

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOME FORESTRY ACTIVITIES BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND THE NGOS IN KHULNA, SATKHIRA AND BAGERHAT DISTRICTS IN BANGLADESH

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Abstract: The Forest Department and the NGOs have been carrying out forestry activities in Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat districts either separately or collaboratively with the active participation of the local people. Forestry activities covered mainly nursery raising, roadside plantation and embankment plantation. The NGOs are mainly concerned with the nursery raising as a profitable means of income. The beneficiary groups involved in the NGOs' plantation are landless (77.77%), marginal (13.88%) and small farmers (8.33%), and most of them are daily laborers (52.77%). Among the landless, 86.66% are engaged in nursery raising and 77.77% in plantation establishment. The NGOs personnel are closer to the beneficiary groups than the Forest Department officials because of the NGO's micro credit program. Most of the NGOs do not have any technical personnel in forestry programs. The beneficiary groups of Forest Department are mainly landless (87.50%), and they are also daily laborers (42.23%). In Bagerhat district, 50% beneficiaries have 25-50 trees and 50% beneficiaries in Khulna and Satkhira districts have 76-100 trees. The NGOs and the Forest Department choose *sissoo* (*Dalbergia sissoo*) in plantation program as their first priority.

Key Words: Social Forestry, NGOs, Forest Department, Bangladesh.

Introduction

Bangladesh is one of the developing countries in the world with a limited resource-base. The economy is primarily agrarian and agriculture is the only source of income and employment for the rural poor people (Rahman, 1998). Total forest area of Bangladesh is 17%, of which about 7% under cover (Lahiry, 2001) is insufficient to meet up the demand for timber and fuel wood requirements and to maintain ecological balance of the country.

Forest Department and different NGOs working in Bangladesh are playing an effective role in the forestry sector. Forest Department is running with different forestry projects like 'Community Forestry Project', 'Thana Afforestation and Nursery Development Project', 'Sundarbans Biodiversity Conservation Project', 'Coastal Green Belt Project', 'Forestry Sector Project' etc. More than one hundred NGOs have been working with the said forestry projects in the country (Huq and Alim, 1995). BRAC and Proshika (MUK) collaborated with the Forest Department for 'Thana Afforestation and Nursery Development Project' and 'Coastal Green Belt Project' in the study area. Many NGOs have raised plantation to meet the local needs of fuel wood, timber and construction material and to alleviate poverty considering this as an income generating strategy. The people involved in these activities are mostly landless farmers and women (Ali and Lai, 1989). Women's involved in nursery development program are also a major feature of the NGOs' forestry activities (Huq and Alim, 1995).

The Government and NGOs are carrying out forestry activities together or separately in the study area, i.e., Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat, three southwestern districts of Bangladesh. The Forest Department has carried out a project named 'Coastal Green Belt Project' in Bagerhat district since the fiscal year of 1995-96 and 'Forestry Sector Project' in Khulna and Satkhira districts since 1997-98. Several NGOs have also been carrying out different forestry activities under 'Social Forestry Program' in the area.

The Government and NGOs took initiatives to mobilize men and women who are unemployed, assetless, landless (< 0.5 acres), widowed, separated, destitute women, and marginal farmers through the formation of groups in the village level. The participant called target people have significantly benefited both financially and socially from the forestry programs (WFP, 1999). No intensive evaluation of forestry activities by the NGOs and the Government has done in the study area even in the whole country with the exception of a study made by the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Council (BARC) on the comparison of the same at the beginning of the last decade. This study analyses the activities of the forestry projects of the Government

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and the NGOs in the study area. This study attempts to explain the implementing procedure of the forestry activities.

Materials and Methods

Study area: This study was conducted in Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat, are three southwestern districts of Bangladesh. The principal source of income of the local people of these three districts is farming i.e., 24.34%, 36.67% and 35.69% respectively (BBS, 1991a,b,c). The dependency of the local people on forest products of the impact zone i.e., Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, Pirozpur and Borguna districts is 0.46%, 0.56%, 0.74%, 0.05%, and 0.04% respectively for their livelihood (BBS, 1991a,b,c). The study area was selected on the basis of the dependency level of the local people for forest products. The total area of the study is 12212 km² (BBS, 1999) with a total population of 5279534 among which male and female ratio is 106:100 (BBS, 1991a,b,c). The literacy rates of Khulna, Bagerhat and Satkhira districts respectively are 63.20%, 51.90% and 46.6% (BBS, 1999).

