

Part of Chittagong, Bandarban is a district in south-eastern Bangladesh. It is one of the three districts that make up the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the others being Rangamati and Khagrachhari. This city is the remotest and least populated city in the country. The majority of people are of indigenous ethnicity such as Bomong, Marma, Mru, Tanchangya, Khyang, Tripura, Lushei, Khumi, Chak, Kuki, Chakma, Rakhine (or Arakanese), Riyang, Usui and Pankho.

Most of them are highly dependent on irrigation such as jumm farming, which is a 'slush and burn' agricultural technique used in Bandarban and other hill tracts. BRAC has offered few of its core programmes in Bandarban including microfinance, health, nutrition and population (HNPP), targeting the ultra poor (TUP) and the education programme (BEP). Bandarban is one of the major tourist attractions in Bangladesh. Notable tourist destinations include Tahjindong, Keokradong (the highest peak of Bangladesh), Golden Temple, Boga Lake, Nilgiri, Chimbuk Pahar, Jadipai Waterfall and Shoilo Propat.



Our malaria control activities inform and educate people at community level, promote use of insecticide treated bed nets and increase early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

General information

Population	400,000
Unions	31
Villages	1,482
Children (0-15)	67,081
Primary schools	325
Literacy rate	43%
Hospitals	10
Number of NGOs	59
Banks	14
Bazaars	28

At a glance

As of December 2014

Microfinance	
Village organisation (VO)	300
Members	15,893
Borrowers	9,850
Progoti	
(small enterprise clients)	335
Targeting the Ultra Poor	
Specialy targeted ultra poor (STUP) members	605
Other targeted ultra poor (OTUP) members	676
Asset and training received	605
Soft loan received	676
Education	
Primary schools	25
Pre-primary schools	16
ADP centres	38
Community libraries	10
Health, Nutrition and Population	
Health workers	163
Health volunteers	644