



# **R** **A n n u a l** **Report**

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# Green Hill Annual Report 2017

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## Messages from Executive Director

Combating new challenges to sustain the empowerment of the hilly people



Despite of many challenges and limitations, the hilly people have been significantly contributing to the growth of national economy since long. It is indeed a matter of national pride that the country for the first time has achieved the status of Lower Middle Income Country (LMIC). At the same time, it is also very unfortunate that it has contributed in recession of foreign fund at the national level. In consequence, NGOS of the Chittagong Hill Tracts who have been making important contribution for sustainable development and empowering the community suddenly started suffering from severe donors fund crisis. Now majority NGOs in the CHT who have been predominantly dependent on donors fund are now very much

concerned about their survival and the grassroots community who have been gradually regaining their economic empowerment suddenly find themselves in a situation of utter hopelessness. Green Hill being a development organization of the CHT has also come cross of the unwanted bad experience that suddenly limited the scope to serve many extreme poor families living in the hard to reach areas. In fact, due to the concerted effort of GOB, INGOs, UN bodies and local development organizations, the overall process of community empowerment has significantly strengthened but the ground reality still strongly demands continuation of comprehensive sustainable development support in the CHT.

Very sadly, the CHT people for the first time have experienced an unprecedented landslide disaster accompanied by ear rendering thunder that happened in June, 2017 and snatched the life of 131 people only from the Rangamati district. It was indeed a crude lesson for all. Many experts in the past opined that the CHT had the least risk of the climate change effect. But the local people do feel very well that about the changing trend of temperature, rainfall, draught and its impacts in agriculture, livelihoods, health, environment and biodiversity. The bereaved families and survivors who untimely lost their family members are yet to recover from their mental trauma. Under this critical situation, immediately after the landslide the organization stood next to the affected families and provided them with safe water, food and first aid support. Simultaneously, due to the humanitarian appeal of the organization some benevolent friends, organizations, individual and international and UN organizations like ActionAid, UNFPA, UNICEF, Start Fund and UN Women came forward to extend their best possible support. We do acknowledge their generous and time befitting humanitarian support with due wholehearted thanks and gratitude. In this regard, we also highly appreciate the dynamic leadership of local administration of Rangamati hill district for ensuring coordination among relevant stakeholders, mobilizing resources and proper distribution among the affected families. It was indeed a great working experience for the organization to work simultaneously with many organizations together, which made invaluable contribution to enhancing the confidence of the organization to respond future disaster.

We do hope the central government and donors would pay special attention to the situation of the CHT and they would extend their generous support to continuing sustainable development process and empowering the poorer people of the CHT and thereby contribute in achieving the national vision and goal and above all global sustainable development goal.

Finally, we sincerely thank to the local administration, relevant stakeholders and our valued donors and development partners for their kind support and best cooperation. We look forward to having their continuous support in coming days as well.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Mong Thowai Ching'.

Mong Thowai Ching  
Executive Director

# 1. ORGANIZATION PROFILE

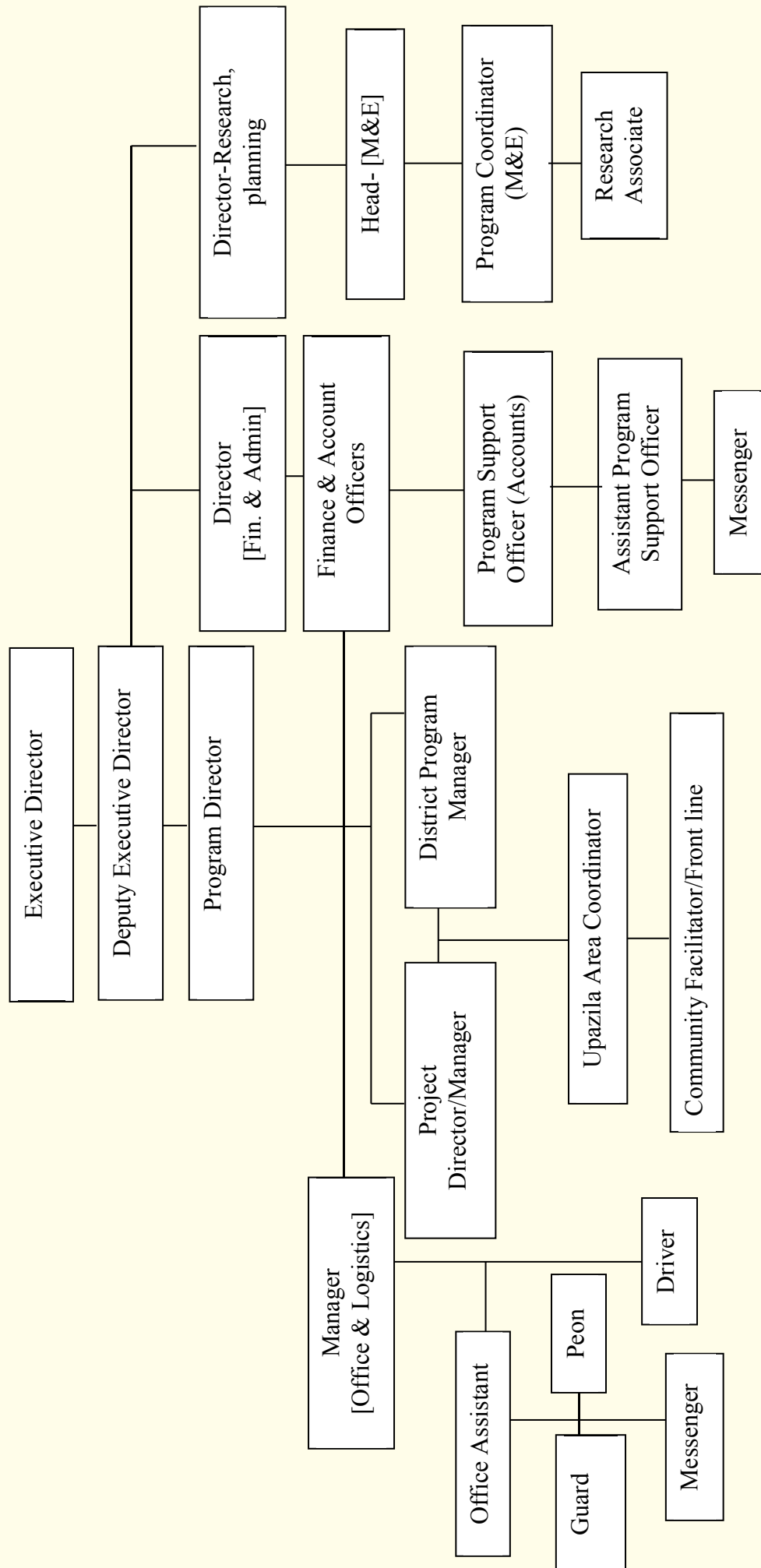
## 1.1. General information

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. MOUNG THOWAI CHING, Cell: +88 017 131 00833, Email: moun@greenhill-bd.org
Designation of the contact person	Executive Director
Number of Field Offices/Branch	Head Office: 1; District Office: 3 (Rangamati, Khagrachari & Bandarban); Upazila Office: 18; Total Office: 22
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 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.