NGO selection and data collection: The 18 national and local NGOs (registered by ADAB, Khulna up to 2000) have been carrying out forestry activities in the study area. Each NGO office was visited to collect data about their forestry programs. Therefore, the data about the forestry activities were collected from the regional and head offices of the respective NGOs following a semi-structured questionnaire. A face-to-face interview was conducted with respective persons responsible for the forestry programs in each NGO. Secondary data were also collected with the consultation of their record books.

Data collection from the beneficiaries of the NGOs: Every NGO has been carrying out the forestry activities through active participation of the local poor of the grass root level. Eighteen NGOs are maintaining plantation programs but twelve NGOs have the enlisted beneficiary groups for taking care of the planted trees. The remaining six NGOs are maintaining either roadside plantation or block plantation with their own interest without involving beneficiary groups. Ten NGOs are maintaining nursery development programs involving the beneficiary groups. Three randomly selected beneficiaries from both nursery development program and plantation program were surveyed purposively from each NGO following a semi-structured questionnaire.

Data collection on the forestry activities of the Forest Department: Seven Upazilas (groups of Unions) in Satkhira districts and six upazilas in Khulna districts are under the 'Forestry Sector Project'. In Bagerhat districts, all ten upazilas are under the 'Coastal Green Belt Project'. Data on the 'Forestry Sector Project' were collected from the respective forest offices of Satkhira and Khulna districts. Data on 'Coastal Green Belt Project' were collected from Divisional Forest Office of Bagerhat district.

Data collection from beneficiary groups of the Forest Department: Data on some forestry activities between government and the NGOs in Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat districts from the beneficiaries of the Forest Department and NGOs were collected following a multistage purposive sampling method. The multistage purposive sampling method was adopted because of the large number of beneficiary groups were involved in the project activities. The 'Forestry Sector Project' and the 'Coastal Green Belt Project' respectively were in 4th and 6th years of progress during data collection. Under the multistage purposive sampling method first two upazilas were selected purposively as the primary sampling unit (Gupta, 1993) from every district with the help of respective forest offices. Then two Unions (group of villages) were selected as secondary-sampling units following the above mentioned method from every selected Upazila. Finally two villages from every selected Union were considered following the same procedure for the survey. On an average, every village consisted of three kilometers of plantation with 30 beneficiaries. Three beneficiaries from every village were selected randomly for interview following a semi-structured questionnaire.

Data analysis: The relationship between cost and benefit in nursery, number of forest tree species and fruit tree species in nursery, owned land and nursery area analyzed using summation, ratio, conversion, average, frequency, simple mean and cross-tabulation methods.

Results and Discussion

Current forestry programs of the NGOs in Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat districts: In the study area, the local people are very familiar with traditional forestry activities i.e., homestead forestry. In the year 1980-81 to 1988-89 only two NGOs namely BRAC and Proshika (MUK) were involved with forestry activities, which has increased to 18 and are working either with the government initiatives or with their own initiatives. The national NGOs namely BRAC and PROSHIKA has been carrying out forestry activities in all three districts while the local NGOs are only concerned with their respective district especially around their head office for tree plantation and nursery development. The NGOs were more intended to assist the

rural poor and destitute women to instigate their income generating activities and to improve their standard of living, thereby breaking out the vicious cycle of their poverty (WFP, 1999).

Two major forestry programs namely tree plantation program (Table 1) and nursery-development program (Table 3) have been carrying out by the NGOs in the three districts of the study area. NGOs are planting trees along roadsides and on the embankments. The NGOs that are maintaining block plantation lacking of beneficiaries. Satkhira district is more rich in plantation in the study area (Table 1) planted mainly by 'Uttran', 'Shushilan' and 'Shetu'. In Khulna and Bagerhat districts, only 69 and 42 kilometers plantation has been done respectively by different NGOs.

