

# ANNUAL REPORT

## CDP-SSOQ PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

**Monitoring Human Rights, Labor Rights and Environmental Issues  
in the Shrimp Farm in the South-West Coastal Region of  
Bangladesh.**



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The implementation plan is the outcomes of the intensive discussions, field visits, review of past Situation of Shrimp Cultivation and consultations process in which many knowledgeable individuals were involved. The formulation of the plan was a joint initiative of Shrimp Seal Of Quality (SSOQ) /ATDP-II, Dhaka that was undertaken during the period of June 2003 to June 2005 by involving a multidisciplinary team comprising of Mr. Ahsraf-Ul-Alam Tutu, Mr. Shahidul Islam, Mr. Shamim Hossain, Mr Sudipto Kumar Sarkar and Ms. Shamoly Sutar.

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# ABSTRACT

Shrimp, fast becoming a national issue, is one of the largest export items of Bangladesh. There are around 600,000 people directly involved with this sector and 35,00,000 people are involved indirectly . Shrimp cultivation is intensive in the coastal region of Bangladesh where it is economic, social, political, Environmental and emotional issues, all at once. But it is controversial due to different reasons.

Shrimp farming is objected to as the source of different rights violation and environmental degradation and put it at the risk of avoidance by the international buyers. The objections associated with that many people are injured, have lost their land and murdered in some cases. Moreover a number of environmental problems including loss of agricultural land, increased salinity of land and potable water, destruction of mangroves, over-exploitation of wild post larvae and snails (for feed of Golda) and loss of grazing land and trees. As a result this export item is in the line of fire to lose international market.

In response to the international buyers regarding quality of Bangladeshi shrimp, the Shrimp Seal of Quality program (SSOQ) is developing an inspection and verification services to ensure international buyers that Shrimp Seal of Quality Program certified shrimp produced in Bangladesh confirms to Quality, Environment and Social Standards. Coastal Development Partnership has made a commitment to work with the Shrimp Seal of Quality program to establish an environmental, Human rights and labor rights component.

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## Glossary

Bagda	A type of shrimp: <i>Peneaus monodon</i>
CDP	Coastal Development partnership
CSO	Community civil Society Organization
CEP	Coastal Embankment Project
EJF	Environmental Justice Foundation.UK
FIC	Field Information Collector
Gher	Ponds or enclosures where shrimp is farmed
Golda	A type of shrimp: <i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>
Haat/bazaar	Local /rural market
Hari	Lease money
Imam	Muslim religious leader
Khas	Government land, usually distributed to land less poor
Mandir	Temple for Hindus
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PNGO's	Partner's Non Governmental Organization
Shalish	Community based Settlement process
Samaj	Community groups/ society
SCZ	Shrimp Cultivation Zone
SIZ	Shrimp Impact Zone
Thana	Administrative unit or police station
Upazilla	Sub-district
UP	Union Parisad / Office of the Local elected bodies
Zilla	District

## Introduction:

Commercial Shrimp Culture began in the Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh during the early 1980's, when the catches from open water fisheries proved insufficient to meet the requirements of processing plants exporting frozen shrimp to international markets. Gradually production increased until 1998 when it stood at over 66,000 metric tonnes<sup>1</sup>, which was still only 17.96 %<sup>2</sup> of the quantity produced by Thailand during the same year. The shrimp industry has gone through many ups and downs. Exports, however, gradually rose and in fiscal 2000-2001, the value of shrimp exported from Bangladesh was US\$ 350 million<sup>3</sup>, representing about 5%<sup>4</sup> of the total exports of Bangladesh in that year and only two and a half percent of world exports of shrimp.

One of the principal hurdles that stands in the way of a more rapid expansion in shrimp exports is the industry's poor image in the international market. "Bangladesh Shrimp is not Clean" <sup>5</sup>– this idea about the country's shrimp in the minds of international buyers is responsible for Bangladesh shrimp getting 10% less value than the shrimp exported by other countries. In the year 1999-2000, the loss from this stood at US\$ 30 million.

Shrimp is cultivated mainly in three districts in the Southwest coastal region of Bangladesh. The total number of shrimp farms is Bagda (*Penaeus monodon: black tiger*) 26,155<sup>6</sup> and Golda (*Macrobachium Rosenbergii*) 67,644<sup>7</sup>. The total area under shrimp farming is 156,945 hectares<sup>8</sup>. 4 million people are dependent on different sub-sectors of shrimp culture.<sup>9</sup>

Violations of land rights, human rights, labour rights, and the molestation and harassment of women are associated in various ways with the present practice of shrimp culture. These violations and abuses have attracted national and international attention from time to time. While shrimp production sometimes has a negative image internationally, there is a debate going on as to how far the present practice of shrimp culture is contributing to poverty elimination and the improvement in people's standard of living, the extent to which it is environment-friendly, and local peoples views of the present practice of shrimp cultivation.

A significant transformation has occurred in the attitude of local people in respect of shrimp. In place of a shrimp-resistant attitude, people are now more interested in getting out of the poverty trap through shrimp. Thus it has become the responsibility of all who are occupying seats of power at all levels, from policy and decision making to Thana level implementation in the field, to create supportive conditions in the shrimp sector. However, the information contained in this chapter in respect of abuse of human and labor rights, strengthens the view that there is still much to be done to bring about more social justice and equity for the poor and landless who have yet to benefit as much as middle and larger farmers.

## PROJECT IN BRIEF

Project Name	:	CDP-SSOQ Partnership Program
Broad Objective	:	In order to develop a positive image in respect of Bangladesh shrimp in the international market, through ensuring Human Rights and labour Rights in the shrimp farms by continuous monitoring of human rights and labour rights violations in shrimp farms, addressing such issues through Go/ NGO and community level involvement, develop and implement appropriate state policies and laws, and activate the Upazilla and district level committees.
Duration	:	2 years 4 months
Implementing Organization	:	Coastal Development Partnership (CDP) 55/2, Islampur Road, Khulna-9100 Bangladesh Phone: 88-041-810573 Fax: 88-041-729310 E-mail: <a href="mailto:cdp@cdpbd.org">cdp@cdpbd.org</a> Website: <a href="http://www.cdpbd.org">www.cdpbd.org</a>
Supporting Organization	:	ATDP-2 through Shrimp Seal of Quality. It is a joint venture of Bangladesh government and USAID.
Project Location	:	15 Upazilla of South west coastal region of Bangladesh (Satkhira, Bagerhat and Khulna)
Target Beneficiaries	:	All Shrimp farmers of this region
Reporting Period	:	June 2003 to September 2005
Striating Date	:	Planned : June 2003
Completion Date	:	Planned : September 2005
Project Cost	:	BDT 33,83,455.00

## **GOAL:**

To develop a positive image in respect of Bangladesh shrimp by ensuring Human rights and labour rights and sustainable physical and social environment in the southwest coastal region.