# 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 2019
2	Social, Institutional and Economic Empowerment of the Rural Communities (SIEERC) Project	1st July 2015	30th December 2019
3	Sustaining Humanitarian Initiative through Knowledge, Social Harmony and Accountability (SHIKHA)	1st April 2013	31st March 2017
4	NGO Health service delivery project (NHSDP)	1st August 2016	30th September 2017
5	Emergency response to the Landslide affected communities in Rangamati District	24 June 2017	05th August 2017
6	Response to Land Slide in South East, Bangladesh	August 2017	December 2017
7	Emergency response to the children and women affected by the mudslides at Chittagong Hill Tracts	August 2017	October 2017
8	Emergency Support to landslide survivors in Hill Districts on Dignity and protection	June 2017	December 2017



# Project Wise Annual Achievement:

**Project Title :** Second Chittagong Hill Tracts Rural Development Project (CHTRDP-II)

**Project Period :** 20 August 2013- 19 August 2019

**Funded By :** GOB and Asian Development Bank (ADB)

**Project status :** Ongoing

**Reporting Period :** January to December 2017

## 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, box culvert, footbridge 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: Safe water supply (Gravity flow resources systems (GFS), tube well/ring well/IFG and agricultural equipment.

## Major achievement:

**Result-1:** About 50,000 populations have increased access to safe drinking water at the vicinities through installation of 396 numbers of tube wells, 56 Ring wells, 11 GFS, 4 IFG and 12 DSP. It significantly reduced their previous hardship of fetching water from distant sources, waterborne diseases.

**Result-2:** People are now enjoying increased productivity due to having increased access to additional plough able lands, construction of irrigation dam (#1), deep set Tube Well (#396) for irrigation, irrigation canals (#7) and power tiller (#377) & power pump machine (#613).

**Result-3:** 17,000 numbers of people are now enjoying easier road accessibility due to construction of construction of village access road (#14), foot Bridge (#14), foot step (#17) and box culverts (#2). This project support helps them carry their agro produces, get increased competitive market price and increased monetary value of their land.

## Lessons learned:

- The project provided agricultural equipment and installed water technologies through PDCs, which significantly helped in creating income-generating opportunities and reducing the poverty of beneficiaries.

- Reconstitution of PDCs and building their institutional capacity PDCs now regularly have their progress meeting and take joint actions to sustain the project.

- Provision of agricultural equipment and water technologies through the project has significantly boosted the economic potential in the village. Moreover, after meeting their needs in order to raise fund they also rent their equipment to the neighboring villagers.

## 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.

**Project Title :** Social, Institutional and Economic Empowerment of the Rural Communities (SIEERC) Project

**Project Period :** 20 September, 2015 to December, 2019

**Funded By:** HELVETAS SWISS INTERCOOPERATION in Bangladesh

**Project status:** Ongoing

**Reporting Period:** January to December 2017

#### **Introduction:**

Social, Institutional and Economic Empowerment of the Rural Communities" (SIEERC) project supported by Helvetas Swiss Intercooperation-Bangladesh (HSIB) has been being implemented by the organization since September, 2015. This project progress report refers to the activities have been implemented based on key indicators and outputs under the three outcomes of economic, social and institutional empowerment. As per agreement with HSIB, under this project GH covers 2 Upazila focusing on 6 unions in Rangamati Hill District and 2600 HHs included in target of 80 villages.

#### **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	80
	Naniarchar		
1	2	6	80

#### **Approaches & Interventions**

Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) approach:

It identifies systemic problems of markets and addresses them through bringing together incentives and capacities of market actors.

#### **Rights based approach:**

Focuses on three types of rights: a) the right for legal protection and equitable services, b) the right to information and c) rights to be promoted from bottom to up through awareness creation, capacity building and empowerment.

Advocacy approach:

Strengthen the beneficiaries and partners and share lesson learning with relevant stakeholders to influence policies and decisions.

#### **Major Intervention:**

- Value chain development:
- Private rural service provision:
- Social and Institutional Empowerment:

#### **Project Achievement**

##### **Result 1: Increased organizational and business management capacity of producer groups:**

1230 beneficiaries (22% female) belonging to 112 producer groups after receiving on transfer skills of improved agriculture technologies and selected value chain (Banana & Turmeric value chain) now apply their skills and knowledge themselves within the groups and also transfer skills to other producer farmers at community level through local service providers (LSP).

##### **Result 2: Ensure access to turmeric process mill to process quality of turmeric:**

754 beneficiary households are getting access to process their turmeric from the turmeric processing mill supported by this project. Having been inspired by this project intervention, 2 more processing mills have been established by the community with their own initiative in the project areas. Some 183 beneficiary households from 4 surrounding villages are getting much easier access to market by selling their agro products from the newly established agro products collection point. 25 poor households have increased access to alternative livelihood options after getting involved in value chain promotion and receiving training on poultry rearing.

**Result 3: Increased organizational and professional capacities of Service Provider Associations and Local Service Providers:**

42 LSPs after receiving training on pest-disease management of banana and turmeric, improving access of quality inputs and organization management actively provided need-based services to 112 producer groups represented by 1270 producer farmers who also learnt on quality input application, proper cultivation techniques, agricultural technologies and access to output market and proper application of fertilizer and pesticides. They had practical learning on mixed crop and medicinal plant cultivation from 20 demonstration plot and production of organic fertilizer from 5 vermi-compost plant which were established with joint collaboration of DAE. LSPs have now increased access to service providers, private sectors and producers.

**Result 4: Increased adult literacy offers and literacy levels**

Total 47 (Men-7, Women-40) producer farmers who were illiterate in the past now they have made significant achievement in improving their writing and counting skill due to adult literacy training course through development of community teachers. Now they regularly update their daily income and expenditure and have increased access to market price, government social safety net programs and participation in VDC, UP standing committees, religious and school committees.

**Result 5: Increased awareness, knowledge and skills for WASH service delivery**

5515 beneficiaries (M-2848, F-2667) of 1237 BHHs have significantly reduced their previous water borne diseases and treatment cost due to having increased access to water facility, improved sanitation and personal hygiene practice. 372 members (female 35%) of 18 Village Development Committee after having received capacity building training on organization management and technology operation and maintenance now they actively manage 36 water technologies supported by this project which directly benefit 306 households.

**Result 6: Organizational capacities of VDC strengthened and citizen awareness on rights and entitlement increased**

281 members of 20 VDCs and 652 community members having received training on source mobilization now they can claim their demand from local government

bodies. Now most women members of VDC can also facilitate the VDC meetings.

**Result 7: UP and customary authorities sensitized for participatory and transparent governance and inclusive service delivery**

165 (M-133, F-32) Union Parishad representatives and traditional leaders after receiving capacity building training on their respective duties and responsibilities deliver need based services to the community much more efficiently and effectively than before. The Sapchari union parishad (UP) prepared their annual development plan and budget based on the demand of the local people which also duly reflected the demand of Ward Sovas. All standing committees and UDCC have been re-formed under the selected 4 Ups and the UDCCs organize meetings regularly. UP chairman has prepared UP resource map and citizen charter for ensuring good governance. So far with the assistance of traditional community leaders, out of targeted Tk. 4,20,000 holding tax, Tk. 3,77,750 holding tax has been collected in the fiscal year of 2017-2018.

**Major Learnings:**

- Need based skills provided to the producer farmers have significantly helped enhance their capacity, eagerness to adopt and adapt the advanced appropriate agricultural technologies and approaches and thereby increase their income day by day.
- Engagement of Govt. agencies and private sectors is very important in producing quality products and marketing. Supportive role of LSPs is also important to bridge with the private sectors.
- The benefit of turmeric processing mill encourage producers to establish additional processing mills with their own initiative.

**Major challenges/ difficulties faced:**

- Incessant heavy rainfall and cyclone "Mora" damaged production of many farmers.
- The national and local political unrest disrupts in smooth project implementation.

