char Osman. The people of South Hatia, that is, Harni and Sukchar Unions' dwellers are victim of rapid river-erosion and migrating to Nijhum Dwip, Char Bouya, Burir Char and Jahajmara Localities for new settlement.



Safety: It is an unprotected island. Once during 1960s this Nijhum Dwip was a small piece of sandy barren land that was consist of Kamlar Char and Char Osman. The devastating flood / cyclone of 1970 swept away almost all settlers who were settled covering 253 ha stable land. Afterward it become calm and quite land. Areas partly submerged during monsoon. People of these areas have to fight against natural calamity all the year round. There is Cluster Villages in this island. Cyclone Shelter: 4

Location: Mighty Bay of Bengal in the north of the island and all the three other sides are surrounded by Meghna. It is in the west of Char Damar, east of Manpura, south of Hatia Mainland and north of Bay of Bengal.
22 0 -03.0' North Latitude and 91⁰ - 0.0' East Longitude.

Area: As per BBS (October 1992), land size of this char is 19200 acres / 7773ha (77.73 km²) and as per EGIS, land size in 1999 stands 36. 36 km² / 3636 ha. But according to CDSP land size in 2000 was 516 ha.

Demography: Population: 4372 (1991) & 4742 (2000); Households (HHs): 784: Average HH size: 6.05 Male: 2422 Female: 2320 Sex Ratio: 104.

Resources: *Agriculture* –Agricultural land: 670 ha. Some crops including salt resistant paddy, pulse (Khesari and Mung), Linseeds, Groundnut, Garlic, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, vegetables etc. are produced. Rajashail paddy is cultivated in an area of about 38.22 ha and the production is around 0.64 Mt.

Fishery – Stock of Shrimp Larva per ha: 20 thousand. Total Ponds: 15. Annual offshore and inshore Catch: 18250 Mt. Fish catches from adjacent canal, local ponds and vast Bay of Bengal. No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior areas. Fishermen sell raw and dry fishes and earn their livelihood from hands to mouth.

Have good inshore and offshore fisheries resources. Fish catch in the areas is increasing at 2% per year.

Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes: 3260, Goat & Sheep: 3880 & Poultry: 31670. But almost all HHs have livestock (Cow/Buffalo & Goat/sheep) and poultry (Hen & Duck).

Forest: Reserve Forest area: 2838 ha. It is a mangrove forested area covers 4708 ha land (1970-98) and submerged area is 3810 ha. But, fruit and timber trees are there on almost all homestead lands. Forest Department conducted Diary Settlement Operation 1972, recorded Char Oman as Govt. / Khans Land and initiated a afforestation programme covering 929 ha. In the year 1978 and 1909 ha by the year1988 and thus total forest areas covers 2838 ha in Nijhum Dwip. Major species are keroa and gewa. This effort continued and ultimately the entire areas of Char Osman together with Char Kamlar and its newly accreted land transferred to the FD. Initially 300 families encroached the forestland. The migrant-settlers gradually increased and destroyed vast forest (1700 acres / 688 ha) plantation. Both livestock and human populations are responsible for the damage. The illegal settlement were

subsequently legalized by the Ministry of Land by establishing Cluster Villages and settling 422 families allocating 2 acres land to each family. Freedom Fighter's Association got allotment of forestland where 1200 families were settled after cleaning Mangrove forest.

Sea coast area is 5km. Open Fishing from surrounding Bay of Bengal and Canals. Pure honey is available. Larger Parts of the land is habitable and arable and residual land is sandy and flat mud. In the deep forest, there is some herd of deer.

Occupation: Agriculture is the main occupation for the highest proportion of population (29%), followed by fishing (20%), fishing labor (15%), trading (11%) and agriculture labor (8%).

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 8.4% School - 1 College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen Road (km): 8

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: 2 Launch Ghat: 1 Rest House: 2

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 31 HHs; TWs: 400 HHs

NGO: 4

Other Information: It has become a market place of innumerable tourists and travelers. It has internal river and Bay way network with Bhola, Manpura, Hatia and other areas / islands by launch, country boat and trawlers as their main sources of communications. A Cluster Village (Guccha Gram) built by the Govt. for the resettlement of the landless families.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Land sat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Raipur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Noakhali, BBS, Published October 1993.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

Nijhum Dwip Integrated Development Project, MES, 1997

Household Agri. Survey, MES, March, 1997.

Feasibility Study of Fisheries Component, Fishery Resources of NIJHUM DWIP, March 1997. MES,

PATUAKHALI

• 1. Char Hare / Kalagachhia / Agunmukha

Administrative Identity:	Char Hare is mauza-based island surrounded by Bay of Bengal. It is under Bara Baisdia Union of Galachipa Upazila of Patuakhali District.	
Safety:	Outside the embankment and unprotected detached island. Erosion and accretion is regular. Submerges during monsoon.	
Location:	Cyclone Shelter:0 , Killah:0. The area is located at the bottom of Rangabali. It is bounded on the North by Rangabali, Char Kasem and Bay of Bengal, on the South by sea, Rupar Char, and Char Kabir, on the West by sea and Char Bangla (Bara Baisdia) and on the East by Sonar Char, Undar Char and Bay of Bengal.	
Area:	21 ⁰ -50.29' North Latitude and 90 ⁰ -28.52' East Longitude. 10.03 km ² (BSS, 1992) and 12.03 km ² (MES, 1999-2000), including 50.24% agriculture and non-forested, 24.01% forested and 24.45% submerged areas.	
Demography:	Population: 124 (1991), Households (HHs): 5, Average HH size: 24.8 Male: 116, Female: 8, Sex Ratio: 1450. Only 5 HHs with 3 teenage, 4 married and one widow (female) members are living there and other people migrated there for the time-being for earnings keeping their female members in other areas/permanent residences.	
Resources:	Fishery: Total Pond: 1. Marine Fishing HH: DNA (Data Not Available), Marine Fishing Population: DNA, Marine Fisherman HH with Boat: DNA, Fisheries Laborer' HH: . Good opportunities of open fishing from Bura Gauranga River, Canals, Khals and Bay of Bengal. These people are busy with catching shrimp (Bagda) fry and other fishes that fetches cash income for them selling to traders and shrimp culture (Gher) areas people / businessmen of Bagerhat, Khulna, etc. Agriculture – Net Temporary Crop area: 28 ha, Gross Cropped Area: 23.6 ha, Paddy (Aman) area: 20 ha, Pulse: 5.32 ha, Oil-seeds: 5.08 ha, Spices: 1.64 ha and Sweet Potato: 1 ha. Island is fit for cattle grazing and pulse, ground nut and sweet potato production. Forest: Around 290 ha. Livestock – Livestock Rearing HHs: 4, Bovine: 21, Ovine: 26 & Poultry: 140 (BBS, Livestock Census: 1983-84). And Bovine: 29, Ovine: 48 & Poultry: 1862 (Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER).	
Occupation:	Major source of income are farming, fishing and working as agricultural or boat labor. Main source of income for landless household is daily farm-labor and boat pulling. Most of the people are temporary and migrate there for livelihoods.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 13.5% School -0	
Other Infrastructures:	Godown (No):0 Inner Road (km): 1 Mill/ Factory: 0 Market Centre:1 Family Planning Centre:0 Boat Ghat:1	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Access of TW: 1 HH Sanitary Latrine: 0 HH. People are habituated drinking Pond and River water.	
NGO:	Not Known.	
Other Information:		

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS, 2001.*
Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Patuakhali, BBS, 1991 published in March 1992.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997
LGED Base Map- Thana Patuakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGERD, June, 1996.
The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock: 1983-84, Zila-Patuakhali, published in August 1988.
List of Marine Fishing Village in Patuakhali, DoF, 1998
Household Agricultural Survey, Appendix IV.1, MES, March 1997.

- 2. Char Kachua

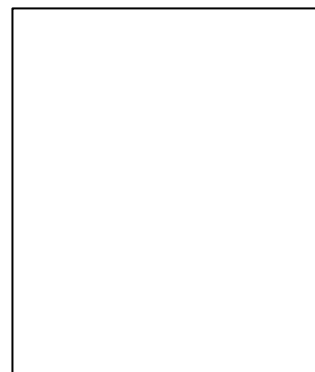
Administrative Identity: It is a char land of Nazirpur Union of Bauphal Thana and Patuakhali district.

Safety: Char Kachua is an unprotected island.

Location:

Area: Total land area is 28.97 km² (EGIS, 1999-2000)

Demography: Population: 1003; Households: 184; Average HHs: 5.45; Male: 523; Female: 408; Sex ratio: 128



Resources:

Occupation:

Education: Average literacy rate: 30.25%

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGO:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

• 3. Char Kasem

Administrative Identity: Char Kasem is an isolated island surrounded by rivers and sea. This Mauza was under Panpatty Union, but now under Rangabali Union of Galachipa Upazila and Patuakhali District.

Safety: Outside the embankment and unprotected detached island. Erosion and accretion is regular. Submerged during monsoon. Not safe land for population settlement. Cyclone Shelter: 0, Killah: 0.

Location: Char Kasem is an unprotected island. The land is situated just at the bottom of Rangabali and at the fringe of rivers and Bay of Bengal. It is bounded on the north by Rangabali and Bura Gauranga River, on the South by Bay of Bengal and Char Hare / Kalgachhia (Bara Baisdia), on the West by Uttar Para and Bara Baisdia and on the East by Char Taposhi, Char Montaz and vast Bay of Bengal.

21⁰-53.27' North Latitude and 90⁰-25.57' East Longitude.

Area: MES (1999-2000) estimated 727 ha/ 7.27 km² and it was 849 ha/ 8.49 km² during 1996.

Demography: Population: 200 (1991), Households (HHs): 36, Average HH size: 5.56
Male: 149, Female: 51, Sex Ratio: 293.

Resources: *Fishery:* , Total Pond: 2. Marine Fishing HH: DNA (Data Not Available), Marine Fishing Population: DNA, Marine Fisherman HH with Boat: DNA, Fisheries Laborer' HH: DNA. Open fishing good opportunities from Bura Gauranga River, Canals, Khals and Bay of Bengal. The people catch bagda and other fish fries and sell to Khulna and Bagerhat.

Agriculture – Net Temporary Crop area: 70 acre, Gross cropped area: 59 acre, Paddy (Aman) area: 50 acre, Pulse: 0 acre, Oil-seeds: 0 acre, Spices: 0 acre and Vegetables: 0 acre. Island is fit for cattle grazing and pulse, ground nut and sweet potato production.

Forest: Around 532 ha.

Livestock – Livestock Rearing HHs: 24, Bovine: 43, Ovine: 26 & Poultry: 71 (BBS, Livestock Census: 1983-84). And Bovine: 60, Ovine: 48 & Poultry: 945 (Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER).

Occupation: Major source of income of the dwelling Units are farming, fishing and working as agriculture labor. Main source of income for landless household is daily farm-labor and boat pulling. These people are temporary settlers and migrate to nearby towns for their livelihood.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 21.2% School -0

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No): 0 Inner Road (Km): 1 Mill/ Factory: 0

Market Centre: 1 F. Planning Centre: 0 Boat Ghat: 1.

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access of TWS: 9 HHs Sanitary Latrine: 0 HH. People are habituated drinking Pond and River water.

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: Land is most vulnerable. Settlers are mostly farmers and fisherman. Number of migrant is significant. There is some tribal population lived over there.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS, 2001.

Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Patuakhali, BBS, 1991 published in March 1992..

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997

LGED Base Map- Thana Patuakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.

Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGERD, June, 1996.

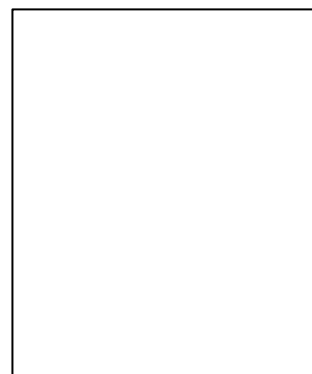
The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock: 1983-84, Zila-Patuakhali, published in August 1988.

List of Marine Fishing Village in Patuakhali, DoF, 1998.

- 4. Char Montaz

Administrative Identity: Char Montaz is a Mauza under Rangabali Union of Galachipa Upazila and Patuakhali District. It consists of 9 Mauzas and 13 villages/localities. The important Mauzas are Char Kajal, Sibar Char, Char Haldar / Bangla, Char Biswas, Char Mahiuddin, Char Nazir, etc.

It is an isolated and a bigger island bounded by Bura Gauranga River, Dar Chhira River and Bay of Bengal. Char Biswas, Char Nazir, Sibar char and Char Kajal are sub-divided and separated by branches of the river Bura Gauranga River.



Safety: Land is protected by an embankment and Polder No. P-55/4. Area is detached land from Galachipa mainland. Erosion and accretion prone area. Partially submerged during monsoon. Safe land for population settlement inside embankment. Cyclone Shelter: 6 (Built by LGED and BDRCS), killah:1.

Location: Char Montaz is situated at the South of Char Rustam and Char Biswas, Eastern side of Rangabali Char and Western side of Char Kukri Mukri. This Char is protected by embankment. It is situated at the fringe of river Bura Gauranga and bounded by Bay of Bengal. The area is bounded on the North by Char Biswas and Char Rustam (Galachipa) and Char Kalmi (Char Fesson Upazila), on the South by Char Undar and Sonar Char (Galachipa) and Bay of Bengal, on the West by Char Rangabali, Char Taposhi and Bay of Bengal and on the East by Char Kukri Mukri, Char Patila and Bay of Bengal.

21⁰-55.97' North Latitude and 90⁰-32.32' East Longitude.

Area: BBS (1991) estimated area is 2579 ha. But in 1996 the area was 6570ha / 65.7 km² (2000 Satellite image, EGIS)

Demography: Population: 4792 (1991), Households (HHs): 793 (1991), Average HH size: 5.80 (1991), Male:2761, Female: 2031, Sex Ratio:109.

Resources: *Fishery:* Good ground of open fishing in river, channel, canal, khal and pond. Char Land fit for cattle grazing and pulse, ground nut and sweet potato production.
Agriculture – Net Temporary Crop area: 6200 ha. Gross Cropped Area: 9839 ha. Paddy (Aman) area: 5897 ha, HYV Paddy: 147ha, Aus Paddy: 621 ha, Pulses: 2264 ha. Oil-seed: 264 ha, Spices: 48 ha and Vegetables: 132 ha.
Forest: Around 205 ha mangrove Forested area at Char Nazir Mauza.
Livestock – Bovine: 1641, Ovine:985 Poultry: 4022 (BBS, 1983-84)
Bovine:2283, Ovine: 1826 Poultry: 53505 (DGERD,1996).

Occupation: Major source of income of the dwelling Units are sharecropping, farming, fishing and working as agricultural labor. Business and employment are their secondary occupations. But, main source of income for Landless household is daily farm-labor and boat pulling and hawking goods and services from door to door / village to village.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 24.5% School -10

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No):2 Inner Road (km): 15 Mill/ Factory: 4
Market Centre:4 F. Planning Centre:1 Launch Ghat:2, Growth Centre: 1.

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access of TWs: 3396 HHs Sanitary Latrine: 28 HHs. People are drinking mostly tube-well water (95.18%). They also use water from wells (0.28%), pond (3.0%) and river (0.95%).

NGO: One (RIDP)

Other Information: Most vulnerable zone. Settlers are mostly farmers and fisherman.

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS, July, 2001.*
Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Patuakhali, BBS, 1991 published in March 1992.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997
LGED Base Map- Thana Patuakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Satellite image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ ETM+, EGIS, July 2001.
Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGERD, June, 1996
The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock: 1983-84, Zila-Patuakhali, published in August 1988.

- 4.1. Char Bastin

Administrative Identity: Char Bastin is part of Char Momtaz and it has got other names like Char Bristee and Khalifar Char. This Char is a part of Rangabali Union of Galachipa Thana of Patuakhali District.



Safety: The char is an unprotected island.

Location:

Area: 3.13 km²

Demography: Population:859; Households:121; Average HHS:7.10 ; Male: 53.08%; Female: 46.92%; Sex ratio:

Resources:

Occupation: Main source of income for women aging from teenage to old is shrimp fry catching using current net from the riverbank and cash selling to businessmen of other districts. Fishing, farming and business are the main economic activities of the inhabitants.

Education: Literacy rate: (10.5%)

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGO: Remote Islands Development

Other Information:

Reference Books:

- 5. Chhota Baisdia

Administrative Identity: Chhota Baisdia is a Union under Galachipa Upazila and Patuakhali District. It consists of 16 Mauzas and 42 localities. The important Mauzas are Char Hare, Char Halim, Char Ganga, char Bangla, and Tungi Baria. It is an isolated island bounded by Rabnabad Channel or Patuakhali River, Chhira River and Bay of Bengal. All Mauzas are detached / separated by river flows, but under one Union.

Safety: It is outside the embankment and unprotected detached land from Galchipa mainland. Partially submerged during monsoon. It is not safe for population settlement.

Cyclone Shelter: 5 (developed by LGED and BDRCS, killah:0.

Location: The area is situated at fringe of rivers. It is bounded on the North by Patuakhali River, Patila Union and Galchipa Town, on the South by Rabnabad Channel / Patuakhali River and Bara Baisdia union of Galachipa, on the West by Chhota Baisdia and Char Kajal and on the East by Devpura and Nishanbaria (Kalapara Upazila).

21⁰-55.56' North Latitude and 90⁰-20.21' East Longitude.

Area: BBS (1991) estimated 23838 acre / 9651 ha. From EGIS satellite image MES (1999-2000) estimated 67.86 km².

Demography: Population: 20698 (1991), Households (HHs): 3568, Average HH size: 5.80
Male:10769, Female: 9929, Sex Ratio:109.

Resources: *Fishery:* , Total Pond: 40. Marine Fishing HH: 411, Marine Fishing Population: 2456, Marine Fisherman HH with Boat:10, Fisheries Laborer' HH:25.

Agriculture – Net Temporary Cropped area: 6279 acre, Gross Cropped Area: 8509 acre, Paddy (Aman) area: 6046 acre, Pulse: 1495 acre, Oil-seeds: 183 acre, Spices: 412 acre and Vegetables: 165 acre.

Forest: Around 300 ha mangrove plantation in the southern part.

Livestock – Livestock Rearing HHs:2406, Bovine: 6193, Ovine: 2543 & Poultry: 24344 (BBS, Livestock Census:1983-84). And Bovine:8614, Ovine: 4715 & Poultry: 323848 (Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER).

Occupation: Major source of income of the dwelling Units are farming, sharecropping, fishing and working as agriculture labor. Business and employment are their secondary occupations. But, main source of income for Landless household is daily farm-labor and boat pulling.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 26.1% School -5

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No):1 Inner Road (km): 25 Mill/ Factory: 1
Market Centre:2 F. Planning Centre:0 Launch Ghat:1.

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access of TWs: 2468 HHs Sanitary Latrine: 14 HHs. People are drinking mostly Tube-Wells water (69.18%). They also use water from wells, pond and river.

NGOs: Not Known.

Other Information: Most vulnerable zone. Settlers are mostly farmers and fisherman.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS, 2001.

Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Patuakhali, BBS, 1991 published in March 1992..

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997

LGED Base Map- Thana Patuakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.

Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGERD, June, 1996.

The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock: 1983-84, Zila-Patuakhali, published in August 1988.

List of Marine Fishing Village in Patuakhali, DoF, 1998.

- 5.1. Char Bangla (Char Haldar)

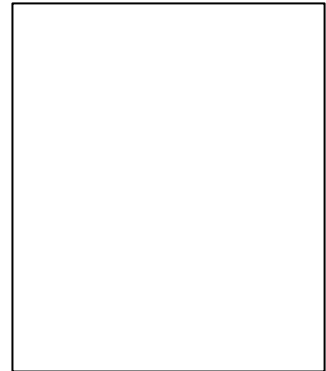
Administrative Identity: Char Haldar (Char Bangla) is located at Char Kajal Union, Galachipa Thana under Patuakhali District.

Safety: Unprotected island

Location: This Char is on the Northwest corner of Char Biswas and Northeast of Chhota Baisdia islands.

Area: 5.36 km²

Demography: Population: 44; Households: 23; Average HHS: 1.9; Male: 44; Female: 0; Sex ratio: 0



Resources:

Occupation: People are mostly busy with catching shrimp (Bagda) fry and other species large fishes that fetch cash income for them.

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGO:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

- 5.2. Char Halim

Administrative Identity: It is under Boro Baisdia Union of Galachipa Thana, Patuakhali Zila.

Safety: Char Halim is an unprotected island.

Location: Char Halim is located between 2 Chars- Chhota Baisdia and Bara Baisdia. Char Ganga is on the lower part and Char Halim is on the upper part of the island.

Area: 8.14 km²

Demography: Population: 535; Households: 107; Average HHS: 5; Sex ratio: 98

Resources:

Occupation: Cultivation, fishing, crop sharing, working as labor are their main occupation and source of income.

Education: Literacy rate: 10.35%

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGO:

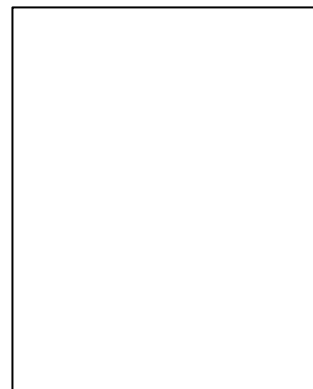
Other Information:

Reference Books:



- 5.3. Rangabali

Administrative Identity: Rangabali is located in Galachipa Thana of Patuakhali district. Rangabali is a Union comprises 18 Mauzas and 37 villages. Chhira River separated this Union from Char Biswas, Char Kajal, Chhota and Bara Baisdia land. The important detached smaller islands of this Union are Char Kasem, Char Jejuna, Uttarpara, Char Prasanna / Undar Char, Char Montaz, Char Rustam, Char Bastin, Char Margaret, Sonar Char and Rugar Char. Rangabali is separated from Char Biswas and Char Kajal islands by several rivers and Bay of Bengal. It is bounded by Bura Gauranga and Chhira Rivers and Bay of Bengal. Rangabali itself a Mauza under Rangabali Union. So, Rangabali is a combination of islands inside Bay of Bengal.



Safety: Only Rangabali and Char Montaz Mauza areas have been protected by an embankment (Polder No. P-52/53. Residual areas are unprotected. Partially submerged during monsoon. Not safe land for population settlement. Soil salinity, water logging and flood damages reduce crop production in the area.

Cyclone Shelter:8 (developed by BDRCS, LGED and NGOs), killah: Not Known.

Location: The area is situated at the fringe of rivers and Bay. It is bounded on the North by Chhota Baisdia, Char Biswas and Bura Gauranga river, on the South by Vast Bay of Bengal, on the West by Bara Baisdia and Rabnabad Channel / Patuakhali River and Kalapara Upazila and on the East by Char Kukri Mukri, Char Patila and Bay of Bengal.

21⁰-56.23' North Latitude and 90⁰-24.58' East Longitude.

Area: BBS (1991) estimated 26843 acre / 10868 ha. Through EGIS satellite image MES (1999-2001) estimated 67.86 km².

Demography: Population: 32566 (1991), Households (HHs): 5480 , Average HH size:5.94 Male:18339, Female: 14227, Sex Ratio:129.

Resources: *Fishery:* Total Pond:73. Open fishing in Patuakhali river, channel, canal, khal, pond and Bay of Bengal. Every year million dollar worth Bagda Shrimp fry and other species of fishes are caught and sold out to Shrimp farms/ Gher at Bagerhat, Khulna, Mollarhat, Fakirhat, Jhenaidah, etc districts. About 20 percent of the total population's principal occupation is fishing, but fish market is poorly developed. Poor road communication affects the prices.

Agriculture – Net Temporary Crop area: 4343 ha. Grass Cropped Area: 5130 ha. Paddy (Aman) area: 4263 ha. Pulse: 463 ha. Mustard seed, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc are also produced.

Forest: Around 2500 ha. Uttaripara, Char Hare, Sonar Char, Char Taposhi, Under Char, part of Char Rustam, Madarbania, Amlibaria, Rugar Char and Char Bastin covered most of mangrove forested area of this island. Keora tree occupies 90 percent and Gewa and other trees constitute only 10 percent.

Livestock –Bovine:13645, Ovine:5276 & Poultry: 37834 (BBS, 1983-84) Bovine:18980, Ovine:9785 & Poultry:503305 (DGEER, Livestock Survey, 1996).

Occupation: Major sources of income of the dwelling units come from cultivation, sharecropping, fishing and working as daily laborer. Business is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for Landless poor household is generated from Boat / rickshaw pulling and hawking goods and services and manual working.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 22.9% School –10.

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No):1 Inner Road (km): 85 Mill/ Factory:12
Market Centre:24 F. Planning Centre:1 Launch Ghat:2.

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access of TWs: 4778 HHs Sanitary Latrine: 25 HHs. People are drinking mostly Tube-Wells water (95.18%). They also use water from Wells (0.28%), Pond (3.0%) and River (0.95%).

NGOs: RIDP.