## **OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT:**

- a) Continuous monitoring of Human rights and labour rights abuses in the shrimp farms, and develop a database in the CDP Resource center for use if required.
- b) To strengthen GO/NGO/ community network for monitoring rights abuses in shrimp farms.
- c) To Conduct Advocacy at the National level to develop a clear –cut Shrimp policy and formulate appropriate laws.
- d) To reinvigorate the existing shrimp committees at Upazila and district levels and motivate them to play an active role in eradicating all forms of Rights abuses in shrimp farms.
- e) To develop an International Linkage for creating a positive image in respect of Bangladesh shrimp in the international markets.

## **PLAN STRATEGIES OF THE PROJECT:**

### ***Partnership/Networking:***

- With grassroots NGOs, LEBs, Civil Society Initiatives and Press Clubs and also with national organizations.
- One representative of the networked NGOs should select a representative to work with this project.
- The networked organization will feedback each other in terms of different information related to human rights, labor rights and environmental degradation in their respective area.
- They will also be responsible to participate in different meetings, seminars arranged by CDP. Awareness campaign should also assist by them.

### **(a) *Capacity Building:***

- Capacity building of CDP staffs and partner organization selected representative.
- Capacity should be build up through training on internal office management, reporting, dealing with rights violation, Right Based Approach, responsibilities of local elected bodies etc.
- Training should be provided in three districts as well.

(b) ***Diversity:*** The beneficiaries of this project are of diverse characteristics and secondary beneficiaries also represent different social strata.

(c) ***Flexibility:*** The project would be flexible enough to make necessary correction in respect of any constraints in project lifespan.

### **(d) *Advocacy/Lobbying:***

- Effective advocacy should be conducted on human rights abuses and specific information should be provided to SSOQ and other national organizations for Advocacy and Lobbying to address Land rights, Labor rights, and Environmental issues and HR abuses.
- Discussion on different rights violation and movement, advocacy etc. Provide Technical support to farmers with SSOQ extension team and should arrange field school to assist the Shrimp farmers.

(e) **Facilitation:** The project will facilitate the Shrimp farmers, Shrimp worker, Land owner etc. to ensure the technical support, awareness raising about their rights. The Beneficiaries should socially protect and oppose any type of rights violation.

(f) **Awareness Campaign:**

- Different discussions, Group meetings should be conducted in this region to make the people aware about the human rights, land rights, Labor rights and Environmental issues.
- Information support, Newsletter, leaflet etc. should be provided by the CDP. CDP also observe the special National and International days.

### Human resource:

For smooth and successful implementation, the following human resources were engaged with the project

SL no	Designation	Employed by	Numbers
1	Field Supervisor	CDP	3
2	Translator	CDP	1
3	Paper clippers	CDP	1
4	Field Information collector	PNGO's	15

### Project Area:

Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh comprising Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira districts. The specific locations are shown in details in the table below.

- Mainly Rural Hard to reach areas, specifically water-logged, saline, Adibashi inhabited areas and the Sundarban Impact Zone.

District	Upazilla
Khulna	Koyra, Batiaghata, Dumuria, Rupsa, Dacope & Paikgacha
Satkhira	Satkhira Sadar, Kaligonj, Debhata, Shyamnagar, and Tala
Bagerhat	Rampal, Bagerhat Sadar, Morrelgonj, Saronkhola and Mongla

## List of Partner NGO'S of CDP-SSOQ Partnership Program

SI	Name of PNGO's	Working area
1	Biswas Foundation	Debhata + Satkhira Sadar
2	GOTI	Rampal
3	Gana Unnayan Sangstha	Shaymnagar (8 Unions)
4	LoCOS	Batiaghata
5	Let Us Progress	Paikgachha
6	Muktir Alo	Koyra
7	Man for Man Kind	Batiaghata + Dumuria
8	Nari Kallyan Sangstha	Tala
9	Pathikkrit	Dumuria
10	Progoti Samaj Unnayn Sangstha	Kaligonj + Shaymnagar (Kaligonj-4 Union and Shaymnagar 4 Union)
11	Participatory in Community Action (PCA)	Mongla
12	Rupsha Mohila Kollan Samaty	Rupsha Processing plants
13	Runner Daridra Bimochon Kendro	Morrelgonj
14	SHADE Bangladesh	Bagerhat Sadar
15	Sushilan	Kaligonj

### Activities:

The CDP SSOQ Partnership program is based on the MoU signed on May 1, 2003, The implementation program is funded by the Shrimp Seal of Quality Organization under ATDP. CDP and its 15 Partner NGOs have been monitoring Human Rights and Labor Rights abuses Environmental effects, in the shrimp zones of Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira districts. Field Supervisors of CDP and Field Information Collectors of Partner Organizations performed the following functions:

- ❖ Formation of a Network of NGOs to monitor the Human Rights and Labor Rights in the shrimp farms in the Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh.
- ❖ Field survey for identification of present practice of shrimp culture.
- ❖ Political Analysis
- ❖ Hot spot Identification of southwest coastal zone
- ❖ Training the Field Coordinators of the PNGOs in the Network and Activating the Secretariat.

- ❖ Creating Awareness among the general public about the Seal of Quality program by means of SSOQ Publications.
- ❖ Regular collection of information on Human Rights, Labor Rights and Environmental Issues in shrimp farms.
- ❖ Opinion sharing with Members of Parliament, Government Officials, Political Leaders, and Local Elected bodies at different places.
- ❖ Workshop to Develop Implementation Agreement.
- ❖ Understanding the Certification process of ACC.
- ❖ Strengthening the National and International Network
- ❖ Developing close relationship with civil society.
- ❖ Training on Information Management system.
- ❖ Awareness campaign

**Brief descriptions of activities conducted to obtain the above mentioned outputs.**

- ❖ Formation of a Network of NGOs to monitor the Human Rights and Labor Rights in the shrimp farms in the Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

16 NGOs have been monitoring the Human Rights and Labor Rights situation in the Shrimp farms of this region since a long period under the leadership of CDP.