**Project Title :** Sustaining Humanitarian Initiative through Knowledge, Social Harmony and Accountability (SHIKHA)

**Project Period :** April 2013 to March 2017 (4 years)

**Funded By :** British People through UKaid

**Supported by :** Maxwell Stamp (PLC), British Council and Center for Effective Dispute Resolution (CEDR), through Community Legal Services (CLS) program

#### Project Goal/Objective:

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

#### Purpose:

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

#### 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.

#### Working area :

Sl.	Name of the Districts	Name of the Upazila	Nos. of Union
1	Rangamati Hill District	Langadu	7
2	Bandarban Hill District	Alikadam	2
	Total		9

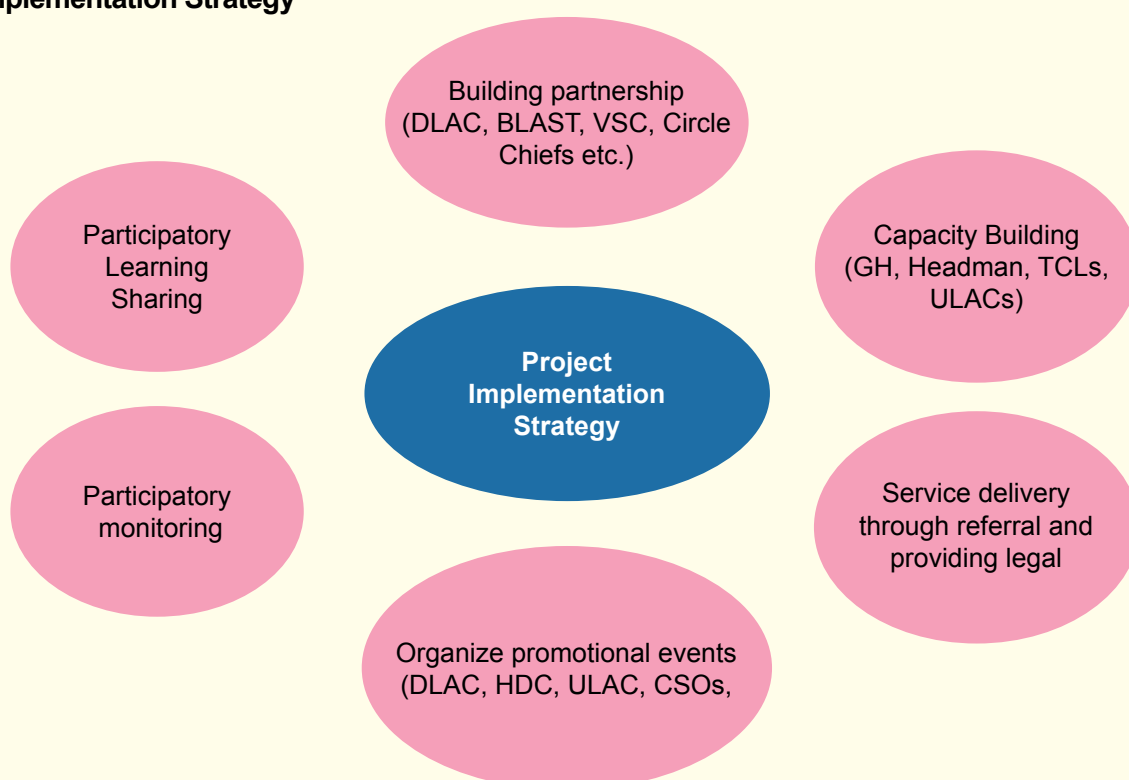
#### Major intervention:

- Awareness building around legal services among community people
- Provide legal service through legal advice and referral services
- Capacity building to traditional community leaders especially Headmen and Karbari
- Local level advocacy through networking with legal service agencies
- Livelihood assistance for the destitute women victims

#### Major Achievement:

- 65000 people have increased access to awareness raising on legal rights and need based services through organizing awareness sessions at village and school, indigenous people theatres, observing international (Women day, human rights day and VAW) and national days (Legal Aid day) and setting billboard disseminate legal rights information.
- 246 traditional community leaders i.e. Headmen and Karbaris have increased access to awareness raising on customary and state law with special focus on Violence Against Women (VAW), child marriage, stocking, maintenance, dowry, legal service institutions etc. through training and learning

#### Project Implementation Strategy





exchange visits. They now have improved practice to document their legal issues, which in the past they would hardly have.

- 375 people having been referred by the organization have received need based legal services from different legal service points e.g. DLAC, BLAST, VSC, customary legal service points and law enforcing agencies. Among them, 146 have received legal advice directly from the advocate delegated by the organization.
- 22 destitute women having received livelihood support from the organization now have increased access to income. Each of them received a non-refundable grant support to invest in their income generating activities. Most of them have invested those grants in livestock, a few in agriculture and some in sewing.
- The project intervention has stopped 34-child marriage with the legal assistance of local administration and community based informer.

#### Challenge:

- Indigenous people feel less comfortable to claim legal service from the formal judicial system and sometimes they go to traditional court to seek remedy even for the non-compoundable offences.

- Reluctance of claiming court fee by the panel lawyers of DLAC-Bandarban deprives the legal service seekers.

Inexistence of Family Court (FC) in the entire Chittagong Hill Tracts region causes many difficulties to lodge relevant complaints. The DLAC-Bandarban is completely unwilling to handle complaints related to family court due to absence of Family Court. In Rangamati, considering people sufferings, delegated lawyers usually use a reference to shift these types of complaint to the join District Judge Court.

#### Lesson learnt

- Lack of awareness is the key barrier of legal service seeker from the grassroots level. People who are aware of their legal rights take legal service from the Village Court, headmen and Karbari Court, ULAC, UZLAC, BLAST, DLAC. So legal awareness program should be extended at the village level.
- Workshops play a vital role to maintain a well coordination among different stakeholders at various levels. It also contributes to reflect the project performance. Initially the organization faced some challenges to get the membership at the DLAC – Rangamati, but after a workshop at Longadu upazila, the organization was included as associate member in the DLAC.

**Project Title :** NGO Health service delivery project (NHSDP)

**Project Period :** August 2016 to December 2017

**Funded By :** USAID & DFID

**Supported by :** Pathfinder International

#### 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.

**Human resource:** 225, Volunteer: 180

#### Working area

Sl.	Name of the Districts	Name of the Upazila	Nos. of UPz
1	Rangamati Hill District	Baghaichari, Belaichari, Barkal, Langadu, Jurachari, Kaptai, Naniarchar and Rajesthali Upzila	08
2	Khagrachari Hill District	Laxmichari, Mahalchari, Manikchari, Matiranga, Panchari and Ramgarh Upazila	06
3	Bandarban Hill District	Alikadam, Rowangchari, Ruma and Thanchi Upazila	04
	Total		18

#### Major intervention:

- Safe Delivery
- Health service for pregnant women and lactating mother
- Child health
- Family planning
- Reproductive health service
- Limited curative care
- Referral facilities for Emergency Obstetric Care (EOC)

## **Major Achievement:**

### **1. Increased accessibility of Safe Delivery service:**

Total 1005 clients have been provided with delivery services at both clinic and home during the reporting year. Awareness intervention on safe delivery services for pregnant women has ensured to increase accessibility on the services followed by distribution of leaflet and community meeting, regular home visit and counseling by CSP and CHW as well as delivery services by trained and skilled Paramedics. It contributed in reducing mortality rate of infant and mother and clients now have been much more aware about the importance of these services and now they feel more comfortable to go to the clinic.

### **2. Increased awareness on ANC services:**

7484 number of clients received ANC checkup from both static and satellite clinic. The available information and regular services contributed to increase awareness on receiving ANC services from the MHs. Pregnant mothers come to know about dangerous sign and other complication issues through regular checkup and they are attending on different health session organized by the project technical staff. Counseling and ANC checkup is done regularly both at static and satellite clinic. Pregnant women are now well informed about 4 times checkup, birth planning, etc. Now the mothers hardly face problems for giving birth to infant.