Other Information: Most vulnerable zone. Settlers are mostly farmers and fisherman. It was estimated that there was 200-300 ha of fish and shrimp ponds in the areas as source of regular family income. Fishery is an important activity in these areas and plays a crucial role in nutrition intake and income. The communication to and from Rangabali is entirely depending upon water way by launch / engine-boat. This limited and restricted nature of transport is hampering its development activities not only at Rangabali but other islands also.

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS, July, 2001.*
Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Patuakhali, BBS, 1991 published in March 1992..
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997
LGED Base Map- Thana Patuakhali, UNDP/LO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Satellite image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ ETM+, EGIS, July 2001.
Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGERD, June, 1996
The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock: 1983-84, Zila-Patuakhali, published in August 1988.

- 6. Shibar Char

Administrative Identity:	Shibar Char is a Mauza under Bara Baisdia Union of Galachipa Upazila of Patuakhali District. It is located just on the north of Char Kajal. It has 2 parts: Bara Shibar Char and Chhota Shibar Char.	
Safety:	Land is protected by an embankment and Polder No. P-55/3. It is detached from Galchipa mainland. Erosion and Accretion prone area. Partially submerged during monsoon. Safe land for population settlement inside embankment. Cyclone Shelter: 1 killah:0.	
Location:	This char is attached to Char Kajal located to the south of Char part Char Kajal Union. The area is situated at fringe of rivers. It is bounded on the North by Char Nilkamal and Bura Gauranga River, on the South by Char Kajal and Char Biswas, on the West by Bura Gauranga River and Galachipa and on the East by Bura Gauranga River and Char Fesson Upazila. 22 ^o -2.64' North Latitude and 90 ^o -30.70' East Longitude.	
Area:	(BBS:1991 Estimated) 3302 acre / 1337 ha.	
Demography:	Population: 4212(1991), Households (HHs): 731(1991) Average HH size: 576 (1991). Male: 2201, Female: 2011, Sex Ratio:110.	
Resources:	<i>Fishery</i> : Open fishing good opportunities from Patuakhali River, Channel, Canal, Khal and Pond. Population in Marine Fishing Households (HHs):182, Population in Marine Fishing: 1245, Marine Fishermen with Boat: 2, Marine Fisheries Laborer HHs: 48 and Marine Fishermen: 108. <i>Agriculture</i> – Net Temporary Crop area: 1867 acre. Gross Cropped Area: 3326 acre. Paddy (Aman) area: 1717 acre, HYV Paddy: 0, Aus Paddy: 353 acre, Pulses: 748 acre. Oil-seed: 166acre, Spices: 235 acre and Vegetables: 68 acre. Char Land fit for cattle grazing and pulse, gr. nut and sweet potato production. <i>Forest</i> : Around 205 ha Mangrove Forested area at Char Nazir Mauza. <i>Livestock</i> – Bovine: 15981, Ovine: 14438 Poultry: 73934 (BBS, 1983-84) <i>Livestock HHs</i> : 6350, Bovine: 22230, Ovine: 26768 Poultry: 983544 (Livestock Survey, DGEER, 1996).	
Occupation:	Major source of income of the dwelling units are sharecropping, farming, fishing and working as agricultural laborer. Business and employment are their secondary occupations. But, main source of income for landless household is daily farm-labor and Boat / rickshaw pulling and hawking goods and services from door to door / village to village.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 22.2% School -10.	
Other Infrastructures:	Godown (No):2 Inner Road (km): 15 Mill/ Factory: 4 Market Centre:4 F. Planning Centre:1 Launch Ghat:2, Growth Centre: 1.	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Access of TWS: 808 HHs, Sanitary Latrine: 8 HHs. People are drinking mostly Tube-Wells water. They also use water from Wells, Pond and River .	
NGO:	RIDS.	
Other Information:	A most vulnerable zone. Settlers are mostly farmers and fisherman.	

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS, July, 2001.*
Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Patuakhali, BBS, 1991 published in March 1992.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997
LGED Base Map- Thana Patuakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGERD, June, 1996
The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock: 1983-84, Zila-Patuakhali, published in August 1988.

- 6.1. Char Biswas

Administrative Identity:	Char Biswas is a Mauza out of 15 Mauzas under Char Kajal Union of Galachipa Upazila of Patuakhali District. It consists of 5 parts/villages – Dakshin Char Biswas, Uttar Char Biswas, Uttar Paschim Biswas and Madhya Char Biswas and Uttar Purba Char Biswas. It is one of many important mauzas under Char Kajal.	
Safety:	The area is protected by an embankment (Polder No. P-55/3). This is an isolated island but part of the island is attached to Char Kajal mainland which is surrounded by Bura Gauranga River. Land is almost safe for population settlement. Cyclone Shelter:2 Killah: Not Known.	
Location:	The area is situated at the fringe of river and Bay of Bengal. It is bounded on the South by Sibar Char, Kaser Char and Bura Gauranga River, on the North by Char Nazir, Char Montaz and Bura Gauranga River, on the West by Chhota Baisdia, Char Kajal and Bura Gauranga River and on the East by Char Kalmi, Char Burham (Char Fesson). 22 ⁰ -11.60' North Latitude and 90 ⁰ -33.52' East Longitude.	
Area:	BBS (1991) estimated 4713 acre / 1908 ha. MES estimated based on EGIS Satellite Image Map(1996) 7250ha/ 72.5 km ² .	
Demography:	Population: 9645 (1991), Households (HHs): 1658, Average HH size:5.82 Male: 5219, Female: 4426, Sex Ratio:118.	
Resources:	<i>Fishery</i> : Total Pond: 30. Marine Fishing HH: 1529, Marine Fishing Population: 9300, Marine Fisherman HH with Boat:10, Fisheries Laborer' HH:110. Marine Fisherman:982. Open Bagda fry and other species fishing good opportunities from River, Canal and Bay of Bengal. <i>Agriculture</i> – Net Temporary Crop area: 4677 ha. Gross Cropped Area: 7454ha. Paddy (Aman) area: 4439 ha. Pulse: 1901 ha., Oil-seeds: 254 acre, Spices: 418 acre and Vegetables: 112 acre. Char Land fit for crop production, cattle grazing and human settlement. <i>Forest</i> : Homestead forestry is dominant here rather than Mangrove Forestry. <i>Livestock</i> – Bovine:4110, Ovine:1094 & Poultry: 15590 (BBS, 1983-84) Livestock HHs: 1468, Bovine:5717, Ovine: 2029 & Poultry: 209423 (<i>Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER</i>).	
Occupation:	Major sources of income are fishing, sharecropping, farming, and working as agricultural labor. Business and employment are their secondary occupations. But, main source of income for landless household is daily farm-labor and Boat pulling and Bagda Shrimp fry catching and selling.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 18.4% School –4.	
Other Infrastructures:	Godown (No):1 Earthen Road (km): 15 Mill/ Factory: 1 Market Centre:2 F. Planning Centre:0 Launch Ghat:1.	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Access of TWs: 1441 HHs Sanitary Latrine: 6HHs. People are drinking mostly Tube-Well water and they also use pond and river water for drinking.	
NGO:	RIP (Main Office at Char Montaz)	
Other Information:	The number of vulnerable people is 209 persons. Settlers are mostly farmers and fishermen. Population density is only 185 persons per km ² . All people are mostly Muslim by religion. There are as many as 83 tribal people who are living there.	

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS, July, 2001.*
Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Patuakhali, BBS, 1991 published in March 1992..
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997
LGED Base Map- Thana Patuakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGERD, June, 1996
The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock: 1983-84, Zila-Patuakhali, published in August 1988.

- 6.2. Char Kajal

Administrative Identity: Char Kajal is a Union under Galachipa Upazila and Patuakhali District. It consists of 9 Mauzas and 13 villages/localities. The important Mauzas are Char Kajal, Sibar Char, Char Haldar / Bangla, Char Biswas, Char Mahiuddin, Char Nazir, etc.

It is an isolated and a big island bounded by Bura Gauranga River, Dar Chhira River and Bay of Bengal. Char Biswas, Char Nazir, Sibar char and Char Kajal are sub-divided and separated by branches of the river Bura Gauranga River tides and flows. All 4 islands are mutually exclusive, that is, all Mauzas lands are detached from one another, but under Char Kajal Union's administration.

Safety: Land is protected by an embankment and Polder No. P-55/3. Erosion and Accretion prone area. Partially submerged during monsoon. Safe land for population settlement inside embankment.

Location: Cyclone Shelter: 6 (Built by LGED and BDRCS), killah:1. The area is situated at fringe of rivers. It is bounded on the North by Dasmina Upazila and Kaser Char Island, on the South by Char Montaz (Galachipa) and Bay of Bengal, on the West by Patar Char and Char Chalita Bunia and Chotta Baisdia (Galachipa) and on the East by Char Kalmi of Char Fesson Upazila.

Area: 22⁰-2.64' North Latitude and 90⁰-30.70' East Longitude. BBS (1991) estimated 25159 acre / 10186 ha. MES (1999-2000) estimated through EGIS satellite image 11375ha / 113.75 km².

Demography: Population: 20698 (1991), Households (HHs): 3568(1991) & 4523 (1996), Average HH size: 5.80 (1991). Male:10769, Female: 9929, Sex Ratio:109.

Resources: *Fishery*: Good open fishing opportunities from river, canal, khal and pond. Land is suitable for cattle grazing and pulse, ground nut and sweet potato production. *Agriculture* – Net Temporary Crop area: 6200 ha. Gross Cropped Area: 9839 ha. Paddy (Aman) area: 5897 ha, HYV Paddy: 147ha, Aus Paddy: 621 ha, Pulses: 2264 ha. Oil-seed: 264 ha, Spices: 482 ha and Vegetables: 132 ha. *Forest*: Around 205 ha Mangrove Forested area at Char Nazir Mauza.

Occupation: *Livestock* – Bovine: 13276, Ovine:4373 Poultry: 41524 (BBS, 1983-84) Bovine:18466, Ovine: 8287 Poultry: 552394 (DGERD,1996). Major source of income of the dwelling units are sharecropping, farming, fishing and working as agricultural labor. Business and service are their secondary occupations. But, main sources of income for landless household are daily farm-labor and boat / rickshaw pulling and hawking goods.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 32.5% School -10

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No):2 Inner Road (km): 15 Mill/ Factory: 4 Market Centre:4 F. Planning Centre:1 Launch Ghat:2, Growth Centre: 1.

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access of TWs: 3396 HHs Sanitary Latrine: 28 HHs. People are drinking mostly tube-wells water (95.18%). They also use water from wells (0.28%), pond (3.0%) and river (0.95%).

NGO: One (RIDP)

Other Information: Most vulnerable zone. Settlers are mostly farmers and fisherman.

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS, July, 2001.*
Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Patuakhali, BBS, 1991 published in March 1992.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997
LGED Base Map- Thana Patuakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Satellite image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ ETM+, EGIS, July 2001.
Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGERD, June, 1996
The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock: 1983-84, Zila-Patuakhali, published in August 1988.

• 6.3. Char Nazir

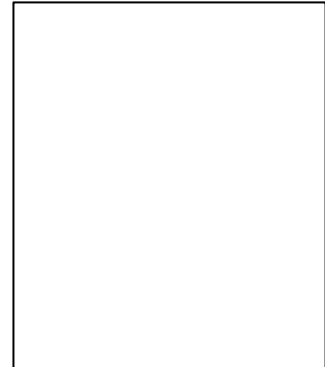
Administrative Identity: Char Nazir is under Char Chhota Baisdia Union, Galachipa Thana and Patuakhali District.

Safety: Char is an unprotected island.

Location: This Char is on the northwest corner of Char Rustam and northeast of Char Rangabali and top of Char Montaz.

Area: 6.76 km²

Demography: Population: 46; Households: 4; Average HHS: 11.5; Male:46 ; Female: 0; Sex ratio: 0



Resources:

Occupation: Their livelihood comes from cultivation and fishing.

Education: Literacy rate: 8.7%

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGO:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

- 7. Sonar Char

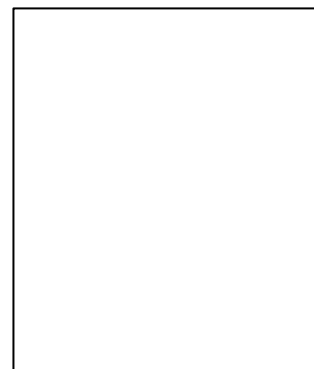
Administrative Identity: This area is under Galachipa Thana and Patuakhali District.

Safety:

Location: Sonar Char is located at the South of Char Montaz, Rangabali and Undar Char.

Area: 7.27 km²

Demography: Population: 200; Households: 36; Average HHS: 5.55; Male: 147 ; Female: 51; Sex ratio: 288



Resources:

Occupation:

Education: Literacy rate: 21.2%

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGO:

Other Information:

Reference Books:
BBS: 1991

- 8. Undar Char/ Prasanna

Administrative Identity: Undar Char is an isolated mauza-based island surrounded by mighty Bay of Bengal. This island is under Rangabali Union of Galachipa Upazila and Patuakhali District

Safety: It is outside the embankment and unprotected detached island.
Cyclone Shelter:1 , Killah:0.

Location: The area is on the southern side of Char Montaz and in the grip of mighty Bay of Bengal. It is bounded on the North by Char Montaz, Char Taposhi and Bay of Bengal, on the South by mighty Bay of Bengal, Sonar and Char Kabir, on the West by Bay of Bengal, Shib Char Kasem, Bara Baisdia and on the East by Dhal Char, Char Kukri Mukri and mighty Bay of Bengal.
21⁰-52.27' North Latitude and 90⁰-30.79' East Longitude.

Area: 1810 acres / 733 ha / 7.33 km² as per BSS, Mach 1992, and based on EGIS satellite image (1999-2000), MES estimated 850ha / 5.80 km² (agriculture and non-forested area) and 31ha forested areas.

Demography: Population: 1380 (1991), Households (HHs): 215, Average HH size: 24.8
Male:722, Female:658, Sex Ratio:1450. Only 5 HHs with 3 teenage, 4 married and one widow (female) members are living there and other people migrated there for the time-being for earnings keeping their female members in other areas/ permanent residences.

Resources: *Fishery:* , Total Pond: 1. Marine Fishing HH:, Marine Fishing Population:, Marine Fisherman HH with Boat:, Fisheries Laborer' HH: 1905. Open fishing good opportunities from Bura Gauranga River, Canals, Khals and Bay of Bengal. These people are mostly busy with catching shrimp (Bagda) fry and other species large fishes that fetches cash income for them selling to traders and shrimp culture (Gher) areas people / businessmen of Bagerhat, Khulna, etc.
Agriculture – Net Temporary Crop area: 70 acre, Gross Cropped Area: 59 acre, Paddy (Aman) area: 50 acre, Pulse: 0 acre, Oil-seeds: 0 acre, Spices: 0 acre and Vegetables: 0 acre. Land is suitable for cattle grazing and pulse, ground nut and sweet potato production.
Forest: 31ha mangrove plantation.
Livestock – Livestock Rearing HHs: 130, Bovine: 606, Ovine: 414 & Poultry:1905 (BBS, Livestock Census:1983-84).
Bovine:843, Ovine: 768 & Poultry: 25342 (Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER).

Occupation: Major source of income of the dwelling units are farming, fishing and working as agriculture / boat labor. Main source of income for landless household is daily farm-labor and boat pulling. Most people are temporary settlers and migrate there for livelihoods.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 15.9% School -0

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No):0 Inner Road (km): 1 Mill/ Factory: 0
Market Centre:1 Family Planning Centre:0 Boat Ghat:1.

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access of TW: 1 HH Sanitary Latrine: 0 HH. People are habituated drinking Pond and River water.

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: Land is most vulnerable. Settlers are mostly farmers and fisherman. Number of temporary migrant-settlement is significant.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS, 2001.

Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Patuakhali, BBS, 1991 published in March 1992..

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997

LGED Base Map- Thana Patuakhali, UNDP/LO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, 1994.

Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.

Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGEER, June, 1996.

The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock: 1983-84, Zila-Patuakhali, published in August 1988.

List of Marine Fishing Village in Patuakhali, DoF, 1998.

BARGUNA

- 1. Bholā Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Char Duanti Union, Patharghata thana and Barguna district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.

Location: 22 04'54" latitude 89 53'01" longitude

Area: 1.05 sq km.

Demography: No people live in the char.

Resources: Land is covered with trees.

Occupation: Not applicable

Education: Not applicable

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:



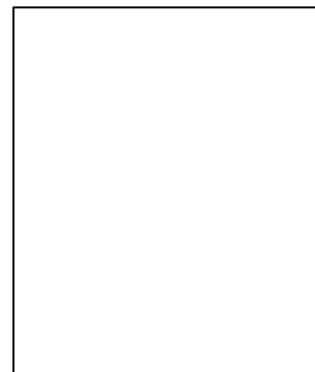
Source: *Field visit (January 2002)*

- 2. Kachubaria Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Char Duanti Union, Patharghata thana and Barguna district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.

Location: 22 09'12" latitude 89 53'34" longitude



Area: 0.87 sq km.

Demography: No people live in the char.

Resources: Land is covered with trees.

Occupation: Not applicable

Education: Not applicable

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Source: *Field visit (January 2002)*

BARISAL

• 1. Char Gopalpur & Jangalia

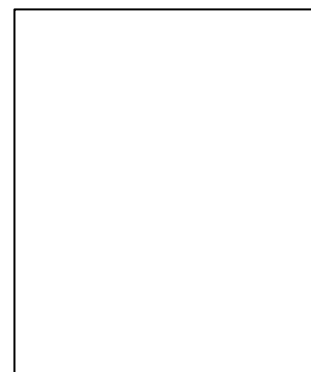
Administrative Identity:	Two Unions formed a consolidated land under Mehendiganj Upazila of Barisal District. It is almost surrounded by four rivers- Lata, Mashkata, Tetulia and Arial Kha Rivers. This Union consists of 13 Mauzas (50% of land in-river). Partly isolated / detached land. Densely populated in the main upland and scattered and seasonal settlement in the char land.	
Safety:	Un-protected main lands and detached by rivers. River bank accretion / erosion is a regular and seasonal phenomenon. Cyclone Shelter: 0	
Location:	Eastern corner of Mehendiganj Upazila and on the bank of Lata and Arial Kha Rivers. West of Dari Char Khejuria Union, East of Arial kha river and Barisal sadar Upazila, South of Bidyanandapur Union and North of Alimabad of this Upazila. Jangalia: 22 ⁰ – 49.5' North Latitude and 90 ⁰ - 28.0' East Longitude. Gopalpur: 22 ⁰ – 46.0' North Latitude and 90 ⁰ - 30.0' East Longitude.	
Area:	17120 acre / 6931 ha.	
Demography:	Population: 36314 (1991); Households (HHs): 7704 : Average HH size: 4.72 Male:18773 Female: 17541 Sex Ratio: 107.	
Resources:	Large fish catchment area. Open Fishing from surrounding rivers (Meghna, Arial Kha, Tetulia, etc). Larger Parts of the land is habitable and arable and residual land is sandy fit for groundnut and sweet potato production. <i>Agriculture</i> –All Kharif and Rabi (seasonal) crops including HYV Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, Wheat, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, onion, Garlic, vegetables etc. are produced. <i>Fishery</i> - Total Ponds: 128. Huge Fish catches from adjacent rivers, local ponds canal and Khals. <i>Livestock</i> –Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known. But almost all HHs have livestock (Cow/Buffalo & Goat/sheep) and poultry (Hen & Duck). <i>Forest</i> : It is not a mangrove forested area. Fruit and timber trees are present at almost all homestead land.	
Occupation:	Major occupations are crop production / sharecropping followed by fishing/ livestock rearing, daily farm labor and business. However, main source of income for landless poor household is fishing, rickshaw pulling and day-labor.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 27.9% School - 14; College -1	
Other Infrastructures:	Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 2; Earthen Road (km): 2 Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 2 Post Office: 0 Boat Ghat: 6	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Access to Sanitary Latrine: 214 HHs; TWs: 2925 HHs	
NGO:	Not Known.	
Other Information:	It has internal river way network with Bhola, Barisal Sadar(Head Quarters), etc. Country boat and trawlers are also means of communications. In addition, there are three launch ghats for public services.	

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM,ETM+, EGIS.
Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Barisal Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, Published in 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Barisal, BBS, Published October 1993.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

• 2. Darichar Khajuria

Administrative Identity: It is a Union of Mehendiganj Upazila of Barisal District. It is a small Union consists of 2 Mauzas (Char Bauduba and Daricahr Khajuria). Whole land area is surrounded by Lata and Dharmaganj Rivers.



Safety: Un-protected inland char. River Bank accretion / erosion are minimal. The areas occasionally submerged during peak Monsoon.
Cyclone Shelter: 0

Location: Western part of Mehendiganj Upazila, East of Badyannandapur Union and Muladii Thana (Barisal), North of Jangalia (Mehendiganj) and South of Andhar Manik Union (Mehendiganj).

22⁰ – 52.0' North Latitude and 90⁰- 28.0' East Longitude.

Area: 4687 acre / 1898 ha.

Demography: Population: 11970 (1991); Households (HHs): 2367 : Average HH size: 5.05
Male: 6106 Female: 5864 Sex Ratio: 105.

Resources: Open fishing from 2 rivers (Meghna and Dharmoganga). Vast Sandy , limited arable and grazing land.

Agriculture –All seasonal crop including HYV Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green chili, Sweet potato, vegetables etc. are produced.

Fishery - Total Ponds: 28. Fish catches from Meghna and Dharmoganga rivers, local ponds and khals.

Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .

Forest: It is a Mangrove forested area.

Occupation: Major occupations are crop production / sharecropping followed by daily farm labor, business and fishing. But, main source of income for landless poor household is fishing, boat-pulling and day-labor. They regularly move to adjacent town / market centre for work.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 21.3% School - 7; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km): 0

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 34 HHs; TWs: 1411 HHs

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: Mainland has internal road network. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communication and there is 1 Launch Ghat for public services Southern part of this island is densely populated.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM,ETM+, EGIS.

Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Barisal Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, Published in 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Barisal, BBS, Published October 1993.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

• 3. Dhulkhola

Administrative Identity: It is a Union of Hizla Upazila under Barisal District. It has 11 Mauzas and 6 localities/ villages. During monsoon most of the areas submerge. Human settlement is present in the upland of 2 Mauzas (Palpara and Chhagaldi) adjoined to the Mehendiganj mainland.

Safety: All Mauzas are un-protected. River Bank accretion and erosion are common phenomena here. These areas are submerged at monsoon spring high tide.
Cyclone Shelter: 0

Location: West of Raipur Thana (Lakshmipur), East of Guabaria and Muladi Thana (Barisal), North of Ulania and Mehendiganj Upazila and South of Haim Char Upazila and Southeast of Memania Union of Hizla Upazila.
22⁰ – 53.0' North Latitude and 90⁰- 31.0' East Longitude.

Area: 7483 acre / 3030 ha (79.64% or, 5960 acres 2413 ha land in-river).

Demography: Population: 19588(1991); Households (HHs): 2930: Average HH size: 6.78
Male: 10957 Female: 8631 Sex Ratio: 127.

Resources: Open Fishing from 2 rivers (Meghna and Dharmoganga). Vast sandy, limited arable and grazing land.
Agriculture –All seasonal crop including HYV Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green chili, Sweet potato, vegetables etc. are produced.
Fishery - Total Ponds: 53. Fish catches from Meghna and Dharmoganga rivers, local ponds and khals.
Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .
Forest: It is a mangrove forested area.

Occupation: Major occupations are crop production / sharecropping followed by daily farm labor, business and fishing. But, main source of income for landless poor household is fishing, boat-pulling and day-labor. They move to adjacent town / market centre for work.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 37.25% School - 8; College -0

Other Infrastructures:
Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km): 0
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:
Access to Sanitary Latrine: 97 HHs; TWs: 2857 HHs

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: Main land has internal road network. Country boat and trawlers are also sources of communication. Population density is high on the main land.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM,ETM+, EGIS.
Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Barisal Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, Published in 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Barisal, BBS, Published October 1993.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

- 4. Shayestabad

- Administrative Identity: A Union under Barisal Sadar of Barisal District. River Arial Kha passes through the area. This Union consists of 26 Mauzas covering 18 localities / villages.
- Safety: It is not protected by an embankment. River Bank accretion / erosion is a regular and seasonal phenomenon. Area submerged during monsoon.
Cyclone Shelter: 0
- Location: Southern corner of this Barisal Sadar Upazila and on the bank of River Arial Kha, West of Mehendiganj, East of Kashipur and Ripasha Karapur Unions (Barisal Sadar Upazila), South of Muladi Upazila (Barisal Zila) and North of Char Monai, Char Baria (Barisal Sadar Upazila).
22° 0' – 39.51' North Latitude and 90° 0' - 30.70' East Longitude.
- Area: 6841 acre / 2770 ha.
- Demography: Population: 22935 (1991); Households (HHs): 4200; Average HH size: 5.46
Male: 11658 Female: 11277 Sex Ratio: 104.
- Resources: Open Fishing from surrounding rivers. (Arial Kha, Tetulia, Kirton Khola, Nehalganj, Charramadi, Bukhainagar, etc). Larger Parts of the land is habitable and arable and residual land is sandy fit for groundnut and sweet potato production.
Agriculture –All Rabbi (seasonal) crops including HYV Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, Wheat, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, onion, Garlic, vegetables etc. are produced.
Fishery - Total Ponds: 20. Fish catches from adjacent rivers, ponds, canal and Khals. No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior areas of main land.
Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known . But almost all HHs have livestock (Cow/Buffalo & Goat/sheep) and poultry (Hen & Duck).
Forest: It is not a Mangrove forested area. But, fruit and timber trees are present in almost all homestead lands.
- Occupation: Major sources of income come from crop production / sharecropping, followed by agricultural daily labor, business and employment. But, main source of income for poor vulnerable household is rickshaw pulling and informal employment (daily wage labor) at Barisal urban centre.
- Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 34.4% School - 16; College -1
- Other Infrastructures: Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 3; Road (km): 2
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 2 Comm. Bank: 0
- Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access to Sanitary Latrine: 317 HHs; TWs: 3234 HHs
- NGO: Not Known.
- Other Information: It has internal river way network with Bhola, Madaripur, Mehendiganj, and other areas/districts. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communications.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM, ETM+, EGIS.

Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Hizla, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 04, Published in 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Barisal, BBS, Published October 1993.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

- 4.1 Char Monai

Administrative Identity:	A Union under Barisal Sadar Thana of Barisal District. It is surrounded by Kirtonkhola river- Lata, Mashkata, Tetulia and Arial Kha Rivers. This Union consists of 14 Mauzas. It is densely populated and a part of Urban centre.	
Safety:	It is not protected by an embankment. River Bank accretion / erosion is a regular and seasonal phenomenon. Area submerges during monsoon. Cyclone Shelter: 0	
Location:	It is on the eastern corner of the Barisal Sadar Upazila and on the bank of Kirton Khola and Arial Kha Rivers. West of Mehendiganj, East of Kashipur and Ripasha Karapur Unions (Barisal Sadar Upazila), South of Shayestabad and Char Bara Unions (Barisal Sadar Upazila) and North of Chandpur and Char Kiowa (Barisal Sadar Upazila). 22 ⁰ – 43.0' North Latitude and 90 ⁰ - 25.0' East Longitude.	
Area:	10279 acre / 4162 ha.	
Demography:	Population: 28170 (1991); Households (HHs): 5052 : Average HH size: 5.57 Male:14440 Female: 13730 Sex Ratio: 106.	
Resources:	Large fish catchment area. Open Fishing from surrounding rivers (Arial Kha, Tetulia, Kirton Khola, etc). Larger Parts of the land is habitable and arable and residual land is sandy suitable for groundnut and sweet potato production. Agriculture –All Kharif and Rabi (seasonal) crops including HYV Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, Wheat, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, onion, Garlic, vegetables etc. are produced. Fishery - Total Ponds: 113. Huge fish catches from adjacent rivers, local ponds canal and Khals. No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior areas of mainland. Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known . But almost all HHs have livestock (Cow/Buffalo & Goat/sheep) and poultry (Hen & Duck). Forest: It is not a Mangrove forested area. But, fruit and timber trees at almost all homestead lands.	
Occupation:	Major occupations are daily farm labor followed by crop production / sharecropping, business and fishing/ livestock rearing. Main source of income for poor household is rickshaw pulling. Sometimes they move Barisal urban centre.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 39.7% School - 17; College -1	
Other Infrastructures:	Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 5; Road (km): 10 Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 0 Boat Ghat: 6 Comm. Bank: 1	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Access to Sanitary Latrine: 288 HHs; TWs: 2565 HHs	
NGO:	Not Known.	
Other Information:	It has internal high way and river way network with Bhola, Madaripur, Faridpur, and other districts. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communications.	

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM,ETM+, EGIS.

Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Barisal Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, Published in 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Barisal, BBS, Published October 1993.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

CHANDPUR

1. Char Bhairabi

Administrative Identity: It is under Haim Char Upazila and Chandpur District. Char Bhairabi Union has only one Mauza. It consists of 24 villages.

Safety: Protected by an embankment but about half portion of the land area is eroded. Western part eroded during 1990s. Land is attached to main land, part of Haim Char mainland. But the area is facing erosion damages.
No Cyclone Shelter.

Location: West of Raipur thana of Lakshmipur district, East of Gosairhat thana (Shariatpur), South of Haim Char and North of Hizla thana of Barisal.

Area: 1040 ha; Total Khash Land: 173 acres/ 70 ha. (Source: AC Land, Haimchar, 1998).

Demography: Population: 28737 (1991); Households (HHs): 5461; Average HH size: 5.26
Male: 14503 Female: 14234 Sex Ratio: 102

Erosion victim households are migrating elsewhere for settlement.

Resources: Open Fishing and boating. Little Pond / Capture fish culture. Good crop land size declining due to river-erosion.

Agriculture – LIV As and HYV Amman paddy is produced in a small scale; Pulse, Mustard seed, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced.

Fishery - Total No. of Pond: 2. Yearly Fish Catch from Meghna Estuary: 10 Mt.

Livestock – Cattle & Buffaloes : 5215, Goat & Sheep: 2995 & Poultry: 24590.

Forest: No Mangrove plantation. New settlers plant timber trees in order to protect the houses from wind and storm.

Occupation: Majority of the dwellers are farmers and businessmen. Fishing and boat pulling are their secondary occupations. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing. Wage-laborer migrate daily to main land for job / work.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 25.0%; School – 18, College: Nil

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No): 0 Market Center (No): 2; Road-cum-embankment (km): 6 Mill/Factory: 6 ; Health Centre (No): 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Sanitary Latrine: 175; TWs: 4461.

NGOs: 2

Other Information: Dwellers are facing scarcity of safe homestead land. For businesses the settlers are to go nearby town / market centers.

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB

LGED Base Ma- Thana Chandpur, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chandpur, BBS, Published May 1994..

Report on Reconnaissance Visit to Haim Char (Chandpur), Haim Char Bank Protection Project, MES, February 1998.

MES Draft Master Plan, Vol. 4: Rural Development, Sept1998.

Livestock Census, BBS, 1983-84

Haim Char Erosion Control Project-IEE, Vol.2 and Part 1 & 2, MES, September 1998.

• 1.1. Char Nilkamal

Administrative Identity:

Upazila: Haim Char; District: Chandpur
 Composed of 9 Mouzas and Isan Bala is one of them.
 Cluster Village at San Ball eroded during 1991.
 New settlement on newly accreted island at Char San Ball and Mar Char

Safety:

Protected by an embankment and it was a part of main land. But, about nine-tenth of the area was eroded a decade ago. Through river accretion the Isan Bala island and western part of Nilkamal emerged.
 No Cyclone Shelter.

Location:

West of Faridganj thana of Chandpur, East of Gosairhat and Bhedarganj thanas (Shariatpur), Southern part of Haim Char (Chandpur) mainland and North of Raipur.

Area:

4272 ha; Total Khash Land: 2655 acres / 1075 ha. (AC Land, Haim Char, 1998).

Demography:

Population: 27473 (1991); Households (HHs): 5348 : Average HH size: 5.14
 Male: 14277 Female: 13196 Sex Ratio: 108

70% of the total population migrated from mainland to newly accreted islands – Isan Ball, Char Koralia and Nilkamal to establish their entitlement on the land got by inheritance from predecessors / forefather.

Resources:

Open Fishing, Vast Char land for cattle grazing, cultivation and settlement.
Agriculture - LIV Aus and HYV Aman paddy is produced; Pulse, Mustard seed, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. are also produced.
Fishery - Total No. of Pond: 119. Borrow Pit: 2. Pond / Capture fish culture.
 Yearly fish catches from river and ponds: 25 Mt.
Livestock – Cattle & Buffaloes: 6860, Goat & Sheep: 4625 & Poultry: 20310.
Forest: Non-Forest Zone but rich in homestead timber and fruit trees.

Occupation:

Majority of the inhabitants are farmers. Fishing is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing, day-labor and rickshaw / boat pulling.

Education:

Literacy Rate (Average): 18.7%; School - 3; College - 0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 3; Road (km): 2
 Mill/ Factory: 6; Health Centre (No): 2

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Sanitary Latrine: 217 ; Access to TW water: 3317 HHs

NGOs:

2. Jubo Shangho is working for erosion displaced families. BRDB has 3 Credit Programs- IWP, PAP & RD

Other Information:

MES is trying to reduce / stop erosion of river bank. River-way / Boat/ trawler is the only means of communication outside the islands. But, mainland has road communication. No Rickshaw / vehicle inside the island.

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB
LGED Base Ma- Thana Chandpur, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chandpur, BBS, Published in May 1994.
Report on Reconnaissance Visit to Haim Char (Chandpur), Haim Char Bank Protection Project, MES, February 1998.
Livestock Census, BBS, 1983-84
Haim Char Erosion Control Project-IEE, Vol.2 and Part 1 & 2, MES, September 1998.

- 2. Char Koralia

Administrative Identity:

Upazila: Haim Char; District: Chandpur
Char Koralia is one of 3 Mauzas of Haim Char Union out of 29 Mouzas in 6 Unions of Ham Char Upazila.
Cluster Village: 3 (one eroded during 1991).
New settlement at newly accreted island at Char Koralia.
Adjacent Chars are Isan Bala and Nilkamal

Safety:

Un-protected island detached from main land. Once it was part of Haim Char mainland. But the area was eroded 4 to 6 years ago. Again, half a km land accreted.
Hanar Char and Haim Char are facing serious and heavy erosion damages.
No Cyclone Shelter.

Location:

West of Haim Char thana of Chandpur, East of Gosairhat and Bhedarganj thanas (Shariatpur), South of Chandpur and North of Hizla thana of Barisal.

Area:

734 ha; Total Khash Land: 4, 281 acres/ 1,733 ha. (Source: AC, Land, Haimchar,1998).

Demography:

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information: Dwellers donated 8 acres / 3.24 ha land for Cluster Village development. They are soliciting GO / NGO assistance in this respect. But, land belongs to the Government. For any business the settlers go to the nearby town / market centers.

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB
LGED Base Map Thana Chandpur, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chandpur, BBS, Published May 1994..
Report on Reconnaissance Visit to Haimchar (Chandpur), Haim Char Bank Protection Project, MES, February 1998.
MES Draft Master Plan, Vol. 4: Rural Development, Sept1998.
Haim Char Erosion Control Project-IEE, Vol.2 and Part 1 & 2, MES, September 1998.

LAKSHMIPUR

• 1. Char Abdullah

Administrative Identity: Char Abdullah is a mauza of Abdullah Union of Ramgati Upazila of Lakshmipur District. It has 4 localities - Char Abdullah, Char Meghna (Patar Char), Tiliar / Tailar Char and Char Gazaria.

Safety: Isolated and un-protected Char land and about 30 km away / detached from Ramgati Upazila main land. this Char is located in the Meghna River. Bank accretion and erosion is a continuous incidence.

Location: Cyclone Shelter: 1
West of Char Ramiz and Bara Kheri Unions of Ramgati Upazila, East of Meghna River and Hizal Upazila (Barisal), South of Alexandar Union of Lakshmipur and North of Hatia Upazila (Noakhali).

Area: 22⁰ – 41.0' North Latitude and 90⁰- 50.0' East Longitude.
9950 acre / 4029 ha.

Demography: Population: 10845 (1991); Households (HHs): 2071 : Average HH size: 5.24
Male: 6276 Female: 4567 Sex Ratio: 137.

Resources: Open Fishing from Meghna river. Land is suitable for cattle grazing and cultivation.

Agriculture –HYV Aman, Boro and Aus paddy and Jute are produced. Pulse, Mustard seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced during dry season.

Fishery - Total Ponds: 1. Fish catches from Meghna river.

Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .

Forest: It is a non-forested char land.

Occupation: Crop production and sharecropping, livestock and fishing business. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing and day-labor.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 11.90 School - 4; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen Road (km): 0
Mill/ Factory: 0; Health Centre (No): 0 Comm. Bank: 0
Boat Ghat: 1.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 4 HHs; TWs: 548 HHs

NGOs: 0.

Other Information: Country boat and trawlers are the sources of communication.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Raipur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Raipur, BBS, Published August 1993.

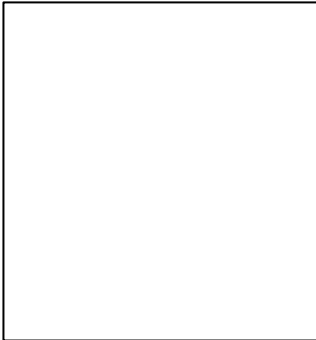
Mauzas and Mahallahs of Noakhali DISTRICT < July 1986.

• 1.1 Char Gajaria

Administrative Identity: Char Gajaria is an isolated island under Abdullah Union of Ramgati Upazila and Lakshmipur District. It is one of 4 Mauzas.

Safety: Un-protected island and is in Meghna mainstream and detached from Ramgati Upazila main land. Riverbank accretion and erosion are common phenomenon. Cyclone Shelter: 0

Location: West of Char Gazi Union (Ramgati Upazila), East of Meghna River and Tamizuddin (Bhola), South of Char Ramiz (Ramgati Upazila) and North of Teliar char of Char Abdullah Union (Ramgati Upazila) and Moulvir Char of Hatia (Noakhali).
22⁰ – 26.0' North Latitude and 91⁰- 01.5' East Longitude.



Area: 2304 acre / 933 ha.

Demography: Population: 6106 (BBS,1991); Households (HHs): 1309 : Average HH size: 4.66
Male: 3365 Female: 2741 Sex Ratio: 123.

Resources: *Agriculture* –Jute, Pulse, Mustard seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. are produced. Submerges at Monsoon Spring High Tide.
Fishery - Total Ponds: Not Known. Fish catches from Meghna river and ponds. Good fish breeding and spawning ground.
Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .
Forest: It is a forested Char land.
Open fishing from Meghna river. Grazing land.

Occupation: Crop production/ sharecropping, fishing business. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing and day-labor/ boating.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 6.0 School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen Road (km):10
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Boat Ghat: 2

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 1 HHs; TWs: 148 HHs

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communication.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Raipur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Raipur, BBS, Published August 1993.
Mauzas and Mahallahs of Noakhali DISTRICT< July 1986.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

PIROJPUR

- 1. Majher Char

Administrative Identity: It is on Baleswar River. It is under Sapleja Union, Patharghata thana of Pirojpur district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land. There is one cyclone shelter

Location: It is on Baleswar River. It is on the north of Kachubarar char.
22 14'51" latitude 89 51'49" longitude

Area: 3.03 sq km.

Demography: Population: 3000; Households (HHs): 448; Average HH size: 6.70; Male: Female: Sex Ratio:

Resources: Most of the land is agriculture land. Some land is covered with forest. Riverine fishing is done by the inhabitants.

Occupation: Main source of income is farming. Some people are dependent on business and fishing.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): ; School – One primary school in the cyclone shelter; College -0

Other Infrastructures: One Forest office is present in the Char.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: ; TWs:

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

Source: *Field visit (January 2002)*

SHARIATPUR

• 1. Char Kachikata

Administrative Identity:	A Char land of Char Kachikata Union under Bhedarganj Upazila and Shariatpur District. Char Kachikata Union consists of 16 Mouzas and they are Char Jalalpur, Dayemi, Char Narayanpur, Uttar Kodampur and Kachikata. There are 24 villages under Char Kachikata Union and Kachikata Mauza has got 5.	
Safety:	Un-protected Char land detached from Bhedarganj main land. River Bank accretion and erosion are the continual phenomenon. No Cyclone Shelter/ killa.	
Location:	West of Haim Char, Chandpur and Matlab Thanas, East of Naria Thana (Shariatpur), South of Gazaria Thana of Munshiganj district and North of Tarabunia and Bhoga Unions of Bhedarganj Upazila. 23 ⁰ – 17.0' North Latitude and 90 ⁰ - 34.0' East Longitude.	
Area:	2628 acres / 1063.97 ha . 18.14% of Kachikata Union's total land area.	
Demography:	Population: 5157 (1991); Households (HHs): 874 : Average HH size: 5.90 Male: 2686 Female: 2471 Sex Ratio: 109	
Resources:	Very good open fishing from both Meghna and Padma rivers. Land is suitable for cattle grazing and cultivation. <i>Agriculture</i> –HYV Aman Aus and Irri-Boro paddy is produced; Pulse, Mustard seed, Ground nut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced. <i>Fishery</i> - Total Ponds: Not Known. Fish catches from river and ponds. <i>Livestock</i> –Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known. <i>Forest</i> : Fruit and timber trees are concentrated around homesteads. It is a non-forest zone.	
Occupation:	Majority of the inhabitants' occupations are farming and fishing. Business is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing, day-labor / boat pulling.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 11.0%; School - 7; College -0	
Other Infrastructures:	Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen narrow Road (km): 3 Mill/ Factory: 0; Health Centre (No): 0 Comm. Bank: 0	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0; TWs: 682 HHs	
NGOs:	0	
Other Information:	Country boat and trawlers are the sources of communication.	

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS
 LGED Base Map- Thana Bhedarganj, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Shariatpur, BBS, Published March 1996.

BARISAL

• 1. Alimabad

- Administrative Identity: It is a Union of Mehendiganj Upazila under Barisal District and part of mainland. It is close to Illisha of Bhola. This Union consists of 12 Mauzas. It is partly isolated or detached land. It is densely populated in the main upland and scattered and seasonal settlements in the char lands.
- Safety: Un-protected land and detached by Meghna, Tetulia and Arial Kha rivers from mainland. River Bank accretion / erosion is a regular and seasonal phenomenon. Cyclone Shelter: 0
- Location: West of Meghna River and Bhola Upazila, East of Arial kha river and Barisal sadar Upazila, North of Bhola district, Meghna River and Chandpur Union, Dhulkhola Union of Hizla Upazila (Barisal).
22⁰-5.0' North Latitude and 90⁰- 34.58' East Longitude.
- Area: 12069 acre / 4886 ha.
- Demography: Population: 20997 (1991); Households (HHs): 4163 : Average HH size: 5.67
Male:10890 Female: 10107 Sex Ratio: 116.
- Resources: Open Fishing from surrounding rivers (Meghna, Arial Kha, Tetulia, etc). Land is partly habitable and arable.
Agriculture –All seasonal crop including HYV Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, vegetables etc. are produced.
Fishery - Total Ponds: 75. Huge Fish catches from adjacent rivers, local ponds and khals.
Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known . But almost all HHs have livestock (Cow/Buffalo & Goat/sheep) and poultry (Hen & Duck).
Forest: It is not a Mangrove forested area.
- Occupation: Major occupations are crop production / sharecropping followed by fishing/ livestock rearing, daily farm labor and business. Nevertheless, main source of income for landless poor household is fishing, rickshaw pulling and day-labor.
- Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 22.1% School - 5; College -0
- Other Infrastructures:
Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 2; Earthen Road (km): 2
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 6
- Drinking Water & Sanitation:
Access to Sanitary Latrine: 161 HHs; TWs: 3678 HHs
- NGO: Not Known.
- Other Information: It has internal river way network with Bhola, Barisal Sadar etc. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communications.

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM,ETM+, EGIS.*
Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Rajpur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, Published in 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Barisal, BBS, Published October 1993.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

• 2. Andhar Manika

Administrative Identity: It is a union of Mehendiganj Upazila under Barisal District. It is a small Union consists of three Mauzas (Char Azimpur, Ranga Bhangar Laga Char and Andhar Manik). Lata and Dharmaganj Rivers flows touch at the bottom of this Mauza. Area submerged during peak monsoon. Part of main land. Dense settlement.

Safety: Un-protected inland Char. River Bank accretion / erosion is minimal. The areas occasionally submerged during peak Monsoon.
Cyclone Shelter: 0

Location: Western part of Mehendiganj Upazila, East of Bara Jalia Union and Hizla Town, North of Darichar Khajuria and Jangalia (Mehendiganj) and South of Char Guabaria and Harinathpur of Hizal (Barisal).
22⁰ – 52.0' North Latitude and 90⁰- 28.0' East Longitude.

Area: 6106 acre / 1898 ha.

Demography: Population: 19143 (1991); Households (HHs): 3551 : Average HH size: 5.05
Male:9773 Female: 9370 Sex Ratio: 105.

Resources: *Agriculture* –All seasonal crop including HYV Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, wheat, green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. are produced.
Fishery - Total Ponds: 119. Huge Fish catches from adjacent 9 rivers, local ponds and khals. Open Fishing from nine rivers (Meghna, Lata, Arial Kha, Tetulia, Mashkata, Kirtonkhola, Charamaddi, Nehalganj and Dharmoganj). Good habitable and arable lands.
Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known.
Forest: It is not a Mangrove forested area. Nevertheless, homestead forest is there.

Occupation: Major occupations are crop production / sharecropping followed by fishing, daily farm labor and business. However, main source of income for landless poor household is fishing, boat pulling and day-labor.

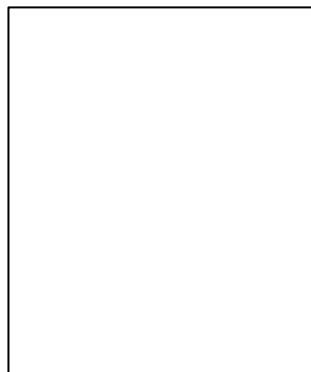
Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 28.2% School - 7; College -0.

Other Infrastructures:
Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km): 0
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:
Access to Sanitary Latrine: 3127 HHs; TWs: 2085 HHs

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: Mainland has internal road network with Hizla and Barisal Sadar (Head Quarters). Bus, Rickshaw, Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communication. In addition, there is a launch ghat for public services.



Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS.
Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Rajpur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, Published in 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Barisal, BBS, Published October 1993.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

- 3. Bhasan Char

- Administrative Identity:** It is a Union of Mehendiganj Upazila under Barisal district and part of mainland. This Union consists of 20 villages and 8 Mauzas (50% of land in-river). Population density is high in the main upland and scattered and seasonal settlement are also there. East-west and south sides are bounded by Lata and Arial Kha rivers.
- Safety:** The area is attached to Bidyanandapur Union (Mehendiganj). Un-protected land and detached by Lata, Tetulia and Arial Kha river-flows. River Bank accretion / erosion is a regular and seasonal phenomenon.
Cyclone Shelter: 0
- Location:** West-eastern corner of the Mehendiganj Upazila Town and on the bank of Lata and Arial Kha Rivers. West of Dari Char Khajuria Union, East of Arial kha river and Muladi Upazila, South of Bidyanandapur Union and North of Alimabad Union of this Upazila.
22⁰ – 50.0' North Latitude and 90⁰- 34.58' East Longitude.
- Area:** 4155 acre / 1682 ha.
- Demography:** Population: 18559 (1991); Households (HHs): 3534 : Average HH size: 5.25
Male:9443 Female: 9116 Sex Ratio: 104.
- Resources:** *Agriculture* –All seasonal crop including HYV Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, vegetables etc. are produced.
Fishery - Total Ponds: 71. Huge fish catches from adjacent rivers, local ponds and Khals.
Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known. But almost all HHs have livestock (Cow/Buffalo & Goat/sheep) and poultry (Hen & Duck).
Forest: It is not a mangrove forested area. Fruit and timber trees are present at almost all homestead land.
Open Fishing from surrounding rivers (Meghna, Arial Kha, Tetulia, etc). Partly habitable and arable lands and partly sandy land are suitable for groundnut and sweet potato production.
- Occupation:** Major occupations are Crop production / sharecropping followed by fishing/ livestock rearing, daily farm labour and business. However, main source of income for landless poor household are fishing, rickshaw pulling and day-labour.
- Education:** Literacy Rate (Average): 28.2% School - 5; College -0
- Other Infrastructures:**
Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 2; Earthen Road (km): 2
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 6
- Drinking Water & Sanitation:**
Access to Sanitary Latrine: 82 HHs; TWs: 1870 HHs
- NGO:** Not Known.
- Other Information:** It has internal river way network with Bhola, Barisal Sadar (Head Quarters), etc. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communications.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM,ETM+, EGIS.
Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Mehendiganj, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, Published in 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Barisal, BBS, Published October 1993.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

- 4. Gobindapur

Administrative Identity: It is a Union of Mehendiganj Upazila under Barisal District and a part of mainland. It is a Union of 10 Mauzas. Land of 7 Mauzas is in-river (Meghna) excepting 3 Mauza land areas (Char Kistipur, Char Tetulia and Nutan Char (partly).

Safety: Un-protected but part of main land. Riverbank accretion / erosion is a regular seasonal phenomenon. Cyclone Shelter: 0.

Location: Western part of Meghna River, East of Char Ekkaria, Ulania (Mehendiganj) and Hizla Upazila, North of Meghna River and Chandpur Union (Meghna River) and South of Dhulkhola Union of Hizla Upazila (Barisal).

22⁰ – 50.0' North Latitude and 90⁰ - 33.0' East Longitude.