- Out of these, 15 NGOs agreed to work under the CDP – SSOQ Partnership program. These 15 NGOs have been given the responsibility for 15 thanas.

- ❖ **Field survey for identification of present practice of shrimp culture:**

Partners NGO's of CDP's network are surveying there project area for the identifications of present situation of shrimp culture and agricultural crop pattern. Each NGO filled up 100 Questionnaires and submitted to CDP.

- ❖ **Political Analysis**

CDP-SSOQ partnership Program compiled a report with analysis of political Situation of shrimp sector and identified who are engaged to Violation of Human and Labor Rights and Environment degradation.

- ❖ **Hot spot Identification of southwest coastal zone**

CDP-SSOQ Partnership Program identified hot spot based on experience sharing and Secondary data analysis.

- ❖ **Training the FICs of the PNGOs and Activating the Secretariat.**

The following activities have been undertaken for training the FICs:

- Formation and Orientation of Study Team on June 6, 2003.
- A Two-day Orientation workshop by SSOQ team from Dhaka

- ❖ **Regular collection of information of Human Rights, Labor Rights and Environmental Issues in shrimp farms:**

- CDP regularly collects news clippings from 15 local and national daily newspapers in respect of human rights and labor rights abuses in shrimp farms, compiles the news reports on a weekly basis and sends the most important news items as News flash.
- A total of 1946 newspaper reports on shrimp related conflicts and crimes were identified from CDP's archive. The conflicts reported in order of frequency were armed assault, theft, terrorism, land grabbing, murder/ unnatural death, poisoning shrimp, land ownership, fraud and trade disputes, extortion, trespass, embankment breach/ saline intrusion, other crimes, kidnapping, rape, criminal damage, possession of illegal arms, drainage disputes, non payment of lease, and fry smuggling. Overall, the most commonly reported conflicts are terrorism, theft, armed assault, land grabbing, murder and unnatural deaths and poisoning of shrimp farms.
- Field Supervisors of CDP and its Network staff (FIC) visit spots of occurrence to verify the shrimp related news reports. During this period they have cross checked 230 news reports physically and submitted report to CDP.
- Each of three supervisors is supervising the activities of 5 PNGO's in each of the three districts.
- CDP supervisors and FIC of PNGO's in Network have been collecting shalish Data and attending shalish meetings physically and submitting report to CDP. During this period CDP supervisors and FIC have attended 433 shalish meetings at different area in three districts. Most of the shalishes are for Non payment of lease money, land grabbing, Poisoning of shrimp farms
- Network staff collected information on 508 court cases and attended 100 court case hearings in respect of Human rights and Labor Rights abuses in shrimp farm.

#### ❖ **Opinion sharing Meeting:**

- During this period, opinion sharing meetings have been held with 6 Members of Parliament and 12 other political leaders, Lt. (Ret.) Rahmat Ullah (Dadu Bhai) is an influential shrimp farmer and Secretary General of Bangladesh shrimp Farmers Association.
- On November 16 Mr Fredrik Schiek, Deputy Administrator of USAID and USAID team held an opinion-sharing meeting with CDP and its partner NGO's at CDP conference room in Khulna. They have been given all relevant information about the activities of CDP and SSOQ.
- An Opinion sharing meeting has also been held with the Deputy Commissioner of Khulna, Divisional Forest Officer, Sundarban West Division and Khulna District Fishery Officer. They have been given all relevant information about the activities of CDP and SSOQ.
- On 26 February 2004 held an opinion sharing meeting on present position on shrimp sector with CDP and its partners NGO's in CDP conference room.
- May 29, 2005 Mr. Stefan Bergleiter, Aquaculture Specialist of Natur land, Germany and Mr. Manzoor Ahmed BP, Director of Shrimp Seal of Quality visited CDP-SSOQ partnership Activities and met with the partner NGO's Director and shrimp expert of southwest coastal region. this meeting organized by CDP-SSOQ partnership Program in CDP conference room.
- Partner NGO's of CDP network arranged opinion sharing meetings with Local Community people and Shrimp framers in their working areas.
- In addition, CDP supervisors and FIC Discussed about CDP-SSOQ Partnership Program activities in the three shrimp growing districts. They met with Government Officials, Political Leaders, Local Elite persons and Local Elected Bodies.

#### ❖ **Understanding the Certification process of ACC.**

A clearer understanding of the Certification Process of ACC has been obtained at the Certification Course held in Cox's Bazar.

On August 22, Vice President and Director of ACC Mr. William R. More held an Opinion sharing meeting with CDP and its Partner NGOs at the CDP Conference room in Khulna. As a result, ACC has obtained a clearer understanding of our programs and activities.

### ❖ **Strengthening the National and International Network**

Action Aid Bangladesh has been kept informed about our partnership with SSOQ. EJF of London, UK and Mangrove Action project of USA are being kept updated on relevant information. EJF has a positive viewpoint on our working with SSOQ and Mangrove Action Project remains neutral in a permissive attitude.

#### □ **Newspaper Campaign.**

During this period more than 25 reports / articles have been published in different newspapers of the country in respect of CDP – SSOQ Partnership program.

#### ❖ **Workshop:**

- ✓ On November 24 2003 CDP arranged a workshop to Develop Implementation Agreement with PNGO's Directors and Staffs at CDP conference room in Khulna. This workshop was presided over by Ashraf UI Alam Tutu, Coordinator of CDP.
- ✓ In addition three workshop were held in CDP conference room as dated ;

- A. March 29, 2004
- B. April 27, 2004
- C. July 31, 2004

❖ ***Organizing Shrimp Farmers' Meetings:*** CDP and partner NGOs organized 190 meetings of Ethical Shrimp farmers to enable the SSOQ Extension Team to motivate them to adopt the SSOQ Code of Conduct to ensure higher productivity. Over 4800 shrimp farmers attended in such meetings.