### **3. Increased awareness on PNC services:**

Total 2263 PNC mother have received PNC services after delivery from both static and Satellite clinic. The available information and regular services contributed to increase awareness on receiving PNC services from the MHs. Clients are regularly checked, followed up and special priority is given to the lactating mother and newborn baby during the 4 times PNC checkup. If any complications arise to the mother and newborn baby then they are referred to the nearest service center for better treatment. As a result, the risk of death of mother and newborn child has decreased marginally.

### **4. Enhanced quality Family Planning Services:**

Total 6232 clients have received family planning services from the static and satellite center. Family planning information and services are now available at people's doorstep and they are getting instant services through CSP and CHW. Communities have become more aware of family planning and reproductive health. Now it becomes easy for the community to choose the right family planning method and make decisions. The Surjer Hashi clinic played a great role to ensure services for the local people by providing valuable services to all people have access to quality services.

### **5. Child Health services:**

4540 children (under 0-59 month aged) have received Child health services. Usually the children experience some common diseases like ARI, pneumonia, jaundice, diarrhea etc. Like other health issues, paramedic and clinic aid also provided proper counseling to the mothers. Now they have become more aware and alert about child diseases due to receiving regular support from Surjer Hashi clinic.

### **6. Improved in behavior changes of community:**

Positive changes in behavior among the community have increased through the observation of different health related events like health fair etc. The community people are now very well aware about health issues and they frequently keep in touch with clinic and satellite centers. Health fair is a great initiative aimed to improve awareness of health in various communities and for NGOs to exchange ideas. The Surjer Hashi clinic has been a great benefit to the area by bringing health care to people's doorsteps and providing health information and services.

### **7. Referral support:**

238 clients including pregnant woman have received emergency service from the upazila health complex and district general hospital for accessing better services. In this regard, emergency obstetric care support and transportation cost totally supported by Surjer Hasi clinic. As a result, many pregnant mother and newborn babies live safe.

### **Challenge:**

- Lack of context specific transport to carry serious patient to the proper referred place.
- Unavailability of unemployed Medical graduates (MBBS) and if found it is difficult to keep him/her in the job due to the less opportunities.

### **Lesson learnt**

- Using IEC materials (flipchart, leaflet, and brochure) help Client/Customer have good understanding about the subject, which are also very effective tool for counseling and awareness session.
- Due to lack of availability of medicine, sometimes patients are not interested to visit the clinic.
- Availability of Professional Doctors' (MBBS) service increases Client's number at Clinic level.

**Project Title :** Emergency response to the Landslide affected communities in Rangamati District

**Project Period :** 24 June 2017 to 05th August 2017

**Funded By :** START Fund

**Supported by :** ActionAid Bangladesh

**Project status :** Phased out

**Reporting Period :** June'17 to August 2017

### Introduction:

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) region experienced a horrific landslide disaster from 11-13th June, 2017. Heavy and incessant rainfall accompanied by constant ear rendering thundering for the first time heard caused massive landslide and flashflood in many parts of the region. The trail of colossal devastation left by this matchless disaster in terms of loss of scores of innocent lives and properties in the wake of devastating landslides for 2 consecutive days was not seen in the past. This tragic disaster claimed as many as 131 lives, 30% of them are children, in Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari districts, besides leaving scores wounded. Rangamati district alone accounts for 120 reported dead while 07 in Bandarban and 04 for Khagrachari districts. In response to this natural disaster, ActionAid Bangladesh intervenes followed by START Fund as funding source in Rangamati District with Green Hill as the implementing partner.

### Project Objective:

To provide cash support to the affected families for temporary shelter, Food security and WASH; and provide psychosocial support to the affected persons in Rangamati District.

### Project Location:

District	Upazila
Rangamati	Rangamati Sardar
	Jurachari
	Bilaichari

### Major Intervention:

- Cash grant support for the landslide affected people
- Establishing 4 information centers to provide around disaster response
- Provide psychosocial counseling for the affected persons
- Referral support for cases against violence to women and children

### Project Achievement

**Result 1: Immediate response to the affected population**  
The project with regular coordination with local administration and other relevant stakeholders reached to 923 affected people sooner as the disaster occurred in Rangamati District that was responded by Green

Hill followed by the support of ActionAid Bangladesh and financial assistance of START fund. The project reached with cash grant support to the affected people on 1st August'17 followed by 3rd August'17 at Poursava and Upazila level respectively.

### Result 2: Information helped to reach the affected population

The extensive media coverage about the intensity of disaster casualties was prioritized by the local administration, later central Government and NGOs. Local leaders especially women leaders proactively assisted in the process of cash grant distribution.

### Result 3: Project activities helped the affected people multidimensionally

The priority of project activities mainly focused on cash grant support to meet immediate shelter and multipurpose needs. Information centers focused on sharing relevant information on disaster response and delivering psychosocial therapy to the affected population recover their mental health. The local service providers and other responsive institutions provided food, clothing, medicare, some essential nonfood items and cash grant only to some selected affected people.

### Immediate impact:

Reduced insecurity for 248 affected people regaining emergency shelter and confidence:  
Affected people especially women have been more confident in compared to their early stage of disaster. Cash grant helped them to spend in house repairing which they think had been very helpful during that crisis period.

### 675 affected people regained mental strength to cope natural disaster:

Cash grant significantly helped affected people retain their mental strength and hope for survival and also explore additional scopes to cope with this disaster situation. It also helped them regain their dignity.

### Major Learnings:

- The approach of women led emergency response is feasible at Upazila and Union level only by provisioning of sufficient time (at least 15 days for team formation, orientation, and finalizing list of affected people).

- Involvement of customary leaders especially female Karbari, female Ward Members (reserved seat) at Union level and Upazila Vice Chairman (Female) is essential to ensure effective planning and distribution.
- Increase number of monitoring committee at each Para/selected pocket areas to verify the list of affected people.
- Introduce a proper standard format identify right person and accordingly report with segregated data. A day long orientation is essential for data collectors/ team members to understand their duties appropriately.
- Proper inclusion of affected people in terms of genuine affect and number against the list prepared by District administration.

- Amount of cash grant should be rearranged by splitting in small amount to cover more affected people but the standard should not be ignored in fixing amount of cash grant.
- Human resource and volunteers should be proportionately engaged considering the volume of assignment, geographical location, and contextual transportation hardship.
- Spot distribution must be planned for the remote areas considering geographical context and transportation hardship. To ensure proper and easier distribution process prefixed Haat Bazar Day should be considered during planning and distribution of cash grant and other support.
- Strengthen the policy advocacy to faster the process of getting approval from the NGO Bureau.

**Project Title :** Response to Land Slide in South East, Bangladesh

**Project Period :** August to December, 2017

**Supported by :** UN Women, Bangladesh

**Project status :** Phased out

**Reporting Period :** August to October 2017

#### Introduction:

On June 13, 2017 heavy monsoon triggered the deadliest historical landslide in the south eastern part of Bangladesh killing at least 160 persons and injuring many more. It is the worst landslide-related disaster-since 2007 where the death toll was 127. According to the Chittagong Divisional Health Office Control room report a total of 187 injured persons were admitted in the local level hospitals. It affected about 80,000 persons across 5 districts: Bandarban, Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, Khagrachari and Rangamati. Among them 42,000 were severely impacted as they lost their houses together with their belongings, basic necessities, livelihood and food stocks. Approximately 46% of the most affected persons were from Rangamati, 25% from Bandarban and 25% from Chittagong, 2% from Cox's Bazar and 1% from Khagrachari.

