



SITE STRATEGY FOR
TEKNAF GAME RESERVE



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Prepared For:
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SITE STRATEGY: TEKHNAF GAME RESERVE

1. Environment Scanning

Location

- Tekhnaf Game Reserve (GR) is a part of the Tekhnaf Peninsula. It is located in the extreme south eastern corner bordering Myanmar and lies between the Naf River in the east and the Bay of Bengal in the west. .
- The topography of GR is characterized by a linear hill range gradually sloping to rugged hills and cliffs running down the central part of the peninsula. The deep gullies and narrow valleys are crossed by numerous streams that dry out during the winter.
- A metalled road connecting Tekhnaf with Cox's Bazar runs on the eastern side of the GR, four wheel drive Jeeps can reach Tekhnaf from the western side along the unbroken sandy beach during the low tide.
- The GR was established in 1983 over a Reserve Forest area of 11,615 ha (about 66% of total forest covered under Cox's Bazar Forest Division) covering 11 forest blocks in three Forest Ranges (Whykong, Shilkhali and Tekhnaf) of Cox's Bazar (South) Forest Division
- Natural forest has been altered by long and short rotation plantation practices. In fact, natural forest is almost absent in GR except few small patches with only scattered trees in Whykong range and some parts of Shilkhali range.
- The long rotation plantation has turned into secondary natural forests and are also restricted to Jahajpura, Rajachora and Mathabhanga. Long rotational tall trees are dominated by Garjan, Chapalish, Jarul, Teak, Gamar, etc.
- The total forest cover has declined by 60%, and the thickness by 80%. Most of the tall trees have been cut within the last 20 years.
- Habitat destruction has been massive, roughly 80%. Elephant population has declined significantly due to inhospitable environment and lack of adequate food. Animals like Goyals, Vultures, Samba Deers. Small Monkeys, Leopards and Dhanesh Birds have become extinct, others like Deers, Small Tigers, Pythons, Wild Fowls are declared as endangered animals, facing extinction.

Settlements

- More than 100 villages (excluding Rohingya refugee settlements) belonging to 5 Unions and Tekhnaf Pourashova have stakes in the forest.
- A number of settlements have been established inside the forest by illegal Rohingya migrants. These are concentrated in Jahajpura, Shamlapur and Tekhnaf. Two government-recognized Rohingya settlements are established by UNHCR inside the forest also.
- In Tekhnaf GR, 46% of all identified villages (roughly 52) are located inside, the rest are just at the outskirts of the forest or one km away. Due to population growth, the settlements have gradually extended to the forest.
- Of the identified villages, 62% have major stakes in the forest, 32% have moderate and 6% have minor stake
- A number of tribal settlements also exist: Chamma para of Monkhalia in Ukhia Thana, Chowdhury para, Nila para and Kharang khali of Hanilla and one settlement in Whykong.

Socio-Economic Status

- The total number of households in villages surrounding the GR is approximately 19617 and the total population is about 119950. The average family size is 6.
- Roughly 86% of the people are illiterate. Adult literacy is 18% in the eastern side and about 1-2% in the western side.
- Only 42% of children are enrolled in primary school, 15% go to high school and 10% try for higher education.
- Among the tribal community, the situation is better among the Rakhains. 90 -95% of Rakhain children get enrolled in primary school, 30% study up to secondary level, and about 5% study in college. Education among the Chakmas are poor, much like the Bengalese.

Social Stratification

- Community people could be classified into four classes: Rich, Middle, poor and very poor. About 70% of the people are very poor, 19% are poor, 10% are middle class and the remaining 1% is rich.
- The very poor are those who have no land or have just homestead land. According to findings of the FGDs, roughly half of the identified very poor people had no land at all, not even homestead, the remaining half had little homestead land but no cultivable land.
- The middle class and the rich people own large tracts of agricultural land, maximum land are inside the GR and Reserve forest.