❖ ***Database:*** CDP has developed a database on human rights, labor rights, land rights and environmental issues in the region. CDP submitted every week's prevailing market rates of shrimps to SSOQ, collected by its partner NGO Rupsha Mahila Kalyan Sangstha.

### **Coordination**

The working team of the project has maintained a better coordination with all stakeholders, concerned organization, institute and other field staff of the CDP-SSOQ partnership Program., Frequent field visits by CDP's Supervisor, Monthly Coordination Meeting, Quarterly Coordination Meeting were the main formal component of coordination.

### **Monthly Staff Meeting**

The management committee of CDP met once in every month with the staff of the project to review the activities of previous month. In every meeting, the staff members of the project submitted the monthly report of the previous month and work plan for the next month.

### **Quarterly Coordination Meeting**

The project arranged quarterly coordination meetings with entire project staff to discuss all the problems faced in the implemented quarter as well as the achievements. Coordinator of CDP presided over the daylong coordination meeting. All the personnel of the project discussed their achievements and shortcomings of the last quarter and delivered the future plan for the next quarter.

### **Supervision and Monitoring**

A participatory planning method has been practiced at every stage of project activities. The Field Supervisors monitored and supervised the project activities and successes regularly with the assistance of the Field Information collectors. The Field Information collectors reported to the Field Supervisors on the completion of assigned tasks (target). The problems came across the implementation period of the project, were solved using solutions from the project field areas and in consultation with experienced personnel of CDP. Moreover, CDP Coordinator has monitored the activities as well. The progress and performance of the project activities have been monitored using the monitoring format and was approved by the Regional Director of SSOQ

### **Conclusion:**

Commercial Shrimp farming in the Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh is at present going through a major transformation. The areas of farms are growing smaller. In place of shrimp farms covering hundreds of acres, small and medium sized farms are growing in number. But disputes relating to ownership of land still remain a cause for conflict. Using political influence to grab shrimp farms, robbing shrimps from the farms of comparatively weaker farmers, sexual assault and harassment of women, breach of lease agreements, non-payment of lease money, non-payment of wages on time, long hours of work are all causes for dispute, which when unresolved for a long time, turn into violent conflicts.

In order, therefore, to better understand the complications in the shrimp sector of this region, we need an integrated and coordinated research with appropriate methodology and anthropological insight. Also required is a study of the natural and environmental disasters that have occurred in the region through the last few decades.

### **Accordingly, what we need to do at present include :**

- Continued review of human rights and labor rights abuses in the region. In this connection, a government sponsored monthly study will be an effective step.
- Awareness creation among the local population in respect of human rights and labor rights. But mere awareness raising will not be sufficient. It must go side by side with appropriate infrastructure development.
- Necessary directions for effective problem-solving / conflict-resolution in shrimp related matters in the Government's Shrimp Policy.
- Formation of Upazila-based Investigation Committees.
- Effective strengthening the defense of lives and properties of people engaged in shrimp culture.
- Appropriate zoning of Shrimp areas.
- Enforcement of appropriate scientific and environment-friendly shrimp farming.

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**Political analysis of Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh  
In perspective of program implementation**

A Report Prepared for  
**Shrimp Seal of Quality**

Prepared By  
**Coastal Development Partnership (CDP)**

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## **Introduction**

The Shrimp Seal of Quality (SSOQ) Certification program is going to be introduced in Bangladesh in order to ensure better acceptance of Bangladeshi shrimp in the international market. This is likely to create diverse reactions among different stakeholders and strata of society. In order, therefore, to implement the program, appropriate political analysis is essential. It is in this perspective that this analytical report has been prepared.

This report attempts to analyze the probable response of members of parliament, leaders of different political parties, government officers of different departments at different levels and people involved in different sub-sectors of the shrimp industry in the industrial shrimp cultivating districts of Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira in the Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh.

This analysis has been prepared on the basis of their relationship with the shrimp industry and their past and present attitudes.

## **Context**

The introduction of industrial shrimp cultivation has created a major shift in the socio-economic structure of the Southwest Coastal Region of Bangladesh. At the same time, the political dynamics of the area have experienced several permanent changes. As the profits from industrial shrimp farming is comparatively high, the rural elites and the urban influential investors introduced the present practice of shrimp farming and want to maintain the practice as it is. The present practice of shrimp farming has been introduced without the least consideration for environment, land rights and human rights, resulting in conflicts and violence in many areas, and given rise to mass movements. These conflicts and movements have been reported from time to time in the local, regional and national media, and these issues are becoming matters of international concern.

On the one hand, these agendas have political importance and popularity in the country, and especially in this region, and so no political leader can openly avoid them. On the other hand, some of them have different levels of involvement with the existing practice of shrimp farming. Moreover, the social, economic and political influence of the actors in various sub-sectors of industrial shrimp farming is significantly high in this region. Hence the roles of the political leaders are always highly complex and not at all transparent. A substantial section of government officials at different levels related to the shrimp industry are influenced by a conservative mentality, and consider any reform as unnecessary and unwanted.

In spite of all this, pressures are bearing down on the industry to reform itself – from international buyers as well as human rights activists and environmentalists from home and abroad. All the actors are aware of these pressures; hence it is difficult for them to openly resist the necessary reforms. But their responses are likely to be shaped by their specific position and interest.

## **Influence of political parties and MPs in shrimp sector activities**

### **Position of Political Parties**

In this southwest coastal region, political influence is wielded by the ruling Bangladesh Nationalist Party (BNP), the Awami League (AL), Jatiya Party, Jamaat-e-Islami (JI), various Islamic factions, open left-wing parties (Workers Party and CPB) and several underground extreme left wing factions. The shrimp issue is an important part of the agenda of all the political parties, and there have been many movements in the past on issues related to shrimp. These movements were mostly organized by the leftist parties and extreme left wing groups.

The role of major constitutional political parties is basically the same in respect of shrimp. When they are in the opposition, they become vocal in denouncing the human rights abuses in the shrimp sector, but once in power, they do not take appropriate initiative to institute reforms in the industry.