Area: 10580 acre / 4284 ha.

Demography: Population: 27167 (1991); Households (HHs): 4792 : Average HH size: 5.67
Male:14573 Female: 12594 Sex Ratio: 116.

Resources: *Agriculture* –All seasonal crop including HYV Paddy, Pulse, Mustard Seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, vegetables etc. are produced. Good habitable and arable lands.

Fishery - Total Ponds: 75. Huge fish catches from adjacent 9 rivers, local ponds and khals. Open Fishing from 9 rivers (Meghna, Lata, Arial Kha, Tetulia, Mashkata, Kirton khola, Charamaddi, Nehalganj and Dharmoganj).

Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .

Forest: It is not a Mangrove forested area.

Occupation: Major occupations are crop production / sharecropping followed by fishing/ livestock rearing, daily farm labour and business. But, main source of income for landless poor household is fishing, rickshaw pulling and day-labour.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 24.4% School - 7; College -0

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km): 10

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1, Post Office: 0, Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 161 HHs; TWs: 3678 HHs

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior areas of mainland. It has Internal road network with Barisal Sadar (Head Quarters). Bus, rickshaw, country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communications.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM, ETM+, EGIS.

Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Barisal Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, Published in 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Barisal, BBS, Published October 1993.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

- 5. Harinathpur

Administrative Identity:	Harinathpur is a Union of Hizla Upazila under Barisal District. It has 35 Mauzas and 30 villages. Only 3 Mauzas are attached to main land and the residual are charlands and mostly submerged during monsoon. Char Dakhin Kodampur, Nalmuri and other 14 small mauzas formed a separate island.	
Safety:	Only 2 Mauzas are protected by embankment and the rest is un-protected. Protected land is a part of Hizla Upazila main land. River Bank accretion and erosion are continual phenomenon. Cyclone Shelter: 1	
Location:	West of Meghna River and Raipur Thana (Lakshimpur), East of Muladi Upazila (Barisal), South of Goshirhat (Shariatpur) and North of Hizla Sadar and Bara Jalia Union of Hizla Thana/Upazila. 22 ⁰ – 58.0' North Latitude and 90 ⁰ - 27.0' East Longitude.	
Area:	27707 acre / 11218 ha	
Demography:	Population: 41648 (1991); Households (HHs): 7772 : Average HH size: 5.36 Male: 21446 Female: 20202 Sex Ratio: 107.	
Resources:	<i>Agriculture</i> –Seasonal crop including LIV Aman, Pulse, Mustard seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green chili, Sweet potato, vegetables etc. are produced. Vast Sandy , arable and grazing land. <i>Fishery</i> - Total Ponds: Not Known. Fish catches from Meghna other 2 rivers and Khals Open Fishing from 3 rivers (Meghna, Dharmoganga and Nayabhangani). <i>Livestock</i> –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known . <i>Forest</i> : It is a Mangrove forested Char land.	
Occupation:	Major occupations are crop production / sharecropping followed by daily farm labour, business and fishing. But, main source of income for landless poor household is fishing, boat-pulling and day-labour. They migrate to adjacent town / market centre looking for income generating work	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 26.4% School - 5; College -2	
Other Infrastructures:	Godown (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km):10 Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 1 Boat Ghat: 2	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Access to Sanitary Latrine: 95 HHs; TWs: 5522 HHs	
NGO:	Not Known.	
Other Information:	It has internal road network. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communication. Population density is high on the main and protected land.	

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM,ETM+, EGIS.*
Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Hizla, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, Published in 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Barisal, BBS, Published October 1993.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

- 6. Hizla Gurabdi

Administrative Identity: It is a Union of Hizla Upazila under Barisal District.

It has 47 Mauzas and 29 localities/ villages. Whole areas submerged during monsoon. Char Janpur, Biskathali, Sultanpur, Nalmuri and other small mauzas formed a separated island on the north. Char Bullar, Joarkhil and Char Meghna also formed an island in River Meghna on the southeast corner.

Safety: All Mauzas are un-protected. River Bank accretion and erosion are common phenomenon.

Cyclone Shelter: 0

Location: West of Raipur Thana (Lakshmipur), East of Guabaria and Muladi Thana (Barisal), North of Dhulkhola (Hizla) and South of Haim Char Upazila and Southeast of Memania Union of Hizla Upazila.

22⁰ – 58.0' North Latitude and 90⁰ - 35.0' East Longitude.

Area: 24117 acre / 11218 ha

Demography: Population: 6469 (1991); Households (HHs): 1242 : Average HH size: 5.21
Male: 3537 Female: 2932 Sex Ratio: 121.

Resources: Open fishing from 3 rivers (Meghna, Dharmoganga and Nayabhangani). Vast sandy, arable and grazing land.

Agriculture –Seasonal crop including LIV Aman, Pulse, Mustard seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green chili, Sweet potato, vegetables etc. are produced.

Fishery - Total Ponds: 103. Fish catches from 3 rivers including Meghna.

Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .

Forest: It is a Mangrove forested area.

Occupation: Major occupations are crop production / sharecropping followed by daily farm labour, business and fishing. But, main source of income for landless poor household is fishing, boat-pulling and day-labour. They migrate to adjacent town / market centre looking for income generating work.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 18.4% School - 1; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km): 0

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 13 HHs; TWs: 377 HHs

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior areas of Char land. It has Internal road network. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communication. Population density is high on the main and protected land.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM, ETM+, EGIS.

Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Hizla, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 04, Published in 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Barisal, BBS, Published October 1993.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

BAGERHAT

- 1. Bholar Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Jeudhara Mouza, Nisanbaria Union of Morelganj Upazila under Bagerhat District.

Safety: It is a well established char. The age of the char is 27 years. There is one cyclone shelter.

Location: It is located in the Mora Bhola River passing through the Sundarban.

Area: 3 sq km.

Demography: Population: 2500; Households (HHs): 500 : Average HH size: 5
Male:1500 Female: 1000 Sex Ratio: 150.

Resources:

Occupation: Most of the people are peasants and fishermen. Some people are engaged in small-scale business.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 45% School - 1; College -0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 2; Road (km): 0

Mill/ Factory: 1; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 3

Boat Ghat:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: 0 HHs

The only source of drinking water is pond.

NGO: RANAR, CRC, CDC, Proshika, ASA and BRAC are working in the char.

Other Information: The main problem of the char is poverty, salinity, lack of dinking water, medical facilities and social security.

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

- 2. Boro Ambaria

Administrative Identity: It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.

Location: 21 48'45" latitude 89 36'32" longitude

Area:

Demography: No people live in the char.

Resources:

Occupation: Not applicable

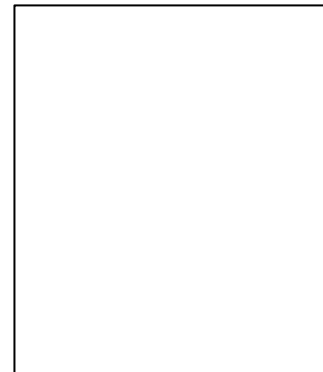
Education: Not applicable

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:



Source: *Field visit (January 2002)*

• 3. Choto Ambaria

Administrative Identity: It is located on the west of Ambaria khal. It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.

Location: 21 49'53" latitude 89 35'08" longitude

Area: The land under human settlement is around .006 sq km.
Demography: The total population is 29. All are male and temporary settlers. They live in groups in 6 houses. These temporary houses are abandoned when the fishing season is over.

Resources: Riverine fishing

Occupation: Main source of income is riverine fishing.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Number of jetty – 1 (Average size in length 30ft and breadth 6ft)

Number of drying yards – 12 (Average length 50 ft and breadth 6ft)

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0;

TWs: 0

Source of drinking water is pond

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

All the people came from Rampal of Bagerhat district. They do not go to the sea for fishing.



Fig.: Layout of the settlement

Source: 1. Field visit (January 2002)
2. Current Status of Dublar Char Winter Fishery and options for improvement; Internal Notes – IN No. 37; July, 2001; Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation Project

• 4. Kotkar Khot

Administrative Identity: It is near Kotka Office and under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.

Location: It is located in the eastern side of the mouth of Kotka.
21° 51' latitude 89° 45' longitude

Area:

Demography: The total population is 60. All are male and temporary settlers. They live in 12 houses. These temporary houses are abandoned when the fishing season is over.

Resources: Near shore fishing

Occupation: Main source of income is open sea fishing.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0;

TWs: 0

Source of drinking water is pond

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

All the people came from Morelganj.



Source: 1. Field visit (January 2002)

2. Current Status of Dublar Char Winter Fishery and options for improvement; Internal Notes – IN No. 37; July, 2001; Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation Project

• 5. Koborkhali

Administrative Identity: It is near Koborkhali Khal. It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.

Location: Near Koborkhali Khal
21 51'15" latitude 89 33'39" longitude

Area: The land under human settlement is around .04 sq km.

Demography: The total population is 500. All are male and temporary settlers. They live in 50 houses. These temporary houses are abandoned when the fishing season is over.

Resources: Riverine fishing

Occupation: Main source of income is riverine fishing and near shore fishing.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Number of jetty – 3 (Average size in length 60ft and breadth 6ft)

Number of drying yards – 70 (Average length 40 ft and breadth 6ft)

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0; TWs: 0

Source of drinking water is pond

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

All the people came from Rampal of Bagerhat district.

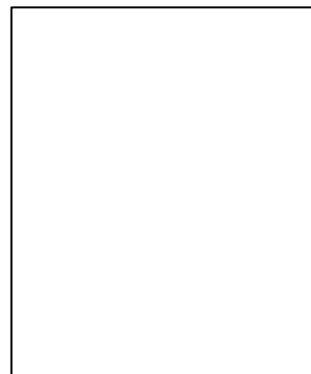


Fig.: Layout of the settlement

Source: 1. Field visit (January 2002)

2. Current Status of Dublar Char Winter Fishery and options for improvement; Internal Notes – IN No. 37; July, 2001; Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation Project

• 6. Kokilmoni

Administrative Identity: It is near Sela River. It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.

Location: Near Sela River.
21 56'27" latitude 89 37'11" longitude

Area:

Demography: The total population is 60. All are male and temporary settlers. They live in groups in 8 houses. These temporary houses are abandoned when the fishing season is over.

Resources: Riverine fishing

Occupation: Main source of income is riverine fishing.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0; TWs: 0

Source of drinking water is pond

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

All the people came from Rampal of Bagerhat district.

Source: 1. Field visit (January 2002)

2. Current Status of Dublar Char Winter Fishery and options for improvement; Internal Notes – IN No. 37; July, 2001; Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation Project

• 7. Mujib Nagar Char (Bashtali)

Administrative Identity: It is under Gilatala and Kumarkhali Mouza, Bashtali Union of Rampal Upazila under Bagerhat District.

Safety: It is a well established char. The age of the char is 32 years. But there is river erosion and there is no cyclone shelter. There is also no cyclone warning system.

Location: It is located on the north of Ramjaipur village and in the Mongla river.

Area: 6 sq km.

Demography: Population: 500; Households (HHs): 80 : Average HH size: 6.25
Male:300 Female: 200 Sex Ratio: 150.

Resources: 40% families do agriculture, 35% is engaged in fish culture, 20% in fishing, 6% is dependent on livestock rearing and 2% is dependent on forest resources.

Occupation: Most of the people are fishers (55%). The rest is engaged in farming and others.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 20% School - 1; College -0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 2
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1
There is one mosque.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine:10 HHs; TWs: 80 HHs

NGO: BRAC, ASA and Mukti Seba Sangastha are working in the char.

Other Information: The main problem of the chat is lack of educational institute, cyclone shelter, safe drinking water, sanitary latrine and post office.

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

• 8. Narikel Baria

Administrative Identity: It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land.

Location: 21 45'42" latitude 89 40'48" longitude

Area: The land under human settlement is around .04 sq km.

Demography: The total population is 300. All are male and temporary settlers. They live in groups in 50 houses. These temporary houses are abandoned when the fishing season is over.

Resources: Open sea fishing

Occupation: Main source of income is open sea fishing.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Number of jetty – 3 (Average size in length 60ft and breadth 6ft)

Number of drying yards – 50 (Average length 85 ft and breadth 40ft)

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0;

TWs: 0

Source of drinking water is pond

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

All the people came from Morelganj.



Fig.: Layout of the settlement

Source: 1. Field visit (January 2002)

2. Current Status of Dublar Char Winter Fishery and options for improvement; Internal Notes – IN No. 37; July, 2001; Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation Project

• 9. Passur Nadir Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Majhidanga Mouza, Karapara Union of Bagerhat Sadar Upazila under Bagerhat District.

Safety: It is a well established char. The age of the char is 35 years. But there is river erosion and there is no cyclone shelter. There is also no cyclone warning system.

Location: It is located in the Passur River passing through the Sundarban.

Area: 3 sq km.

Demography: Population: 1327; Households (HHs): 286 : Average HH size: 4.64
Male:720 Female: 607 Sex Ratio: 119.

Resources:

Occupation: Most of the people are peasants. Some people are engaged in small-scale business (20%), labor (15%) and fishing (10%).

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 14% School - 0; College -0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 2.50
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine:186 HHs; TWs: 286 HHs

NGO: BRAC, ASA and Shade-Bangladesh are working in the char.

Other Information: The main problem of the chat is lack of communication means, education, electricity and arsenic.

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

• 10. Sela Char

Administrative Identity: The char is at the mouth of Sela River. It is under Sharankhola Range of Sundarbans East Forest Division in Bagerhat district.

Safety: Un-protected Char land. One cyclone shelter is present in the char.

Location: At the mouth of Sela River
21° 47'29" latitude 89° 41'53" longitude

Area: The land under human settlement is around .11 sq km.

Demography: The total population is 4000. All are male and most of them are temporary. They live in groups in 40 houses. These temporary houses are abandoned when the fishing season is over. Some people live in the chars permanently.

Resources: Open sea fishing

Occupation: Main source of income is deep sea fishing.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0%; School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures: Number of jetty – 2 (Average size in length 80ft and breadth 6ft)
Number of drying yards – 60 (Average length 50 ft and breadth 6ft)

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0; TWs: 0

Source of drinking water is pond

NGOs: 0

Other Information:

Most of the people come from Morelganj district. Some people come from Rampal of Bagerhat and Koyra and Paikgacha of Khulna districts.



Fig.: Layout of the settlement

Source: 1. Field visit (January 2002)
2. Current Status of Dublar Char Winter Fishery and options for improvement; Internal Notes – IN No. 37; July, 2001; Sundarban Biodiversity Conservation Project

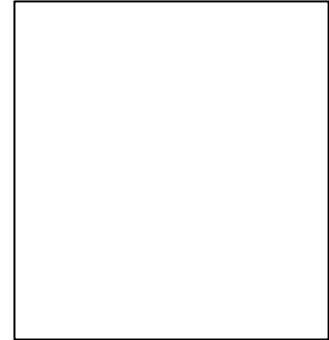
BHOLA

- 1. Bhanga

Administrative Identity: This island is located at northwest of Sonar Char and western side of Bakshi Majhir Char.

Safety: It is an unprotected island.

Location:



Area: 2.69 km²

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

- 2. Char Nilkamal

Administrative Identity:	Char Nilkamal (Its other names, Char Kamal / Char Dhular / North Char) is under Nilkamal Union, Char Fasson Thana and Bhola district.	
Safety:	Not protected by an embankment. Land accretion / erosion is a serious regular and seasonal phenomenon. Cyclone Shelter: 0	
Location:	It is located in north of Shibbar Char, Char Biswas and Char Kajal and south of Char Kaser. Nilkamal Union consists of 10 Mauzas - Char Nilkamal is one of them. 22°-05.0' North Latitude and 90°-45.0' East Longitude.	
Area:	1143 ha. (BBS 1991) & 2249 ha (EGIS, 1999-2000)	
Demography:	Population: 1401 (1991), Households (HHs): 279	
Average HH size:	5.02 Male: 778 Female: 623 Sex Ratio: 125.	
Resources:	Open fishing from surrounding rivers and Bay. Larger Parts of the land is habitable and arable and residual land is afforested. <i>Agriculture</i> –All Rabi (seasonal) crops including salinity resistant variety of Paddy, Pulse, Mustard, Groundnut, Wheat, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, onion, Garlic, vegetables etc. are produced. <i>Fishery</i> - Total Ponds: 20. Fish catches from rivers and Bay and Khals. No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded inner main land. <i>Livestock</i> - Bovine: 1115, Ovine: 474, Poultry: 5152 (BBS, 1983-84) Bovine: 1551, Ovine: 879, Poultry: 68537 (DGEER, Livestock Survey, 1996) <i>Forest</i> : It is a large mangrove forested area. Forest Department's plantation statement revealed that Kukri Mukri Range office covered a cumulative total of 4883.25 ha (48.8325 km ²) land areas for plantation within 1973-74 to 1997-98.	
Occupation:	Major sources of income come from fishing and crop production / sharecropping followed by agricultural daily labour and business. But, main source of income for poor vulnerable household is rickshaw pulling and informal employment (daily wage labour) at Barisal urban centre.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 14.4% School - 0; College -0	
Other Infrastructures:	Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen Road (km): 2 Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0 Boat Ghat: 2 Comm. Bank: 0	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Access to Sanitary Latrine: 5 HHs; TWs: 535 HHs	
NGO:	Not Known.	
Other Information:	It has internal river way network with Bhola, Patuakhali, Galachipa and other areas/ districts. Country boat and trawlers are the sources of communications. There are 2 Adarsha Grams (Cluster Villages) rehabilitated 40 landless families providing a piece of homestead land by the Government. Human settlement and mangrove forestry is there.	

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.*
LGED Base Map- Thana Char Fession, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Bhola, BBS, Published April 1992.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, DGERD, June, 1996
The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture & Livestock 1983-84, BBS 1988.

- 3. Char Velumia

Administrative Identity:	It is a Union comprises 8 Mauzas and 10 Villages under Bhola Sadar Upazila and Bhola District.	
Safety:	Part of mainland and protected by road-cum-embankment. But the area outside the embankment is facing erosion damages. Cyclone Shelter: 1 and 2 Killas. Built by BDRCS for safeguarding the Char dwellers and their livestock in High Risk Natural Disaster times	
Location:	The area is located at the left bottom of Bhola. Northwest of Char Kukri Mukri and Char Patila, North of Char Kalmi and Hazariganj (Char Fession), West of Shahbazzpur River and East of Char Haldar, Char Burhan and Bura Gauranga River.	
Area:	11437 acres / 4631 ha (BBS, 1991). Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS provided land estimate is 3.382 km ² , but in the year 1996 it was 4.9 km ² whereas BBS (1991) in the Community Series calculated land area was 9.97 ha.	
Demography:	Population: 20506 (1991); Households (HHs): 3839; Average HH size: 4.79, Male: 10724 (52.30%), Female: 9782 (47.70%). Sex Ratio: 110.	
Resources:	Open Fishing and boating. Little Pond / Capture fish culture. Good crop land size declining due to river-erosion. <i>Agriculture</i> – LIV Aus, Boro-Irri and HYV Aman paddy is produced. Pulse, Mustard seed, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced. <i>Fishery</i> - Total Pond: 2. Yearly Fish Catch from Meghna Estuary: 100 Mt., annual Sale: Tk. 31.8 million. <i>Livestock</i> – Bovine: 5759, Ovine: 2155 & Poultry: 29111 (BBS, 1983-84) Bovine: 7991, Ovine: 4051 & Poultry: 282264 (DGEER, 1996) <i>Forest</i> - 41.66% land has been mangrove forested by Forest Department.	
Occupation:	Majority of the dwellers are farmers and businessmen. Fishing and boat pulling are their secondary occupations. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing. Wage-laborer migrate daily to main land for job / work.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 17%; School – 2, College: Nil	
Other Infrastructures:	Godown: 0 Market Center (No): 1; Road-cum-embankment (km): 10, Mill/Factory: 0 ; Family Planning Centre (No): 1	
Access to Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Sanitary Latrine: 11 HHs; TWs: 1146 HHs.	
NGOs:	Not Known.	
Other Information:	Dwellers are facing scarcity of safe homestead land. For businesses the settlers are to go nearby town / market centers. Erosion victim households are migrating elsewhere for settlement. It has good road communication.	

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB
 LGED Base Map- Thana Bhola, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994
 Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Bhola, BBS, Published April 1992
 Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, DGERD, June, 1996
 MES Draft Master Plan, Vol. 4: Rural Development, Sept 1998.

• 4. Gazaria

Administrative Identity: Gazaria is a Mauza out of 17 Mauzas under Uttar Dighaldi Union Bhola Sadar thana and Bhola district.

Safety: Part of mainland and not protected by an embankment. But the area outside the embankment is facing erosion damages.

Cyclone Shelter: 0, Killa: 0

Location: South of Alinagar and Bhola and West of Daulatkhan Thana, East of Velumia Char (Bhola) and Tetulia River and North of Burhanuddin (Thana) and Dakhin Dighaldi Union (Bhola). This Char is not an isolated land. Gazaria is located in the south and 10 km away from Bhola town

Area: 129 acre / 52.22 ha / .52 km² (BBS, 1991)

Demography: Population: 1298 (1991); Households (HHs): 334; Average HH size: 3.89
Male: 680 Female: 618 Sex Ratio: 110

Resources: Urban facilities are there as the area is adjacent to Bhola town.
Agriculture – All varieties of crops including LIV As, Boro-Irri and HYV Aman paddy, Pulse, Mustard seed, Wheat, Green chili, Sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced.

Fishery - Total Pond: 2.

Livestock – Cattle & Buffaloes: Not Known., Goat & Sheep: Not Known. & Poultry: Not Known.

Forest- Not under mangrove forested area. Homestead forestry is there.

Occupation: Majority of the dwellers is farmers, agriculture labour and businessmen. Formal and informal employment is their secondary occupations.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 24.0%; School – 3, College: 0

Other Infrastructures:

Growth Centre:1 Market Center (No): 1; Inner Road- (km): 5

Comm Bank:1, Mill/ Factory: 1, Family Planning Centre (No): 1 PO: 1

Access to Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Sanitary Latrine: 147 HHs; TWs: 224 HHs.

NGOs: Not Known.

Other Information: For businesses the settlers are to go town / market centers. Very high population settlement density. Two-third dwellers own the land. It has roads communication network.

Reference Books:

LGED Base Map- Thana Bhola, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Bhola, BBS, Published April 1992
MES Draft Master Plan, Vol. 4: Rural Development, Sept1998.

CHANDPUR

• 1. Gazipur

Administrative Identity:

Upazila:Haim Char; District: Chandpur

This Union is composed of 3 Mouzas.

New settlement from Gazipur to newly accreted island at Char Koralia, Ishan Bala, Nilkamal and Mear Char.

Safety:

Protected by CIP embankment and a part of main land. But, about half of the area is eroded. River erosion is reducing the total land area. Lands under 2 Mauzas (Gazipur Kutubpur & Monipur) eroded. Only a small portion of Bazieapti is remaining. River Bank erosion is a continual problem.

No Cyclone Shelter.

Location:

West of Faridganj thana of Chandpur, East of Bhedarganj thana (Shariatpur), Southern part of Chandpur mainland and North of Haim Char.

Area:

448.58 ha (39.73%) land existing; (680.57 ha land eroded) out of a total 1129.15 ha land.

Demography:

Population: 5442 (1991); Households (HHs): 977 : Average HH size: 5.57

Male: 2794 Female: 2648

Sex Ratio: 106

70% of the total population migrated elsewhere due to erosion.

Resources:

Open Fishing, Khash Land for cattle grazing, Good Crop-land for cultivation and settlement. Pond / Capture fish culture. Livestock population (Bovine & Ovine): 36000
Agriculture – LIV of Aus, HYV Aman and Boro paddy is produced; Pulse, Mustard seed, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, Sugar Cane, vegetables etc. produced.

Fishery - Total No. of Pond: 5. Yearly Fish catches from river and ponds: 40 Mt.

Livestock – Cattle & Buffaloes : 2530, Goat & Sheep: 1600 & Poultry: 9560.

Forest: Fruit and timber trees are concentrated around homesteads. It is a non-forest zone. Erosion washed away hundreds of mature and large valuable trees.

Occupation:

Majority of the inhabitants is farmers. Fishing and business are their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for Landless household is fishing, day-labour / Boat pulling and rickshaw driving in main land inner roads.

Education:

Literacy Rate (Average): 28.1%; School - 4; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Embankment cum Road (km): 5

Mill/ Factory: 2; Health Centre (No): 1 Comm. Bank: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 42; TWs: 501

NGOs:

2. Jubo Shangho is working for erosion displaced families. BRDB has 3 Credit Programs- IWP, PAP & RD

Other Information: MES is trying to control erosion of river bank.

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB

Haim Char Erosion Control Project-IEE, Vol.2 and Part 1 & 2, MES, September 1998.

Livestock Census, BBS, 1983-84

LGED Base Ma- Thana Chandpur, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chandpur, BBS, Published May 1994..

Report on Reconnaissance Visit to Haim Char (Chandpur), Haim Char Bank Protection Project, MES, February 1998.