Stakeholders

- A total of 29 stakeholder groups were identified in the GR area. Among those, 75% are primary and the remaining 25% are secondary stakeholders.
- The primary stakeholders are directly involved in resource extraction and forest conversion. 3 stakeholder groups, fuel wood collectors, illegal timber fellers, and betel leaf cultivators have major stakes with the forest and play a major role in forest degradation. 6 groups like bamboo collectors, house building material collectors, land encroachers, timber traders, sawmill owners and furniture shop owners have medium stake and the rest have minor stakes.
- Most primary stakeholders are poor, old and unemployed people from the inside forest villages and adjacent villages. They are involved in fuel wood and vegetable collection
ultivation
- Key Stakeholders are:
 - Fuel wood collectors
 - Betel leaf cultivators
 - Bamboo Collectors
 - Illegal tree fellers
 - Brickfield owners
 - Timber traders
 - Sawmill owners
 - Boat makers/owners
 - Hunters
 - Fruits/vegetable collectors
 - Sungrass collectors, etc.
- There are about 4-5 fuel wood traders at Shamlapur Bazar, about 10-12 in Tekhnaf Bazar and 4-5 in Hanilla and Moulavi Bazar. Several trucks of fuel wood is transported every day and they are from the GR and Reserve Forest collected illegally.

- Eight brickfields have been identified both inside and near the GR. They are owned by very powerful people. Four brickfields are situated inside the GR and consume a large quantities of fuel wood all coming from the GR.
- There are 18 furniture shop owners in nearby bazars at Jahazpura, Shamlapur, Hnilla and Tekhnaf. They usually collect sawn timber from the sawmills or buy round logs from illegal fellers or timber traders and get it sawn in the saw mills.

Livelihood

- Most of the people of the area are involved in farming system and fisheries operation. Roughly 53% of the population are occupied in farming either on their own land or on land rented on sharecropping arrangement. Other source of income is wage labour
- Primary occupation of people on the western side is fishing and shrimp fry collection (30%). Other sources of income are betel leaf cultivation (33%), wage labour (30%), and others like petty business and service (7%).
- There has been a shift in occupation over the past decade and half. Proportion of people involved in agriculture has declined; many have shifted to wage labour, fuel wood collection, illegal felling, and timber trading. On the west side fishing and shrimp fry collection has increased.
- Roughly 40% of workable men in GR area are unemployed. They are primarily responsible for destruction of the GR.

Local Power Structure

- A total of 61 people have been identified as the most influential in the locality having control over the local people, their livelihood and local administration. Some of them have linkages with the illegal tree fellers. There are also some outsiders who have linkage with national political leaders and exert their power to extract forest resources with the help of illegal tree fellers.
- Some of the most influential persons are: Minister Slauddin, MP Mohammad Shahjahan, Ex-MP Mohammad Ali, Chairman of Tekhnaf Union, jafar Member, Ex-Upazila Chairman and his son present Tekhnaf Pourashova Chairman, Chairman of Whykong, Chairman of Hanilla and Thana BNP Chairman, etc.
- Tribal people have their own traditional governance structure. The Headman hold all power and determine all affairs of the community.

Encroachment

- One of the critical problems of the GR is land grabbing by highly influential people. Land is also being converted by unregistered Rohingya refugees.
- Forest Villagers are also involved in land grabbing. They were settled inside the forest by the Forest Department in 1920 and were given usufruct right over 2 acres of lands in exchange of performing certain duties related to plantation and forest protection through patrolling. They have gradually expanded the hold over larger areas through conversion of the forest.
- Headmen of different tribal communities in different beats have also encroached over large areas through maintaining good relationship with FD.
- Official statistics show that 2206 household have encroached about 795.54 acres of forest land. Maximum encroachment has occurred in Shikhali and Tekhnaf beat.

NGO Intervention

- Several NGOs operate in Tekhnaf but almost all are concentrated in the eastern part. These are: Gonoshasthaya, BRAC, ASA, SHED, SDVR, Grameen Bank, etc.
- Activities undertaken by NGOs are micro-credit for income generation and social development that include health, education, water and sanitation, nutrition, etc.