There are different viewpoints among the left and extreme left political factions. Some are totally against shrimp farming, some want to introduce community shrimp farms. But there are allegations against some persons involved in extreme left politics, irrespective of their declared official (pro-poor and pro-environment shrimp) positions, that they work in favor of human rights and land rights violations in return for monetary benefits. It is also reported that they are involved in armed violence including murder.

### **Role of Members of Parliament**

All the members of the parliament from this region are somehow involved with shrimp farming. In the 8th parliament, out of the twelve MPs of this region, (5 from Satkhira, 3 from Khulna and 4 from Bagerhat) nine belong to the four party alliances and three are from the Awami League (AL).

Although the MPs from this region are very much vocal in respect of shrimp issues during their political campaigns, they have not given appropriate importance to shrimp issues in their parliamentary agendas, nor they have any formulation of appropriate policies regarding shrimp or formed any caucus for reform in the shrimp sector.

Influential and rich shrimp farmers and exporters make large contributions for the election campaigns of their favorite candidates, and these contributions play an important role. As such, in spite of their declared (pro-poor, pro-environment) positions, in most cases the Members of Parliament are reluctant to prevent human rights and environmental abuses.

Now we shall make specific case analyses of MPs in the shrimp zone of this region.

### **Satkhira District**

There are 5 MPs from Satkhira district. From Satkhira-1 (Kalaroa -Tala) Habibul Islam Habib belongs to the BNP. Satkhira-2 Moulana Abdul Khaleque (JI), Satkhira-3 (Assasuni) Moulana Riasat Ali (JI), Satkhira -4 (Debhata-Kaliganj) Kazi Alauddin (BJP) and Satkhira-5 (Shyamnagar) Gazi Nazrul Islam (JI).

All the above leaders apparently support pro-environment shrimp farming without any violation of human rights or labour rights, and speak openly about their concerns. But in actual practice, they have not done anything tangible.

If we investigate into the power bases of political leaders of this district as well as their major rivals, we can realize that the changes occurred due to shrimp farming. In the Satkhira-5 constituency (Shyamnagar), the past MP Mr. A.K. Fazlul Haq, is from a wealthy family. He has a shrimp gher of 135 acres. His family also owns brick fields, shops, apartments etc. Apart from shrimp cultivation, he is also involved in other shrimp related businesses. He established himself as a powerful regional leader by dint of his wealth. His financial capacity enables him to establish connections with the higher authorities of the party. In contrast, Mr. Haq's major rival, present MP Gazi Nazrul Islam of Jamaat-e-Islami (JI), who is also a medium shrimp producer (around 25 acres). They both are involved with shrimp related conflicts. MP Gazi Nazrul Islam has been accused of not paying lease money to the landowners. He was also involved in water related conflicts that ended up in legal cases and subsequent imprisonment of his opponents. Obviously, both leaders enjoy support from their party rank and file, but such support is not always unconditional. While a highly organized party, the JI activists in general carry out the directives of the higher authorities. But in the AI, the situation is different. In the 1996 election, Mr. Haq managed to obtain support from 8 out of 12 Union Parishad Chairmen, which was critical for his success.

Ex-MP of Satkhira-4, Mr. Wajed Ali Biswas is the president of Debhata Thana BNP, and is one of the largest shrimp farmers of this region. He was involved in the conflict related to shrimp in polder No. 22 in Paikgacha, in Khulna district, which led to the death of Karunamoyee Sardar. Nijera Kori had conducted a movement against him, and that movement had received international publicity. He is basically against all reforms in the shrimp sector, and his role in the shrimp industry is mostly liable for the bad international image of Bangladeshi shrimp. He is the symbol of the "Shrimp Mafia" in Bangladesh.

Shrimp cultivation has a close relationship to khas land in Satkhira. There are large areas of khas land in this district. There are nine villages straddling the border between Debhata and Kaliganj thanas, comprising khas land, and thousands of landless people had obtained lease of average one acre each from the government and had established small ghers. But in 1998, a coterie of big investors managed to have these lands re-classified as water-body and obtained lease on that basis. This led to conflict between the small and big shrimp farmers, which resulted in violence and deaths. All the major political leaders were then in favor of the big investors.

Ex-minister Dr. Aftabuzzaman is president of "Bangladesh Shrimp Farmers Association". He is one of the influential political leaders of this district. Being conservative in nature, he is reluctant to implement any sort of reform.

Different factions of extreme left wing groups are quite active in the shrimp areas of Satkhira, and they are usually employed by big shrimp farmers as their muscle-men. Most cases of shrimp related violence, even killings, are attributed to them. Many MPs and ex-MPs, irrespective of their party affiliations, are alleged to have secret relations with these extremists.

One constitutional leftist party, the Workers' Party of Bangladesh, had conducted a movement against illegal shrimp farming in Tala thana of Satkhira district (Satkhira-1) during 1999-2000, and they have been successful in that movement to some extent. They have some influence in that region.

In Satkhira town, there is a Citizens' group, comprising lawyers, journalists and other professionals, who have conducted movements against violation of human rights, labour rights and women's rights in the shrimp sector during the last few years, in spite of their different political affiliations. A few such movements (Debhata-Kaliganj movement of the land-less) have attracted national and international attention.

### **Remarks**

The conservative shrimp farmers of Satkhira district wield powerful influence over the MP-level political leaders. In order, therefore, to win the allegiance of the MPs and other political leaders in favor of SSOQ, focus of advocacy can be the grassroots level party activists and civil society activists.

### **Khulna District**

Out of six parliamentary constituencies, three are in the shrimp zone. These are Khulna-1 (Dacope-Batiaghata) MP Mr. Panchanan Biswas-AL; Khulna-5 (Dumuria-Fultala) Mr. Miah Golam Parwar-JI; and Khulna-6 (Koyra-Paikgacha) Principal Ruhul Quddus-JI.

Khulna-1 is a Hindu majority area, and Mr. Panchanan Biswas, MP holds indifferent attitude towards shrimp cultivation. He is not involved in shrimp farming, but he considers that as MP, he has to ensure appropriate environment for shrimp farming, proper water management and increased smallholder participation. In order to ensure such an environment, he has provided legal as well as administrative support for shrimp farming by the local landowners, not by outside investors.