- 2. Haim Char

Administrative Identity:

Upazila: Haim Char; District: Chandpur

Composed of 29 Mouzas in 6 Unions

Cluster Village: 3 (one eroded during 1991).

New settlement at newly accreted island at Char Koralia

Safety:

Protected and part of main land. But, about half of the area is eroded. River Erosion is reducing the total land area. Areas under 12 Mauzas' eroded 4 years ago. Hanar Char and Haim Char are under serious vulnerable position owing to heavy erosion. Riverbank erosion is a continual problem.

No Cyclone Shelter.

Location:

Haimchar is located on the left bank of the Meghna river about 20 km south of Chandpur town. West of Faridganj thana of Chandpur, East of Gosairhat and Bhedarganj thanas (Shariatpur), Southern part of Chandpur mainland and North of Raipur.

Area:

17,456 ha; Total Khash Land: 3520 ha. (AC, Land, Haimchar, 1998).

Demography:

Population: 113306 (1991); Households (HHs): 20946 : Average HH size: 5.4

Male: 58113 Female: 55193

Sex Ratio: 105

30% of the total population migrated elsewhere due to erosion.

Resources:

Open Fishing, Khash Land for cattle grazing, Good Crop-land for cultivation and settlement. Pond / Capture fish culture. Livestock population (Bovine & Ovine): 36000
Agriculture - Local Variety of Aus and HYV Aman paddy is produced; Pulse, Mustard seed, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, Sugar Cane, vegetables etc. produced.

Fishery - Total No. of Pond: 1964 and yearly Fish Production: 490 mt.*Livestock* – Cattle & Buffaloes : 2120, Goat & Sheep: 1260 & Poultry: 11240.*Forest*: Mangrove plantation outside the embankment over a length of 34.71 km.

Occupation:

Majority of the inhabitants are farmers. Fishing is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for Landless household is fishing, day-labour and rickshaw / Boat pulling.

Education:

Literacy Rate (Average): 25.4%; School - 34; College -1

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 12; Road (km): 28.2

Mill/ Factory: 12; Health Centre (No): 2 Comm. Bank: 1

TNO and other Offices.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Sanitary Latrine: 4369; TWs: 1230

NGOs:

2. Jubo Shangho is working for erosion displaces. BRDB has 3 Credit Programs- IWP, PAP & RD

Other Information: MES is trying to reduce /stop erosion.

Reference Books:

*Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB**Haim Char Erosion Control Project-IEE, Vol.2 and Part 1 & 2, MES, September 1998.**Livestock Census, BBS, 1983-84**LGED Base Ma- Thana Chandpur, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994**Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chandpur, BBS, Published May 1994..**Report on Reconnaissance Visit to Haim Char (Chandpur), Haim Char Bank Protection Project, MES, February 1998.**Monitoring of haimchar erosion control works, technical note mes -026,**Monitoring of khorki erosion control works, may 1999*

- 3. Hanar Char

Administrative Identity: Upazila: Chandpur Sadar; District: Chandpur.

This Union is composed of 5 Mouzas. Hanar Char itself is a Mauza and a part of main lands. Most of the land areas eroded and divided by lower Meghna flows excepting some parts of Mauzas. The eroded Chars are Harina (100% Eroded), Gunandi Chandpur (100% Eroded), Hanar Char (95% Eroded), Ichali (100% Eroded), Mirzapur (100% Eroded), Gobindia (Eroded 20%) and Sadullahpur (Eroded 68%). 2 islands / Chars are emerging out gradually covering 4 Mauzas eroded lands Gunandi Chandpur (5% Accreted), Hanar Char (15% Accreted), Ichali (50% Accreted) and Mirzapur (30% Accreted).



Safety: Remaining land are protected by embankment and attached to main land (Chandpur). River-bank erosion is the continual phenomenon. No Cyclone Shelter.

Location:

Area:

Demography:

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB

Haim Char Erosion Control Project-IEE, Vol.2 and Part 1 & 2, MES, September 1998.

Livestock Census, BBS, 1983-84

LGED Base Ma- Thana Chandpur, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chandpur, BBS, Published May 1994..

Report on Reconnaissance Visit to Haim Char (Chandpur), Haim Char Bank Protection Project, MES, February 1998.

- 4. Ibrahimpur

Administrative Identity: Upazila: Chandpur Sadar; District: Chandpur.

This Union is composed of 19 Mouzas. Ibrahimpur itself is a Mauza as well as Upazila and part of main lands. Most of the land areas eroded and divided by lower Meghna flows excepting some parts of Mauzas. As a result 7 Mauzas (including Ibrahimpur) are attached to Bhedarganj thana (Shariatpur) and small parts of 2 Mauzas are attached to Chandpur Town. Residual 10 remains under Meghna river-water.

Safety: Un-protected land and attached to main land (Chandpur). River-bank erosion is the continual phenomenon. No Cyclone Shelter.

Location: West of Baghdi Union and Faridganj Thana under Chandpur Zila, East of Bhedarganj Thana (Shariatpur), South of Chandpur Town and North of Shakua and Hanar Char.

Area: 11200 acres / ha (39.73%). Land existing: 5348 acres / 2165 ha and Land eroded / inundated / under water: 1786 ha.

Demography: Population: 15477 (1991); Households (HHs): 2518; Average HH size: 6.15

Male: 8054 Female: 7423 Sex Ratio: 108

70% of the total population migrated elsewhere due to erosion.

Resources: Very good river-water Fishing zone. Char Land for cattle grazing.

Agriculture –HYV Aman and Irri-Boro paddy is produced; Pulse, Mustard seed, Ground nut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced.

Fishery - Total Ponds: 25. Yearly Fish catches from river and ponds: 100 Mt.

Livestock – Cattle & Buffaloes: 12530, Goat & Sheep: 1600 & Poultry: 9560.

Forest: Fruit and timber trees are concentrated around homesteads. It is a non-forest zone.

Occupation: Majority of the inhabitants is farmer and businessman. Fishing is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for Landless household is fishing, day-labour / Boat pulling. Working / running Businesses daily at Chandpur Town Market Centers just crossing Meghna River by boat / trawler.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 12.9%; School - 5; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen narrow Road (km): 2

Mill/ Factory: 1; Health Centre (No): 0 Comm. Bank: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 27; TWs: 1709

NGOs: 0

Other Information: No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior areas as the land is not protected by an embankment.

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB

Haim Char Erosion Control Project-IEE, Vol.2 and Part 1 & 2, MES, September 1998.

Livestock Census, BBS, 1983-84

LGED Base Ma- Thana Chandpur, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chandpur, BBS, Published May 1994..

Report on Reconnaissance Visit to Haim Char (Chandpur), Haim Char Bank Protection Project, MES, February 1998.

• 5. Rajrajeswar

Administrative Identity: Rajrajeswar is a mauza of Chandpur Sadar Upazila and Chandpur District. Among the 9 mauzas 4 (Balasia, Chirar Char, Mugadi, and Silar Char) mauzas have human settlement. Among these mauzas, Balasia has got the highest position in respect of both population and land area. Residual 5 mauzas are under river water.

Safety: Un-protected Char land and detached from main land (Chandpur). Both accretion and River-bank erosion are the continual phenomenon. No Cyclone Shelter.

Location: West of Bisnapur Union of Chandpur Sadar Thana under Chandpur Zila, East of Bhedarganj thana (Shariatpur), South of Kachua island and North of Haim Char.

Area: 9760 acres / 3951ha (39.73%). Land existing: 5348 acres / 2165 ha and Land eroded / inundated / under water: 1786 ha.

Demography:

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB

Haim Char Erosion Control Project-IEE, Vol.2 and Part 1 & 2, MES, September 1998.

Livestock Census, BBS, 1983-84

LGED Base Ma- Thana Chandpur, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chandpur, BBS, Published May 1994..

Report on Reconnaissance Visit to Haim Char (Chandpur), Haim Char Bank Protection Project, MES, February 1998.

• 6. Sakhua

Administrative Identity: Sakhua Mauza is under Ibrahimpur Union of Chandpur district. Only parts of Baharia Mauza's land areas eroded. Residual 5 are part of main land and huge human settlements are there.

Safety: Protected by CIP embankment and attached to main land (Chandpur). River-Bank erosion is the regular monsoon phenomenon.
No Cyclone Shelter.

Location: West of Faridganj Thana (Chandpur Zila), East of Bhedarganj Thana (Shariatpur), South of Ibrahimpur (Chandpur Town) and North of Hanar Char and Haim Char.

Area: 11200 acres / ha (39.73%). Land existing: 5348 acres / 2165 ha and Land eroded / inundated / under water:1786 ha.

Demography:

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB

Haim Char Erosion Control Project-IEE, Vol.2 and Part 1 & 2, MES, September 1998.

Livestock Census, BBS, 1983-84

LGED Base Ma- Thana Chandpur, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Chandpur, BBS, Published May 1994..

Report on Reconnaissance Visit to Haim Char (Chandpur), Haim Char Bank Protection Project, MES, February 1998.

CHITTAGONG

• 1. Banshkhali

Administrative Identity: Part of mainland and a thana under Chittagong district. The area located at the south-bottom of Anwara Thana and the eastern part of Bay of Bengal. It consists of 10 Unions and 45 Mauzas. Chittagong–Teknaf National Highway passes through North-South of this Thana area.

Safety: The western part of this area is protected by an embankment – cum - road (Polder No. P64/1A). Main area does not submerge by flash flood during normal / high tide monsoon. But on the Bay side there is minor affect of accretion / erosion. Its western part adjacent to the Bay is a high risk natural disaster pron area.

Cyclone Shelter: 26. Population in High Risk from natural disaster: 94398 (1991) and 116770 (2001).

Location: South of Anwara Thana (Chittagong), North of Chakaria Thana (Cox's Bazar), West of Satkania and Lohagara Thanas (Chittagong Zila) and East of Kutubdia Channel and Bay of Bengal. Shangu River is on the North of this Thana.

21⁰ 09' North Latitude and 92⁰ 23' East Longitude.

Area: 79798 acre / 32307 ha. (BBS, 1981) & 93135 acre / 37707 ha. (BBS 1991).

Demography: Population: 323590 (1991); Households (HHs): 56506
Average HH size: 5.73 Male: 168423 Female: 155167 Sex Ratio: 109.

Resources: Huge Salt–Beds along Bay, good marine and shrimp fishing opportunity from Sangu River, canal / Chara and Kutubdia Channel, Good places for processing salt and drying sweet water and marine fishes. Population settlement density is high (859 people per km²) where land is more habitable.

Agriculture – All Kharif and Rabi crops including HYV paddy , Salinity resist Rajashail variety Aman Paddy and other vegetables are produced. Area used for Salt preparation: 1099.55 ha.

Fishery - Fishing (Hilsha, Shrimp (Bagda), Macrail, Solomon, Chewa, Rup Chanda, etc species) is profitable and immediate cash item to the fishermen and fish dealers. Shrimp cultivation and processing industries has been localized there.

Total Ponds: 15 Khal: 5 and Chara (canal): 5.

Livestock – Total Cattle & Buffaloes : 33170, Goat & Sheep: 17122, Poultry: 270845. Cattle grazing land is limited.

Forest: There is around 1800 km² size Jaldi Reserve Forest Area administered by Forest Department. Forest Department raised coastal , Hill and Hillock forest in order to protect Cyclone, Tidal Surge and Bank-erosion. Its western part is flat plain muddy.

Occupation: Major sources of income come from fishing from Bay, channel, ponds and khans. Huge salt and shrimp production zones. Secondary source of income of the dwellers is business.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 22.7 % School – 67 ; College –4 (BBS, 1988)

Other Infrastructures:

Tourist Centre (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 20; Road (km): 75
Mill/ Factory: 24; Family Planning Centre (No): 2 Post Office: 1
Boat Ghat: 2 Health Center: 1 Comm. Bank: 2 Embankment: 70

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 3310 HHs; TWs: 48339 HHs

NGO: BRDB, Grameen Bank and Cooperatives are functioning there.

Other Information: It has river and canal and national highway network with parts of the country. It has river way network with other islands / part of the country. High Speed Bus , Truck, Country boat, Engine-boat, trawler, Baby Taxi, Rickshaw etc are the sources of transportation and communications. There are 2312 homestead level cottage industries run by tribal and other HHs. More Concentrated population settlement along Highway / road and plain land.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Teknaf, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1981, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published July 1985.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July,1992.

Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, May 1992.

Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock, BBS, 1983-84.

COX'S BAZAR

• 1. Chakaria

Administrative Identity: Part of mainland and a thana under Cox's Bazar district. The area located at the south bottom of Banskhali Thana and the eastern part in Bay of Bengal and Kutubdia. It consists of 9 Unions and 35 Mauzas. Chittagong – Teknaf National Highway passes through North-South.

Safety: The western part of this area is protected by Road-cum-Embankment (Polder No. P-64/2B). Larger part is flood plain land and any intrusions inundate large areas and damages crop and salt field and shrimp ghers. Harbang Reserve Forest of the Forest Department is on the north location. Main area does not submerge / flash flood during normal / high tide monsoon.

Cyclone Shelter: 10. **Population in High Risk from natural disaster:** 148894 (1991) and 184182 (2001).

Location: South of Maheshkhali, Ramu and Cox's Bazar thanas, North of Bashkhali Thana West of Lama thana (Parbatta Bandarban Zila) and East of Maheshkhali Channel and Bay of Bengal.

21⁰ 09' North Latitude and 92⁰ 23' East Longitude.

Area: 142089 acre / 57526 ha. (BBS, 1981)

Demography: Population: 303691 (1981); Households (HHs): 49072 (1981)
Average HH size: 6.19 Male: 157825 Female: 145866 Sex Ratio: 104.

Resources: Salt producing centre. Good Marine and shrimp fishing opportunity from Khals, Maheshkhali Channel, Bura Matamuhuri river and vast Bay of Bengal. Good places for making and processing salt and drying sweet and saline water fishes. Population settlement density is high where the land is more habitable.

Agriculture – All Kharif and Rabi crops including HYV paddy, Salinity resist Rajashail variety Aman Paddy and other vegetables are produced. Area under Salt production (1100 ha). Irrigation machines installed (STW, DTW & LLP) :24.

Fishery - Fishing (Hilsha, Shrimp (Bagda), Macrail, Solomon, Chewa, Rup Chanda, etc species) is profitable and immediate cash item to the fishermen and fish dealers. Shrimp cultivation and processing industries has been localized there.

Total Ponds: 5 Khal: 4.

Livestock – Bovine: 65226, Ovine: 35097 & Poultry: 323672 (BBS, 1983-84)

Livestock HHs: 94512, Bovine:45345, Ovine: 14018 & Poultry:3392406 (Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER).

Forest: It is an old and aristocrat Reserve Forest Area administered by Forest Department (Keori, Korai, Shegun, Gewa, Natai, Sisoo, Silk cotton, Gamari, etc) 2 Reserve Forests (Ring Bang Reserve Forest & Garjania Khunta Khali Reserve Forest) areas. Forest Department raised coastal, Hill and Hillock forest in order to protect Cyclone, Tidal Surge and Bank-erosion. Its western part is flat plain muddy and sandy land.

Occupation: Major sources of income come from fishing from Bay, channel, ponds and khans. Huge salt and shrimp production zones. Secondary source of income of the dwellers is business.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 12.8 % School – 65 ; College –4 (BBS, 1988)

Other Infrastructures:

Tourist Centre (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 28; Road (km): 135
Mill/ Factory: 204; Family Planning Centre (No):3 Post Office: 2

Boat Ghat: 10 Health Center: 3 Comm. Bank: 4 Embankment: 70

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 20000 HHs; TWs: 140210 HHs

NGO: BRDB, Grameen Bank and Cooperatives are functioning there.

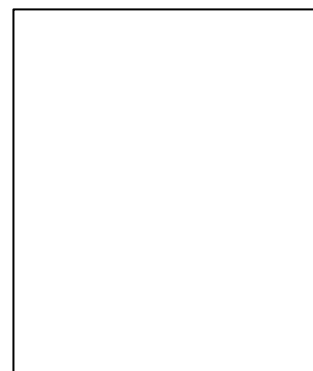
Other Information: It has river and canal and national highway network with other islands / part of the country. It has river way network with other islands / part of the country. High Speed Bus , Truck, Country boat, Engine-boat, trawler, Baby Taxi, Rickshaw etc are the sources of transportation and communications. There are 2312 homestead level cottage industries run by tribal and other HHs. More Concentrated population Settlement along Highway / road and plain land.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Teknaf, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1981, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published July 1985.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July,1992.
Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, May 1992.
Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock, BBS, 1983-84.

- 2. Sonadia

Administrative Identity: It is a Mauza of Kutubjom Union under Maheshkhali Upazila (Cox's Bazar district). It is an island in the Bay of Bengal, separated from Cox's Bazar by Moheshkhali Channel and from Moheshkhali by the Bodor Khal. It is reported that Sonadia along with two other islands got separated from the mainland during a strong tidal cyclone in 1569 (Moheshkhali Unnayan Parikrama, 1993-94).



Safety: Land situated outside embankment and un-protected land. Bay accretion / erosion is a regular and seasonal phenomenon. Area entirely submerged during normal / high tide monsoon. The altitude of the area ranges from sea level to a height of 1-4 m. High Risk Natural Disaster-prone Area. Cyclone Shelter: 1

Location: South of Bara Moheshkhali and Dhalghata Unions, North of Bay of Bengal, Ramu and Cox's Bazar, West of Kutubdia Channel and Magnama (Chakaria Thana) and East of Bay of Bengal.

21⁰ 28' North Latitude and 91⁰ 55' East Longitude.

Area: 2713 acre / 1099 ha. (1991)

Demography: Population: 863 (1992); Households (HHs): 97 (1992)
Average HH size: 7.64 Male: 553 Female: 330 Sex Ratio: 161.

An interesting aspect of settlers is that 5000-6000 fishermen, 8 times more than the permanent settlers, arrive from neighboring Moheshkhali & Chakaria and stay in temporary houses during the period between September to February, each year.

Resources: Good fishing opportunity from vast Bay of Bengal, Khals and Moheshkhali Channel. Good place for salt production and marine fish drying. Part of the land is habitable and residual is fit for Salt and Shrimp production.

Agriculture – Limited number of salinity resistant Rajashail variety Aman Paddy and other vegetables are produced.

Fishery - Fishing (Hilsha, Shrimp (Bagda), Macrail, Solomon, Rup Chanda, etc species) is profitable and immediate cash item to the dwellers. This island is a nesting and breeding ground of marine turtles.

Total Ponds: Not known . Khal: 3

Livestock – Bovine: 74, Ovine: 74 & Poultry: 650 (BBS, 1983-84)

Livestock HHs: 65, Bovine:107, Ovine: 96 & Poultry:6813 (*Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER*).

Forest: It has a mangrove (Keora, Bean, etc) forest. This mangrove forest existed as long as 300 years back. Forest Department is maintaining the forest although widespread destruction is going on.

Occupation: Major sources of income come from fishing from Bay and khals, salt and shrimp production. Secondary source of income of the dwellers is business.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 3.9 % School – 1 ; College –0 (BBS, 1992)

Other Infrastructures:

Tourist Centre (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen Road (km): 1

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: 1 Ferry Ghat:0 Comm. Bank: 0 Embankment: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 9 HHs; TWs: 3 HHs

NGO: BRDB, Grameen Bank and Cooperatives are functioning there.

Other Information: Sonadia is one of the two largest dry-fish processing centers of Bangladesh. Among the varieties of fishes that are dried for export are shrimps, churi, faishya, pomfret, lakwa, koral, maittya etc. deserve special mention. The fins and livers of sharks are also exported. Every year, 520 tons of dry-fish is exported (Glimpses of Cox's Bazar 1995).

The Tourism Department has declared Sonadia as Tourist spot and has proposed development plan.

Sonadia is also a priority site under National Conservation Strategy of the Department of Environment. Conservation efforts are planned under UNDP-GEF funded Coastal & Wetland Biodiversity Management Project.

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.*
LGED Base Map- Thana Teknaf, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/89/041. 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1981, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published July 1985.
Glimpses of Cox's Bazar, 1995
The Socio-Economic Survey : Coastal and Wetland Biodiversity Management Project, DOE, December 1998
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July,1992.
Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, May 1992.
Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock, BBS, 1983-84.

- 3. Ukhia

Administrative Identity: Part of mainland and a Upazila under Cox's Bazar district. The area is located at the southern part of Ramu Upazila. It has 5 Unions and 13 Mauzas. Chittagong – Teknaf National Highway divided the area into 2 Zones (Forest Zone and residential Zone).

Safety: The western part of this area is naturally protected from cyclone by large Ukhia Reserve Forest. Mainland does not submerge during normal / high tide monsoon. But in the bay side there is minor accretion / erosion effect. Its western part adjacent to the Bay is a High Risk Natural Disaster-prone Area.
Cyclone Shelter: 7

Location: South of Ramu thana, North of Teknaf thana, West of Myanmar (Burma) and Nakhyang Chari thana (Bandarban Zila) and East of Bay of Bengal.
21⁰ 09' North Latitude and 92⁰ 23' East Longitude.

Area: 43145 acre / 17468 ha. (BBS, 1981)

Demography: Population: 89250 (1981); Households (HHs): 14430 (1981)
Average HH size: 6.19 Male: 45505 Female: 43745 Sex Ratio: 104.

Resources: *Agriculture* – All crops including HYV paddy, salinity resistant Rajashail variety Aman Paddy and other vegetables are produced. Irrigation machines STW, DTW & LLP installed: 24.
Fishery - Fishing (Hilsha, Shrimp (Bagda), Macrail, Solomon, Rup Chanda, etc species) is profitable and immediate cash item to the dwellers. Shrimp cultivation is located there.
Total Ponds: 5 Khal: 4.
Livestock – Bovine: 6147, Ovine: 2462 & Poultry: 23009 (BBS, 1983-84)
Livestock HHs: 2675, Bovine: 8907, Ovine: 3181 & Poultry: 241157 (*Livestock Survey, 1996, DGEER*).
Poultry: Not known. Cattle grazing land is there.
Forest: It is a mangrove (Keora, Bean, etc) forested area. Forest Department raised coastal plantation in order to protect from cyclone, tidal Surge and bank-erosion.

Occupation: Major sources of income are fishing from Bay and khals, salt and shrimp production. Secondary source of income of the dwellers is business.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 8.51 % School – 35 ; College –1 (BBS, 1988)

Other Infrastructures:

Tourist Centre (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 8; Road (km): 35
Mill/ Factory: 4; Family Planning Centre (No):3 Post Office: 1
Boat Ghat: 1 Health Center: 1 Comm. Bank: 0 Embankment: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: 14021 HHs

NGO: BRDB, Grameen Bank and Cooperatives are functioning there.

Other Information: It has waterways and national highway network with other islands / part of the country. High speed bus, truck, country boat, engine-boat, etc are the sources of transportations and communications. There are 2312 cottage industries run by tribal and other households. Along the highways / roads more concentrated population

settlement are found. Good fishing opportunity from vast Bay of Bengal and Khals.
Place for making and processing salt and drying sweet and saline water fishes.

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM,ETM+, EGIS.*
LGED Base Map- Thana Teknaf, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 04, Published in 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1981, Zila- Chittagong, BBS, Published July 1985.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July 1992.
Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, May 1992.
Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock, BBS, 1983-84.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Feasibility Phase, Main Report, DGEER, June 1996.

FENI

• 1. Sonagazi

Administrative Identity: This is a main part of a Thana of Feni district. It consists of 9 Unions and 92 Mauzas.

Safety: An embankment (Polder is P-60) in the southern part protects main land. River accretion is regular. Southern area (Bihar Char, Char Allen, Char Ram Narayan, etc) submerged during monsoon.

Cyclone Shelter: 3

Location: South of Feni Sadar, North of Companyganj (Noakhali), West of Feni River and Mirsarai (Chittagong) and East of Little Feni River and Dagan Bhuyian Thana.

22° 50.0' North Latitude and 91° 23.0' East Longitude.

Area: 58089 acre / 23518 ha. (1991)

Demography: Population: 215122 (1991); Households (HHs): 37184 (1991)

Average HH size: 5.79, Male: 107121 Female: 108001 Sex Ratio: 99.

Resources: Good fishing opportunity from rivers, Khals and ponds. Geographically and commercially it is an important place. Land is mostly habitable and residual southern areas are sandy land suitable for pulse, oil seed and vegetables production.

Agriculture –All variety of paddy and other cash crops are produced.

Fishery – Sweet water fishing from pond, khals and rivers. Total Ponds: 4450.

Khal: 3

Livestock – Total Cattle & Buffaloes: 18109, Goat & Sheep: 6805

Poultry: 31607.

Forest: Non-forested Area.

Occupation: A major source of income is fishing from rivers, ponds and khals. Secondary source of income of the dwellers is business and employment.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 32.2 % School – 110 College –2

Other Infrastructures:

Health Centre (No): 1; Cluster Village: 1 Market Centre (No): 21; Road (km): 15

Mill/ Factory: 30; Family Planning Centre (No): 4 Post Office: 2

Boat Ghat: 2 Ferry Ghat:1 Comm. Bank: 4 Embankment: 40

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 3081 HHs Tube Wells: 29538 HHs

NGO: BRDB, Grameen Bank and Cooperatives are functioning there.

