

Kishoreganj is a district located in central Bangladesh. It is a part of the Dhaka division, with an area of 2,688 square kilometres. This city is surrounded by two prominent rivers called Meghna and Brahmaputra. The people of Kishoreganj mostly involved in agriculture. BRAC started its operations here in 1998. Right now, most of BRAC's core programmes such as microfinance, education (BEP), health, nutrition and population (HNPP), community empowerment (CEP), targeting the ultra poor (TUP), human rights and legal aid services (HRLS), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), skills development and migration are running in Kishoreganj.

Among them, the TUP is helping people climb out of extreme poverty through numerous activities. About 50 boat schools from the education programme provide education to children in remote regions. BRAC's WASH programme achieved significant success within a short period of time. CEP and HRLS are also empowering communities through raising awareness about social and individual rights. Many traditional rituals are observed every year in Kishoreganj. Among them, Kurikhai



The community gathers to attend a Village Poverty Alleviation Committee meeting under BRAC's targeting the ultra poor programme

Mela is one of the most celebrated events. Egarosindur is a village in Kishoreganj famous for its historical identity. It is a major tourist attraction for places like the Shah Mahmud Mosque, Sadi Mosque, Fort of Isa Khan, and the mazaar of the Fakir Garibullah Shah (RH). and Jangalbari Fort, an outpost of the Bengal ruler, Isa Khan.

General information

Population	3,028,706
Unions	108
Villages	1,725
Children (0-15)	1,087,939
Primary schools	1,282
Literacy rate	41%
Hospitals	13
NGOs	80
Banks	24
Bazaars	203

At a glance

(as of December 2015)

Microfinance

Village Organisations	2,932
Members	165,724
Borrowers	75,095

Progoti

Small enterprise clients	6,078
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Tenant farmers' development project

Village organisations	298
Money disbursed	188,021,000

Targeting the ultra poor

Specially targeted ultra poor (STUP) members	1,020
Other targeted ultra poor (OTUP) members	1,185
Asset and training received	1,020
Healthcare availed	310

Education

Primary schools	420
Pre-primary schools	324
ADP centres	67
Community libraries	46

Health, nutrition and population

Health workers (<i>shasthya kormi</i>)	114
Health volunteers (<i>shasthya shebika</i>)	1,140

Community empowerment

Community-based organisation (<i>polli shomaj</i>)	294
Union-based organisation (<i>union shomaj</i>)	35
Popular theatre	10

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Committee members	21,469
Sanitation coverage	74%
Deep tube-wells installed	69
Sanitary latrines installed in school	139
Loans for sanitary latrines	1,702

Human rights and legal aid services

Human rights and legal education (HRLE) <i>shebikas</i>	130
HRLE graduates	1,430
Legal aid clinics	11

Migration

Community-based organisation (CBO) facilitators	4
Volunteers	22

Skills development

Number of master craft persons (MCPs)	64
Number of trades	7
Number of graduate students	140
Disabled learners	14