

2016



Annual Report

Green Hill Annual Report 2016

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Messages from Executive Director:

In 1994 some local dedicated development activists sowed the seed of Green Hill to contribute in the process of socio-economic development of the CHT with special focus on women, children socially excluded persons, extreme poor and indigenous communities living in the un-served and hard to reach areas. The perilous journey of last 22 years was never a bed of roses but the indomitable spirit, confidence and increasing experience and excellent team work gradually helped the organization to successfully hurdle all challenges one by one.

Over the last few years, through active implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), improving the quality of primary education and livelihoods, nutrition, market extension including value chain and providing community legal services and complete banking services being a partners of Bank Asia, the organization have benefited significant number of beneficiaries. More importantly, it has helped to improve the quality of their livelihoods and dignity. Recent national BEACON award received by the organization in March, 2017 provided by CLS-UKaid is indeed a milestone achievement. Despite many challenges and limitation successful graduation of 10000 extreme poor of Rangamati and Bandarban district providing them with conditional cash supported by nutrition, market extension, village savings and loan has set an exemplary instance for other development partners both at home and abroad. The successful model was shared at the international seminar organized by the Tripura University, Agartala, India in July 2013 which gained immense appreciation.

However, this annual report mainly contains our current interventions implemented in 2016. In addition, we have also taken the advantage to briefly share our previous experience with the hope that it would be found interesting by our valued readers. I congratulate all the participants who were present in various programs of GH and helped to achieve the program goal successfully.

I highly appreciate the hard work, support, commitment and devotion of all development workers of the organization. I am very grateful and thankful to our Executive committee and management committee members for their overall kind support.

We offer our special thanks to all community social organization, community front line organization (VDC, PDC, TCL, club, SMC, community hall). We are very much grateful to our valued donors, the Ministry of the Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, LGI representatives, Member of Parliament, all legal aid committees, and all political respective members, NGO Affairs Bureau, Regional Council, all Hill district councils, circle chiefs, district and upazila administration, municipality, social welfare division, children & women affairs division, and relevant government organizations and all development partners for their kind support which truly helped us to implement our projects successfully. We also appreciated the sincere effort of all print, electronic and online media, hill district press club, Nagorik Uddayak committee.

Finally, I thank to all of our colleagues who actively contributed in producing this report. We look forward to receiving any constructive comments and suggestions from all of our valued readers about this report.

Mong Thowai Ching
Executive Director

1. ORGANIZATION PROFILE

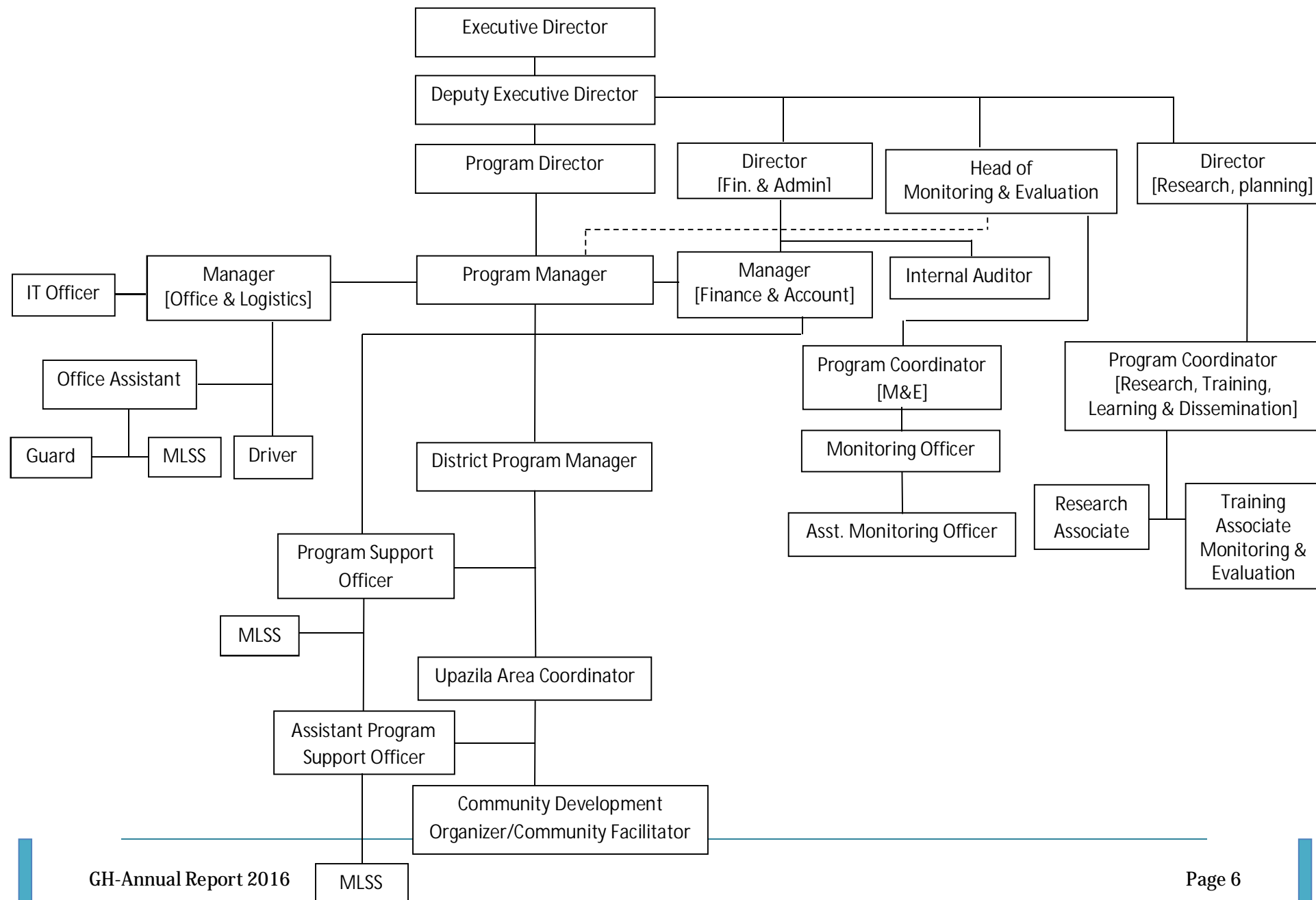
1.1. General information

Name of the Organization	Green Hill
Address of head office	Indrani House, Champak Nagar, Rangamati, 4500, Rangamati Hill Tract, Bangladesh Phone: +880 351 63343, 61156 Email: info@greenhill-bd.org
Contact person's name, contact number & email address	Mr. Moungh Thowai Ching, Cell: +88 017 131 00833, Email: moung@greenhill-bd.org
Designation of the contact person	Executive Director
Number of Field Offices/Branch	Head Office: 1; District Office: 2 (Rangamati & Bandarban); Upazila Office: 18; Total Office: 21
Total Employee	294

1.2. Overview of the organization

Green Hill (GH) is a Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) region based NGO in Bangladesh, since its inception, March 02, 1994 has been actively engaged in empowering the poorer and hill people with special focus on women, children, socially excluded persons, differently able persons (DAP) extreme poor and indigenous communities living in the hard to reach and un-served areas of the CHT region. The organization was founded by a group of people who belonged to some local philanthropists, leaders, human activists and youth. It is registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau (NGOAB), Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, vide Reg. No: 1318, and also with Social Welfare Rangamati, Registration No. Ranga 79/95, dated-18/01/1995. Besides, the organization is affiliated with some international donors and Himalayan region based development partners. Currently, the organization deals with health, education, livelihoods, extreme poverty, agriculture and market development, water and sanitation (WASH) and community legal service, community empowerment related interventions. The organization has extensive working experience on community mobilization, water and sanitation related engineering, and promotion, institution building, Human Index Development (HID), Market Extension strategies, value chain analysis, agriculture and market development, need-based skill transfer, participatory poverty mapping, conditional cash transfer, management of village savings loan system, policy advocacy and development of local context specific IEC and BCC materials.