2. Key Problem Areas Needing Strategic Intervention

- Encroachment of forest land by inside villagers and outsiders.
- Massive illegal felling through the involvement of local elite. Brickfield owners, timber traders, sawmill owners, and other stakeholders provide impetus to such illegal felling.
- Destruction of forest regeneration due to cutting of young timber trees during fuel wood, bamboo, and building material extraction.
- Forest Department's inability to protect forest
- Poor image of the Forest Department

3. What Makes Tekhnaf Game Reserve Unique?

- The GR is particularly unique in bio-diversity. It contains about 50% of all mammals in Bangladesh.
- The wild and mighty elephants are of particular attraction of the GR. Other attractive animals found are rare Malayan tree Shrew, leopard, golden cat, fishing cat, jungle cat, wild boar, flying squirrel, monkey, gibbon, flying fox, small deer, python, etc.
- A couple of good trails have recently been developed for hiking, one passes near the ancient natural cave called "Kudum" cave.
- It also has a large number bird species and could interest those who have love for bird watching. Attractive various bird species include: imperial pigeon, green pigeon, white-winged wood duck, moina, bhimraj, etc.
- The GR has exotic natural beauty with hills captivated by the river on one side and the sea on the other. It is well connected from Cox's Bazar and involves only one and half hours of journey by bus and hence has good potential for nature tourism.
- It also has the largest Garjan garden patch in the western part and offers unique sight for nature lovers.
- There are number of brickfields inside the GR and at the outskirts. These are playing major role in forest destruction.
- Large numbers of camps have been set up by the Rahinga refugees. They are also responsible for forest destruction and even dacoity.
- The Chakma, Rakhain, Marma communities have unique tradition and culture. Dance, other cultural functions and the handloom products of these communities are unique and treat to watch.
- Culturally, people are very conservatives and the religious leaders exert great influence on every facet of life. Women are severely repressed.

4. Objective

Motivate and mobilize different stakeholders and poor people of the community within the defined landscape and take, in collaboration with the Forest Department, collective actions to reduce resource extraction by over 90% so as to ensure regeneration of green cover and restoration of bio-diversity. Also promote alternative income opportunities for poor people to reduce dependent on the forest for their livelihoods.

5. Key Strategic Interventions

A. Social Mobilization and Improved Local Governance of PA

People's support, cooperation and participation are now considered imperative for protection and conservation of forest and biodiversity. NSP is trying to mediate and forge partnership between the community people and the Forest Department (FD) through Collaborative Management, involving participation of various sections of the community having stake on the forest in some form or other and sharing with Forest Department authority, responsibility and decision making related to forest and bio-diversity conservation. Co-management also demands community empowerment. NSP is also undertaking various awareness raising and social mobilization interventions using various tools to make people understand and realize the short-term and long-term disastrous environmental impact of indiscrete resource extraction on their lives and livelihoods and other life forms and roles they need to play to avoid such disaster.

B. Enhanced Esteem, Importance and Performance of Forest Department

For the Collaborative Management to take root and function on a sustainable basis, it is essential for the FD to break its isolation and be proactive in interacting with and involving community people to protect forest and conserve biodiversity. NSP is trying to forge this through joint activities and other supportive interventions. This will not only dispel the negative image of the FD but will also bear long term impact on forest protection and bio-diversity conservation.

NSP is also trying to enhance the knowledge and social skills of field level staff-members of FD through need-based training, exposure visits and workshops.

C. Economic Alternatives for Local Households

Mere motivational efforts are not likely to make much impact on the behavior of people living in and around PAs and are fully or partially dependent on forest for their livelihoods unless alternative income generating opportunities are created. In all sites, NSP is trying to expand income opportunities for poor people who are mostly dependent on forest for their livelihoods through providing grant money on different trades. To enhance income opportunities for the larger section of the community NSP is trying to promote eco-tourism, which, with increased flow of tourists, will create demands for different products and services, that people around could provide and earn income.

Demand for fuel woods both for consumption in households and enterprises prompts hundreds of people to go inside the PAs to collect fuel wood that they can easily sell and earn income. The demand is likely to increase in the future due to demographic dynamics and increased developmental needs. One of the major areas that NSP has particularly focused on is promotion of alternative energy both for households and enterprises particularly in brickfields.