Table 1. Total roadside plantation by the NGOs in three districts

Plantation year	District wise plantation (km)			Total plantation (km)
	Bagerhat	Khulna	Satkhira	
1995-96	0	25	12	37
1996-97	0	5	50	55
1997-98	11	0	50	61
1998-99	4	24	112	140
1999-00	11	15	5	31
2000-01	16	0	0	16
Total	42	69	229	340

Source: NGO office, Bagerhat, Satkhira and Khulna, 2001

These plantations have been done in three modes i.e., roadside, block and embankments. A total of 340 km roadside plantation in the three districts represents a tiny portion with respect to a total of 2064 km roads and highways plantation of the Forest Department. Spacing of trees was 2m x 2m with seedlings of 1m height. The beneficiaries grow papaya, banana, arhor, eggplant, zinger, etc. between trees as an additional crop. From the year 1995-96 to 2000-01, only 7, 9 and 1 acres block have been planted with different tree species respectively in Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira districts with a spacing of 2m x 2m. A small portion of embankment plantation was there in the study area (23 km only in the year 1998-99 and 1999-00). Multipurpose and fast growing tree species were given priority during selection. Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) was mostly common followed by mahogany (*Switenia mahogany*), bakain (*Melia azadirach*), etc. (Table 2). Beneficiaries have been practicing silvicultural treatments i.e., pruning, thinning, weeding, etc. with indigenous and conventional system. Rotation for timber and fuel wood was 12 - 20 years and 6 - 9 years respectively.

Table 2. Tree species planted in roadside by the NGO's in three different districts

Local Name	Scientific name	Frequency of the NGOs	% of the NGOs
Sissoo	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	18	100.00
Mehogany	<i>Switenia mahogany</i>	15	83.33
Bakain	<i>Melia azaderch</i>	14	77.77
Akashmoni	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	14	77.77
Minjiri	<i>Cassia siame</i>	12	66.66
Raintree	<i>Albizia saman</i>	12	66.66
Silkrooi	<i>Albizia procera</i>	9	50.00
Neem	<i>Azadiracta indica</i>	5	27.77
Gamar	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	5	27.77

Source: Field Survey, 2001

It was found that BRAC, Uttran, Proshika (MUK) and Shetu were the leading NGOs in developing nursery with an average target of about 121 (Table 3) nurseries by the year 2000. The NGOs those are highly concerned with the nursery development succeed with good result i.e., 78.39% (Table 3). The mean target for seedlings production was 9350 seedlings/nursery/year of which 7460 seedlings/nursery/year were achieved so far which was 79.90% (Table 3) of the target.

The nursery beneficiaries were usually landless, disadvantaged and unemployed. It was found that 86.66% of the nursery-worker were landless and 13.33% were marginal farmers. Choice of species was an important factor in the nursery development program. Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and mehogany (*Switenia mahogany*) were the first priority tree species (Table 4) for nursery development. Mango (*Mangifera indica*), jackfruit (*Artocarpus heterophylus*), lemon (*Citrus limon*) and guava (*Psidium guajava*) were the first priority for fruit trees (Table 4). Most of the seedlings produced by this nursery were sold in the local market.

Table 3. Nursery program of the NGOs in the study area

SL No	Concern NGO	No. of nursery by the year 2000			No. of seedling produced/ year/nursery by the year 2000		
		Target	Achieved	Success (%)	Target	Achieved	Success (%)
1	BRAC	440	379	86.13	15000	11000	73.33
2	Ideal	10	8	80.00	8000	7500	93.75
3	Shushilon	15	15	100.00	9000	8000	88.88
4	Uttaran	200	180	90.00	8500	6800	80.00
5	Proshika	350	255	72.85	8000	6500	81.25
6	Shetu	100	85	85.00	12000	10500	87.50
7	Prodepan	15	12	80.00	8000	5500	68.75
8	Provati	20	12	60.00	8000	6500	81.25
9	Nabolok Parishad	25	20	80.00	9000	6800	75.55
10	Deana Uttarpara Maheela Sammiti	30	15	50.00	8000	5500	68.75
Mean		120.5	98.1	78.39	9350	7460	79.90