1.3 Green Hill Organogram:



1.4 Ongoing Projects: At a glance:

SL	Name of ongoing projects	Start date	Completion status
1	Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II)	1st September 2013	31st August 2018
2	Solidarity for Preservation, Education, Excellence and Dignity (SPEED)	1st August 2013	31st July 2016
3	Stimulating House Holds Advancement Through Integrated Learning and Economic Empowerment (SHAILEE)	1st August 2013	31st December 2015
4	Social, Institutional and Economic Empowerment of the Rural Communities (SIEERC) Project	1st July 2015	30th June 2018
5	Sustaining Humanitarian Initiative through Knowledge, Social Harmony and Accountability (SHIKHA)	1st April 2013	31st March 2017
6	NGO Health service delivery project (NHSDP)	1st August 2016	30th September 2017

Project Wise Annual Achievement:

Project Title	:	Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II)
Project Period	:	20 August 2013- 19 August 2018

Project Background:

Negotiated with the ADB and approved by the Government of Bangladesh, the Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project-I (CHTRDP-I) was undertaken which was successfully completed in December 2009. ADB then once again approved a Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) in January 2010 to help the ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MOCHTA) formulate CHTRDP-II. Following the report of PPTA and lesson learned under the CHTRDP-I, the second Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Project has been initiated with the assistance of ADB & GOB funding under the supervision of the MoCHTA. This project involves the participation of different relevant GOB departments' involvement in the planning and implementation process. In this regard, as a partner of CHTRDP-II, Green Hill has been mainly assigned to deal with community mobilization enhance their capacity building.

Overall Objectives of the Project:

- To increase employment and income generating opportunities for the population through community participatory sub-project development.
- To increase economic opportunities for rural poor, especially women, vulnerable groups, and indigenous communities through construction of feeder roads including appurtenant structures.
- To improve watershed conditions, especially soil and water conservation that will underpin the investment made in water and land improvement.

Geographical coverage:

10 Upazilas and 50 unions of Rangamati Hill District

Joint venture team/association:

Green Hill, as a lead organization in the team, has been working in partnership with 4 locally based NGOs viz. Shining Hill, Progressive, ASHIKA, and Jum Foundation.

Major intervention:

The basic component of this project is Community Infrastructure (CI) and concentrated by three sub-components as:

- a) Village Access Road: construction of feeder roads, footpath and stairs connecting the village with union or upazila roads.
- b) Watershed management: two watersheds per district to introduce participatory watershed management activities as piloting.
- c) Small-scale water resources system & infrastructures: Gravity flow resources systems, tube well/ring well construction of potable water supply; small/micro gravity irrigation, landing station and other relevant community infrastructures.

Major achievement:

Sub Project Development:

- About 4000 people with special focus on hilly rural poor, women and ethnic communities representing of 200 selected villages having actively engaged in village profile preparation, mapping, problem identification and final consultation meeting and reflecting their needs and choice produced 213 Feasibility Study Report (including village access roads) and submitted to the concerned authority. Based on it, they have already started receiving support from the concerned departments.
- To sustain the interventions supported by the project the Para Development Committees (PDCs) on behalf of villagers opened 153 bank account which now have balance BDT.15,30,000 as community contribution to be utilized for future operation and maintenance.

The Construction:

- 15000 people now enjoy easier road accessibility, significantly reduced previous hardships of carrying goods and cost, increased competitive market price of their products and increased monetary value of their land due to construction of 9 villages, 14 foot bridge, 17 foot stairs and 2 box culverts.

Improved watershed conditions:

- 21000 populations from 4500 households now have the access to safe drinking water at their vicinities, significantly reduced previous hardship of fetching water from distant sources, waterborne diseases because of the installation of 280 tube wells (DSP), 2 IFG and 7 GFS.
- They now also have increased productivity due to having increased access to additional plough able lands which has been possible due to construction of 1 irrigation dam, 1 deep set Tube Well for irrigation and 7 irrigation canals.

Major challenge:

As per procedures, synergize the joint effort of all relevant stakeholders timely and properly to the maximum benefit of the poorer people

- Get the approval of FSR from the concerned authorities timely.

Lesson learnt:

- Provision of agricultural equipment and water technologies through the project has significantly boosted the economic growth in the village.
- Though the project is literally operational in all upazilas, in reality the overall support in compared to the needs of the villagers is not adequate and there exists great deal scopes to extend the support in other neighboring villages.
- Proactive effort, commitment and sincerity of all concerned stakeholders in abiding the procedures timely and properly would be much more instrumental to deliver the greater support to the community.

Project Title	:	Solidarity for Preservation, Education, Excellence and Dignity (SPEED)
Project Period	:	August 2013 to December 2016 (3 years)

Brief Introduction of the project:

GH with the support of Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF) has been implemented Sustaining Accountability for Mass People's Rights, Equity through Integrity (Sampreti) Phase-II since 2008 focusing mainly on bringing about quality education at the primary level and some limited livelihood options and building institutional capacity of 3 local partner organizations. The project learnt an important obstacle that lack of alternated source of income faced by the school management committee to run their schools regularly and also get the schools gradually registered. To resolve it, GH provided some block grants to some potential schools with the objective to enhance the capacity of SMC to efficiently run the intended IGA's and generate alternate back up fund. Considering the practical situation GH has proposed SPEED project to MJF for another 3 years tenure project that focusing on providing need based support and also extend support in some new schools adjacent to surrounding areas of existing working areas.

Project Purpose:

"To improve quality primary level education, preserve natural resources and heritage through transferring need based life skills by involving community for ensuring human rights and building institutional capacity".

Objectives of the project:

1. Community children have increased access to improved primary education.
2. Community Mother Groups (MGs) have increased income to partially contribute in sustaining the school
3. Nationalization of potential schools as per prescribed national policy
4. Enhanced 3 partner's capacity to run the project smoothly in the delegated areas.