D. Protection of the Landscape, Especially the PA Core

Once the community is empowered and catalyzed protection of the PA is less likely to be a problem since the members of the Co-management Council/ Committee are likely to, by themselves, evolve modalities to perform the task. Until such community empowerment takes place some mechanisms have to be evolved to protect the forest. One of the mechanisms that NSP and FD have initiated is paid patrolling by selected community people in one of the PAs and has earned significant success in arresting tree felling. NSP and FD are now trying to promote volunteer patrolling through the initiatives of the Co-management Council/Committee. They are

also trying to motivate the beneficiaries of the buffer zone plantation to organize patrol groups to protect the Core Area.

E. Local Participation in Monitoring Impact

There is need for local people to get actively involved in monitoring of actual progress made in the protection of PAs. Apart from observation by NSP and FD staff during their regular field visits, council members will be motivated to initiate the process following certain criteria.

6. Programmatic Interventions

A. Social Mobilization and Improved Local Governance of PA

1. Develop Collaborative Management Structure

- 1.1 Form Co-management Committees on both sides
- 1.2 Orient the Council members about the constitution
- 1.3 Prepare with the Co-management Committee half yearly action plan
- 1.4 Arrange training for the co-management Council/Committee to increase their awareness
- 1.5 Arrange hiking for Co-management Council members in Teknaf
- 1.6 Arrange visits for Council Members to West Bengal (2 male 1 female)
- 1.7 Hold monthly Committee Meetings
- 1.8 Set up new office at Bahharchara and deploy 1 SF, 3 FOs, 1 peon cum office assistant

2. Promote Broad-based Social Mobilization, Including Women and Ethnic Minorities

- 2.1 Hold 2 orientations on bio-diversity conservation for 25 teachers (both male and female) from 10-15 School/Madrasas in Baharchara and Whykong area
- 2.2 Hold 2 orientations on bio-diversity conservation for 20 religious leaders (both male and female) from 20 religious institutions in Baharchara and Whykong area.
- 2.3 Involve 25 local school students from Whykong side to hike with the scouts during the Teknaf Week
- 2.4 Hold one cultural programme (folk song) at Zahajpura Bazar focused on bio-diversity conservation.
- 2.5 Observe International Women's day on 8th March
- 2.6 Hold rickshaw rally involving 20 rickshaws during Teknaf Tourism week during December 22-29, 2005
- 2.7 Hold 2 slideshows for mass mobilization 1 each at Uttar Shikhali Bazar and Whykong Bazar.
- 2.8 Form 10 user groups with poor members of the community: 5 in Baharchara and 5 in Whykong
- 2.9 Hold Bi-weekly meetings with group members during the six months period in both east and west side

B. Enhanced Esteem, Importance and Performance of Forest Department

3. Develop Strong Collaboration Between the Forest Department and NSP

- 3.1 Hold meeting with FD (DFO Officer) in every alternative month to share progress on programme implementation & discuss work plans.

- 3.2 Continue regular liaison with local FD (Range Office) every month to share programme activities and problems. Post a copy of the Work Plan in Range Office
- 3.3 Undertake joint visits to field sites with FD members on a continuous basis to facilitate field implementation
- 3.4 Send copies of all reports to DFO office
- 3.5 Invite local FD staff to all NSP events and functions

4. Build Capacity of Staff Members of the Forest Department

- 4.1 Help arrange training of Forest Guards and ROs /BO's
- 4.2 Help arrange exposure visit of RO's to west Bengal.