Source: NGO office, Bagerhat, Satkhira and Khulna, 2001

Table 4. Common tree species in the nurseries and their preferences by the local people

Horticulture species			Forest tree species		
Local name	Scientific name	Preferences (%)	Local name	Scientific name	Preferences (%)
Amm	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	100.00	Akashmoni	<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>	91.28
Sofeda	<i>Achras zapota</i>	93.50	Gamar	<i>Gmelina arborea</i>	88.92
Guava	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	86.24	Koroi	<i>Albizia lebbek</i>	87.27
Amra	<i>Spondias pinnata</i>	86.04	Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahogany</i>	87.06
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	83.27	Mangium	<i>Acacia mangium</i>	83.17
Jam	<i>Syzizium grande</i>	82.59	Bakain	<i>Melia azadirach</i>	81.61
Jamrul	<i>Eugenia javanica</i>	81.90	Minjiri	<i>Cassia siamea</i>	79.18
Kanthal	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	80.06	Neem	<i>Azadiracta indica</i>	79.03
Lamon	<i>Citrus limon</i>	79.28	Raintree	<i>Albizia saman</i>	78.19
Lichi	<i>Lichi chienensis</i>	77.56	Silkori	<i>Albizia procera</i>	74.54
Papaya	<i>Carica papaya</i>	67.28	Sissoo	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>	72.49

Source: Field Survey, 2001

Current forestry programs by the Government in Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat districts: There are two forestry projects namely 'Coastal Green Belt Project' and 'Forestry Sector Project' have been implementing in Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat districts. 'Coastal Green Belt Project' has been implementing in Bagerhat district since 1995-96 fiscal year in the coastal region through the establishment of vegetative barrier against cyclonic storms. It is a seven year long project and will be completed by the year 2001-02. Other project named 'Forestry Sector Project' has been implemented in Khulna and Satkhira districts since 1997-98. The project covers various afforestation, conservation, and natural forest management programs in line with the Forestry Sector Master Plan (Anon, 1996). Very recently, 'Sundarbans Biodiversity Conservation Project' has been implementing in the Sundarbans Reserve Forests (SRF).

The Coastal Green Belt Project has almost been completed. To some extent the project activities surpassed its target. This project has been running with its 6th year (2000-01) of progress and one more year to go. A total of 1278 km plantation has already been raised in Bagerhat district including the embankments, roads and highways, and feeder roads (Table 5). A total of 1157 km feeder roads (Table 5), the dominant category out of three types have been planted with seedlings of different species such as sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*), babul (*Acacia arabica*), silkrooi (*Albizia procera*), simul, (*Bombax ceiba*) etc.

A total of 342,285 seedlings of different forest tree and fruit tree species have been planted in different organizations' ground within six years of the project duration in Bagerhat district (Table 6). Most of the organization's grounds remained naked and these grounds have been planted under afforestation program by this project. Benefit sharing agreement was made before planting the ground within the project's existing rules space.

Table 5. Mode of plantation in Bagerhat district

Plantation mode	Year wise plantation (km)						Total plantation (km)	% of total plantation
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01		
Embankment	5	19	4	20	8	30	86	6.73
Roads and highways	17	14	0	0	4	0	35	2.74
Feeder roads	53	132	192	180	335	265	1157	90.53
Total	75	165	196	200	347	295	1278	100

Source: Divisional Forest Office, Bagerhat, 2001.

Table 6. Plantation in homestead and organizational ground in Bagerhat district

Name of the Upazila	Homestead plantation (no. of homesteads)			Total no. of seedlings from 1995 to 1998	Organization's ground plantation (no. of seedlings)			Total no of seedlings from 1995 to 1998
	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98		1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	
Bagerhat Sadar	2000	4000	5000	11000	20000	15296	38095	73390
Kachua	1500	2000	4500	8000	5000	10750	23809	39559
Chitalmari	1000	2200	4500	7700	5000	11020	23809	39829
Morelgonj	1000	2000	4000	7000	6000	10750	14286	31036
Sharankhola	1000	2000	4000	7000	4000	10750	9525	24275
Rampal	500	1750	4000	6250	5000	9770	23809	38579
Fakirhat	1000	1750	2000	4750	5000	9770	19048	33818
Mollarhat	1500	2900	5000	9400	5000	17000	28572	50572
Mongla	500	1400	4000	5900	5000	4894	1333	11227
Total	10000	20000	37000	67000	60000	100000	182286	342285

Source: Divisional Forest Office, Bagerhat, 2001.