Other Information: It has good road network with other parts of the districts. Engine-boat and trawlers, baby taxi, rickshaw, etc are traditional sources of transportation and communications. Settlement is very dense. Few households possess boats. Feni Regulator controls in-flow and out-flow of water.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Teknaf, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1981, Zila- Feni, BBS, Published July 1993.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July, 1992.

Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.

Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock, BBS, 1983-84.

Baseline Survey of Coastal Chars in CDSP Areas 1999-2000, Vol. IV, Muhuri Accreted Area, RDC, Dhaka, June 2000.

KHULNA

- 1. Bagalir Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Bagali Mouza, Bagali Union of Koyra Upazila under Khulna District.

Safety: It is a well established char. The age of the char is 40-50 years.

Location: It is located in the Kapotakhha River.

Area: 0.17 sq km.

Demography: Population: ; Households (HHs): : Average HH size:

Male: Female: Sex Ratio:

Resources: The land of the char is used for shrimp cultivation.

Occupation: Majority of the people are peasant (95%). Some are agriculture labor, bawali, mowali and chunari also.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 24.20% School - ; College - .

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 0

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: HHs; TWs: HHs

NGO: BRAC, Let Us Progress, CSS, Prodipan and Muktir Alo are working in the char.

Other Information: The main problem of the chat is lack of education, salinity intrusion and social security. The means of communication in the char is by boat, bi-cycle, rickshaw and van. There is potentiality of planned fish culture, grazing land and salt cultivation.

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

• 2. Bhadra Nadir Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Tildanga Mouza, Tildanga Union of Dacope Upazila under Khulna District.

Safety: It is a well established char. The age of the char is 20 years.

Location: It is located in the Bhadra River.

Area: 24 sq km.

Demography: Population: 300 ; Households (HHs): 25 :

Average HH size: 12

Male: 165 Female: 135 Sex Ratio: 122

Resources:

Occupation: Majority of the people are fisher (90%). The rest are labor.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 10% School - ; College - .

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 1.5

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: HHs; TWs: HHs

NGO:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

• 3. Chunkuri

Administrative Identity: It is under 18 No. Chunkuri Mouza, Bazua Union of Dacope Upazila under Khulna District.

Safety: It is a stable char. The age of the char is 35 years. There is no cyclone shelter and cyclone warning system. But signals from Mongla port cyclone warning post can be seen from this char.

Location: It is located on the western side of Passur River.

Area: 0.81 sq km.

Demography: Population: 221 ; Households (HHs): 43 : Average HH size: 5.14
Male: 98 Female: 123 Sex Ratio: 79

Resources: Seasonal catch of fish is around 7 MT. 18 families are dependent on pig culture numbering around 60.

Occupation: Majority of the people are boatmen (65%). The settlers are engaged in cane weaving, shoe making and collecting of skins.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 10% School - 0; College - 0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 0
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: 0 HHs
The only source of drinking water is pond.

NGO: World Vision.

Other Information: The means of communication in the char is river ways and semi-constructed roads. There is regular inundation in the char.

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

• 4. Chunkuri Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Chunkuri Mouza, 9 No. Bainiashanta Union of Dacope Upazila under Khulna District.

Safety: It is a stable char. The age of the char is 35 years. It is not protected from river erosion and there is no cyclone shelter.

Location: It is located on the confluence of Passur River and Baniashanta canal.

Area: 5 sq km.

Demography: Population: 5000 ; Households (HHs): 1100 : Average HH size: 4.55
Male: 2450 Female: 2345 Sex Ratio: 104

Resources:

Occupation: The main occupations of the people are agriculture, fish culture, day labor and boating.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 30% School - 1; College - 0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 2
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 20 HHs; TWs: 2 HHs
Another source of drinking water is pond.

NGO: BRAC, Prodipan, BRIK, Proshika and World Vision.

Other Information: The main problems of the char are lack of roads, embankments, school and consciousness among the people. The potentialities of the char lie in the field of agriculture and fisheries sectors.

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

• 5. Dacope Nadir Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Baruikhali and Saheber Abad Mouza, Chalna Union of Dacope Upazila under Khulna District.

Safety: It is a well established char. The age of the char is 30 years. There is river erosion. There is no cyclone shelter and cyclone warning system.

Location: It is located on the northern side of Chunkuri River.

Area: 0.05 sq km.

Demography: Population: 434 ; Households (HHs): 94 : Average HH size: 4.61
Male: 195 Female: 239 Sex Ratio: 82

Resources: The annual average catch is around 12 MT per season and number of dependent families are 12.

Occupation: Majority of the people are van puller (70%). The settlers are also engaged in fishing, agriculture work.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 25% School - 0; College - 0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 0
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 94 HHs; TWs: HHs

The only source of drinking water is pond.

NGO: World Vision.

Other Information: The main problems of the settlers are lack of education and employment opportunities for women and appropriate use of khash lands in the chars

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). *Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh*.

• 6. Dakhin Banishanta Char

Administrative Identity: It is under 25 No. Baniashanta Mouza, 9 No. Baniashanta Union of Dacope Upazila under Khulna District.

Safety: It is a stable char. The age of the char is 65 years. There is one cyclone shelter and cyclone warning system. But signals from Mongla port cyclone warning post can be seen from this char. There is river erosion in the char.

Location: It is located on the confluence of Passur River and Baniashanta canal.

Area: 0.41 sq km.

Demography: Population: 1500 ; Households (HHs): 380 : Average HH size: 3.95
Male: 600 Female: 900 Sex Ratio: 67

Resources: Seasonal catch of fish is around 50 MT. 35 families are partially dependent on livestock rising.

Occupation: One of the famous brothel of the region is located in this chars. So majority of the women are sex worker. The male are mainly shop-keepers. Some also do some fish business.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 20% School - 0; College - 0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km): 0
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 5

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 20 HHs; TWs: 2 HHs
Another source of drinking water is pond.

NGO: World Vision and JJS.

Other Information: The means of communication in the char is river ways and semi-constructed roads.

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

• 7. Dashalia

Administrative Identity: It is under Dashalia Mouza, Moharajpur Union of Koyra Upazila under Khulna District.

Safety: It is a well established char. The age of the char is 45 years. But there is river erosion and there is no cyclone shelter. There is also no cyclone warning system.

Location: It is located in the Kopotakha River.

Area: 0.40 sq km.

Demography: Population: ; Households (HHs): : Average HH size:
Male: Female: Sex Ratio:

Resources:

Occupation: Most of the people are peasants (95%). The rest is engaged in agriculture labor, bawali, moual, chunari etc.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 24.02% School - 0; College -0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 0
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: HHs; TWs: HHs

NGO: BRAC, Let Us Progress, CSS, Prodipan and Muktir Alo are working in the char.

Other Information: The main problem of the chat is lack of education, salinity intrusion and social security. The means of communication in the char is by boat, bi-cycle, rickshaw and van. There is potentiality of planned fish culture, grazing land and salt cultivation.

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). *Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh*.

• 8. Haliabaranpara

Administrative Identity: It is under Halia and Baranpara Mouza, 3 No. Gangarampur and 5 No. Vandarkoat Union of Batiaghata Upazila under Khulna District.

Safety: It is a stable char. The age of the char is 25 years. There is no cyclone shelter.

Location: It is located on the western side of Mara Passur River and on the eastern side of Kazibacha River.

Area: 3 sq km.

Demography: Population: 650 ; Households (HHs): 114 : Average HH size: 5.70
Male: 350 Female: 300 Sex Ratio: 116

Resources:

Occupation: The main occupations of the people are agriculture (70%) and fishing (20%).

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 20% School - 0; College - 0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 2
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: 0 HHs

NGO: Lokoj.

Other Information: The main problems of the char are lack of roads, embankments, school, drinking water, sanitary latrine and consciousness among the people.

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). *Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh*.

• 9. Koyra Nadir Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Choukuni Mouza, Maheshawripur Union of Koyra Upazila under Khulna District.

Safety: It is a well established char. The age of the char is 20 years.

Location: It is located in the Koyra River.

Area: 0.15 sq km.

Demography: Population: ; Households (HHs): : Average HH size:

Male: Female: Sex Ratio:

Resources:

Occupation: There is no human settlement in the char. The people use the land for rice farming and bagda shrimp enclosure.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): School - 0; College -0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 0

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0

Boat Ghat: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: HHs; TWs: HHs

NGO:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

- 10. Kuchanadir Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Sholadana Mouza, Sholadana Union of Paikgacha Upazila under Khulna District.

Safety: The age of the char is 15 years. There is no cyclone shelter.

Location: It is located on the branch of Shibsra River.

Area: 20 sq km.

Demography: Population: 350 ; Households (HHs): 35 : Average HH size: 10
Male: 210 Female: 140 Sex Ratio: 150

Resources:

Occupation: The main occupations of the people are fishing (80%) and the rest is day labor.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 10% School - 0; College - 0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 1
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: 0 HHs
Pond water and rain water are the sources of drinking water.

NGO: Lokoj.

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

• 11. Tildanga Jaliakhali Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Tildanga Jalikhola Mouza, Tildanga kamarkhola Union of Dacope Upazila under Khulna District.

Safety: It is a stable char. The age of the char is 35 years. There is no cyclone shelter.

Location: It is located beside Bhadra River.

Area: 2 sq km.

Demography: Population: 47 ; Households (HHs): 28 : Average HH size: 1.68
Male: 25 Female: 22 Sex Ratio: 113

Resources:

Occupation: The main occupations of the people are fishing (60%), agriculture (20%), business (10%).

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 35% School - 1; College - 0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 5
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 15 HHs; TWs: 1 HHs

Other sources of drinking water are river and pond.

NGO: BRAC, Prodipan, BRIK, Proshika and World Vision.

Other Information: The main problems of the char are lack of roads, embankments, school and consciousness among the people. The potentialities of the char lie in the field of fisheries sectors.

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

LAKSHMIPUR

• 1. Char Alexander

Administrative Identity: Char Alexander is a Union of Ramgati Upazila and Lakshmipur District. It has 3 Mauzas. Char Alexander, Char Manikpur / Char Savage and Balur Char.

Safety: Small part of land is protected by embankment and the rest is un-protected land. Protected land is attached with Ramgati Upazila main land. River Bank accretion and erosion are the continual phenomenon. Cyclone Shelter: 1

Location: West of Char Hazirhat Union (Ramgati Upazila), East of Meghna River and Shahbazpur Channel, South of Kalkini and Lawrance Unions (Ramgati Upazila) and North of Char Abdullah ((Ramgati Upazila).

Area: 22⁰ – 41.0' North Latitude and 90⁰- 48.0' East Longitude.
8217 acre / 3326 ha.

Demography: Population: 29882 (1991); Households (HHs): 5169 : Average HH size: 5.78
Male: 15336 Female: 14546 Sex Ratio: 106.

Resources: Open Fishing from Meghna river. Good habitable, arable and grazing land. Main land is protected by an embankment.

Agriculture –All type of crop including HYV Aman, Boro and Aus paddy, Jute, etc are produced. Pulse, Mustard seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. are also produced.

Fishery - Total Ponds: Not Known. Fish catches from Meghna river and ponds.

Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .

Forest: It is a non-forested Char land.

Occupation: Crop production and sharecropping, livestock and fishing business. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing and day-labour.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 18.60 School - 9; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km):10
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 1
Boat Ghat: 2

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 7171 HHs; TWs: 4948 HHs

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: It has Internal road network. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communication. Population density is high on the main and protected land and adjacent to Ramgali Town / Urban Centre.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Raipur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Raipur, BBS, Published August 1993.

Mauzas and Mahallahs of Noakhali DISTRICT < July 1986.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

• 2. Char Algi

Administrative Identity: Char Algi is a Union of Ramgati Upazila and Lakshmipur District. It has 4 Mauzas. Char Neyamat is one of them.

Safety: Land is protected under Polder No. 59/3D and attached with Ramgati Sadar Upazila main land. River Bank accretion and erosion do not affect much. Cyclone Shelter: 0

Location: West of Char Hazirhat Union (Ramgati Upazila), East of Meghna River and Shabazpur Channel, South of Kalkini and Lawrance Unions (Ramgati Upazila) and North of Char Abdullah ((Ramgati Upazila).

22⁰ – 37.5' North Latitude and 90⁰ - 44.0' East Longitude.

Area: 7371 acre / 3326 ha.

Demography: Population: 28148 (1991); Households (HHs): 4668 : Average HH size: 6.03
Male: 14440 Female: 13708 Sex Ratio: 106.

Resources: Open Fishing from Meghna river. Good habitable, arable and grazing land. Main land is protected by an embankment.

Agriculture –All type of crop including HYV Aman, Boro and Aus paddy, Jute, etc are produced. Pulse, Mustard seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. are also produced.

Fishery - Total Ponds: Not Known. Fish catches from Meghna river and ponds.

Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .

Forest: It is a non-forested Char land.

Occupation: Crop production and sharecropping, livestock and fishing business. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing and day-labour.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 23.3 School - 7; College -1

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 2; Earthen Road (km):10

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 1

Boat Ghat: 2 Health Centre: 1 Comm Bank: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 82 HHs; TWs: 3065 HHs

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: It has good Internal road network.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Raipur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila Raipur, BBS, Published August 1993.

Mauzas and Mahallahs of Noakhali DISTRICT < July 1986.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

• 3. Char Falcon

Administrative Identity: Char Falcon is a Union of Ramgati Upazila and Lakshmipur District. It has 5 Mauzas. Char Falcon (including East & West), Char Katuria and Char Matabbar. 3 Mauzas located outside the embankment.

Safety: Partially protected. Land is attached with the mainland of Ramgati Upazila. River Bank accretion and erosion are common.

Cyclone Shelter: 3

Location: West of Char Hazirhat Union (Ramgati Upazila), East of Meghna River and Shabazpur Channel, South of Kalkini and Lawrance Unions (Ramgati Upazila) and North of Char Abdullah ((Ramgati Upazila).

22⁰ – 41.0' North Latitude and 90⁰- 48.0' East Longitude.

Area: 8217 acre / 3326 ha.

Demography: Population: 29882 (1991); Households (HHs): 5169 : Average HH size: 5.78
Male: 15336 Female: 14546 Sex Ratio: 106.

Resources: Open Fishing from Meghna river. Good habitable, arable and grazing land. Main land is protected by an embankment.

Agriculture –All type of crop including HYV Aman, Boro and Aus paddy, Jute, etc are produced. Pulse, Mustard seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. are also produced.

Fishery - Total Ponds: Not Known. Fish catches from Meghna river and ponds.

Livestock – (BBS, 1983-84) Livestock HHs: 3700, Bovine: 4900, Ovine: 2800, Poultry: 23600,

(DGEER, Livestock Survey, 1996): Total Cattle & Buffaloes : 6800, Goat & Sheep: 5200 & Poultry: 41300.

Forest: It is a non-forested Char land.

Occupation: Crop production and sharecropping, livestock and fishing business. But, main source of income for landless household are fishing and day-labour.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 18.60 School - 5; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen Road (km):10

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 1

Boat Ghat: 2

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 107 HHs; TWs: 3345 HHs

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: It has Internal road network. Country boat and trawlers are means of communication.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Raipur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Raipur, BBS, Published August 1993.

Mauzas and Mahallahs of Noakhali DISTRICT< July 1986.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

- 4. Char Gazi

<p>Administrative Identity: Char Gazi is a Union of Ramgati Upazila and Lakshmipur District. It has 4 Mauzas. Char Gazi is one of them and others are Char Lakshmi, Char Darbesh and Char Tom / Tumchar. Char Darbesh and Char Gazi and part of Tumchar are in river Meghna. It consists of 11 localities. Other name of Char Gazi is Taillar Char/ Dallar Char.</p> <p>Safety: Small part of land (20%) is protected by embankment and the rest is un-protected. Protected land is attached with Ramgati Upazila main land. River Bank accretion and erosion are common.</p> <p>Location: West of Shabazpur river and Char Bouya (Noakhali), East of Meghna River and Shabazpur Channel, South of Char Ramiz and Char Bedama Unions (Ramgati Upazila) and North of Moulvir Char(Noakhali).</p> <p>Area: 22⁰ – 33.5' North Latitude and 90⁰ - 53.5' East Longitude. 12743 acre / 5159 ha</p> <p>Demography: Population: 14680 (1991); Households (HHs): 2549 : Average HH size: 5.76 Male: 7518 Female: 7162 Sex Ratio: 105.</p> <p>Resources: Open Fishing from Meghna river. Good Sandy , arable and grazing land. <i>Agriculture</i> –Seasonal crop including LIV Aman, Pulse, Mustard seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green chili, Sweet potato, vegetables etc. are produced. <i>Fishery</i> - Total Ponds: 103. Fish catches from Meghna river and ponds. <i>Livestock</i> –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known . <i>Forest:</i> It is mangrove forested mostly isolated island / char land.</p> <p>Occupation: Crop production / sharecropping and daily-farm labour and fishing. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing, boat-pulling and day-labour.</p> <p>Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 22.20% School - 9; College -0</p> <p>Other Infrastructures: Godown (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km):10 Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 1 Boat Ghat: 2</p> <p>Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access to Sanitary Latrine: 59 HHs; TWs: 1378 HHs</p> <p>NGO: Not Known.</p> <p>Other Information: It has internal road network. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communication. Population density is high on the main and protected land and adjacent to Ramgali Town / Urban Centre.</p>	
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Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.
 LGED Base Map- Thana Rajpur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.
 Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Rajpur, BBS, Published August 1993.
 Mauzas and Mahallahs of Noakhali DISTRICT < July 1986.
 Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

- 5. Char Kalkini

Administrative Identity: Char Kalkini is a Union of Ramgati Upazila and Lakshmipur District. It has 6 Mauzas. Char Kakra (including North and South), Char Jagabandhu and Char Shamsuddin.

Safety: Partially protected char land. and is attached with mainland of Ramgati Upazila. River bank accretion and erosion is common.

Cyclone Shelter: 2

Location: West of Char Lawance Union of Ramgati Upazila, East of Meghna River and, South of Lakshmipur Upazila and North of Char Ababil (Raipur) and Hazla Upazila (Barisal).

22⁰ – 41.0' North Latitude and 90⁰ - 49.0' East Longitude.

Area: 11910 acre / 2822 ha.

Demography: Population: 37034 (1991); Households (HHs): 6413 : Average HH size: 5.77
Male: 19273 Female: 17761 Sex Ratio: 112.

Resources: *Agriculture* –All crops including HYV Aman, Boro and Aus paddy, Jute, etc are produced. Pulse, Mustard seed, Groundnut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced.

Fishery - Total Ponds: 1. Fish catches from Meghna river.

Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .

Forest: It is a non-forested Char land.

Occupation: Crop production and sharecropping, livestock and fishing business. But, main source of income for landless household is fishing and day-labour.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 11.60 School - 4; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen Road (km): 0

Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Comm. Bank: 0

Boat Ghat: 1.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 18 HHs; TWs: 2512 HHs

NGO: Not Known.

Other Information: It has internal road network. Country boat and trawlers are also the sources of communication.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Raipur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Raipur, BBS, Published August 1993.

Mauzas and Mahallahs of Noakhali DISTRICT < July 1986.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

- 6. Jaliar Char

Administrative Identity: Jaliar Char is under Char Banshi Union of Raipur Upazila and Lakshmipur District. Jaliar Char is a Mauza out of 8 Mauzas under this Union.

Safety: Char Banshi is protected by embankment and attached with Raipur Upazila main land. But, Jaliar Char is located outside the embankment and is in Meghna River. Bank accretion and erosion is regular. Seasonal settlement by Fishermen and farmers.

Cyclone Shelter: 1 Jaliar Char out of a total 4 CSs at Char Banshi.

Location: West of Mohana and Sonapur Unions of Raipur Upazila, East of Meghna River and Hizal Upazila (Barisal), South of Ababil Union of Raipur (Lakshmipur Zila) and North of Ramgoti Upazila (Noakhali).

Area: 2350 acres / 951 ha .

Demography: Population: 577 (1991); Households (HHs): 98 : Average HH size: 6.31
Male: 295 Female: 282 Sex Ratio: .

Resources: *Agriculture* –Pulse, Mustard seed, Ground nut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced during dry season.

Fishery - Total Ponds: Not Known. Fish catches from Meghna river.

Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .

Forest: It is a non-forested Char land.

Occupation: Majority of the inhabitants' occupations are fishing and boating. Business is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for landless household are fishing, day-labour / boat pulling.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 14.0%; School - 1; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen Road (km): 2

Mill/ Factory: 0; Health Centre (No): 0 Comm. Bank: 0

Boat Ghat: 1.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 1 HHs; TWs: 61 HHs

NGOs: Not Known.

Other Information: Country boat and trawlers are the sources of communication.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Raipur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Raipur, BBS, Published August 1993.

Mauzas and Mahallahs of Noakhali DISTRICT < July 1986.

▪ 7. Patar Char

Administrative Identity: Patar Char's another name is Char Meghna. It is under Char Abdullah Union of Ramgati Upazila of Lakshmipur District. It is a Mauza out of 4 Mauzas under this Char Abdullah Union.

Safety: Isolated and un-protected Char land and about 30 km away / detached from Ramgati Upazila main land. But, this Char located inside Meghna River. Bank accretion and erosion is common.
Cyclone Shelter: 0

Location: West of Mohana and Sonapur Unions of Raipur Upazila, East of Meghna River and Hizal Upazila (Barisal), South of Ababil Union of Raipur (Lakshmipur Zila) and North of Ramgoti Upazila (Noakhali).

Area: 2304 acres / 951 ha .

Demography: Population: 36 (1991); Households (HHs): 22 : Average HH size: 6.31
Male: 36 Female: 0 Sex Ratio: 0

Resources: *Agriculture* –Pulse, Mustard seed, Ground nut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced during dry season.
Fishery - Total Ponds: 1. Fish catches from Meghna river.
Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .
Forest: It is a non-forested Char land.

Occupation: Crop production and business. Boating is their secondary occupation. But, main sources of income for landless household are fishing and day-labour.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 0 School - 0; College -0

Other Infrastructures:
Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen Road (km): 0
Mill/ Factory: 0; Health Centre (No): 0 Comm. Bank: 0
Boat Ghat: 1.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:
Access to Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs; TWs: 0 HHs

NGOs: 0.

Other Information: Country boat and trawlers are the sources of communication.



Reference Books:

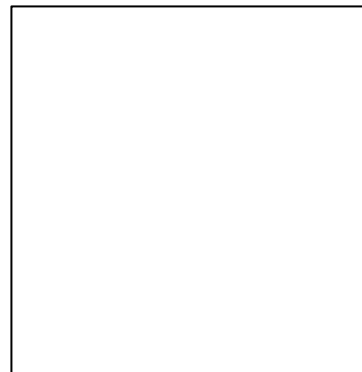
Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Raipur Sadar, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1993.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Raipur, BBS, Published August 1993.
Mauzas and Mahallahs of Noakhali DISTRICT < July 1986.

NOAKHALI

• 1. Char Baggardona-II

Administrative Identity: It's a decades-old accreted land. It covers 7 Mauzas / Villages, 2 Unions (Char Jubilee and Char Jabbar) of Noakhali / Sudharam Upazila under Noakhali districts.

Population Settlement took place as soon as the land became habitable and cultivable. Settlement is scattered. The settlers came here in 80s and 70s. Eight Cluster Villages were established and accommodated 237 families on Khas land providing homestead, pond and approach road for the settlers.



Safety: It is a protected Char land and 2083 ha is inside the polder. It is a disaster-prone area. Outside the polder, the area goes under water during normal monsoon and high tide.

Cyclone Shelter-cum-school: 2.

Location: The area is located in Noakhali Sadar Upazila. The area is bounded by the E-3 Interior Dyke and Bagua River on the East, Closure Dyke E-3 on the East, E-3 Marginal Dyke on the North and bituminous feeder road FRB-1 on the South.

22⁰ 32.0' North Latitude and 91⁰ 03.0' East Longitude.

Area: 20.83km² / 20.83 ha (BLS, CDSP-1999). 2.73% area of Noakhali Sadar Upazila.

Demography: Population: 13929 (CDSP, HH Census-1999) Population Density: 669 People / km². Households (HHs): 2267 (BLS, Average HH size: 5.6 Male: 7615, Female: 7215, Sex Ratio: 106
About 50% of the total population below 15 years of age. Female Headed HHs: 128 (5.6% of total population).

Resources: *Agriculture* – Total Winter Crop Area: 2525 ha. Perennial Crop area: 395 ha. Summer Crop Area: 370 ha. Cropping Intensity: 148.8. Area Cultivated : 558ha., Cultivating HHs: 1010. Av. Size Cultivable Land Holding: 0.56 ha. Landless HHs: 7%. HHs possessing Cultivable land inside polder: 1315 (42%), Gini coefficient ratio of land distribution: 0.44.