Operational areas and beneficiaries:

District	Upazila	# of Union	# of Village	# of HHs	# of population
Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar	04	178 different hilly villages	20000	Direct beneficiaries 12547 & Indirect beneficiaries about
	Kaptai	03			
	Naniarchar	03			

	Jurachari	03				15000
	Baghaichari	04				
	Rajesthali	02				

Major Intervention:

- 1 Primary Education
- 2 Livelihoods
- 3 Advocacy
- 4 Capacity development of Partner Organizations

Major Achievement:

- 483 (boys: 256 girls: 227) students succeeded PEC (Primary Education Certificate) examination in the year of 2016 retaining 100% rate of success these students are from the schools supported by the project and 100% student enrolled in next classes.
- 823 (boys: 342 & girls: 302) of children in project areas learn in mother tongue in their schools.
- 2768 (male: 1422 & female: 1346) of poor, marginalized and vulnerable households received support from the government safety net services.
- 230 (male: 77 & female: 153) of women and men in program areas have got paid work and self-employment.
- 2835 (male: 1418 & female: 1417) of people from marginalized groups actively take part in local government bodies and local forums.
- Total 3627 (boy: 1939 & girl: 1688) students of different communities now regularly study
- 27 (twenty seven) Income Generating Group (IGA) runs their respective interventions efficiently and effectively. The total group member is 275, the total distributed grant is BDT 1.01 million, total capital and income is BDT 1.34 million and total net-profit is BDT 3.33 million.
- The School Management Committee (SMC), Parents Teachers Association (PTA) & Mother group (MG) now regularly conduct their SMC meeting who have good practice of Village Savings & Loan-VSL). 19 Mother Groups (MGs) representing 528 members have VSL savings BDT 3.33 million.
- Out of 3 sub partners 1 has got 3 other projects support from other donors after receiving project proposal writing and designing training from Green Hill. Also, receiving training on Right to Information (RTI), policy Development, disaster management (DM) and organization development (OD) from Green Hill and Manusher Jonno Foundation they have significantly improved coordination with relevant stakeholders.

Major Challenges:

- Extreme poverty: It is a major challenge for many children of poor families to continue their education.
- Inconsistent working modality of different agencies: National and international organizations also implement primary education program in the CHT but there are no consistencies in paying salary and other benefits for the teachers.
- Availability of qualified and experienced teachers: Due to many challenges and limitations it is a big challenge to find qualified, experienced and committed teachers.

- Remoteness and isolated location: Poor communication, remoteness and lack of electricity in the project areas are major barriers to ensure digital education facilities for all children.

Major Learning:

- Sufficient and experienced teachers are very much essential for quality education
- Proactive role of SMCs, PTA is the precondition to ensure for management of primary schools
- Alternative need based livelihood support and skill to the extreme poor families could better ensure regular schooling for their children.
- IGAs by SMCs help attaining the schools to become financially stable
- Donors and relevant stakeholders should maintain a consistency in paying salary and other benefits according to the actual need of the CHT context.

Project Title	:	Stimulating Household's Advancement through Integrated Learning and Economic Empowerment (SHAILEE)
Project Period	:	1. July 2013 to December 2015 2. January 2016-August 2016 (No cost extension)

Overview / background of the Project:

The Chittagong Hill Tracts region consists of three districts: Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban and unlike other regions in Bangladesh the CHT is elevated and hilly. Among the three hill district the severity of extreme poverty is found highest in Bandarban Hill District followed by Rangamati and khagrachari. GH with 1200 extreme poor households under Economic Empowerment of the Poorest in Bangladesh (EEP) of rural development and Cooperative division, Government of Bangladesh with the support of UKaid-DFID-Shiree implemented IMPACT (Improving Markets and Poverty Alleviation through Cash Transfer) project in some selected areas of Rangamati and Bandarban hill district from 2009 to 2012. After successfully implementation of IMPACT in innovative approach, consequently PRASAKTI (Poverty Reduction through Agricultural Sustainable Advancement Knowledge Transfer and Insurance) with 1300 extreme poor BHHs intervened from November 2011 to October 2014. After that with additional 7500 extreme poor households added in existing project which introduced scaled up project as SHAILEE (Stimulating Household's Advancement through Integrated Learning and Economic Empowerment) from July 2013 to December 2016.

Project Location:

District	Upazila
Rangamati	Rajasthali, Kaptai & Kawkhali
Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar & Rowangchari
2	5

Goal of the Project:

Government of Bangladesh MDG targets 1 and 2 on income poverty reduction and hunger achieved by 2015.

Project Purpose:

7500 CHT resident extremely poor households in Rangamati and Bandarban Hill district graduated from extreme poverty.

Project major outcomes:

1. Selected extremely poor households graduated from extreme poverty
2. Improved nutritional status of targeted under-2 children, adolescent girls (10-16 years) and pregnant & lactating women of selected extreme poor households

Major intervention:

1. Awareness building and need based skill development
2. Livelihoods
3. Nutrition
4. Agriculture and market development
5. Village savings and Loan
6. Financial inclusion

Major Achievement:

- 7500 BHHs have received BDT 105 million as direct conditional cash transfer (1st, 2nd & 3rd CCT) to satisfy their basic needs and proper implementation of potential IGAs. They enabled invested and reinvestment for their agro, livestock and small business IGAs. As a result, more than 80% BHHs have regular and diversified income and increased expenditure and savings.
- 100% BHHs successfully use the CCT for IGA initiatives. BHHs are getting income from their different IGA activities and increased productive and non-productive asset of beneficiary households and alternative income source increased as well.
- 6.54% BHHs have one income sources, 45.62% have two, 35.4% have three, 9.10% have four, 2.10% have five, 1.05% has six and 0.12% has seven income sources after project intervention.
- 349 savings groups representing 7500 members have savings BDT 16.5 million. Most of them opening individual and group account at Green Hill-Bank Asia agent banking booths have got the access of full-fledged banking services and also SME loan.
- Direct nutrition intervention focused to and among the selected beneficiary households highlighting knowledge building, counselling and nutritional support. At the end of the project,
- 22461 BHHs family members with special focus on pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, adolescent girls, young children, especially under 2's having gained sound knowledge on nutrition, counseling and education support now significantly have improved access to nutrition.
- 100% of targeted beneficiaries (355 pregnant women, 646 lactating mother and 6787 Adolescent girls) consumed iron-folic acid (IFA) supplements under the intervention of nutritional support. 2422 children (7-23 months) also consumed Micronutrient Supplement (MNS). So far, 97% of targeted children (12-59 months) and adolescent girls consumed deworming syrup and tablet. A total of 32990 beneficiaries [648 lactating mother, 1212 children of 7-24 months, 2106 children of 25-60 months, 6027 Adolescent girls and 22997 others family member] received deworming drugs (Albendazole Tablets and suspensions).

- 86% of targeted mothers of infant (0-5 months) now practice breast feeding and 82% of targeted mothers of children (6-23 months) practice appropriate complementary feeding.

Major challenges:

- Unavailability of irrigation facility which hamper beneficiaries' agricultural production during the cropping season.
- Bureaucratic hurdle and create obstacle for getting VSL registration with Government agencies
- Ensuring vaccination in Livestock IGAs in remote areas was a major problem due to unavailability of service providers.

Lesson learnt

- CCT's significant direct positive impacts on households getting out of their vicious circle of extreme poverty; but, still need other development support, particularly WASH, irrigation, higher education, loan support to undertake bigger enterprises.