The progress of the project activities has culminated to the target from the starting year. The embankment, the roads and highways, and feeder road plantation has respectively 143.33%, 92.11% and 108.43% been completed (Table 7).

Table 7. Comparison among the modes of plantations (progress against schedule)

Plantation year	Embankments (km)		Roads and highways (km)		Feeder roads (km)	
	Scheduled	Progress	Scheduled	Progress	Scheduled	Progress
1995-96	5	5 (100.00%)	17	17 (100.00%)	53	53 (100.00%)
1996-97	19	19 (100.00%)	14	14 (100.00%)	132	132 (100.00%)
1997-98	4	4 (100.00%)	0	0 (0.00%)	192	192 (100.00%)
1998-99	20	20 (100.00%)	0	0 (0.00%)	180	180 (100.00%)
1999-00	8	8 (100.00%)	4	4 (100.00%)	335	335 (100.00%)
2000-01	4	30 (750.00%)	3	0 (0.00%)	175	265 (151.42%)
Total	60	86 (143.33%)	38	35 (92.11%)	1067	1157 (108.43%)

Source: Anon, 2000

The Forestry Sector Project in Khulna and Satkhira districts is in 4th year (2000-01) of progress. A total of 362.50 km and 423.50 km plantation respectively in Khulna (Table 8) and Satkhira (Table 9) districts have been raised. The trees planted by the 'Community Forestry Project' and 'Thana Afforestation and Nursery Development Project' have already been reached its rotation age and some were already harvested, which are now being planted under present forestry project activities. Embankments of Khulna and Satkhira districts were dominant in plantation so far. The rate of plantation was downward slopping in Khulna and Satkhira districts because of the unavailability of land suitable for plantation.

Table 8. Year wise plantations of different modes in Khulna district

Plantation mode	Year wise plantation (km)				Total (km)
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	
Embankment	67	53.5	44.5	29	194
Roads and highways	22	25	15.5	20	82.5
Feeder roads	19	22	29	16	83
Total	108	100.5	89	65	362.5

Source: Forest Range Office, Boyra, Khulna, 2001.

Table 9. Year wise plantations of different modes in Satkhira district

Plantation mode	Year wise plantation (km)				Total (km)
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	
Embankment	52	39	30	12	133
Roads and highways	50	21	10	12	94
Feeder roads	61	62	38	36.5	197.5
Total	163	122	78	60.5	423.5

Source: Divisional Forest Office, Satkhira, 2001

A total of 452000 and 471000 seedlings have planted respectively in Khulna and Satkhira districts. The seedlings of any species were distributed among the local people with a minimal cost (on an average Tk. 2.50 per seedling). Huge number of local people inspired to buy seedlings even though the nurseries were scarce in numbers located only in upazila sadar.

Only 83.33% and 91.66% of the beneficiaries mostly were landless (< 0.50 acres) respectively in Khulna and Satkhira districts while rests were marginal farmers, whereas, small, medium and large farmers were completely absent in the study. The rural elites influence the process of beneficiary group formation to get involved themselves into the groups. It was alleged that when group formation was done some rouges, terrors, elites were included in the group to minimize the chaos between them and the Forest Department.

In Bagerhat district, 50% beneficiaries had 25-50 trees of each beneficiary while in Khulna and Satkhira districts, 50% beneficiaries had 76-100 trees of each beneficiary. In Bagerhat district, some plantations have been thinned whereas no thinning have been done in other two districts. At the very beginning of the plantation establishment, 800 seedlings per kilometer were planted in the roadsides while 1600 seedlings in the case embankment plantation.