Fishery – Bagda Shrimp fry catchments area. There are 8 fish and Shrimp Fry Arats. Huge fish catches from ponds, khals and rivers. Khal: 6 and River: 1, CVs Pond: 8 and 89% HHs have ditches/ ponds.

Livestock – Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not known, Goat & Sheep: Not known. Poultry: Not known. Almost all households are rearing domestic pets (Cattle and poultry, Duck) as source of ready consumption and income.

Forest: There is thin belt of Mangrove Forest in the southern part of along the bank of Bagua river. Number of Homestead Perennial Plants (Trees): 26294.

Occupation: One person has multiple occupations. Major sources of income come from farm labour, casual daily labour, followed by agriculture and trade. Huge fish catching from Bagua river, ponds and khals as a secondary source of family income.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): Not known, School – Not known, College – Not known

Other Infrastructures:

Health Centre (No): 0; Cluster Village: 9, Market Centre (No): 6; Rural Road (km): 19.11, Mill/ Factory: 27, Family Planning Centre (No): 1, Post Office: 1, Boat Ghat: 2, Comm. Bank: 1, Embankment: 5 km, Shop: 537, Arat: 49

DTWs: 97.

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Possessing Sanitary Latrine: 1892 HHs. Tube Wells: 2266l HHs (BLS, CDSP-2000).

NGO: Upama and ASA. Group:82. Membership: 3069. Groups Received Credit (Tk): 60,000. Savings (Tk): 560,174.

Other Information: It has good rural-urban road network and bus services with district Hd. Quarters, 20 km away from the study area. Auto-Tempo, Van, Rickshaw, Baby Taxi, Cart etc. are also sources of public transportation and communications. Most of the households possess bi-cycle, van, motorbike, rickshaw, etc.

LRP and CDSP has been contributing much in physical, productive, social, institutional, infrastructure and educational development since September 1980 to date. 15 per cent of the total population is landless.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2001 Landsat TM, ETM+, EGIS.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Noakhali, BBS, October1992.

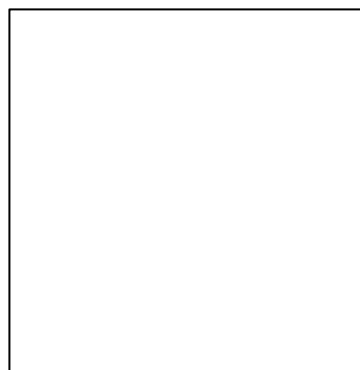
LGED Base Map- Thana Noakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, published in 1994.

Baseline Survey of Coastal Chars in CDSP Areas 1999-2000, Vol- I, Char Baggardona-II, RDC,CDSP, GoN, WFP & GoB, Dhaka, March 2000.

- 2. Char Batirtek

Administrative Identity: It's a decades-old accreted Char Land. The area covers 6 Mauzas / Villages. Among these, 3 Mauzas (Chiringa, Nabagram and Nalua) under Sundalpur Union of Noakhali Upazila, and one Mauza (Baishaki) under Char Wapda Union of Noakhali Upazila plus 2 Mauzas (Char Kolmi & Gangchil) under Char Elahi Companiganj Upazila of Noakhali District.

Settlement took place as soon as the land became habitable and cultivable. Settlement is scattered. The settlers came here in 80s and 90s. 9 Cluster Villages built by CDSP accommodated 270 families allotted Khash land to these settlers for homestead, pond and approach road.



Safety: It is a protected Char land, but sudden salinity intrusion damages crops and sweet water fishes. Therefore, it is a natural disaster-prone area. Outside the polder, the area goes under water during normal monsoon and high tide. Cyclone Shelter-cum-school: 12 (built by BDRCS, CDSP and others).

Location: The study area is located partly in Noakhali Sadar Upazila and partly in Companyganj Upazila. The area is bounded by the Gazir Kheya-Thanar Hat Road and Dyke E-3 on the West, on the south by Dyke-cum- Road E-1, on the North by Dyke E-1 & E-2 and on the East by Noakhali Khal. Part of the area is in Companyganj Upazila and another part in Noakhali Sadar Upazila of Noakhali district. CERP embankment in the West, Noakhali khal in the North and in the East and Gopal Khal in the South bound Gangchil-Torabali study areas.

22⁰ 32.0' North Latitude and 91⁰ 03.0' East Longitude.

Area: 1785 ha / 17.85 km² (BLS, CDSP-1999).

Demography: Population: 14830 (CDSP, HH Census-1999). 1634 (BBS,1991). Population Density: 835 People / km². Households (HHs): 2445 (BLS, Average HH size: 6.9 (CDSP, HH Census-1999). Male: 7615, Female: 7215, Sex Ratio: 106. About 50% of the total population is below 15years of age and this indicates a higher dependency ratio and too many people in labour market in near future. Female Headed HHs: 152 (6.2%).

Resources: *Agriculture* –Total Cropped Area: 138.5 ha. HHs involve in crop production: 170. Rabi crop accounts for 43% of the net cultivable areas. Rajshail Aman Paddy is the main variety grown by most farmers. Oilseed accounts for the highest portion of cropped area, followed by Khesari pulse, sweet potato and spices. Vegetables are also produced. Cropping Intensity: 155.

Avg. Size Cultivable Land Holding: 0.56 ha. Landless HHs: 7%. HHs possessing land: 88%, Gini coefficient ratio of land distribution: 0.44.

Fishery – Bagda Shrimp fry catchments area. There are 8 fish and Shrimp Fry Arats. Huge fish catches from ponds, khals and rivers. Khal: 6 and River: 1, CVs Pond:9 and 89% HHs have ditches/ ponds.

Livestock – Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not known, Goat & Sheep: Not known. Poultry: Not known. Almost all households (Has) are rearing domestic pets (Cattle and poultry) as source of ready consumption and income.

Forest: There is thin belt of mangrove forest in the southern part of along the bank of Noakhali Khal. Number of Perennial Plants (Trees): 26966.

Occupation: One person has multiple occupations. Major sources of income are farm labour, daily labour, followed by agriculture and trade. Bagda shrimp fry and other fish catching from rivers, ponds and khals as a secondary source of family income.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 8.9 (BBS, 1991), School – Not known, College – Not known

Other Infrastructures:

Health Centre (No): 0; Cluster Village: 9, Market Centre (No): 3; Rural Earthen Road (km): 31.28, Mill/ Factory: 6, Family Planning Centre (No): 1, Post Office: 1, Boat Ghat: 2, Comm. Bank:0, Embankment: 21.8 km, Shop: 445, Arat: 45

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Possessing Sanitary Latrine: 48% HHs. Tube Wells: All HHs (BLS, CDSP-2000).

NGO: Noakhali Rural Action Society (N-RAS), a local NGO is functioning in the polder since 1989. It formed eight female groups and one male group with a total of 153 memberships. CDSP formed WMCs: 3 and its Total Members: 39. CDSP formed TUGs for Tube wells: 1044. CDSP formed DGs for pond and crops: 57.

Other Information: It has good rural-urban road network and bus services with district Head Quarters, 18 km away from the study area. Van, Rickshaw, Baby Taxi, Engine-boat and trawlers are also sources of public transportation and communications. Most of the households possess bi-cycle, boat, motorbike, rickshaw, etc.

CDSP has been contributing much in physical, productive, social, institutional, infrastructure and educational development since September 1994 to date.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2001 Landsat TM, ETM+, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Noakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, published in 1994.

Baseline Survey of Coastal Chars in CDSP Areas 1999-2000, Vol.III, Char Batirtek, RDC, CDSP, GoN, WFP & GoB, Dhaka, March 2000.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Noakhali, BBS, October 1992.

- 3. Char Bouya

Administrative Identity: This is a newly accreted Char Land. This Char Bouya (or, Boyrerchar) is adjacent to Char Bata, Char Majid and Char Mara Dona. The area is located in Char Bata Mauza of Harni Union, Hatia thana of Noakhali district. It is also known as Srizonas or, Char Bata.

Safety: Unprotected Char land and a high-risk natural disaster-prone area. It submerges at monsoon spring high tide times every year. Summary of Erosion and Accretion (1973-96): 38458 ha. Cyclone Shelter: 0

Location: South of Char Majid and Char Jubilee, North of Meghna River, Maulavir Char/ Ghosair Char/ Dhal Char and Hatia mainland (Noakhali), West of Haia Channel and Chandnandi Union of Hatia Thana and East of Ramgati thana (Lakshmipur district).
22⁰ 31.0' North Latitude and 91⁰ 04.0' East Longitude.

Area: 55.1 km² / 5510 ha

Demography: Population: 2000 (2001); Households (HHs): 400 (2001)
Average HH size: 5.0, Male: 995 Female: 1005 Sex Ratio: 99.

Resources: *Agriculture* –All variety Paddy and other cash crops are produced.
Fishery – Sweet water fishing from pond, khals and rivers. Total Ponds: Not known.
Khal: 3 Good fishing opportunities from rivers, Khals and ponds.
Livestock – Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not known. Goat & Sheep: : Not known.
Poultry: : Not known.
Forest: Mangrove forested land developed by Forest Department. People are gradually encroaching / occupying the forestland by copping down the grown up trees under the safeguard of some vested interest group since 1997.

Occupation: Major sources of income are fishing from rivers, ponds and khals. Secondary source of income of the dwellers are business and employment.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 16.0 % School –0 College –0

Other Infrastructures:
Health Centre (No): 0; Cluster Village:1, Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen Road (km): 1, Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 2 Ferry Ghat:0 Comm. Bank: 0 Embankment: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access to Sanitary Latrine: Not known Tube Wells: Not known

NGO: "Shagorica" is functioning there.

Other Information: It has no road network with other parts of the districts. Engine-boat and trawlers are the main sources of transportation and communications. Few household possesses boat. Within successive 3 years, number of migrant population and houses exceeded 10,000 and 2000 respectively by over night to establish their possession-right on the land. They did not install any tube well there; rather they carry drinking water from Char Bata to meet up their everyday consumption / drinking water requirements. Mostly they use river water for washing and cleaning, cattle feeding and other domestic purposes. Few families are also drinking river water.

There is high degree of inequality of land using opportunity by the settlers. The degree of Gini-coefficient of land holding is very high.

Their main occupations are cultivating land, business, boating, fishing, collecting firewood and grass and selling them to the nearby market centers at Char Bata and Char Majid or Char Jubilee.

If the volume of fish catches is large enough, the fishermen send their fishes to Noakhali and even to Dhaka Fish markets.

People takes shelter at the time of flood, cyclone etc. at the nearest Cyclone Shelters at Steamer Ghat Cyclone Shelters at Char Bata / Char Majid, etc. Char Bouya is an unprotected island.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Hatia, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1981, Zila- Noakhali, BBS, Published October 1992.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July, 1992.

Baseline Survey of Coastal Chars in CDSP Areas 1999-2000, Vol. IV, Muhuri Accreted Area, RDC, Dhaka, June 2000.

- 4. Char Gangchil-Torabali

Administrative Identity:	It's a decades-old accreted Char Land. The area covers 3 Mauzas (Gangchil, Char Torabali and Char Alauddin) under 2 Unions (Char Elahi and Char Clerk) of 2 Upazila (Companiganj and Sudharam / Noakhali Sadar Upazila) of Noakhali District. Population Settlement took place as soon as the land became habitable and cultivable. The settlers came here in 80s and 90s.	
Safety:	It is partially protected and not a high-risk natural disaster-prone area. 82% area went under water during the monsoon. Cyclone Shelter: 1 (built by BDRCS during 1994).	
Location:	The char is located on the Western part of Noakhali Khal. One part of the area is in Companyganj Upazila and another part in Noakhali Sadar Upazila of Noakhali district. CERP embankment in the West, Noakhali khal in the North and in the East and Gopal Khal in the South bound Gangchil-Torabali study areas. 22 ⁰ 32.0' North Latitude and 91 ⁰ 03.0' East Longitude.	
Area:	874ha / 8.74 km ² (BLS, CDSP-1999).	
Demography:	Population: 1831 (BLS, CDSP-1999). Households (HHs): 317 (BLS, CDSP-1999). Average HH size: 5.78 (BLS, CDSP-1999). Male: 914, Female: 917, Sex Ratio: 101 (BLS, CDSP-1999). 53% of the population is below 15years of age, which indicates a higher dependency ratio and future pressure on labor market. Female Headed HHs: 16.	
Resources:	<p>Agriculture –Rabi crop accounts for 18% of the net cultivable areas. Rajshail Aman Paddy is the main variety grown by most farmers. Oilseed accounts for the highest portion of cropped area, followed by Khesari pulse, sweet potato and spices. Vegetables are also produced. Cropping Intensity: 122. Avg. size of cultivable land holding is 0.56ha.</p> <p>Fishery – Bagda fry good catchments area. There are 4 Shrimp Fry Arats. Huge fish catches from ponds, khals and rivers. Khal: 6 and River: 1,</p> <p>Livestock – Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not known, Goat & Sheep: Not known. Poultry: Not known. Almost all households (Has) are rearing domestic pets (Cattle and poultry) as source of ready consumption and income.</p> <p>Forest: There is thin belt of mangrove forest in the southern part of along the bank of Noakhali Khal. Perennial Plants Trees): 3101.</p>	
Occupation:	One person has multiple occupations. Major sources of income are farm labour, casual daily labour, followed by agriculture and fishing from rivers, ponds and khals. Secondary source of income of the dwellers is informal employment with fishing boat and arat.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): Not known, School – Not known, College – Not known	
Other Infrastructures:	Health Centre (No): 0; Cluster Village:0, Market Centre (No): 3; Rural Earthen Road (km): 2, Mill/ Factory: 1, Family Planning Centre (No): 0, Post Office: 0, Boat Ghat: 1, Comm. Bank:0, Embankment: 8.78 km, Shop: 22, Arat: 6.	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Possessing Sanitary Latrine: 0 HHs. Tube Wells: 262 HHs (BLS, CDSP-2000).	

NGO: “Shagarika Shamaj Unnayan Shangastha” (SSUS), a local NGO is working in the polder since 1986. It formed 3 female groups with a total of 62 memberships. 2 group received credit from this NGO.

Other Information: It has good rural-urban road network and regular bus service at 32 km away district Head Quarters. Engine-boat and trawlers are also sources of public transportation and communications. Only, three households possess boats and fishing nets. CDSP-II selected the area for limited interventions.

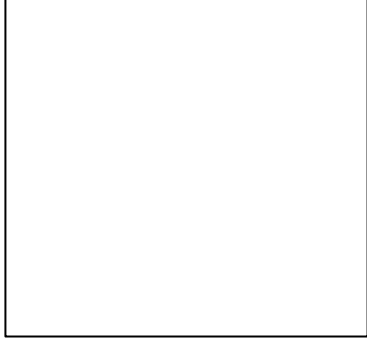
Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2001 Landsat TM, ETM+, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Noakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, published in 1994.

Baseline Survey of Coastal Chars in CDSP Areas 1999-2000, Vol.IX, Gangchil-Torabali, RDC,CDSP,GoN, WFP & GoB, Dhaka, December 2000.

- 5. Char Majid

Administrative Identity:	This is an old accreted Char Land. It is adjacent to Char Bata, Char Bouya (or, Boyrerchar) Char Mara Dona and Char Jubilee. It is a Mauza out of seven Mauzas under Char Bata Union of Sudharam or, Noakhali Sadar Thana and Noakhali District.	
Safety:	It is a protected Char land and a not a high-risk natural disaster-prone area. The area inside the polder is 742.5 ha. It occasionally submerges at Monsoon Spring High Tide time. Cyclone Shelter:9 (6 CSs were built by CDSP, 2 by BDRCS and one by Caritas (NGO).	
Location:	The area is bounded on the South by sea dyke E-3 & E-1, Cha Bata, Char Bouya and Hatiya, on the North by old CEP dyke cum road E-3 and mainland of Noakhali Sadar Thana, on the West by the dyke cum road E-3, Char Jubilee Union and Char Mara Dona and on the East by dyke E-1, Char Lakshmipur and Char Kamaruddin. 22 ⁰ 32.0' North Latitude and 91 ⁰ 03.0' East Longitude.	
Area:	2538 acre/ 1028ha/ 10.28 km ² (BBS-1991) 3211 acre /13 km ² / 1300 ha (BLS, CDSP-1999)	
Demography:	Population: 4129 (BBS-1991), 13406 (BLS, CDSP-1999). Households (HHs): 701 (BBS-1991), 2283 (BLS, CDSP-1999). Average HH size: 5.9 (BBS-1991), 5.9 (BLS, CDSP-1999). Male: 6928, Female: 6478, Sex Ratio: 107(BLS, CDSP-1999).	
Resources:	<p>Good sweet water fishing opportunity from rivers, Khals and ponds. It is socially and economically a developed char land. Land is mostly habitable and arable.</p> <p><i>Agriculture</i> – LIV Paddy and other cash crops are produced. The land is also fit for pulse, oil seed and vegetables production. Winter Crop area: 135 ha. Summer Crop Area: 26ha, Field Crop Area: 7ha. Cropping Intensity: 104.3, Net Cultivable Area: 71.6 ha. HHs possessing cultivable land: 1178 and land area: 5560 ha.</p> <p><i>Fishery</i> – A few households possess boat and fishing nets. Sweet water fishing from pond, khals and rivers. Total Pond area: 76 ha. HHs possessing Ponds: 2457, Number of Canal: 7 and Khal: 3.</p> <p><i>Livestock</i> – Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not known. Goat & Sheep: : Not known. Poultry: : Not known.</p> <p><i>Forest</i>: Forest Department developed a forest area nearer to Steamer Ghat of Char Bata. The area is suitable for homestead forest. 14297 trees were raised by 230 households during 1999.</p>	
Occupation:	Major sources of income are fishing from rivers, ponds and khals. Secondary source of income of the dwellers are business and employment.	
Education:	Literacy Rate: Not known School –3, College –0	
Other Infrastructures:	Health Centre (No): 1; Cluster Village:0, Market Centre (No): 2, Rural Earthen Road (km): 19.52, Mill/ Factory: 7, Family Planning Centre (No): 1, Post Office: 1, Boat Ghat: 1, Comm. Bank:1, Embankment: 7.6 km, Cluster Villages :15. Rehabilitated HHs: 450, Shop: 264, Arat: 16.	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Possessing Sanitary Latrine: 57HHs. Tube Wells: 2260 HHs (BLS, CDSP-2000). Sanitary Latrine Facility: 4 HHs. Tube Wells: 370 HHs (BBS1991).	

NGO: "Shagarika Shamaj Unnayan Shangtha" (SSUS), a local NGO is functioning in the polder since 1986. The total memberships of NGO groups are 1719 (amongst them, 1210 Female+509 Male).

Other Information: It has good rural-urban road network with 38 km away district Head Quarters and have public transport services. Engine-boat and trawlers are the main sources of transportation and communications. Few household posses boat. GoB has undertaken a series of physical, institutional, social, economical, environmental, educational, intellectual, infrastructural interventions since 1980 within the frameworks of LRP, CDSP, CDSP-II, MES and MES-II.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2001 Landsat TM, ETM+, EGIS.
LGED Base Map- Thana Noakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Noakhali, BBS, October 1992.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol. 1, UNDP/WB, July 1992.
Baseline Survey of Coastal Chars in CDSP Areas 1999-2000, Vol. II, Char Majid, RDC, CDSP, GoB, Dhaka, March 2000.

- 6. Char Mora Dona

Administrative Identity:	This is decades- old accreted Char Land beside the west-north bank of Bagua / Baggar Dona River and Char Baggar Dona mangrove forested area. This Char Mara Dona is adjacent to Char Majid, Char Jubilee, Char Bata and Char Bouya. The area covers two Villages, four Mauzas under Char Jubilee and Char Bata Unions of Sudharam / Noakhali Sadar Upazila of Noakhali District. Population Settlement took place as soon as the land became habitable and cultivable. The settlers came here in 90s and 80s. Dense settlement at Char Mohiuddin under Char Jubilee.	
Safety:	It is an unprotected Char land and not a high-risk natural disaster-prone area. The area inside the Polder is 742.5ha. It occasionally submerges at Monsoon Spring High Tide time. CEP Embankment built in 70s. Cyclone Shelter: 2 (one CS was built by IWTA another one by Caritas (NGO).	
Location:	The area is bounded on the South by Hatiya River and Char Bouya, Cha Bata and Hatiya, on the North by old CEP dyke cum road, Char Jubilee and mainland of Noakhali Sadar Thana, on the West by the dyke cum road E-3, Char Jubilee Union and Char Mara Dona and on the East by dyke E1, Char Lakshampur and Char Kamaruddin. 22 ⁰ 32.0' North Latitude and 91 ⁰ 03.0' East Longitude.	
Area:	1982ha/ 19.82 km ² (BLS, CDSP-1999).	
Demography:	Population: 15652 (BLS, CDSP-1999). Households (HHs): 2950 (BLS, CDSP-1999). Average HH size: 5.3 (BLS, CDSP-1999). Male: 8041, Female: 7611, Sex Ratio: 106 (BLS, CDSP-1999). 48% population below 15years of age indicates a higher dependency ratio and too many people in labour market in near future.	
Resources:	Good sweet water fishing opportunity from rivers, Khals and ponds. It is socially and economically a developed char land. Land is mostly habitable and arable. <i>Agriculture</i> – LIV Paddy and other cash crops are produced. The land is also fit for pulse, oil seed and vegetables production. Winter Crop area: 135 ha. Summer Crop Area: 26ha. Field Crop Area: 7ha. Cropping Intensity: 104.3, Net Cultivable Area: 71.6 ha. <i>Fishery</i> – Sweet water fishing from pond, khals and rivers. Total Pond area: 65 ha. No. of Canal: 7 and Khal: 3. <i>Livestock</i> – Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not known, Goat & Sheep: Not known. Poultry: Not known. <i>Forest</i> : Forest Department developed a forest area near to Steamer Ghat of Char Bata. The area is a best for homestead forest. A total of 230 households were growing as many as 14297 plants during 1999 for perennial crops.	
Occupation:	Major sources of income come from casual daily labour, followed by trade, agriculture and fishing from rivers, ponds and khals. Secondary source of income of the dwellers is employment.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 9.0 % (BBS,1991) School –6, College –1	
Other Infrastructures:	Health Centre (No): 1; Cluster Village:2, Market Centre (No): 5; Rural Earthen Road (km): 20.8, Mill/ Factory: 7, Family Planning Centre (No): 1, Post Office: 1, Boat Ghat: 1, Comm. Bank:1, Embankment: 16 km, Cluster Villages :15. Rehabilitated HHs: 450, Shop:264, Arat: 16.	

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Possessing Sanitary Latrine: 57HHs. Tube Wells: 2260 HHs (BLS, CDSP-2000).
Sanitary Latrine Facility: 4 HHs. Tube Wells: 370 HHs (BBS1991).

NGO: "Shagarika Shamaj Unnayan Shangtha" (SSUS), a local NGO is functioning in the polder since 1986. The total memberships of NGO groups are 1719 (amongst them, 1210 Female+509 Male).

Other Information: Mora means Dead/ not alive and Dona means muddy, submerged area / large ditch. It has good rural-urban road network with 38 km away district Head Quarters and have public transport services. Engine-boat and trawlers are the main sources of transportation and communications. A few household posses boat and fishing nets. CDSP-II selected the area for limited interventions.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2001 Landsat TM, ETM+, EGIS.

LGED Base Map- Thana Noakhali, UNDP/LO Project BGD/ 89/ 041, published in 1994.

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Noakhali, BBS, October1992.

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.

Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.VIII, UNDP/WB, July 1992.

Baseline Survey of Coastal Chars in CDSP Areas 1999-2000, Vol.III, Char Mora Dona, RDC, CDSP, GoB, Dhaka, December 2000.

- 7. Muhuri Accreted Area (MAA)

Administrative Identity: Muhuri Accreted Area (MAA) covers partly 5 Mauzas (Uttar & Paschim Chehalis, Company Nagar, Bashkhali and Thank Howitzer Nacho) 3 Unions (Ichhakhali, Osmanpur and Sonagazi), 2 Thanas (Mirsarai and Soagazi) and 2 Districts (Chittagong and Feni), which is These are parts of main lands.

Existing human settlement are old land in the eastern side along BashKhali – Ichhak Khali dyke cum road



Safety: An embankment in southern part protects main land. The Polder is P-60. Little Feni and Feni River accretion is regular happening. Southern area (Bahir Char, Char Allen, Char Ranarayan, etc submerged during monsoon. Little bit high-risk natural disaster-prone area.
Cyclone Shelter: 3

Location: The MAA is bounded by Feni River on the West, Feni closure dyke E-3 on the North. South of Feni Sadar,
22⁰ 50.0' North Latitude and 91⁰ 23.0' East Longitude.