The district administration of Rangamati and Bandarban opened 19 and 10 shelter centers respectively where 1275 families (Rangamati 744 and Bandarban 531) had a temporary shelter. Later, all the shelter centers of Bandarban District were closed while only 04 shelter centers were kept operational by the Rangamati District administration. People, who were living in the 19 shelter centers in Rangamati District, were moved to newly open 04 shelter centers. Total 1055 people stayed about 135 days in the centers. The most affected Upazilas in Rangamati were Sadar followed by Belaichari, Kaptai and Kawkhali in terms of casualties, losing house and homestead as fully damaged, losing of crops. Before the landslide, majority of households living in these upazilas were indigenous communities

i.e. Chakma, Tanchangya and Marma. In case of Bandarban, the Sadar Upazila was the most affected area in terms of casualties and volume of affected people

#### Objective of the Program:

The overall objective of the programme was to "Provide humanitarian assistance to landslide affected women and girls in Rangamati and Bandarban districts in Bangladesh to ensure the empowerment and protection of women and girls by enabling them to provide for their own immediate needs reducing their susceptibility to negative coping strategies like early marriage or trafficking".

#### Project Location:

District	Upazila
Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar
	Kaptai
Bandarban	Bandarban Sadar
	Ruma

#### Major Intervention:

Activity-1: Conduct rapid needs assessment of landslide affected women/girls.

Activity-2: Conduct 8 batch training on gender equality

Activity-3: Conduct 8 batch training on agriculture and livelihoods



Activity-4: Conduct 8 batch training on disaster preparedness

Activity-5: Conduct 8 batch refresher training on gender equality and disaster preparedness.

Activity-6: Provide Multi-Purpose Cash grants (MPG) to the affected women and girls to access emergency support and services through Bank Asia agent bank.

#### **Project Achievement :**

Increased income and enhanced knowledge helped 219 landslide affected women of 4 upazilas/sub districts of 2 hill districts, CHT region of Bangladesh reduce their vulnerabilities to future disaster. 10% of beneficiaries who earlier in the project life started investing their cash in suitable income generating activities (IGAs) have had increased income. 70% beneficiaries have already undertaken suitable IGAs and they expect to have their increased income in next few months. Out of total beneficiaries, 25% has small savings ranging 3,000-5,000 taka to cover the maintenance cost of their IGAs, treat their children and cover cost of education. Also, a few beneficiaries have saved this amount purposively to gradually increase it to undertake larger income generating options. 80% women and girls have gained increased knowledge on gender equality and disaster preparedness. 95% participants prepared their protection plan for probable landslide disaster of 2018 and 5% participants showed long term plan to protect landslide and other natural disaster. 85% participants after gaining increased knowledge on agriculture and livestock rearing now properly practice. To achieve this overall result the following activities have been implemented.

#### **Major Learnings:**

- Engage local female volunteer in the training: It is very important to engage local female volunteer who could better help in interpretation and share experience make the training environment much friendlier and enhance motivation.
- Advance joint action is important to combat future disaster: The current situation of the CHT indicates that it is very much likely to have repeated landslide affect in next years. To mitigate it led by administration participatory joint action in advance is very much essential.
- Organize market linkage workshop: The project approach only dealt with knowledge building and skill development on IGAs but it had no intervention on market linkage building with buyers which could generate much more long lasting benefits for the beneficiaries.
- Project period should be longer: The project duration is too short to observe the impact of the intervention which gives limited scope to track, monitor and supervise IGAs of beneficiaries.

#### **Major Challenges faced:**

Organize field visit to enhance skill training: Though the beneficiaries have received capacity building training on livelihood skills, there were no provisions for practical demonstration. Skills trainings would be more effective if there had been a provision of field visit at successful plots of agriculture, poultry and livestock, handicrafts and waist loom. Also, instead of 2 days, each of the government officials from DAE or livestock should be engaged in the skill training for 1 day.

**Project Title :** Emergency response to the children and women affected by the mudslides at Chittagong Hill Tracts

**Project Period :** August to October 2017

**Supported by :** Unicef Bangladesh

**Project status :** Phased out

**Reporting Period :** August to October 2017

#### **Introduction:**

Incessant rains that began early Monday (12th June 2017) following a depression in the Bay of Bengal created devastating mudslides in the CHT districts and in Chittagong, claiming so far 151 lives including 38 children and leaving thousands of people homeless and flee to the shelter centers. Of the three CHT districts, Rangamati is the worst affected districts with having the highest number (107 people) of death tolls, damaged schools and snapped roads communication. According to Media and DRRO office, a total of 107 people are

reported to be dead and 83 people wounded in the Rangamati district alone. Many of the houses were completely enveloped by the mudslide at night and rescuers still fear more deaths as many people may buried under the clutter of muds. As per Department of Primary Education and Upazilla Education Offices' assessment, 21 Govt. Primary Schools in of Rangamati district have been fully and partially damaged. According to ICDP, UNICEF's supported government project, 16 learning centers/para centers for 3-5 years of aged children have been damaged due to the rain induced

mudslides in CHT. The affected schools need to be re-built and/or rehabilitated to bring the children back to their normal life. An estimated 1,300 children's education of 21 Govt. Primary Schools and 160 children of 16 para centers have been directly affected due to the damage of schools and para centers and educational materials. As per DPHE, in Rangamati, total 192 Tube Wells and 172 Ring Wells were damaged in addition to damage of 323 sanitary latrines.

#### **Project Objective:**

Affected people are recovered and returned to their normal daily life after 3 months of mudslide disaster.

#### **Project Location:**

District	Upazila
Rangamati	Rangamati Sadar
	Kawkhali
	Kaptai

#### **Major Intervention:**

- Ensure maternal, neonatal and child health services through special health campaign by mobile medical team
- Strengthen referral system and support for emergency referral of pregnant mother and sick new born in appropriate facility.
- Maintain 10 numbers of Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)
- Repair, rehabilitation, maintenance of latrines
- Conduct of hygiene promotion sessions including Water Safety Plan and Menstrual Hygiene Management
- Screening for 6-59 months children, identification and referral of SAM with medical complication for inpatient treatment at government facilities and cash support for SAM/MAM children
- IYCF counselling for pregnant and lactation women

#### **Project Achievement**

Result 1: Around 1703 community people including children and women affected in the Mudslide took medical advice and basic treatment at the health camps organized for communities. The Health camps provided facility to test blood group and malaria for specially children and women. Of the total 1703, no of women was 903, and 381 was men. Total 419 children availed treatment from the health camps, of them, 207 were girls and 212 were boys.

Result 2: 1080 PCMC members and 1201 parents received messages and orientations on functioning and maintenance of the CFS and child protection and other issues related to children's wellbeing and development. 33 Field staffs received 2days orientations on rolling out and functioning of the Child Friendly Spaces for children of communities. Around 660 children of 10 paras received psychosocial support through recreational facilities, sports and games in the Child Friendly Spaces.

Result 3: 120 family members have access to 20 improved hygiene latrines repaired by the project were damaged during landslide. 2000 community members received hygiene, water safety and menstrual hygiene management messages through conducting special hygiene sessions for the landslide affected communities.

Result 4: 20 pregnant women with critical condition received emergency referral support to appropriate health facility. Out of 1200 screened children 20 children were identified MAM and provided with cash support and necessary dietary counselling. Cash supports provided to 10 girls and 10 boys with MAM. IYCF counselling was provided to 95 Pregnant and 205 Lactating Women. MNP distributed to the 300 children. 1200 adolescent girls received deworming tablets.

#### **Major Learnings:**

Had multi sectorial training (basic health, WASH, child protection, nutrition) been organized from the beginning of the project, results could be even much better. In compared to the actual demand of community for latrine renovation support from the project was very little. For the first time, the organization gained the valuable experience of working together with 4 sectors which significantly enhanced the level of confidence and added important value.