In the June, 1996 election Sheikh Hasina, was elected from this constituency with 61,000 votes, while her nearest rival, Achintya Kumar Biswas of the Bangladesh Communist Party, who has a background of pro-people shrimp movement, obtained 30,000 votes. When Sheikh Hasina vacated the seat, Mr. Panchanan Biswas contested as an independent candidate and defeated the official candidate of the then ruling Awami League by 29,000 votes.

There are some large shrimp farms operated by outside investors in this constituency, and there have been many movements against them. At the same time, there are also a number of community ghers. This area has a record of armed violence related to shrimp and many instances of killings have occurred.

Though Panchanan emerged as a political leader as one of the principal organizer of agitation movements against shrimp farming. But he changed his position regarding shrimp farming, his objective has never changed, which was to protect the people of Dacop-Batiaghata from atrocities, repression, and exploitation done by the outsider shrimp producers. Evidently, it was the key to his success in the electoral politics. Still today he does not have any direct or indirect involvement with shrimp farming for his own benefit. In contrast, his main rival Sheikh Harun Ur Rashid is involved with shrimp farming. He in fact has been alleged for supporting outsider investors at the early days of shrimp, and in the later periods as well.

Miah Golam Parwar of JI is MP for Khulna-5. He is not personally involved in shrimp farming. In his constituency, the southern portion of Dumuria is a major shrimp farming area. There are a number of underground extreme left factions active in Dumuria. They are known as New Revolutionary Communist Party (Mrinal Group), Communist Party of East Bengal (Marxist-Leninist) etc. Though some of these groups are openly involved in human rights movements against the shrimp lords, there are allegations that they

secretly support large shrimp farmers in return for financial benefits. There are also rumors to the effect that Miah Golam Parwar MP is using the conflicts among them.

There have been many movements against human rights and land rights violations related to shrimp in Dumuria, which had attracted national attention. There is at present a trend towards middle-class landowner shrimp farmers with a progressive outlook.

The shrimp issue is an important component in the political arena of Dumuria. Retired principal of Morelganj College Mr. Ruhul Quddus is the elected MP from Khulna-6 constituency. He is also the organizing secretary of JIM central committee. He receives a monthly allowance, which is his main source of income. At past he was owner of 15 acres of land that are located in a non-shrimp area. Nowadays, his relatives are directly involved with shrimp farming and he supports environment friendly shrimp farming.

Sheikh Muhammad Nurul Haq was the ex MP from the Khulna - 6 constituency (Paikgacha-Koira) He started his career as an advocate at the Khulna Judge Court; he amassed a huge amount of wealth as a first class contractor. He also owns brick fields as well as shrimp ghers. That time he could not keep himself away from shrimp related conflict.

### **The role of political leaders living in Khulna**

In perspective of Reform of the shrimp sector, Khulna City has an important role to play. Many central leaders of political parties, namely, BNP, Awami League, Jatiya Party, Jamaat-e-Islami, Left wing parties etc. live in this city.

City Mayor, Sheikh Tayebur Rahman is the Central Secretary for Environment and Forests of the ruling BNP. He has much influence on the central leadership of BNP. He is not personally involved in shrimp farming, and he has not been involved in any incident of human rights abuse. But he has much influence over the leaders of different sub-sectors in the shrimp industry in Khulna, Bagerhat and Satkhira districts, such as associations of shrimp growers, shrimp processing plants, feed suppliers etc.

Mr. Nurul Islam Dadu Bhai is the president of Khulna City unit of BNP and MP from Khulna-4 constituency. Though many leaders of his party are associated with the shrimp industry, he himself is a progressive and has no involvement or interest in shrimp.

Ex-MP of Jatiya Party Mr. Abul Hossain is a very influential person. He and his relatives have been involved in violations of human rights and women's rights in shrimp polders, land-grabbing and other incidents of violence. This family is also involved in various murder cases.

Awami League leader Mostafa Rashidi Shuja is also an influential person involved in shrimp farming. There are also several influential leftist leaders living in Khulna. They often organize protests against human rights abuses in the shrimp sector.

Khulna City also has a powerful and active Citizens' Forum.

## **Remarks**

But it must be emphasized that despite the conservative attitudes of the political leaders in the shrimp farming area of Khulna there is also a strong section of the civil society in Khulna region who want a reform of the shrimp farming. There are also many activists in the political parties who desire a change in the shrimp farming in the south west region.

## **Bagerhat District**

There are four constituencies in Bagerhat district. Mr. Helal Uddin is the MP of Bagerhat-1(Fakirhat-Mollahat), he is from Awami League, in Bagerhat-2 (Bagerhat Sadar-Chitalmari) A H M Selim of BNP, Bagerhat-3 (Rampal-Mongla) Talukdar Abdul Khalek of Awami League; he is ex minister, and in Bagerhat-4 (Morelgong-Sarankhola) Mufti Abdus Sattar of JI.

Mr. Sheikh Helal, MP from the Bagerhat-1 constituency is very influential in national politics because he is a relative of the leader of the opposition Sheikh Hasina; but now he does not have much influence in the area. He does not personally own any shrimp gher, but nowadays he does not live in his constituency, and has no involvement in local affairs. He has no shrimp gher and even he is not in favor of traditional shrimp gher.

Mr. Salim, MP from the Bagerhat-2 constituency is also the Chairman of the district unit of the ruling party BNP, now he is one of the most influential leaders of Bagerhat district. It is alleged that party activists supported by him are grabbing gher in the area. Recently there were a few sensational shrimp related violence and harassments of women in his area, involvement of his party loyalists were also alleged.

Mr. Talukdar Abdul Khalek, MP from the Bagerhat-3 constituency he has no shrimp gher and he is not in favor of large-scale shrimp culture. But he supports small-scale shrimp farm by farmers themselves. He was always very vocal against shrimp related human and labor rights violation in his locality. In the past he participated citizens' movement against shrimp related violence and abuse. Nowadays, he can not go to his constituency due to political rivalry.

Mufti Abdus Sattar, MP from Bagerhat-4 constituency has no gher of his own, but he is not against shrimp farming. He is a leader of a conservative political party, and does not give much attention in these issues.

A large number of district level leaders of different political parties are involved in shrimp farming and are against any type reform of current practice. It is alleged that many of these leaders are farming shrimp violating human and labor rights. There are also complains of land grabbing against many of them.