Area: 2000 ha / 20 km²

Demography: Population: 3150 (June 2000) Households (HHs): 545
Average HH size: 5.78 Male: 1648, Female: 1502, Sex Ratio: 110.
Population Density 159 persons / km²

Resources: Good fishing opportunity from rivers, Khals and ponds. Land is mostly habitable and residual southern areas are sandy land fit for pulse, oil seed and vegetables production.
Agriculture –All variety Paddy and other cash crops, Rabi and Kharif crops are produced.
Fishery – Sweet water fishing from pond, khals and rivers. Total Ponds: Not Known.
Khal: 3
Livestock – Total Cattle & Buffaloes: Not Known. Goat & Sheep: Not Known.
Poultry: Not Known.
Forest: Lower portion is forested area.

Occupation: The main occupations of people are agriculture (39%), which is followed by day labour (12%), private job (10%), fishing labour (8%), etc.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 32.2 % School – 10 College –1

Other Infrastructures:

Health Centre (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 3; Road (km): 12.13
Mill/ Factory: 30; Family Planning Centre (No): 4 Post Office: 2
Boat Ghat: 1 Ferry Ghat: 1 Comm. Bank: 4 Embankment: 16

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 93 HHs Tube Wells: 545 HHs

NGO: SEBA, BRAC and Proshika, Grameen Bank and BRDB Cooperatives are functioning there.

Other Information: It has road network with other parts of the districts. Baby taxi, rickshaw, etc are the traditional sources of transportation and communications. Settlement is very dense. Few households possess boats. Besides 2 Regulators (Sonagazi and Feni / Muhuri), one sluice on Ichha khali Khal also controls in-flow and out-flow of water.

Around 3150 people (1648 male +1502 female) are living surrounding the MAA of which population density is 159 persons / km² and male-female sex ratio and average HH size are 110 and 5.78 persons respectively. By the year 2010 to 2015, the projected population will stand around 20 thousand along the MAAs.

CDSP-II conducted a Census covering 545 HHs living in the MAA (Proposed POLDER Area) during August-October 1999. A detail Report on "The Baseline Survey of Coastal Chars in CDSP Areas 1999-2000, Volume IV, Muhuri Accreted Area", prepared by Resource Development Centre, Dhaka in June, 2000 gives us some socio-economic and demographic based statistical and analytical pictures to get the existing situation of MAAs at a glance.

As per CDSP-II study, the rural landlessness is relatively high (67 %) in comparison to other areas of Bangladesh (53%).

The total landless constitutes 67 percent of the total HHs in the MAAs. Small farmers (20 % of total population) possess 26 percent of total land. Only 2 percent of HHs (Large Farmers) possess 19 percent of land in the study areas. The average size of land holding for all HHs is 0.40 ha. / 0.99 acres. As per land use in MAAs, CDSP-II Census result displayed that total land under private by residents, 16 percent is used as homestead, 9 percent is pond / ditch and 74 percent for field crops. While the national average homestead area and cultivated area account for 6.4 percent and 86.8 percent of total land holding respectively.

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS.*
LGED Base Map- ThanaSonagazi, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Feni, BBS, Published July 1993.
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Project Area, 1997.
Multipurpose Cyclone Shelter Programme, Main Report, Vol.1, UNDP/WB, July 1992.
Cyclone Protection Project II- FAP 7, Annex E – Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.
Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock, BBS, 1983-84.
Baseline Survey of Coastal Chars in CDSP Areas 1999-2000, Vol. IV, Muhuri Accreted Area, RDC, Dhaka, June 2000.

PATUAKHALI

• 1. Bara Baisdia

Administrative Identity: Bara Baisdia is a Union under Galachipa Upazila and Patuakhali District. It consists of 11 Mauzas and 13 Villages / localities. The important Mauzas are Char Nazir, Char Emarson and Char Tozammal are outside the embankment and residual Char Mandarbunia, Char Kaukhali, Naya Bhanguni, Chhota Baisdia, Dakhin Phulkhali, Tilla, Chatlakhali and HaridraKhali Mauzas are within embankment (Polder No. P-52/53). This isolated island is bounded by Bura Gauranga River, Chhira River and Dan Chhira River.



Safety: Outside the embankment areas submerged during monsoon and not safe for population settlement.
Cyclone Shelter:3 (developed by LGED and BDRCS, Killah: Not Known.

Location: The area is situated at the fringe of rivers. It is bounded on the North by Bura Gauranga River Char Chalitabunia and Galachipa, on the South by Rangabali and Char Kasem, on the West by Bara Baisdia and Patuakhali River and on the East by Char Montaz and Char Biswas.

22⁰-0.0' North Latitude and 90⁰-25.56' East Longitude.

Area: BBS (1991) estimated 13492 acre / 5463 ha. MES (1999-2000) based on EGIS Satellite Image Map estimated 13360ha/133.60 km² and it was 13792ha/137.92 km² during 1996 based on EGIS Satellite Image Map.

Demography: Population: 17186 (1991), Households (HHs): 2813, Average HH size:6.11
Male: 9253, Female:7933, Sex Ratio:117.

Resources: *Fishery:* Total Pond: 40. Marine Fishing HH: 221, Marine Fishing Population: 1381, Marine Fisherman HH with Boat:9, Fisheries Laborer' HH:30. Open Bagda fry and other species fishing good opportunities from Patuakhali River, Channel, Canal, and Bay of Bengal.

Agriculture – Net Temporary Crop area: 10727 ha. Gross Cropped Area: 12670 ha. Paddy (Aman) area: 10533 ha. Pulse: 1142 ha., Oil-seeds: 235 acre, Spices: 342 acre and Vegetables: 158 acre.

Char Land fit for cattle grazing and pulse, gr. nut and sweet potato production.

Forest: Around 300 ha Southern part of Char Bangla / Jahajmara is Mangrove Forested area.

Livestock – Bovine:205, Ovine:178 & Poultry: 1165 (BBS, 1983-84)
Bovine:285, Ovine: 330 & Poultry: 15498 (DGERD,1996)

Occupation: Major source of income of the dwelling Units are sharecropping, farming, fishing and working as argil. labour. Business and employment are their secondary occupations. But, main source of income for Landless household is daily farm-labour and Boat / rickshaw pulling and hawking goods and services.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 32.5% School -10

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No):1 Inner Road (km): 15 Mill/ Factory: 2
Market Centre:4 F. Planning Centre:0 Launch Ghat:2.

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access of TWs: 3396 HHs Sanitary Latrine: 28 HHs. People are drinking mostly Tube-Wells water (95.18%). They also use water from Wells (0.28%), Pond (3.0%) and River (0.95%).

NGOs: Not Known.

Other Information: Most vulnerable zone. Settlers are mostly farmers and fisherman.

Reference Books:

- Satellite Image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ETM+, EGIS, July, 2001.*
Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Patuakhali, BBS, 1991 published in March 1992..
Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997
LGED Base Map- Thana Patuakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.
Satellite image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ ETM+, EGIS, July 2001.
Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB, May 1992.
Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGERD, June, 1996
The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture and Livestock: 1983-84, Zila-Patuakhali, published in August 1988.

- 2. Chalita Bunia

Administrative Identity: A Union under Galachipa Upazila of Patuakhali district. It is bounded by Darchhira River / Bura Gauranga River and Rabnabad Channel or Patuakhali River. This area consists of 5 Mauzas and Chalita Bunia itself a Mauza. Golbunia (Gollaania), Bibirhola, Agunmukha, Marajangi / Char Lata and Chalitabunia are mutually exclusive, that is, all Mauzas are detached / separated by river flows, but under one Union.

Safety: Outside the embankment and unprotected detached land from Galchipa mainland. Erosion and Accretion prone area. Submerged during monsoon. Off-take of Rabnabad River. Not safe land for population settlement.

Cyclone Shelter:1 killah:0.

Location: The area is situated at the fringe of rivers. It is bounded on the North by Patuakhali River, Patila Union and Galchipa Town, on the South by Rabnabad Channel / Patuakhali River and Bara Baisdia union of Galachipa, on the West by Chhota Baisdia and Char Kajal and on the East by Devpura and Nishanbaria (Kalapara Upazila).

22⁰-2.64' North Latitude and 90⁰-20.9 East Longitude.

Area: 3273 acre / 1325 ha.

Demography: Population: 3120 (1991); Households (HHs): 530: Average HH size:5.88
Male:1632 Female: 1488 Sex Ratio:110.

Resources: *Fishery:* Open fishing from Meghna Rivers, Channel, Canal, Khal and Pond. Char Land for cattle grazing,

Agriculture – Net Temporary Crop area: 823 ha. Grass Cropped Area: 981ha. Paddy (Aman) area: 812ha. Pulse: 463ha. Mustard seed, Green Chili, Sweet Potato, Vegetables etc are also produced.

Forest: Mangrove Forested area (33.62%). Homestead plantation is there.

Livestock – Bovine:1363, Ovine: 707 & Poultry: 6378 (BBS, 1983-84)

Bovine: 1896, Ovine: 1311 & Poultry: 84847 (DGERD,1996)

Occupation: Majority of the inhabitants is farmers. Fishing is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for Landless household is daily farm-labour and Boat pulling.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 24.0% School -2

Other Infrastructures: Godown (No):0 Inner Road (km): 15 Mill/ Factory: 1
Market Centre:4 F. Planning Centre:0 Launch Ghat:1.

Drinking Water & Sanitation: Access of TWs: 428 HHs Sanitary Latrine: 1 HH.

NGOs: Not Known.

Other Information: Most vulnerable zone.

Reference Books:

Bangladesh Population Census, Zila: Patuakhali, BBS, 1991 published in March 1992..

Name of Islands with District & Thana for MES Area, 1997

LGED Base Map- Thana Patuakhali, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994.

Satellite image Mosaic 2001 Landsat TM/ ETM+, EGIS, July 2001.

Cyclone Protection Project II-FAP 7, Final Project Preparation Report- Socio-Economics, BWDB,May 1992.

Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, Stage 1, Main Report, Stage I, DGERD, June, 1996

- 3. Char Ganga

Administrative Identity: It is under Boro Baisdia Union of Galachipa Thana, Patuakhali Zila.

Safety: There is one Cyclone Shelter established by LGED for the safeguards of human and livestock population during disaster.
Char Ganga is an unprotected island.

Location:

Area: 18.02 km² as per EGIS (1999-2000)

Demography: Population: 1977; Sex ratio: 108

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGO:

Other Information:



Reference Books:

• 4. Kalapara

Administrative Identity: A Thana of Patuakhali District. It comprises 6 Unions and 43 Mouzas.

Safety: Protected land (Polder Nos. P-48 & P-46) and attached to Bhedarganj main land.
Cyclone Shelter: 20.

Location: West of Bara Baisdia of Galchipa Thana and Patuakhali River/ Barnabad Channel, East of Andharmanik River and Amtali Thana (Barguna Zila), South of Amtali Thana (Barguna Zila) and North of Bay of Bengal.

Area: 48347 ha (BBS, 1991) , 38800 ha (EGIS,1996)

Demography: Population: 174921 (1991), Households (HHs): 31324, Average HH size: 5.58 Male: 89019
Female: 85902 Sex Ratio: 104

Resources: Population in High Risk Disaster Area: 99098 (1991) and 118640 (2001)
Very good river-water Fishing zone. Reserve Forest, Natural Beauty Tourist Attraction, Char Land for cattle grazing, etc.

Agriculture –Total Cropped Area: 70693 acres, Aman Paddy Area: 59146 acres, Aus Paddy : 3902 acres, Boro Paddy: 204 acres, Wheat: 28 acres, Pulse: 3083,acres, vegetables: 1722 acres and Spices: 1577 acres.

Fishery - Total Ponds: 7917. Yearly Fish catches from river and ponds: 100 Mt.

Livestock – Cattle & Buffaloes : 88732, Goat & Sheep: 43554 & Poultry: 1755664. (Livestock Survey:1996)

Forest: Gangamoti Reserve Forest occupies the lower part of this Thana area. Fruit and timber trees are concentrated around homestead lands.

Occupation: Majority of the inhabitants is farmer and businessman. Fishing is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for Landless household is fishing, day-labour / Boat pulling / rickshaw pulling and other jobs.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 34.9%; School - 54; College -2

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 3 Market Centre (No):10; Inner Road (km): 30 km and Highway: 24km
ferry /launch ghat: 2 Family panning Centre: 9

Mill/ Factory: 20; Health Centre (No): 1 Comm. Bank: 4

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 27; TWs: 1709

NGOs: 4

Other Information: No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior river and khal areas. 5 rivers pass through and enriched fish and fertility of land.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic, 2001 Landsat TM,ETM+, EGIS.

Satellite Image Mosaic 1996-2000 Landsat TM, EGIS.

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB

The Bangladesh Census of Agriculture & Livestock, Patuakhali, BBS, 1983-84, August '88.

LGED Base Map, Thana Kalapara, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 04, Published in 1994

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Patuakhali, BBS, Published Mach 1992

Cyclone Shelter Preparatory Study, BGD/B-7-3000/91-419-04, Main Report, DGEER, June 1996.

PIROJPUR

- 1. Char lakhakathi, Soyna Raghunathpur, Nileti Bijoy nagar

Administrative Identity: It is under 41, 42 and 52 Mouza, Tona, Soyna Raghunathpur and Parsaturia Union of Pirojpur and Ashuganj Upazila under Pirojpur District.

Safety: The ages of the chars are 20-30 years. There is no cyclone shelter and there is irregular river erosion.

Location: It is located on both sides of Kaliganga and Kocha River.

Area:

Demography: Population: 4698 ; Households (HHs): 1500 : Average HH size: 3.13
Male: 2560 Female: 2138 Sex Ratio: 120

Resources: The number of cattle are 500 and number of dependent families are 200. There are around 0.40 sq km agricultural land.

Occupation: 60% families are dependent on catching fish and 20% on fish culture.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 60% School - 3; College - 0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km): 3
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 1 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 400 HHs; TWs: 10 HHs
Pond water and rain water are other sources of drinking water.

NGO: Polli Unnayane Joutha Uddoyog.

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

SATKHIRA

- 1. Chakla

Administrative Identity: It is under Chakla Telikhali Mouza, Protapnagar Union of Ashashuni Upazila under Satkhira District.

Safety: The char is quite stable. The age of the char is 55 years. There is no cyclone shelter and there is irregular river erosion.

Location: It is located beside Kopotakha River.

Area: 0.30 sq km.

Demography: Population: ; Households (HHs): : Average HH size:
Male: Female: Sex Ratio:

Resources:

Occupation: The main occupations of the people are agriculture (90%) and the rest are day labor, bawali, mouali, chunari etc.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 24.20% School - 0; College - 0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 1
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 5 HHs; TWs: 0 HHs
Pond water and rain water are the sources of drinking water.

NGO: Proshika, Let Us Progress, BRAC, CSS and Prodioan.

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

• 2. Chuna Nadir Char

Administrative Identity: It is under Abad Chandipur Mouza, Burigoalini Union of Shaymnagar Upazila under Satkhira District.

Safety: The age of the char is 11 years. There is no cyclone shelter and there is irregular river erosion.

Location: It is located beside Chuna River.

Area: 0.02 sq km.

Demography: Population: 310 ; Households (HHs): 50 : Average HH size: 6.2
Male: 130 Female: 180 Sex Ratio: 72

Resources:

Occupation: The main occupations of the people are fishing (90%) and the rest is day labor.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 3% School - 0; College - 0.

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 0; Road (km): 1
Mill/ Factory: 0; Family Planning Centre (No): 0 Post Office: 0
Boat Ghat: 1

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 5 HHs; TWs: 0 HHs
Pond water and rain water are the sources of drinking water.

NGO: Gano Unnayan Sangastha and Ganomukhi Samity.

Other Information: The main problems of the char are the lack of education, medical centre and sanitation. Poverty is very persistent.

Reference Books:

Coastal Development Partnership (CDP). (2002). Inventory Report on Char Lands in South Coastal Region of Bangladesh

SHARIATPUR

• 1. Char Jalalpur

Administrative Identity: A Char land of Gariber Char Union under Gosairhat Upazila and Shariatpur District.

Gariber Char Union consists of 4 Mouzas and they are Char Jalalpur, Dayemi Char Narayanpur, Uttar Kodalpur and Dakhin Char Kumaria. There are 48 villages under Gariber Char Union and at Char Jalalpur has got 4 villages.

Safety: Un-protected Char land detached from Gosairhat main land. River Bank erosion is the continual phenomenon. No Cyclone Shelter.

Location: West of Haim Char, Chandpur, East of Damudya Upazila (Shariatpur), South of Bhedarganj Thana Shariatpur) and North of Barisal

Area: 1733 acres / 702 ha . 17.22% of Gariber Char Union's total land area.

Demography: Population: 5057 (1991); Households (HHs): 1070 : Average HH size: 4.73
Male: 2573 Female: 2484 Sex Ratio: 104

Resources: Very good river-water Fishing zone. Char Land for cattle grazing.
Agriculture –HYV Aman Aus and Irri-Boro paddy is produced; Pulse, Mustard seed, Ground nut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced.
Fishery - Total Ponds: Not Known. Fish catches from river and ponds.
Livestock –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known .
Forest: Fruit and timber trees are concentrated around homesteads. It is a non-forest zone.

Occupation: Majority of the inhabitants is farmers and businessmen. Fishing is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for Landless household is fishing, day-labour / Boat pulling. Working / running Businesses daily at Chandpur Town Market Centers just crossing Meghna River by boat / trawler.

Education: Literacy Rate (Average): 9.0%; School - 4; College -0

Other Infrastructures:

Godown (No): 0; Market Centre (No): 1; Earthen narrow Road (km): 2
Mill/ Factory: 1; Health Centre (No): 0 Comm. Bank: 0

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

Access to Sanitary Latrine: 2 HHs; TWs: 510 HHs

NGOs: 0

Other Information: No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior areas as the land is not protected by an embankment.

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS

LGED Base Map- Thana Gosirhat, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994

Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Shariatpur, BBS, Published Mach 1996.

- 2. Char Kumaria

Administrative Identity:	A Char land and a Union under Bhedarganj Upazila and Shariatpur District. Char Kumaria Union consists of 11 mouzas and they are Char Jalalpur, Dayemi Char Narayanpur, Uttar Kodalpur and Kachikata itself a Mauza. There are 83 villages / localities under Char Kumaria Union.	
Safety:	Un-protected Char land attached with Damudya main land. River Bank accretion and erosion are the continual phenomenon. No Cyclone Shelter/ killa.	
Location:	West of Meghna river and Haim Char (Chandpur), East of Narayanpur and Damudya Thana (Shariatpur), South of Naria Thana of Munshiganj ZILA and North of Damudya Upazila (Shariatpur).	
Area:	7932 acres / 3212 ha .	
Demography:	Population: 26752 (1991); Households (HHs): 4950 : Average HH size: 5.40 Male: 13479 Female: 13273 Sex Ratio: 102	
Resources:	Very good open Fishing from both Meghna and Padma rivers. Char Land also fit for cattle grazing and cultivation. <i>Agriculture</i> –HYV Aman Aus and Irri-Boro paddy is produced; Pulse, Mustard seed, Ground nut, wheat, Green chili, sweet potato, vegetables etc. produced. <i>Fishery</i> - Total Ponds: Not Known. Fish catches from rivers and ponds. <i>Livestock</i> –Total Cattle & Buffaloes : Not Known, Goat & Sheep: Not Known & Poultry: Not Known . <i>Forest</i> : Fruit and timber trees are concentrated around homesteads. It is a non-forest zone.	
Occupation:	Majority of the inhabitants occupations is farming and fishing. Business is their secondary occupation. But, main source of income for Landless household is fishing, day-labour / Boat pulling. Sharecropping is the predominant Tenancy and occupation.	
Education:	Literacy Rate (Average): 20.3%; School - 4; College -0	
Other Infrastructures:	Godown (No): 1; Market Centre (No): 1; Road (km): 10 Mill/ Factory: 0; Health Centre (No): 0 Comm. Bank: 1 Ferry / Lauch Ghat: 1.	
Drinking Water & Sanitation:	Access to Sanitary Latrine: 2 HHs; TWs: 510 HHs	
NGOs:	0	
Other Information:	No prevention of migratory species of fish into any seasonally flooded interior areas as the land is not protected by an embankment. Country boat and trawlers are the sources of communication.	

Reference Books:

Satellite Image Mosaic 1999-2001 Landsat TM, EGIS
 LGED Base Map- Thana Bhedarganj, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Shariatpur, BBS, Published March 1996.

• 3. Char Tarabunia

Administrative Identity: A village of Tarabunia Union of Bhedarganj Upazila and Shariatpur District.

Tarabunia Union is composed of 10 Mouzas and Char Tarabunia is one of them. Char Tarabunia consists of 57 villages.

Safety: Un-protected land and attached to Bhedarganj main land. River Bank erosion is the continual phenomenon. No Cyclone Shelter.

Location: West of Chandpur Thana, East of Bhedarganj Thana (Shariatpur), South of Chandpur Town and North of Shakua and Hanar Char.

Area: 5259 acres / 2129 ha (36.85% of Tarabunia Union). Land existing: 5348 acres / 2165 ha and Land eroded / inundated / under water:1786 ha.

Demography:

Resources:

Occupation:

Education:

Other Infrastructures:

Drinking Water & Sanitation:

NGOs:

Other Information:

Reference Books:

Water Management & Drainage Data, Sept 1998, MES, BWDB, DGIS/ DANIDA & GoB
Haim Char Erosion Control Project-IEE, Vol.2 and Part 1 & 2, MES, September 1998.
Livestock Census, BBS, 1983-84
LGED Base Ma- Thana Chandpur, UNDP/ILO Project BGD/ 89/ 041. 1994
Bangladesh Population Census, 1991, Zila- Shariatpur, BBS, Published March 1996.

Appendix – A:

The following areas (riverine chars and estuary / sea facing parts of main lands, isolated islands / etc.) could not be attended to collect information -

BARISAL

1. Duragapasha (Bakerganj)
2. Char Nalua
3. Char Ularia (Mehendiganj)
4. Gabinda (Mehendiganj)
5. Char Ekkaria (Mehendiganj)
6. Keshobpur (Bauphal)
7. Dudhal (Bakerganj)
8. Darial (Bakerganj)
9. Char Blandy (New)
10. Dashmina (Bauphal)
11. Char Saula (New)
12. Faridpur (Bakerganj)
13. Kania Baga Tapta Char (Hizla)
14. Rautkhali Barisal Sadar).
15. Hogla (MEHENDIGANJ).
16. Kashba Char
17. Bara Jalia
18. Memania (hizla).
19. Janpur
20. BhimKhil
21. Bishkatali

BHOLA

22. Char Shafi
23. Tofar Char
24. Char Medua
25. Char Bheduria/Veduria
26. Char Sagar
27. Goabaria (Hizla)
28. Char Memania (Hizla)
29. Bara Jalia (Hizla)
30. Char Sulkashmi (Monpura)
31. Char Mamun
32. Char Nazirpur (Dashmina)
33. Char Moazzem (new) Bauphal
34. Char Kachua
35. Char Gangalia
36. Char Ilisha (New) Mehendiganj)
37. Natun Char
38. Balur Char.
39. West Illisa
40. Char Mahisa
41. Char Darbesh
42. Bagar Char
43. Char Hedayet Ali
44. Bakshi majhir char
45. Khorki

CHANDPUR

- 46. Char Bishnapur
- 47. Tapur Chandi
- 48. Ashikhati

CHITTAGONG

- 49. Char Piya
- 50. Char Akramuddin
- 51. Char Nurul Islam
- 52. Killar Char
- 53. Bhatiari
- 54. Sagardi
- 55. Shebnir Char
- 56. DubaChar

LAKSHMIPUR

- 57. Niamatpur (Alexander)
- 58. Shaikh Char
- 59. Kachiar Char
- 60. Char Ababil (Raipur)
- 61. Baker Khera (Ramgati)
- 62. Blur Char

NOAKHALI

- 63. Char Iswar
- 64. Nal Chira
- 65. Shahebnir Char
- 66. Srizones
- 67. Char Langulia
- 68. Chandnandi
- 69. Gosair Char (Raipur)
- 70. Balur Char (Ramgati)
- 71. Char Darbesh (Remgati)
- 72. Char Muktaria
- 73. Chaprashir Hat (Companiganj)
- 74. Char Bahauddin
- 75. Char Ram Narayan
- 76. Char Ramcharan
- 77. Char Parvez
- 78. Bahir Char

PATUAKHALI

- 79. Char Saula
- 80. Golkhali
- 81. Char Jamuna
- 82. Char Rustam
- 83. Char Burhan
- 84. Char Nazir
- 85. Char Kabir
- 86. Nilkamal
- 87. Taktabunia
- 88. Char Monahar

89. Uttariapara
90. Char Ganga
91. Char Lata
92. Char Talukdar
93. Char Tufania
94. Char Taposhi
95. Char Faruke
96. Pubar Char
97. Char Lakshimi (CF)
98. Maraganga (Galachipa)
99. Pakshia
100. Gollania
101. Bibir Hola
102. Agunmukha
103. Golkhali
104. Char Rancharan

SHARAITPUR

105. Char Bhoga
106. Gosairhat
107. Gariber Char
108. Kodalpur
109. Char Janpur
110. Char Damudda
111. Raj Rajeswar
112. Jalapur