#### **Major Challenges faced:**

- 20 expected SAM has not been found, so project support shifted to identified 20 MAM children.
- In many areas, ideal space for child friendly centres was not found.
- Actual demand for rehabilitation and repairing of hygiene latrine is much higher than the project limited support provision.
- Deworming support did not include family members which the community recommended strongly to include.

**Project Title :** Emergency Support to landslide survivors in Hill Districts on Dignity and protection

**Project Period :** June 2017 to December 2017

**Funded By :** UNFPA

**Supported by :** ActionAid Bangladesh

**Project status :** Phased out

**Reporting Period :** June'17 to December 2017

### Introduction:

The Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) region experienced a horrific landslide disaster from 11-13th June, 2017. Heavy and incessant rainfall accompanied by constant ear rendering thundering for the first time heard caused massive landslide and flashflood in many parts of the region. The trail of colossal devastation left by this matchless disaster in terms of loss of scores of innocent lives and properties in the wake of devastating landslides for 2 consecutive days was not seen in the past. This tragic disaster claimed as many as 131 lives, 30% of them are children, in Rangamati, Bandarban and Khagrachari districts, besides leaving scores wounded. Rangamati district alone accounts for 120 reported dead while 07 in Bandarban and 04 for Khagrachari districts. In response to this natural disaster, ActionAid Bangladesh intervenes followed by UNFPA Fund as funding source in Rangamati District with Green Hill as the implementing partner.

### Project Objective:

To ensure dignity and protection of land survivors in the affected areas of Rangamati District

### Project Location

District	Upazila/Pourosava
Rangamati	Rangamati Pourosava, Rangamati Sadar Upazila, Jurachari Upazila, Bilaichari Upazila, Naniarchar Upazila, Kaptai Upazila, Rajasthali Upazila, Kawkhali Upazila
1	8

### Major Intervention:

- Conduction of Rapid GBV assessment
- Establishing Case management center
- Distribution of Dignity Kit to reproductive women
- Cash Voucher and Clean delivery Kit for pregnant women for third trimester
- Awareness building events on Sexual & reproductive health rights
- Formation & operationalize of Community Watch Groups

### Project Achievement:

- Total 457 people received psychosocial counselling on health (physical & mental) from 4 'Case management centers' and 'Women Friendly Space' run by the organization at Rangamati Pourosava.

11 people having been referred by the organization received needbased support from the applicable service points (hospital 8 and local police station 3). 168 people directly received information on disaster and VAW matters from the Women Friendly Space and service centers.

- 6500 women and adolescents girls have accessed to dignity and protection receiving Dignity Kit (a package) from 30 points of Rangamati Sadar, Kawkhali, Bilaichari, Rajasthali, Jurachari and Kaptai Upazila and including 19 shelter centers of Rangamati Pourosava. Each package contained the following items

**Table : Distributed item list under dignity Kit**

SL	Items	Quantity
1	Dopatta (Orna)	1 piece
2	Maxi	1 piece
3	Torch light with batteries	1 piece
4	Reusable sanitary napkins with panties	1 Set (3 each/set)
5	Laundry Soap Bar	130 grams (1 piece)
6	Plastic or rubber Sandal	1 pair
7	Bucket with lid 20 liter	1 piece
8	Nail cutter	1 piece
9	Gamcha	1 piece

- 14 Community Watch Groups have actively worked to watch and monitor GBV incidents just after the disaster at community level at Rangamati Pourosava area. These groups have been orientated on GBV response, disaster awareness and response.

- 1001 pregnant woman (third trimester) affected by land slide disaster received cash grant support at Kaptai, Jurachari, Bilaichari, Naniarchar, Rangamati Sadar, Rajasthali Upazila of Rangamati District.

- 7058 women and girls have been aware on reproductive health care through awareness sessions organized in 6 Upazila and one Pourosava of Rangamati District.

**Learning:**

- Women friendly space contribute effective role in protesting VAW at post disaster areas;
- Dignity Kit ensures accessibility to many service points for women;
- Cash Voucher to pregnant women contributes in ensuring safe delivery by creating an additional financial source;
- Post disaster response get eased followed by concern stakeholder's coordination
- Lack of proper transportation resulted late for service recipients to access services.

**Challenges:**

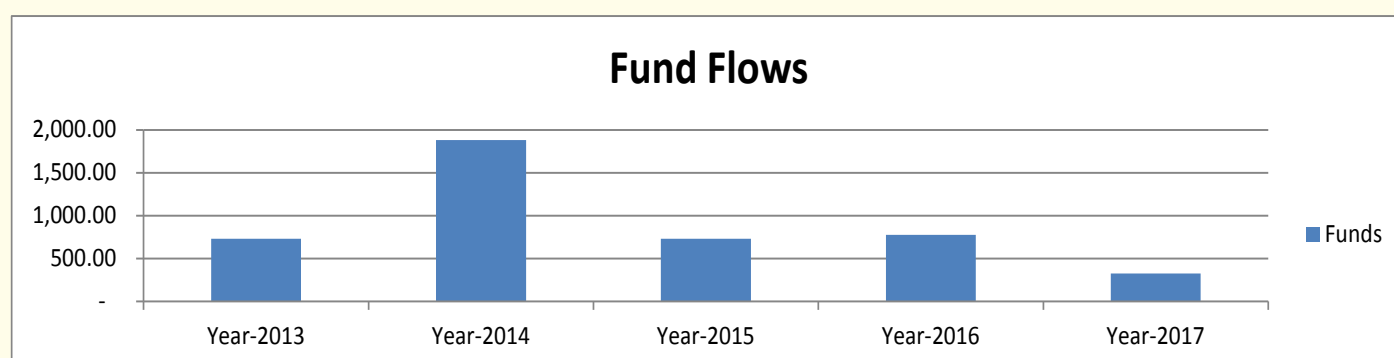
- There was no disaggregated data for all shelter centers. As a result, team members faced difficulties in terms of huge time investment to prepare recipient list as per guideline on age distribution (13 to 49).
- Lack of communication and coordination among different authorities in respect of management issues to the shelter centers. As a result, the team members lost time to have the approval/permission to enter in some centers.
- Limited human resources against the work volume especially for Dignity Kit Distribution assignment.

**Last 5 years Donors Contribution (2013 - 2017)**  
**(Amounts in Bangladesh Taka)**

(All figures in Lacs)

SL	Donors Organization	Year-2013	Year-2014	Year-2015	Year-2016	Year-2017	Total :
1	Water Aid Bangladesh	96.28	80.02	105.37	45.94	-	327.61
2	Manusher Jonno Foundation	133.56	122.03	117.69	109.62	20.55	503.45
3	"Grants from UKAID-EEP-SHIREE (Harewelle International Ltd.)"	344.41	1,447.15	241.37	169.80	-	2,202.72
4	CHTRDP-II-ADB	-	72.73	109.35	85.74	-	267.81
5	DANIDA-GOB- CHT- HYSAWA Fund	33.44	55.31	27.30	-	-	116.05
6	Plan International Bangladesh-Unicef	-	-	-	47.20	-	47.20
7	NHSDP-Path Finder Internal (PFI)-USAID	7.33	-	-	153.39	38.34	199.06
8	Helvetas Swiss IC Bangladesh	21.00	26.00	21.00	41.70	38.01	147.71
9	Grants from UKAID-CLS( Maxwell Stamp plc.)	92.30	78.01	106.00	123.50	28.00	427.81
10	Caritas -ESLEP	1.80	-	-	-	-	1.80
11	Save the Children	0.33	0.15	-	-	-	0.48
12	ActionAid Bangladesh-STARD Fund	-	-	-	-	54.12	54.12
13	ActionAid Bangladesh-UNFPA Fund	-	-	-	-	62.13	62.13
14	UNFPA Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	8.70	8.70
15	UNWOMEN Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	52.88	52.88
16	UNICEF Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	21.27	21.27
Total Yearly Fund:		730.44	1,881.40	728.08	776.89	323.99	4,440.80