5. Develop Positive Image of the Forest Department

- 5.1 Provide NSP Logo, bag, uniform to FD staff.
- 5.2 Provide a copy of FD code of conduct to Local FD staff
- 5.3 Help spread good images of FD in all NSP arranged meetings and events

C. Economic Alternatives for Local Households

6. Promote Alternative Income Generation (AIGA) for Poor Households

- 6.1 Identify 15 stakeholders from each side for AIGA training and grant for starting activities.
- 6.2 Identify two new AIGAs for Tehnaf Game and prepare relevant training modules with the help of EDO and EDS
- 6.3 Hold Monthly Meeting with FSP User Groups For Forest Regeneration in Core Areas
- 6.4 Develop existing trails for Teknaf week
- 6.5 Hold meeting with Council members regarding Teknaf Tourism week
- 6.6 Provide demonstration training and money to 7 nursery farmers

7. Support Tree Planting, Forest Regeneration and Social Forestry

- 7.1 Provide AIGA demonstration to members of Shilkjhali Garjan Forest patrolling group
- 7.2 Assist in replenishment plantation to help in bio-diversity conservation particularly elephant population
- 7.3 Help FD in undertaking buffer zone plantation on both sides

8. Identify Alternative Energy Sources for Brickfields and Households

- 8.1 Hold one meeting with brickfield owners, share information on alternative energy options and seek their opinions.
- 8.2 Hold 2 meetings with stakeholders about the use of energy efficient oven followed by slide

9. Facilitate Development of Eco-tourism and 1-2 Other Enterprise Areas

- 9.1 Work with the FD to make eco-tourism week (December 25-29) successful through organizing hikes, site seeing, etc
- 9.2 Hold a meeting with the Co-management Council on Eco-tourism week and form a committee to implement action plans prepared by the Council
- 9.3 2 Bill boards established at suitable places
- 9.4 Facilitate Eco –tourism by coordinating with Tour operator and publicity materials.

D. Protection of the Landscape, Especially the PA Core

10. Establish Systems to Ensure that Protected Area is Respected and Conserved

- 10.1 Hold regular monthly meeting with the existing Shilkhali Gorjopn Forest patrolling groups to maintain adequate protection of the forest
- 10.2 Provide through FD some facilities like boots, flash light, whistles, rain/over coats, etc to perform their patrolling tasks efficiently
- 10.3 Hold meetings with 100FSP beneficiaries and encourage them to get involved in core area protection
- 10.4 Provide assistance to PA survey , mapping and boundary demarcation
- 10.5 Hold Discussions with Council and User groups on Core area protection and control of land encroachment and fire
- 10.6 Establish 5 Bill Boards on the periphery of Teknaf Game Reserve

E. Local Participation in Monitoring Impact

11. Engage Local Stakeholders in Monitoring Impact of Project

- 11.1 Facilitate formation of a 5-member committee by the Council to monitor progress and report to the Council meeting held bi-monthly
- 11.2 Observations by NSP staff during their regular field visits
- 11.3 Hold meetings with 100FSP beneficiaries and encourage them to get involved in core area protection

12. Others

- 12.1 Prepare Bi-weekly reports
- 12.2 Make arrangements to receive important visitors
- 12.3 Hold monthly review meeting with Field staff, preparation of minutes and follow-up of decisions

7. Teknaf Game Reserve: Activities and Time Allocation

December 05 to May 06

SL	Activity or Milestone	Timing						Site NSP Resources Allocated?			Other Resources	
		Dec 05	Jan 06	Feb 06	Mar 06	Apr 06	May 06	SF (132)	FO's (132 x 4= 528)	RC (~30)	FD Staff	Other NSP
<i>I</i>	<i>Social Mobilization & Improved Local Governance</i>											
1.	<i>Develop Collaborative Management Structure</i>											
1.1	Form Co-management Committees on both sides			X				3	20	2	ACF, RO	TSPC, GCBS
1.2.	Orient the Council members about the constitution.		X					1	10	1	ACF, RO	TSPC. LGCBS
1.3.	Prepare with the Co-management Committee half yearly action plan.					X		3	2	2	ACF, RO	TSPC. LGCBS
1.4	Arrange training for the co-management Council/Committee to increase their awareness.				X			1	2	3	ACF, RO	TC, TSC, TCBO
1.5.	Arrange hiking for Co-management Council members in Teknaf.				X			2	4		ACF	LGCBS, TC, TSPC
1.6.	Arrange visits for Council Members to West Bengal (2 male 1 female).			X				1	6	1	ACF, OR	TSPC
1.7	Hold monthly Committee Meetings.				X	X	X	3	6	3		
1.8	Set up new office at Bahharchara and deploy 1 SF, 3 FOs, 1 peon cum office assistant.				X			3		2	ACF,RO	TSPC