It was found that 54.16%, 33.33% and 54.16% beneficiaries are daily laborer and 16.66%, 25% and 16.66% beneficiaries live on agriculture in Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira districts respectively. The rest of the beneficiaries are doing fishing, small business, rickshaw and van pulling etc. The participants took the responsibilities for looking after the plantation as an added income source. The beneficiaries, NGO social workers, local farmers, community leaders and Forest Department official provide training on the forestry related activities such as nursery raising, tree planting, plantation maintenance, etc. The training course was included in both the projects. The training course was three day long but the beneficiaries were not always participated because of their personal engagement.

The freedom fighters rehabilitation program has been carried out by the forestry project in the three districts. This project was initiated in the year 2000-01 in order to provide training and financial aid of worth TK. 4400 to the freedom fighters for nursery raising. It was found that 100, 68 and 150 freedom fighters had already been given these facilities till 2001 respectively in Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira districts.

Forestry activities of the Government Vs NGOs: Both the NGOs and the Government are involved with forestry activities such as plantation and nursery development programs of the forestry projects involving local people as beneficiaries. The Government is carrying out two forestry projects in the study area, which are more extensive than project had been implementing by the NGOs.

The Government forestry project activities are greater in their extent than the NGO's forestry activities. The principal cause of this disparity is lack of fund. The two Government forestry projects were funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB) with a gross amount and the NGOs forestry programs were funded by

Cooperation of American Relief Everywhere (CARE), European Commission (EC), Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF), World Food Program (WFP) etc. The NGOs receive the fund for micro credit program in most of the cases.

The Government forestry project did not have any block plantation in the three districts. However, some NGOs had block plantation to a limited extent. The Forestry Sector Project planted trees along the embankments, roads and highways and feeder roads only while, Coastal Green Belt Project planted trees in the organizations grounds and homesteads in the project area.

The plantation program by the NGOs was costly than the Forest Department because the beneficiaries groups were given four kilograms of wheat per day as wage for the plantation purpose. This provision under World Food Program (WFP) in plantation establishment made the activities sustainable.

Government forestry projects were producing seedlings in their nurseries based in every Upazila sadar without the involvement of beneficiary group. However, the NGO's involved the beneficiary groups. The nursery program is a profitable means of income to the beneficiaries, so the NGOs carry out this program as a separate activity by involving the beneficiary groups.

The numbers of seedlings per nursery per year of Government nursery are higher than the seedlings produced in the nursery of the NGO beneficiaries. Every Upazila sadar has a nursery of the Forest Department in order to produce seedlings for the plantation purpose and for the distribution to the local people as well.

In some cases, the beneficiaries showed apathy to the plantation maintenance even this is detrimental for the plantation. They felled trees without having any consent of the Forest Department. This trend is more common in the Forest Department than the NGOs.

The project implementing staff of the Government project mostly with forestry background and properly trained whereas hardly any staffs in NGO was with forestry background. Forest Department was providing training to the participants, Forest Department Staff and the NGO workers on the plantation and nursery establishment, development and harvesting.

The Government forestry project does not have micro credit program but NGOs disburse to the beneficiary groups either for nursery development or for a number of income generating activities.

Conclusion

Local poor people were involved in the forestry project activities with both Forest Department and NGOs and they were being benefited. However in both the cases there are some shortfalls and gaps in the project implementation. Most of them originated from group formation gap between Forest Department and NGOs and peoples' attitude. Thus, the formation of group in the village level should involve landless poor, on the basis of the same socio-economic background and need to be organized in a small size (of 5-6 members). Mango (*Mangifera indica*) and akashmoni (*Acacia auriculiformis*) are the most important species for fruit and wood respectively for plantation. So far it has proved that Satkhira district is the most suitable place for plantation. The credibility gaps between the Forest Department and the beneficiaries should be bridged by motivating them on the importance of the tree growing and the final return to themselves so that they do not fell the trees fraudulently. The motivation may also affect them on the plantation properly. But the motivation is necessary to make the person effective. Therefore, the Forest Department should give training to the staff by more efficient experts.

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