**Last 5 Years Fund Flows (2013-2017)**  
**(Amounts in Banglades)**



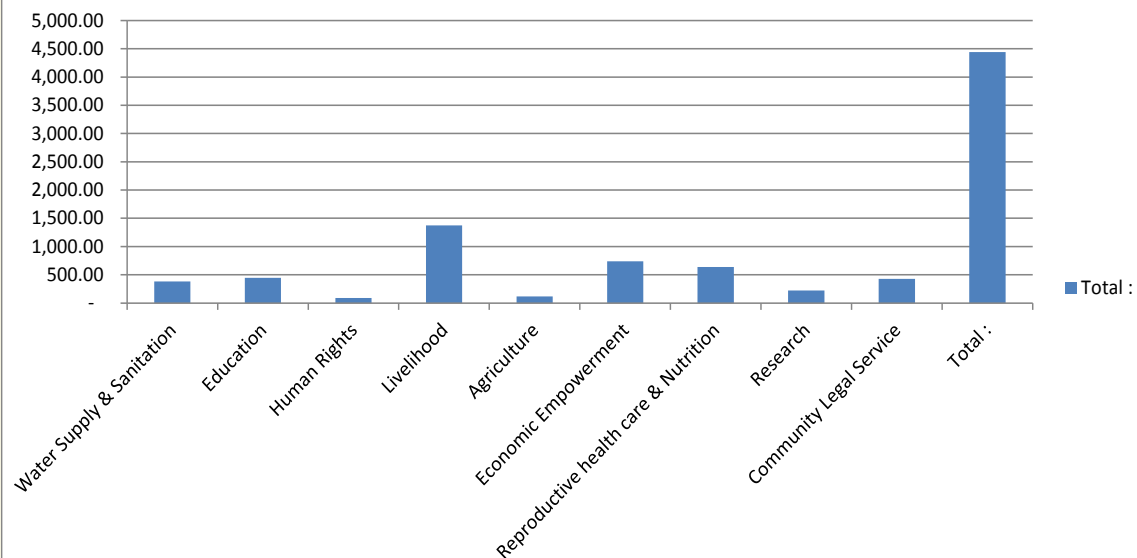


## Activities Component (Amounts in Bangladesh Tk)

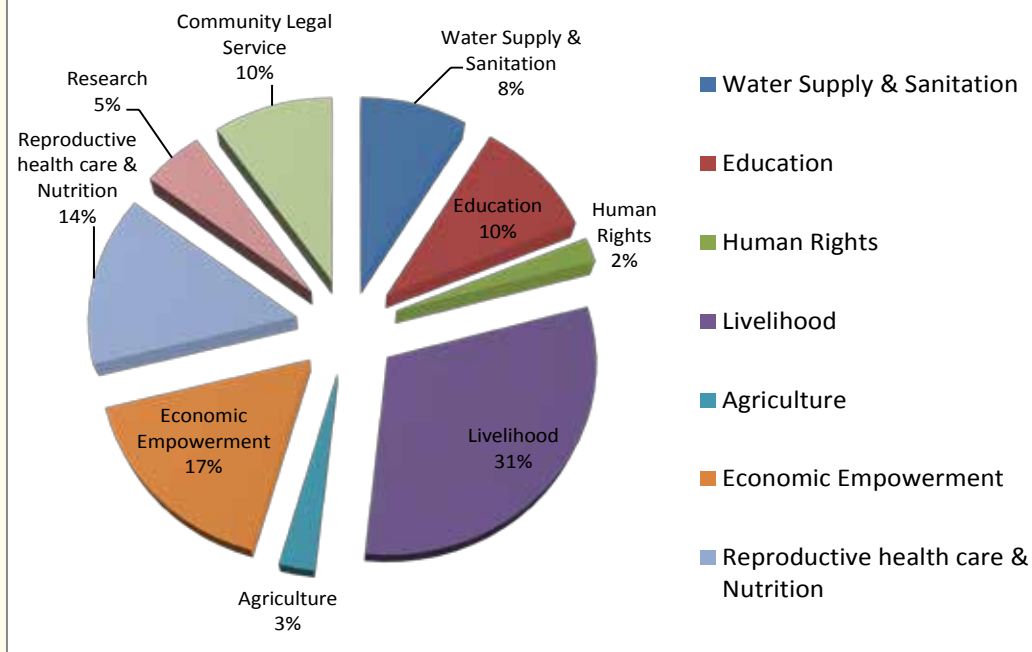
(All figures in Lacs)

SI	Activities Component	Year-2013	Year-2014	Year-2015	Year-2016	Year-2017	Total :
1	Water Supply & Sanitation	112.26	119.33	111.59	36.75	2.18	382.11
2	Education	107.17	97.77	94.15	111.30	37.71	448.11
3	Human Rights	19.26	16.00	21.07	20.99	13.53	90.85
4	Livelihood	198.91	747.98	144.22	118.62	166.23	1,375.97
5	Agriculture	21.00	26.00	21.00	41.70	7.60	117.30
6	Economic Empowerment	68.88	362.16	157.62	119.70	30.41	738.77
7	Reproductive health care & Nutrition	76.21	289.43	48.27	187.35	38.34	639.61
8	Research	34.44	144.71	24.14	16.98	-	220.27
9	Community Legal Service	92.30	78.01	106.00	123.50	28.00	427.81
	Total :	730.44	1,881.40	728.08	776.89	323.99	4,440.80

**Last 5 years Total :(2013-2017)**  
**All figures in Lac**



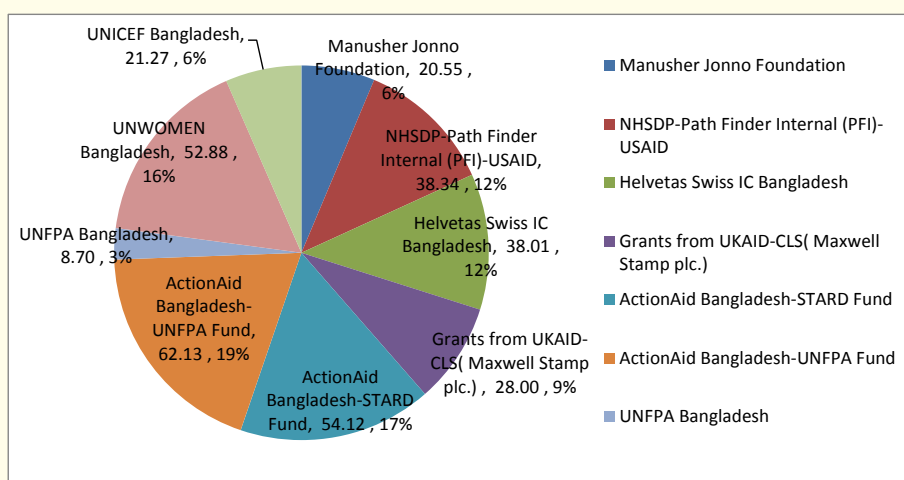
**Total :**



**Donors Contribution (Year - 2017)**  
(Amounts in Bangladesh Tk)

(All figures in Lacs)