Project Title	:	Social, Institutional and Economic Empowerment of the Rural Communities (SIEERC) Project
Project Period	:	July 15- June 2018

Introduction:

Green Hill supported by Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation-Bangladesh (HSIB) has been implementing the project since 2009. Initially, it mainly focused on social and economic empowerment for the poorer rural communities of the CHT. After successful completion of 2 initial phases and based on lessons learnt, at the moment the 3rd phase is under operation in some selected upazilas of Rangamati district. A new project component i.e. "institutional empowerment" has been added to the previous 2 components.

Project Goal:

Selected rural communities focusing on poorer women and men in the CHT enjoy their sustainable improved economic situation, have achieved improved empowerment to actively participate in and gaining benefit from the duty bearers to improve their WASH situation and also access to their other rights.

Project Objective:

- Poor rural producers have increased productivity & sale
- Community members have a better awareness of their rights & obligations; literacy & numeric skills; water, sanitation & hygiene
- Traditional institution, UPs representatives know the administrative set-up of CHT & their role
- An effective & conflict-sensitive way connected in the CHT, national and international networks

Project Location:

District	Upazila	# of Union	# of Village
Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar	6 Unions	80
	Naniarchar		
1	2	6	

Major Intervention:

- Economic Empowerment
- Social Empowerment
- Institutional Empowerment (local governance)

Major Achievements:

- 20 fields have been demonstrated as exemplary (12 for mix crop & 8 for medicinal plant) for successful production. Farmers have got significant financial benefits directly from the mixed crop and medicinal plants.
- 145 micro and small entrepreneurs (MSE), receiving training on value chain analysis, business plan development, cost and profit analysis and having experiential learning on market extension strategies, mixed crop cultivation techniques, proper use fertilizer and pesticide and medicinal plant cultivation have significantly improved their livelihoods increasing their productivity, group selling, accessing update information about the different market price, bargaining skill, backward forward linkages and much better price than before.
- Establishment of 2 storing and Turmeric processing mills directly benefited 289 BHHs in terms of creating easier access to store their products, significantly reducing their past carrying and transportation cost and hardships and present opportunity of getting much better price with increased bargaining skill, value chain analysis, product grading skill and information than before etc. Additionally, it created opportunity for more than 200 Households to access the project support as indirect beneficiaries.
- 60 potential farmers who have additional commitment, knowledge and skill have been developed as Local Service Providers (LSP) providing them with advanced knowledge and practical training by GOB-Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) experts on different agro based components in terms of application of proper cultivation techniques, production, use of organic and chemical fertilizer, pesticide etc. Now they have been turned as role model and they provide need based technical support not only in their village but also in other villages mainly in exchange of kinds support and minimum cash support. They now really enjoy their gradually improving livelihoods and also social dignity.
- 35 adult farmers who earlier didn't formal literacy have gained informal adult literacy support from the project. Now they can read and write and count which significantly helped them get better price from selling their products and also access government safety net services. Moreover, they now enjoy their improved social dignity and role model status to be followed by others in the village and other villages.
- 121 households like many others who didn't have hygienic latrine in the past, having been motivated on hygiene practice facilitated by the project now use hygienic latrine which further motivated some 457 beneficiaries to gradually use hygiene latrine.
- 40 selected women beneficiaries who earlier were badly struggling with their lower productivity and poor livelihoods now have been actively engaged in designing and making handicrafts which gradually not only helped them improve their livelihoods but also gain a unique identity of prestigious self-help groups.

Major Challenges:

- Though Farmers have made significant progress, recent Rangamati landslide, June, 2017 badly damaged many of their crop fields.

Major lessons:

- Value chain analysis is good tool to identify appropriate value chain for farmers by involving different type of actors.
- Ensure access to safe water is the precondition to achieving 100% sanitation.

Project Title	:	Sustaining Humanitarian Initiative through Knowledge, Social Harmony and Accountability (SHIKHA)
Project Period	:	April 2013 to March 2017

Project Background:

So far, there is no base line or any comprehensive official information or data with regard to women and child rights violation and their dynamics in the CHT. But the secondary sources reveals that along with continued violence and torture against women and children, the intensity of killing of women and children is also increasing alarmingly in the three hill districts of the CHT with the passage of time. Driven by the exigencies of the situation followed by an internal study, Green Hill has designed SHIKHA project to improve the traditional justice process and increase the access of women and other vulnerable community people to formal justice system in the CHT. The project is being implementing under CLS (Community Legal Service) program of Bangladesh. Community Legal Services (CLS) is a DFID-UK supported project, and is being implemented by a consortium consisting of Maxwell Stamp PLC, as principal contractor, and the British Council and the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution (UK) as partners.

Project Goal:

To ensure fair, pro-poor and gender sensitive delivery of justice through the traditional justice process and formal justice system for all communities

Project Objective:

To improve the traditional justice process and increase access of women and other vulnerable community people to formal justice system in the CHT

Project Location:

District	Upazila	# of Union	# of Village
Rangamati	Longadu	All 7 Unions	115
Bandarban	Alikadam	All 4 Unions	99
2	2	11	214

Major Intervention:

- Awareness building around legal rights and entitling legal services

- Capacity building to customary leaders to ensure legal rights
- Local level advocacy to make the legal service providers at local level

Major Achievement:

- Increased knowledge on legal rights:

28390 populations of the project area having been aware of dowry, violence against women, corporal punishment, stalking, maintenance, legal service points, child marriage and birth registration facilitated by the project have playing a key role in sustaining peace in their respective family and society through their concerted effort.

35 child marriages have been successfully stopped in the project operational areas jointly by Green Hill, village change makers, and law enforcing agencies.

- Knowledge and skill of Traditional community leaders has been enhanced:

183 selected headmen and karbaris receiving training about the actual role and responsibilities in light of 1 of 1900 CHT Regulations have now play proactive and positive role in delivering services in an improved efficiency, participation, transparency from their end and also gradually improve their traditional perception and attitude. They have stopped dealing with cases which are beyond their scopes.

- People are getting their entitlement of legal services:

320 number of legal service seekers have received legal information from the project staff. Some 67 number of service seekers received legal advice from the delegated lawyers of Green Hill. Total 119 eligible complaints referred to the concerned service providers as per recipient's choice.

- Winning national prestigious BEACON award (shining the best practice):

Because of creating an enabling environment to deliver community legal service to the indigenous communities in the CHT efficiently and effectively, the organization received the national BEACON award in March 2017 recognized by CLS and DFID.

Major Challenges:

- Legal Aid service providers at Upazila level still need time to be matured to refer confidently to the DLAC.
- Most of non-ethnic people in Alikadam Upazila depend on Sardar system (unauthorized) despite of seeking service to the formal court due to lengthy process of cases. But, the elected or selected Sardar have very limited knowledge on formal law as result sometimes extra judicial punishment has been imposed and the justice is denied.
- Due to many challenges and limitations, it is still very challenging to get fair justice timely through DLAC and other district based service providers.
- Proper activation of legal aid committees.

Lesson learnt:

- Chakma and Marma community in some cases have introduced the practice of providing marriage certificate which motivated them after the workshop held at the Chakma Circle Chief office. There exists a great deal of need to practice the same by other ethnic communities.
- Apart from community legal services poor beneficiaries also need other livelihood supports.