## **Remarks**

In recent times there were several incidents of serious human and labor rights violation and violence against women in Bagerhat. District based journalists played a very active role in highlighting these violations in local and national media. Apart from this there are a few women shrimp entrepreneur and some community gher in different area of the districts. There are many medium sized shrimp farm owner who are well connected with grass roots political activists, they are a strong element in favor of reform.

## **Union Parisad and LEBs**

Shrimp related issues play an important role in UP election in the south west coastal region. There are many UP chairmen, members, and candidates who are involved in shrimp related rights violation. There are allegations of land grabbing against them. There are also many elected UP chairmen and member who were elected on the basis of their involvement in popular movements against rights violation in shrimp farming.

## People's Opinion

In discussion with local people many possible constraints and solutions for effective implementation of the SSOQ program were identified. Below we present the findings gathered in people's consultations.

### Potential Constraints to implement SSOQ Activities

Source of Constraints	Potential constraints for SSOQ and partner field workers (FW)
Fisheries officer, UNO, Land office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Reluctant to provide actual information to FW.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Information blackout or suppressed.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Unwilling to resolve shalish cases relating to leases of shrimp farms.</li></ul>
Gher / Depot Owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> May conceal information or provide the wrong information to FW. Also occurs between Depot owner and farmers who are often cheated on price.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Verbal and in some circumstances physical abuse of FW.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Harassment by making false case against FW.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Unwilling to get involved or assist FW.</li></ul>
Political party, Influential people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> May create pressure on family members of field workers</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> May contribute to negative publicity of SSOQ and use position to portray FW as a social enemy.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Verbal and in some circumstances physical abuse of FW.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Harassment by making false case against FW.</li></ul>
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Assist influential people in making false case against FW.</li></ul>
Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Hold back on reporting actual news or facts.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Report inaccurate or wrong news.</li></ul>

## Potential Solution to implement SSOQ Activities

sl. no.	Source of Constraints	Solution
1.	Fisheries officer, UNO, Land office	<input type="checkbox"/> Build relations and maintain regular contact. <input type="checkbox"/> Apply for assistance from higher officials if necessary. <input type="checkbox"/> Arrange meeting with FO, UNO, AC land and relevant people. <input type="checkbox"/> Inform on SSOQ activities through to grassroots level through respective division. <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly disseminate SSOQ publication.
2.	Gher / Depot Owner	<input type="checkbox"/> Build relations and maintain regular contact. <input type="checkbox"/> Inform on SSOQ activities to them. <input type="checkbox"/> Identification of constraints and take appropriate action.
3	Political party, Influential people	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide orientation on SSOQ <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly disseminate SSOQ publications. <input type="checkbox"/> Tailor-made the institutional and individual position in the area. <input type="checkbox"/> Build amicable relations.
4	Police	<input type="checkbox"/> Orientation on SSOQ <input type="checkbox"/> Regularly disseminate SSOQ publication. <input type="checkbox"/> Issue SSOQ ID card to field workers.
5	Media	<input type="checkbox"/> Making arrangement to publish authentic news of SSOQ activities. <input type="checkbox"/> Develop an alliance with interested journalists and a media network.. <input type="checkbox"/> Publish regular articles on SSOQ related activities. <input type="checkbox"/> Protest on false or inaccurate news reporting. <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct awareness campaign through cultural shows and other media.

## Recommendations

In the light of our discussion we briefly present a set of recommendation to overcome the constraints.

1. Critical and strategic engagement with members of parliament and political leaders.
2. Building relationship with GOs, NGOs and civil society bodies.
3. Establishment of relationship with journalists and local media.
4. Enhancing citizens' movement against violation of rights.
5. Policy level advocacy.
6. National level alliance building.
7. Develop liaison with international NGOs, human rights activist for acceptance of Bangladeshi shrimp as a quality product in the international market.

Table A1: Number & percentage of shrimp-related *shalishes* in SW Bangladesh (Satkhira, Bagerhat and Khulna)

Category	# of reports				% of reports			
	Satkhira	Bagerhat	Khulna	total	Satkhira	Bagerhat	Khulna	total
Non payment of lease	48	9	36	93	54	33	57	52
Land ownership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land grabbing	18	7	10	35	20	26	16	20
Theft	2	2	9	13	2	7	14	7
Trade disputes	3	2	2	7	3	7	3	4
Partnership disputes	6	2	2	10	7	7	3	6
Wage disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Assault	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Embankment breached	9	1	3	13	10	4	5	7
Other	2	4	1	7	2	15	2	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Table A2: Number & percentage of shrimp-related *shalishes* in Satkhira

Category	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	tot
Non payment of lease	0	0	0	12	6	21	7	1	0	0	0	1	48
Land ownership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land grabbing	0	0	0	1	1	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	18
Theft	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trade disputes	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Partnership disputes	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Wage disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Embankment breached	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	9
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>

**Table A3: Number & percentage of shrimp-related *shalishes* in Bagerhat**

Category	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	tot
Non payment of lease	0	0	0	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9
Land ownership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drainage disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land grabbing	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
Theft	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Trade disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Partnership disputes	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wage disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embankment breached	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>

**Table A4: Number & percentage of shrimp-related *shalishes* in Khulna**

Category	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	tot
Non payment of lease				8	7	11	6	1	1			2	36
Land ownership				0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Drainage disputes				0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Land grabbing				4	1	3	1	0	1			0	10
Theft				5	0	2	0	2	0			0	9
Trade disputes				0	1	1	0	0	0			0	2
Partnership disputes				0	0	2	0	0	0			0	2
Wage disputes				0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Assault				0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
Embankment breached				1	1	1	0	0	0			0	3
Other				0	0	1	0	0	0			0	1
<b>Total</b>				<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>63</b>