2	<i>To Promote Broad-based Social Mobilization, Including Women and Ethnic Minorities</i>											
2.1	Hold 2 orientations on bio-diversity conservation for 25 teachers (both male and female) from 10-15 School/Madrasas in Baharchara and Whykong area.				X			4	4	1	ACF, RO	TSPC, TCBO
2.2	Hold 2 orientations on bio-diversity conservation for 20 religious leaders (both male and female) from 20 religious institutions in Baharchara and Whykong area.				X			2	4	1	ACF, RO	TCBO, TSPC
2.3	Involve 25 local school students from Whykong side to hike with the scouts during the Teknaf Week	X						2	5	1	RO	COO, TCBO
2.4	Hold one cultural programme (folk song) at Zahajpura Bazar focused on bio-diversity conservation.			X				2	3			AIGO,COO, TCBO
2.5	Observe International Women's day on 8th March.				X			1	2	1	ACF, RO	COO, TCBO, TSPC
2.6	Hold rickshaw rally involving 20 rickshaws during Teknaf Tourism week during December 22-29, 2005.	X						1	2	1	RO	COO, CS
2.7	Hold 2 slideshows for mass mobilization 1 each at Uttar Shikhali Bazar and Whykong Bazar.			X				2	10	1	BO	COO, CS
2.8	Form 10 user groups with poor members of the community: 5 in Baharchara and 5 in Whykong.	X	X	X	X			10	20	2	BO	TSPC
2.9	Hold Bi-weekly meetings with group members during the six months period in both east and west side.	X	X	X	X	X	X	15	100	10	BO	

II	<i>Enhanced Esteem, Importance & Performance of FD</i>											
3	<i>Develop strong collaboration between the FD and NSP</i>											
3.1	Hold meeting with FD (DFO Officer) in every alternative month to share progress on programme implementation & discuss work plans.		X		X		X			3	DFO, ACF, RO, BO	TSPC, COO, LGCBS, PAMS
3.2	Continue regular liaison with local FD (Range Office) every month to share programme activities and problems. Post a copy of the Work Plan in Range Office.		X	X	X	X	X	6	12			COO, AIGO, TCBO
3.3	Undertake joint visits to field sites with FD members on a continuous basis to facilitate field implementation.		x	X	X	X	X	6	18	2	RO, ACF	COO
3.4	Send copies of all reports to DFO office.		X							1		
3.5	Invite local FD staff to all NSP events and functions		X	X	X	X	X	1	6	1		
4	<i>Build capacity of staff members of the FD</i>											
4.1	Help arrange training of Forest Guards and ROs /BO's	X		X	X			5		5	DFO, ACF, RO	TSPC, TC, TCBO, PAMS
4.2	Help arrange exposure visit of RO's to west Bengal.			X				2	6	1	DFO, ACF	TSPC
5.	<i>Develop positive image of the FD</i>											
5.1	Provide NSP Logo, bag, uniform to FD staff.							1	2			TSPC
5.2	Provide a copy of FD code of conduct to Local FD staff							1	2			
5.3	Help spread good images of FD in all NSP arranged meetings and events							2	10	1		TSPC