Project Title	:	NGO Health service delivery project (NHSDP)
Project Period	:	August 2016 to September 2017

Though the NHSDP project has been being implemented in many places of the country for the last many years under the brand-Smiling Sun”, Green Hill signed contract with NHSDP in 2016 to deliver basic health services to the targeted communities under 18 upazilas of 3 hill districts.

Project Goal/Objective:

Improve accessibility of maternal and family health services especially for the un-served and resource poor ethnic minorities to expand selected services in CHT through a cohesive network of NGOs in collaboration with GOB, NGO, and Community stakeholders.

Project Specific Objectives:

- Establish 18 New Clinics/Midway Homes’ in CHT
- To innovate emergency transport for Emergency Obstetric Care (EOC).
- To strengthen existing 7 SH clinics as referral center
- To leverage effective use of existing resources of GOB, UNDP, and other UN bodies

Working Areas:

District	Upazila	Total
Rangamati	Baghaichari, Barkal, Belaichari, Jurachari, Kaptai, Langadu, Naniarchar, Rajasthali	08
Bandarban	Rowangchari, Ruma, Thanchi, Alikadam	04
Khagrachari	Panchari, Mahalchar, Manikchari, Matiranga, Ramgarh, Laxmichari	06
Total		18

Major Intervention:

- Health service for pregnant women
- Family planning
- Limited curative care
- Immunization services (EPI)

Major Achievement:

Till this reporting period, the project has not yet started delivering services to the communities significantly which will mainly commence from the beginning of 2017. However, some preparatory activities have been highlighted hereunder.

Inauguration ceremony of Midway Homes of NHSDP Project: The launching program of NHSDP project officially inaugurated by Mr. Naba Bikrom Kishore Tripura, NDC, Honorable Secretary, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs. Dr. Halida Hanum Akhter, Chief of Party, NHSDP presided over the launching program.

Day observation: World AIDS Day has been observed on December 01, 2016 in Rangamati by NHSDP Surjer Hasi jointly with the Civil Surgeon office and upazila health complex and in Borkol, Ruma, Alikadam

and Manikchari Upazila. World Hand Washing Day has also been observed in all 18 MHs level on 15 October 2016. 'Vitamin-A campaign' day observed jointly with Upazila Health Complex of respective MHs.

Integrated training program for CM, SP: Integrated training program was organized by Green Hill for the Clinic Managers and Service Promoters of NHSDP project held in Rangamati from December 19 – 23, 2016.

Safe delivery training for Paramedics at Dhaka: In order to improve and provide quality maternal health services in remote hilly areas NHSDP has organized Safe Delivery training for the newly recruited Green Hill Paramedics in two government institutes (Mohammadpur Fertility Services and Training Centre (MFSTC), Dhaka and Maternal and Child Health Training Institute (MCHTI), Dhaka) from 20 November to 14 December 2016. A total of 24 Paramedics participated in the training.

Midway Homes /Clinic level service Promotion: Total 20 meeting were organized at Static Midway Home level up to December 2016.

Major Challenges:

- Lack of context specific transport to carry serious patient to the proper referred place.
- Provide maternal and child health care and basic health services directly to the local communities of 18 upazilas under 3 hill districts within their nearer distance and easier accessibility.
- Creating demand and filling service supply gap

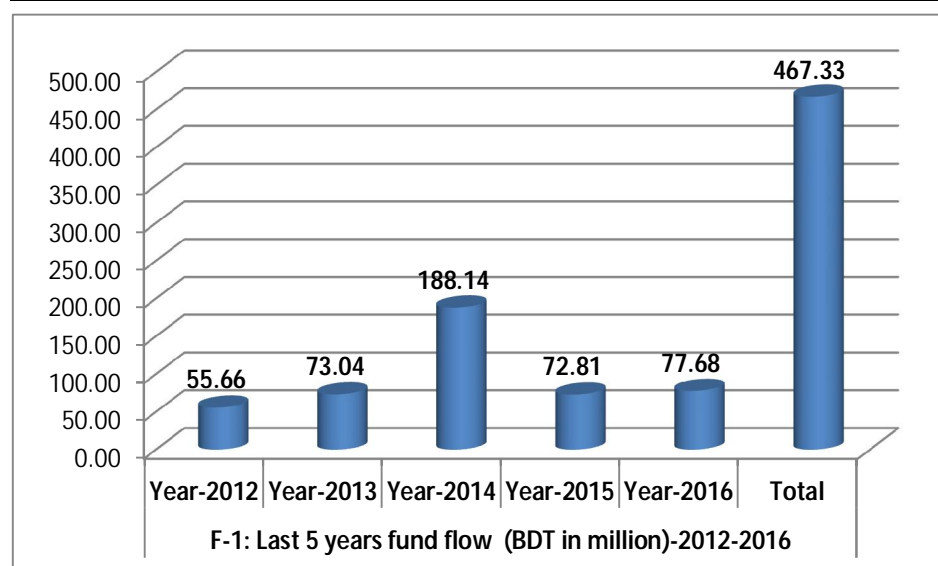
Lesson Learnt:

- Water vessel in Kaptai Lake is essential for using as satellite clinic to serve the most.
- Lack of contextual vehicle to carry serious patient is resulting to ensure health services for remote hilly areas

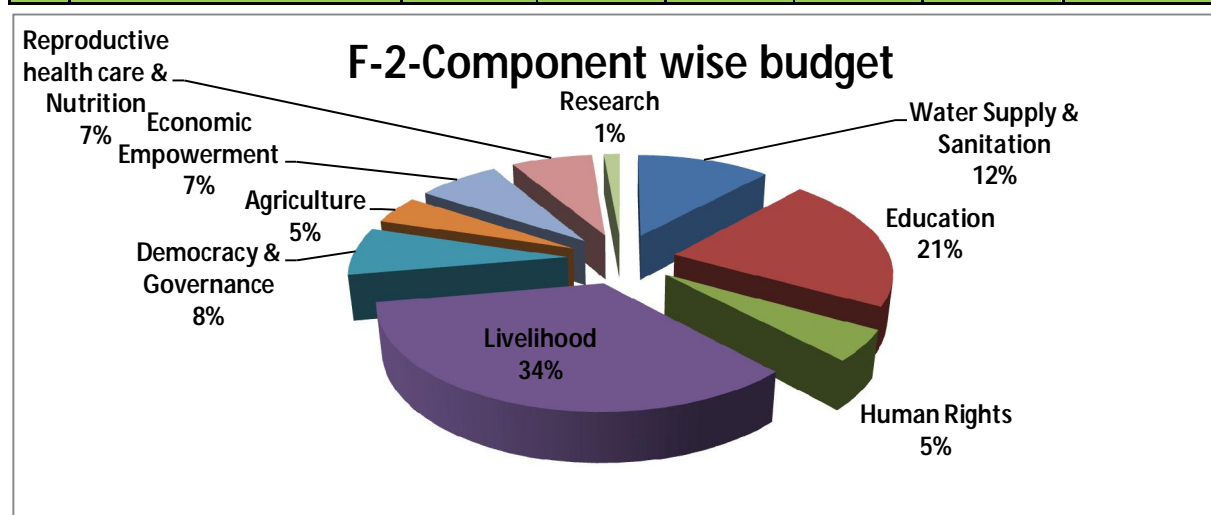
Financial Overview:

Last 5 years Donors Contribution (2012 - 2016) - Amounts (BDT in million)

SL	Donors Organization	Year-2012	Year-2013	Year-2014	Year-2015	Year-2016	Total
1	Water Aid Bangladesh	8.23	9.63	8.00	10.54	4.58	40.98
2	Manusher Jonno Foundation	14.75	13.36	12.20	11.77	10.96	63.04
3	ICIMOD-Nepal	0.76					0.76
4	Grants from UKAID-EEP-SHIREE (Harewelle International Ltd.)	20.21	34.44	144.71	24.14	16.98	240.47
5	CHTRDP-II-ADB			7.27	10.93	8.57	26.78
6	DANIDA-GOB-CHT-HYSAWA Fund		3.34	5.53	2.73		11.61
7	Plan International Bangladesh					4.73	4.73
8	Path Finder Internal (PFI)	3.98	0.73			15.34	20.05
9	Helvetas Swiss IC Bangladesh	2.50	2.10	2.60	2.10	4.17	13.47
10	Save the Children	0.05	0.03	0.02			0.09
11	UN Democracy Fund	5.19					5.19
12	Grants from UKAID-CLS (Maxwell Stamp plc.)		9.23	7.80	10.60	12.35	39.98
13	Caritas -ESLEP		0.18				0.18
Total Yearly Fund:		55.66	73.04	188.14	72.81	77.68	467.33

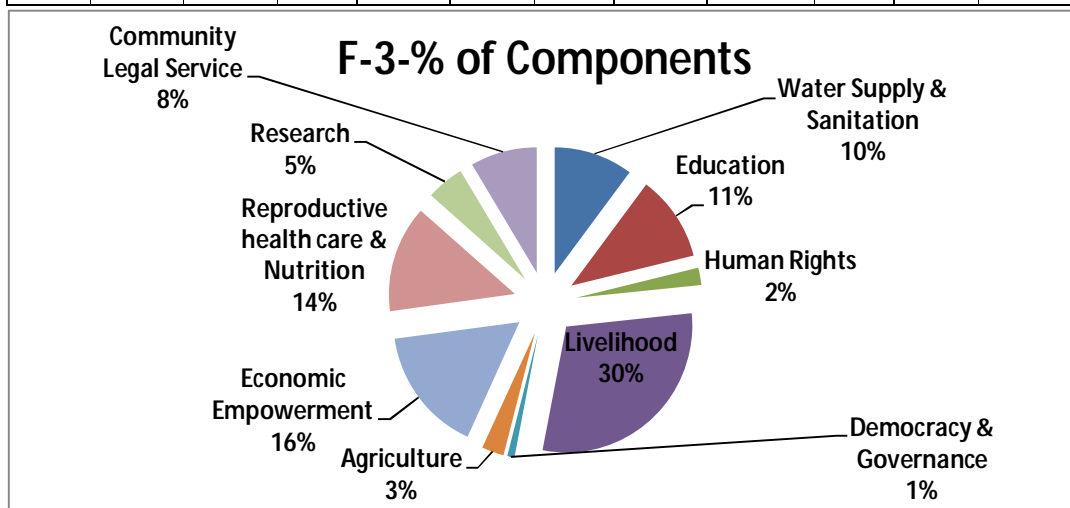


F-2-Component wise budget (BDT in million)-2012-2016							
Sl	Component	Yr-2012	Yr-2013	Yr-2014	Yr-2015	Yr-2016	5 Yrs Total
1	Water Supply & Sanitation	6.58	11.23	11.93	11.16	6.50	47.40
2	Education	11.85	10.72	9.78	9.42	9.71	51.47
3	Human Rights	2.68	1.93	1.60	2.11	1.86	10.18
4	Livelihood	19.12	19.89	74.80	14.42	10.68	138.91
5	Democracy & Governance	4.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.15
6	Agriculture	2.50	2.10	2.60	2.10	4.17	13.47
7	Economic Empowerment	4.04	6.89	36.22	15.76	11.97	74.88
8	Reproductive health care & Nutrition	3.98	7.62	28.94	4.83	18.73	64.11
9	Research	0.76	3.44	14.47	2.41	1.70	22.79
10	Community Legal Service		9.23	7.80	10.60	12.35	39.98
	Total :	55.66	73.04	188.14	72.81	77.68	467



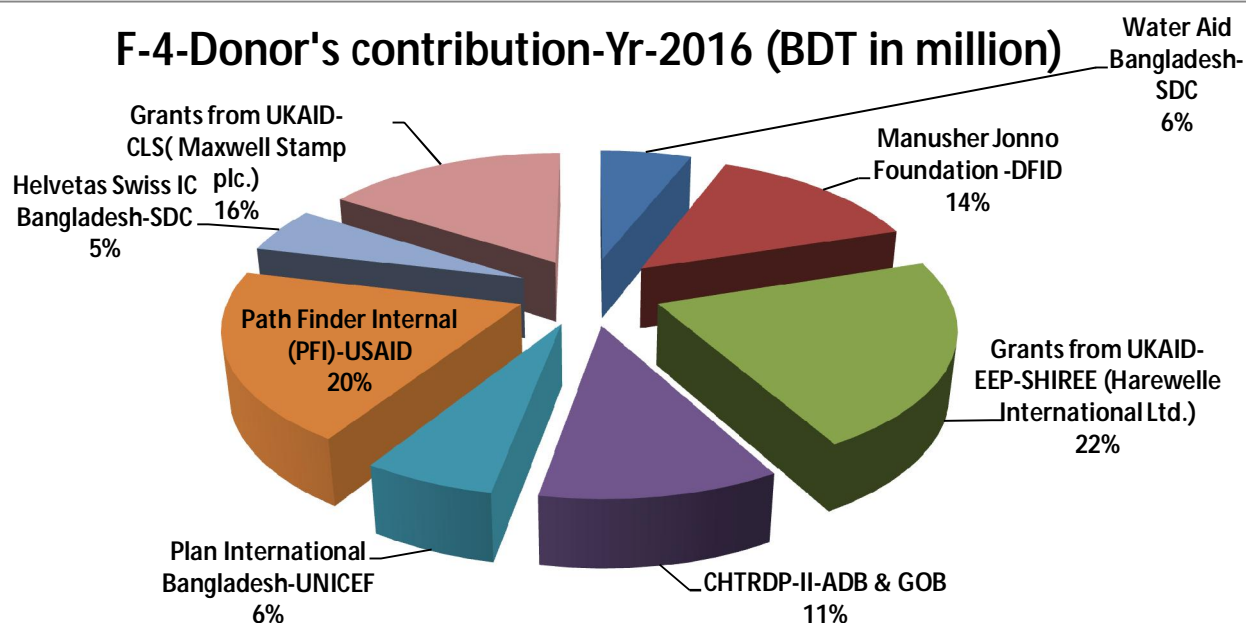
F-3: Component wise percentage

Component	Water Supply & Sanitation	Education	Human Rights	Livelihood	Democracy & Governance	Agriculture	Economic Empowerment	Reproductive health care & Nutrition	Research	Community Legal Service	Total
%	10.14	11.01	2.18	29.72	0.89	2.88	16.02	13.72	4.88	8.56	100.00