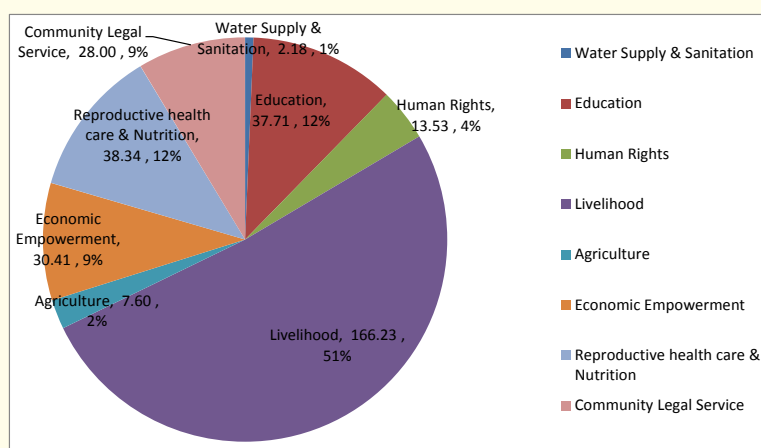
SL	Donors Organization	Year-2017
1	Manusher Jonno Foundation	20.55
2	NHSDP-Path Finder Internal (PFI)-USAID	38.34
3	Helvetas Swiss IC Bangladesh	38.01
4	Grants from UKAID-CLS( Maxwell Stamp plc.)	28.00
5	ActionAid Bangladesh-STARFUND	54.12
6	ActionAid Bangladesh-UNFPA Fund	62.13
7	UNFPA Bangladesh	8.70
8	UNWOMEN Bangladesh	52.88
9	UNICEF Bangladesh	21.27
Total Yearly Fund:		323.99



**Donors Contribution (Year - 2017)**  
(Amounts in Bangladesh Tk)

(All figures in Lacs)

SI	Activities Component	Year-2017
1	Water Supply & Sanitation	2.18
2	Education	37.71
3	Human Rights	13.53
4	Livelihood	166.23
5	Agriculture	7.60
6	Economic Empowerment	30.41
7	Reproductive health care & Nutrition	38.34
8	Community Legal Service	28.00
Total :		323.99



# Case Study

## Midway Home saved the life of Ratanmala and her child

Hazachara para is a remote village of Mayeshchari union under Mohalchari Upazila, Khagrachari Hill District which is about 9 Km far from Mahalchari Surjer Hashi maternity clinic. Walking on foot is the only way to access the village.

**Ratnamala Tripura (18)** was born in an extremely poor family and got married in early age with Shanti Tripura in Hazachara village. She was admitted as a pregnant woman by an acquainted Community Service Provider (CSP) of Midway homes who would work in that village and take part regularly in satellite session for regular ANC checkup. She received counseling and advice from Paramedics of Mohalchari Surjer Hashi Maternity clinic. Due to far distance, she could not come to the clinic but received services regularly from satellite sessions.

Three days before the expected delivery date, Ratnamala had been advised by the paramedic get admitted in the Mohalchari surjer hashi clinic, she merely cared of it and rather as was intended by family members and neighbors they tried to have birth by Traditional Birth Attendance after having labor pain. They did not inform the CSP in fear of bringing her to the clinic. No sooner had the CSP heard of Ratnamala's pain from the villagers the CSP rushed at Ratnamala's house and observed her critical condition. The CSP however convinced the patient's family immediately to take her to the clinic. She was too weak to walk properly and there was no road way and vehicle while the distance from the village to clinic was very far. She was carried by two men tying her in a thick cloth on a bamboo (traditional indigenous Human Ambulance) and admitted at Mohalchari surjer hashi clinic on 16th July, 2017 at 01:20pm and after 2 hours of trying by Paramedic she had given birth to a healthy girl child at 03:30pm weighing of 1.9 kg through a normal delivery. After the birth, the baby was fed with mother's colostrum and given mouth to mouth suction to make her normal.

Both mother and baby gradually had a good health through proper follow up. If she had not been brought to the clinic on time responsible technical staff assumed that Ratnamala and her infant could not be survived.

Now the mother and child are in good health condition. Ratnamala was registered as a LA (Least Advantaged) cardholder so that she could be served with free treatment and medicines.

Ratnamala offers her deeper thanks and gratitude to the clinic staffs for the time befitting service that she had received and now she advises other pregnant women of her



The pregnant mother is being taken by human ambulance to the clinic



After the delivery

village to come to Mohalchari Surjer Hashi maternity clinic. Her previous negative notion of having birth at a clinic has also now completely changed. She said *"It would be a great mistake if my family members would not have brought me here even I might have died of pain. Now I have realized my wrong conception of being fear of having birth at a clinic. I am very much happy and thanked to Green Hill Surjer hashi clinic."*



# Activities in Photos



Speech of DC of Rangamati in Orientation meeting on Disaster Response 2017 (UNFPA, ActionAid Bangladesh)



Cash Distribution event at Rangamati for land disaster affected area 2017 (START Fund, ActionAid Bangladesh)



Cash Distribution event at Rangamati for land disaster affected area 2017 (START Fund, ActionAid Bangladesh)



Dignity kit Distribution in land disaster affected area 2017 (UNFPA, ActionAid Bangladesh)



Dignity kit Distribution in land disaster affected area 2017 (UNFPA, ActionAid Bangladesh)



Cash grant for pregnant women in land disaster affected area 2017 (UNFPA, ActionAid Bangladesh)





**USAID team is visiting Thanchi Surjer Hanshi Midway Homes (USAID Funded)**



**Free Health camp after the landslide at Farua, Bilaichari 2017**



**Post delivery Checkup by Paramedic at Matiranga Surjer Hanshi Midway Homes (USAID Funded)**



**A satellite clinic session at Matiranga Surjer Hanshi Midway Homes (USAID Funded)**



**Relief distribution after the landslide at Farua, Bilaichari 2017 (Supported by 20<sup>th</sup> Batch CU)**



**Relief distribution after the landslide at Farua, Bilaichari 2017 (Supported by 20<sup>th</sup> Batch CU)**





**Cash Support for SAM/MAM Children,  
Sapchari Union 2017 (Supported by UNICEF)**



**Mobile Health campaign, Sapchari Maddya Para  
2017 (Supported by UNICEF)**



**IYCF counseling for pregnant and lactation women  
by community nutrition promoters 2017 (Supported  
by UNICEF)**



**6-59 months children screened at community level  
2017 (Supported by UNICEF)**



**Participatory Village Mapping at Lotibash Chari Para,  
Barkal 2017 (Supported by ADB)**



**Problem Identification with female group Machhyapara,  
Rangamati 2017 (Supported by ADB)**





**Gender training for the disaster affected people at Ruma 2017 (Supported by UN WOMEN)**



**Interveiw with Women leader by Dilruba Haider to support disaster affected people 2017 (Supported by UN WOMEN)**



**Visit by Dilruba Haider and interveiw with disaster affected people at Bandarban 2017 (Supported by UN WOMEN)**



**Orientation to women leader and monitoring committee members to support disaster affected people at Bandarban 2017 (Supported by UN WOMEN)**



**Turmeric Processing Mill 2017 (Supported by HELVETAS Bangladesh)**



**Collection Point at Betchari, Naniarchar 2017 (Supported by HELVETAS Bangladesh)**



**Consultation workshop of SIEERC project  
(Supported by HELVETAS Bangladesh)**



**Training on Medicinal plan by ACME & HSIB  
(Supported by HELVETAS Bangladesh)**



**Advocacy workshop with stakeholder at conference  
room, ASHIKA, Rangamati. (Supported by UKAID)**



**Advocacy workshop at Chakma Circle Office,  
Rangamati. (Supported by UKAID)**



**Providing legal service to the client at Alikadam  
Upazila. (Supported by UKAID)**



**Organized rally on International Women's day  
observation at Rangamati Hill District. (Supported  
by UKAID)**





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