III	<i>Economic Alternatives for Local Households</i>											
6.	<i>Promote AIGs for poor households</i>											
6.1	Identify 15 stakeholders from each side for AIGA training and grant for starting activities.	X						2	10	2	RO, BO	AIGO, EDO, EDS
6.2.	Identify two new AIGAs for Tehnaf Game and prepare relevant training modules with the help of EDO and EDS.		X					3	10	2	RO, BO	TSPC, EDO, EDS
6.3	Hold Monthly Meeting with FSP User Groups For Forest Regeneration in Core Areas.	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	6	2	RO, BO	AIGO, COO
6.4	Develop existing trails for Teknaf week	X						3	3	1	RO, BO	AIGO, EDO, EDS
6.5	Hold meeting with Council members regarding Teknaf Tourism week	X						1	3	1	ACF, RO, BO	TSPC, EDO, EDS, CS
6.6	Provide demonstration training and money to 7 nursery farmers		X					1	4	1	RO, BO	AIGO, EDO
7.	<i>Support Tree Planting, Forest Regeneration and Social Forestry</i>											
7.1	Provide AIGA demonstration to members of Shilkjhali Garjan Forest patrolling group		X					3	4	1	RO, BO	AIGO, EDO, TSPC
7.2	Assist in replenishment plantation to help in bio-diversity conservation particularly elephant population.		X	X	X	X	X	5	10	2	ACF, RO, BO	AIGO, EDO, TSPC, PAMS
7.3	Help FD in undertaking buffer zone plantation on both sides.		X	X	X	X	X	5	10	2	ACF, RO, BO	AIGO, EDO, TSPC, PAMS

8.	<i>Identify Alternative Energy Sources for Brickfields and Households</i>											
8.1	Hold one meeting with brickfield owners, share information on alternative energy options and seek their opinions.		X					2	2	1	ACF, RO, BO	TSPC, EDS, EDO
8.2	Hold 2 meetings with stakeholders about the use of energy efficient oven followed by slide.			X				2	4		RO, BO	CS, COO
9.	<i>Facilitate Development of Eco-tourism and 1-2 Other Enterprise Areas</i>											
9.1	Work with the FD to make eco-tourism week (December 25-29) successful through organizing hikes, site seeing, etc.	X						7	10	5	DFO, ACF, RO, BO	TSPC, AIGO, COO, COP, PAMS, EDS
9.2.	Hold a meeting with the Co-management Council on Eco-tourism week and form a committee to implement action plans prepared by the Council.	X						1	2	1	ACF, RO, BO	TSPC, EDS, EDO
9.3	2 Bill boards established at suitable places					X		2	6			TSPC
9.4	Facilitate Eco –tourism by coordinating with Tour operator and publicity materials.				X		X	1		2		TSPC
IV	<i>Protection of the Landscape, Especially the PA Core</i>											
10.	<i>Establish Systems to Ensure That PA is Respected and Conserved</i>											
10.1	Hold regular monthly meeting with the existing Shilkhali Gorjopn Forest patrolling groups to maintain adequate protection of the forest.	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	6	2	BO	TSPC, COO, AIGO
10.2	Provide through FD some facilities like boots, flash light, whistles, rain/over coats, etc to perform their patrolling tasks efficiently	X		X		X			3		DFO, ACF, RO	LGCBS, TSPC, PAMS
10.3	Hold meetings with 100FSP beneficiaries and encourage them to get involved in core area protection.		X		X		X	3	6	1	RO, BO	COO, AIGO, EDO

10.4	Provide assistance to PA survey , mapping and boundary demarcation.	X						1				NACOM
10.5	Hold Discussions with Council and User groups on Core area protection and control of land encroachment and fire.		X		X		X	3	12	1		
10.6	Establish 5 Bill Boards on the periphery of Teknaf Game Reserve.			X	X			2	4			
11	<i>Engage Local Stakeholders in Monitoring Impact of Project</i>											
11.1	Facilitate formation of a 5-member committee by the Council to monitor progress and report to the Council meeting held bi-monthly.			X				2			DFO, ACF, RO	TSPC, LGCBS
11.2	Observations by NSP staff during their regular field visits.	X	X	X	X	X	X					
11.3	Conduct along with Local Communities, Bird survey Photo –monitoring and AIG impact surveys.			X		X		3	10	1		
12.	<i>Others</i>											
12.1	Prepare Bi-weekly reports	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	2	1		
12.2	Make arrangements to receive important visitors	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	10	5	DFO, RO, BO	TSPC, AIGO, EDO, COP,
12.3	Hold monthly review meeting with Field staff, preparation of minutes and follow-up of decisions	X	X	X	X	X	X	6	6	6		TSPC, COO, AIGO, EDO, TCBO
	TOTAL LABOR ALLOCATION FOR KEY STAFF							150	399	86		