F-4- Donor's contribution-Yr-2016 (BDT in million)			
SL	Donors Organization	Year-2016 (BDT in million)	%
1	Water Aid Bangladesh-SDC	5	5.97
2	Manusher Jonno Foundation -DFID	11	14.10
3	Grants from UKAID-EEP-SHIREE (Harewelle International Ltd.)	17	21.84
4	CHTRDP-II-ADB & GOB	9	11.03
5	Plan International Bangladesh-UNICEF	5	6.08
6	Path Finder Internal (PFI)-USAID	15	19.73
7	Helvetas Swiss IC Bangladesh-SDC	4	5.36
8	Grants from UKAID-CLS(Maxwell Stamp plc.)	12	15.89
Total Yearly Fund:		78	100

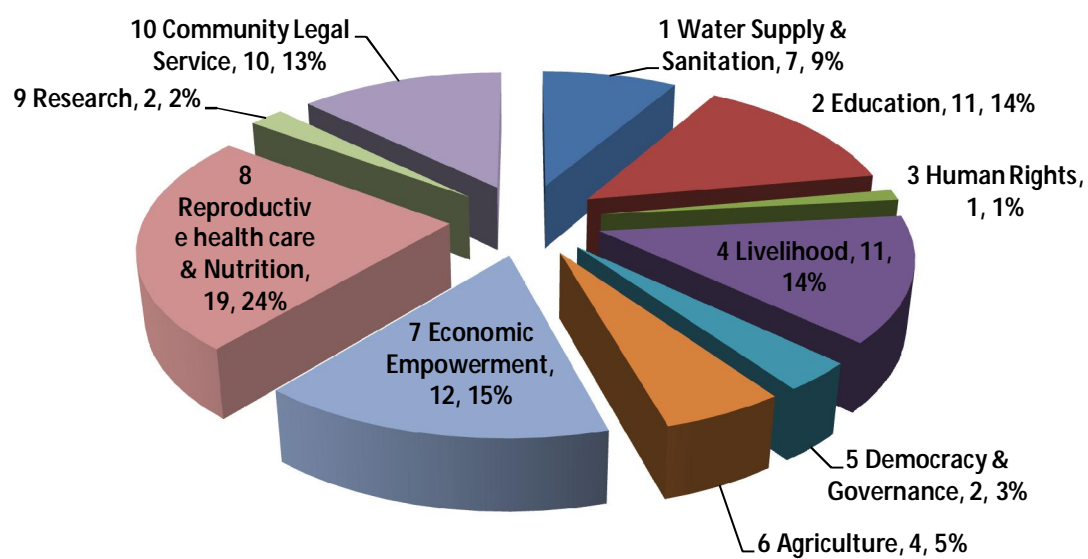
F-4-Donor's contribution-Yr-2016 (BDT in million)



F-5-Component wise budget

Sl	Component	Year-2016 (BDT in million)
1	Water Supply & Sanitation	7
2	Education	11
3	Human Rights	1
4	Livelihood	11
5	Democracy & Governance	2
6	Agriculture	4
7	Economic Empowerment	12
8	Reproductive health care & Nutrition	19
9	Research	2
10	Community Legal Service	10
	Total :	78

F-5-Component wise budget-Yr. 2016 (BDT in million)



Case Studies:

Success Story of Provati Chakma

Provati Chakma, 11 years of age, and daughter of Sunil Kanti Chakma and Chhaya Devi Chakma is a 3rd grader of Major Para Non Gov't Primary School under Naniarchar Upazilla in Rangamati Hill District. She is the second child of Sunil Kanti Chakma and Chhaya Devi Chakma's five members' family.

Provati Chakma comes of a very poor family. Her parents are farmers. Major para is a remote village. Before Green Hill's intervention in the area, the children in the village had no better access to education as the only primary school in village always ran short of teachers. The villagers, being poor, were unable to provide financial support to teachers regularly. As a result, the children continued to suffer. They remained deprived of proper teaching and learning. However, Major Para Non Govt. Primary School was included in the SPEED project. Under the project Major Para Non Govt. Primary school was provided with one teacher to help enhance teaching opportunities for students in order to promote educational environment of the school in the village and its adjoining areas.



Following the appointment of an extra teacher in the school under the Green Hill's SPEED project, there has been marked change in the academic performance of the students. For the first time, the V grade students from Major Para Non Govt. Primary School participated in the Primary Education Certificate (PEC) examination held in 2015. Provati Chakma came out successful in the examination credited with GPA+. This academic feat was first of its kind in the history of Major Para Primary School. The school students never dreamt of such an achievement of which they are a part now. The villagers could never think that their school could ever bring such academic success. This new development in the school has not only generated a sense of pride among the villagers and the students, but it also helped to heighten their self-confidence.

The teacher who was appointed in the Major Para Non Govt. Primary School under the SPEED project was able to motivate the students through their regular class room teachings and the guardians through offhand and informal counseling. As a result, all in the village became gradually aware that a positive approach to any issue in the village can bring about desired change to the benefit of all.

Encouraged at the success she achieved, Provati Chakma now aims at pursuing higher education. But dire poverty that her parents are trapped in, often dashes her hopes. Nevertheless, she somehow managed to get admission in the Armed Police Battalion School in Mahalchari Upazila under Khagrachari District to continue her studies further.

A DETERMINED KALAKPARA PRIMARY SCHOOL WON THE FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT AT UNION LEVEL

Kalakpara is the name of the village. It is so called as it looks like a dale (kalak in Chakma). The village is comprised of a large area of No.4 Ghilachari Union under Naniarchar Upazila and is 12-14 km. off the Upazila headquarters. Being extremely backward, most of the villagers are poor. So, their socio-economic standing is also really vulnerable.

The only Government Primary School in the area is located about 6-7 km. away from the village, making it difficult for the children to attend the school regularly. As a result, many children become dropouts.



Moreover, being the only school catering to the demand of a number of villages in and around, it can hardly provide accommodation for the school going children. Considering the future and the state of deprivation of the children, it was decided in a meeting held in 2005, and attended by some enterprising youth and villagers with passion for education, to set a school in the village. One Shanti Bilas Chakma donated a piece of land for the school and the villagers, on the other hand, donated bamboo, timber, thatching grass for construction of a two room school house. Initially, the school started with 18 children and a teacher. The guardians of these 18 children contribute Taka 25 each in a month to collect Tk. 450 which is used to pay for the teacher. The following year the number of students increased a little, leading to a slight increase in the salary of the teacher. It was a

tough struggle for both the teacher as well as the school to survive the bad days. It is the story of Mithun Chakma, the head teacher of the school, who steered the school to the present position through thick and thin with the cooperation of all. From its very inception, the school has been participating in various sport events including various day observations. The Annual sports are held each year. As a result, the children of this school are relatively better in sports and look healthy than children from other villages. The Kalakpara primary school participated in the **Fazilatunnesa Football Tournament** at the Union level held in 2016, and came up as unbeaten top team begging the 1st prize. However, this win had not been that easy. They had to face adverse situation. There was financial crisis. They had no good trainer. But with the determination and encouragement of the SMC, financial contribution of the villagers, and the untiring efforts put up by the head teacher, the school succeeded in snatching the glory. The villagers felt that the victory in the Football Tournament was not a victory of their own or of the school, but it was a collaborative effort of Green Hill and the Manusher Jonno Foundation which, through various project supports, helped develops a qualitative environment in the school.