**Table A5: Number & percentage of shrimp related news paper reports in SW Bangladesh (Satkhira, Bagerhat and Khulna)**

Category	# of reports				% of reports			
	Satkhira	Bagerhat	Khulna	total	Satkhira	Bagerhat	Khulna	total
Armed assault	20	23	24	67	10	10	9	10
Theft	29	29	29	87	14	13	11	13
Terrorism	25	39	38	102	12	17	14	15
Land grabbing	26	11	5	42	13	5	2	6
Murder, unnatural deaths	8	27	19	54	4	12	7	8
Poisoning shrimp	14	24	27	65	7	11	10	9
Land ownership	6	3	3	12	3	1	1	2
Fraud & Trade disputes	1	1	4	6	0	0	2	1
Extortion	7	14	21	42	3	6	8	6
Trespass	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
Embankment reach/saline intrusion	12	2	11	25	6	1	4	4
Other crimes	20	13	29	62	10	6	11	9
Kidnapping	4	7	12	23	2	3	5	3
Rape	0	1	3	4	0	0	1	1
Criminal damage	10	21	21	52	5	9	8	7
Possession illegal arms	3	7	3	13	1	3	1	2
Drainage disputes	4	0	1	5	2	0	0	1
Non payment of lease	9	1	8	18	4	0	3	3
Fry smuggling	1	0	2	3	0	0	1	0
Partnership dispute	3	2	2	7	1	1	1	1
<b>Total conflicts</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table A6: Number of shrimp related news paper reports in Satkhira**

Category	# of newspaper reports												
	Jul	Au	Se	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Tot
Theft	4	2	1	1	3	2	0	2	2	3	5	4	29
Armed assault	2	2	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	3	3	2	20
Terrorism	0	2	1	0	2	2	2	5	4	3	2	2	25
Murder, unnatural deaths	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	8
Trespass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	7
Poisoning shrimp	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	6	1	1	14
Land grabbing	0	1	0	1	1	9	4	5	2	1	2	0	26
Land ownership	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	6
Fraud & Trade disputes	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kidnapping	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Embankment breach/saline intrusion	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	3	2	0	12
Criminal damage	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	2	0	10
Drainage disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
Other crimes	1	2	3	0	2	1	0	4	5	2	0	0	20
Rape	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Possession illegal arms	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Fry smuggling	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Non payment of lease	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	9
Partnership dispute	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total conflicts</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>205</b>

**Table A7 : Number of shrimp related news paper reports in Bagerhat**

Category	# of newspaper reports												
	Jul	Au	Se	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Ape	May	Jun	Tot
Theft	7	1	0	2	13	2	4	1	1	2	4	4	29
Armed assault	0	0	0	2	13	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	23
Terrorism	5	1	0	3	1	4	3	1	1	9	6	5	39
Murder, unnatural deaths	2	0	1	0	10	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	27
Trespass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	3	3	14
Poisoning shrimp	2	0	1	0	10	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	24
Land grabbing	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	5	1	1	11
Land ownership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Fraud & Trade disputes	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kidnapping	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7
Embankment breach/saline intrusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Criminal damage	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	4	3	21
Drainage disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other crimes	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	5	13
Rape	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Possession illegal arms	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Fry smuggling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non payment of lease	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Partnership dispute	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total conflicts</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>225</b>

**Table A8 : Number of shrimp related newspaper reports in Khulna**

Category	# of newspaper reports												
	Jul	Au	Se	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Api	May	Jun	Tot
Theft	0	2	1	1	10	1	0	2	3	2	5	2	29
Armed assault	1	1	0	0	10	1	0	2	3	1	2	3	24
Terrorism	2	2	3	1	9	2	1	2	7	2	2	5	38
Murder, unnatural deaths	2	0	0	0	10	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	19
Trespass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Extortion	1	1	0	0	8	1	1	1	3	1	0	4	21
Poisoning shrimp	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	3	2	3	4	5	27
Land grabbing	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Land ownership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Fraud & Trade disputes	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	8	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	12
Embankment breach/saline intrusion	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4	11
Criminal damage	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	4	5	21
Drainage disputes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Other crimes	2	1	3	1	7	2	2	2	3	4	0	2	29
Rape	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Possession illegal arms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Fry smuggling	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Non payment of lease	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	8
Partnership dispute	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
<b>Total conflicts</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>264</b>

**Table A9: Number & percentage of shrimp related court cases in SW Bangladesh (Satkhira, Bagerhat and Khulna)**

Category	# of crimes in court cases				% of crimes court cases			
	Satkhira	Bagerhat	Khulna	total	Satkhira	Bagerhat	Khulna	total
Theft	5	12	14	31	15	29	26	24
Trespass	3	3	0	6	9	7	0	5
Assault and Bomb	2	8	9	19	6	19	17	15
Fraud & Trade disputes	7	1	7	15	21	2	13	
Criminal damage	1	0	3	4	3	0	6	3
Land conflicts	5	9	14	28	15	21	26	22
Poisoning shrimp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extortion	4	3	5	12	12	7	9	9
Kidnapping	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	2
E Breach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	0	2	0	2	0	5	0	2
Murder, unnatural deaths	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1
Fry smuggling	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	2
Possession illegal arms	1	1	0	2	3	2	0	2
Terrorism	2	2	1	5	6	5	2	4
Total	34	42	53	129	100	100	100	100

**Table A10: Number of shrimp related court cases in Satkhira**

Category	Number of crimes in court cases												Total
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Cheating	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	7
Criminal damage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Theft	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
E Breach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land conflicts	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	5
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder, unnatural deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fry smuggling	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Assault & Bomb	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Possession illegal arms	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trespass	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Terrorism	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Extortion	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Poisoning shrimp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	6	6	5	3	4	5	5	0	0	34

**Table A11: Number of shrimp related court cases in Bagerhat**

Category	Number of crimes in court cases												Total
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Cheating	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Criminal damage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theft	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	3	0	12
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E Breach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land conflicts	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	9
Rape	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Murder, unnatural deaths	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fry smuggling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault & Bomb	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	8
Possession illegal arms	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trespass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
Terrorism	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Poisoning shrimp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>

**Table A12: Number of shrimp related court cases in Khulna**

Category	Number of crimes in court cases												Total
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	
Cheating	0	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7
Criminal damage	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Theft	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	5	4	0	0	0	14
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E Breach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land conflicts	0	0	0	4	3	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	14
Rape	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Murder, unnatural deaths	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fry smuggling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault & Bomb	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	9
Possession illegal arms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trespass	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terrorism	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Extortion	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	5
Poisoning shrimp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>

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