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Legal counseling relieved Fuching Marma of his problem

Fuching Marma lives at Panijhiri Aounghowaisa Para located at the edge of Matamuhuri River and is about 10 kilometers away from Alikadam Sadar Upazila. His family, living for generations in this area, principally depends for their living on 3.5 Acres of Government registered first class land.

Nurul Kabir from the neighboring village of Guramia Member Para always had his eye on the piece of land owned by Fuching since long. In 2010, no sooner Fuching's father had died, Nurul moved on to grab the land



alleging that Fuching's father owed to Nurul Kabir a good amount of money, totaling more than one lakh Taka, which the latter had given to the former while he was alive. Nurul even prohibited Fuching from cultivating the land, and threatened to kill him or any of his family members if further attempts were made for farming the land. Since then, Nurul kept on obstructing Fuching from taking to the field during the ploughing season. In some cases, if Fuching succeeded in growing crops, Nurul destroyed them in no time. Fear and frustration overtook Fuching for days together, and it eventually started taking its toll by upsetting him both

physically and mentally.

In 2014, Fuching was again forcibly barred from cultivating his land by Nurul. Ultimately, Fuching lodged a verbal complaint with the Karbari, the Mouja Headman and the local representatives against Nurul Kabir for a remedy. But he got half-hearted response from them. Rather he was told of Nurul as a dangerous land grabber who cared little about anybody or any Shalish. He was also reminded by them that Nurul was on record to have grabbed lands of others by using force.

In the meantime, Fuching, while attending a village awareness meeting conducted by SHIKHA project at the Panijhiri Para, came to know about Green Hill's initiative in providing legal services to those who needed them. At the end of the awareness meeting, he explained to the organizers about his problem he was facing with for his land. The next day on 2nd November'14 he formally lodged a complaint with the Upazila office with supporting documents and prayed for justice. A team from the project went to the spot for a fact finding mission and found the allegation to be true. On learning about the complaint lodged, Nurul got furious over Fuching and threatened him with murder on his way back to home from the Bazar. The next day, Fuching informed Green Hill project office about the threat to his life by Nurul and sought a way out of it. He was at once advised to inform of the matter to the local police station. Accordingly, Fuching lodged a complaint with the Alikadam Police station against Nurul Kabir. Summoned by the police, the disputing parties reached the police station on 13th November'14. Fuching produced all his documents before the police officer who found

them to be valid after scrutiny, while Nurul failed to provide any. In consequence, the police officer issued warning to Nurul and instructed him to refrain from obstructing Fuching from farming his lands, failing in which, he was told, he would be arrested and other legal action would be taken against him. Nurul Kabir was also made to submit a 'written bond' swearing not to repeat the same in future. Since then, Fuching continues his farming on his land safely and without any fear. He is, thus, extremely grateful to Green Hill for assisting him in resolving his problem involving his ancestral land. He also expressed his earnestness to call upon Green Hill to keep continuing the legal services to the community.

Fuching were supposed to lose his legally owned land due to his naivety and lack of ideas about legal process. However, the awareness meetings on legal service held in his village helped him to get back his land. Moreover, Green Hill's accessibility to local police station also helped him to make use of the legal service thus provided. Like Fuching as is in this case, people will also be able to get justice in no time if they take care to know about and remain aware of opportunities provided by legal service units run by Green Hill.

Product collection points: new way of product marketing and buyers linkage in the Chittagong Hill tracts

Establishment of collection point had a significant impact on extreme poor households for product marketing, price negotiation as well as linkage with new buyers. More importantly it reduces transportation cost, time as well as domination of middlemen. **Bangchhari para** collection point is one of the successful collection points where community people sell their products; negotiate price and linkage with new buyers for product marketing. Now 500 community people are benefited for establishing the collection point.



It is documented that CHT farmers did not get reasonable price due to lack of proper transportation systems and weak marketing channel. Farmers often struggle to sell their own product in the market due poor communication system. In some places there is no formal road to transport the product in the market. On the other hand there is no adjacent market to sell. For example, Bangchhari para and other nearby villagers have been struggling product marketing before intervention of collection point. They went to nearest market Boroichari or Kaptai for product marketing which is 6-7 km away from the villages. They spent significant time for reaching the product in the market and transportation cost. Thus they received little profit from the product marketing.

To minimize the product marketing problematic situation, Green Hill initiated collection points under the SHAILEE project where extreme poor beneficiary and other villagers sell their products in the collection point as well as stored the product in one place. Interviewed with Usuthowai said that *establishing collection point bring us to sell the perishable products in right time and buyers come in the point particularly Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Now we save our time for product marketing and spend more time in income generating activities.*

Villagers emphasized that now they sell their product in one place without going to previous market which is required long transportation. Interviewed with Birobol expressed that *“he sold 18 bunches of banana in the collection point (CP) and received 6000 Taka in February 03, 2015. Further he said that previously he sold to middlemen and received less amount compared to sell at CP”*. Interviewed with local middlemen Esmail said that *“farmers store the products at the collection point and I collect the products from CP which reduce time and labour”*. Interviewed with other middlemen said that now product marketing competition has been created among the buyers at the collection point.

It is mentionable that Green Hill staff organized several meetings and workshop before and after establishment of collection point among the beneficiaries, other stakeholders (villagers), buyers and middlemen to fulfill the function of the collection point. Now a total of 500 community people (including 225 project beneficiaries) among the 7 villages are getting benefited from the collection point.

Activities in Photographs:



NHSDP project officially inaugurated by Mr. Naba Bikram Kishore Tripura, NDC, Honorable Secretary, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs on 5.10.2016 at Khudra Nrigosti Sanskritik Institute, Bandraban.



Awareness Session under CHTRDP Project



Global Handwashing Day observed in all 18 MHs level on 15 October 2016.



Participatory Village Mapping Training, CHTRDP Project



An integrated training program was organized by Green Hill for the Clinic Managers and Service Promoters of NHSDP project which held in Rangamati from December 19 – 22, 2016.



Village Profile Preparation Training, CHTRDP Project



National Legal Aid day observation at Langadu, Rangamati



Providing legal aid support to the clients at Langadu Upazila.



Providing livelihood support to the client through UNO Alikadam.



Conducting legal education session by using flip chart at Kalapakujya Union, Langadu.



Best Teacher Award Ceremony, SPEED Project



Clothing Support for School Children SPEED Project



Technical session on Banana diseases through a trained LSP, SIEERC Project



Medicinal plant cultivator, SIEERC Project



VC validation workshop, SIEERC Project



Village savings & Loan activities (VSL), SHAILEE Project



Market linkage & access to market, SHAILEE Project



Turmeric processing mill, SHAILEE Project

