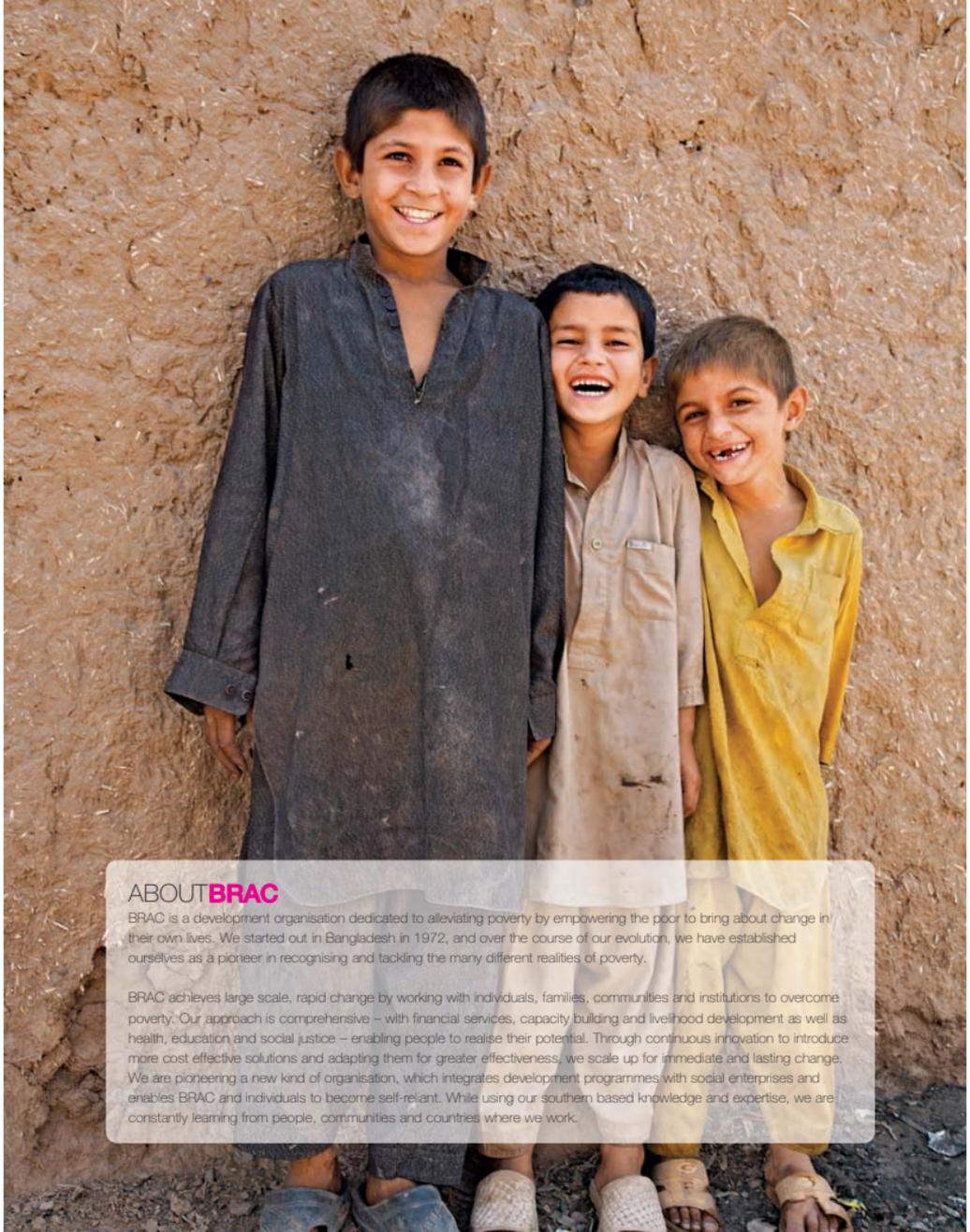


A young boy with dark, spiky hair is looking out from a window in a brick wall. He is wearing an orange shirt with colorful floral embroidery. A striped curtain hangs to the left of the window. The boy is leaning on the brick ledge with a slight smile.

realising
potential

Pakistan
Annual Report 2009

A photograph of three young boys standing in front of a textured, brown mud wall. The boy on the left is wearing a dark grey, long-sleeved tunic and is smiling broadly. The boy in the middle is wearing a light-colored, short-sleeved tunic and is laughing with his mouth open. The boy on the right is wearing a yellow, short-sleeved tunic and is also smiling. They are all looking towards the camera.

ABOUT **BRAC**

BRAC is a development organisation dedicated to alleviating poverty by empowering the poor to bring about change in their own lives. We started out in Bangladesh in 1972, and over the course of our evolution, we have established ourselves as a pioneer in recognising and tackling the many different realities of poverty.

BRAC achieves large scale, rapid change by working with individuals, families, communities and institutions to overcome poverty. Our approach is comprehensive – with financial services, capacity building and livelihood development as well as health, education and social justice – enabling people to realise their potential. Through continuous innovation to introduce more cost effective solutions and adapting them for greater effectiveness, we scale up for immediate and lasting change. We are pioneering a new kind of organisation, which integrates development programmes with social enterprises and enables BRAC and individuals to become self-reliant. While using our southern based knowledge and expertise, we are constantly learning from people, communities and countries where we work.

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PAKISTAN

Annual Report 2009

BRAC in PAKISTAN

BRAC began operations in Pakistan in 2007 through a microfinance programme. In addition to microfinance, we are now running programmes in health and education. BRAC is currently serving about 437,465 people in 14 districts of four provinces. BRAC's microfinance programme was launched in 2007 on a small scale in Punjab and the North West Frontier Province (NWFP). It is now operating with 88 branch offices, and has 50,327 women borrowers. BRAC considers education a powerful tool for combating poverty, illiteracy and injustice. BRAC started 20 pre-primary schools in 2009 in NWFP's Haripur district. The schools now have more than 600 students, about 63% of them girls. BRAC also initiated a health programme in 2009, with services in Punjab's Sahiwal and Pakpattan districts and NWFP's Nowshera district. The programme trains local health workers and volunteers to provide basic health care and health education to families and communities.



Women microfinance borrowers attend a weekly Village Organisation meeting in the courtyard of a house in the Quanchi Amer Sadhu neighbourhood of Lahore

Chairperson's Statement

I am happy to note that in the two years since our inception in Pakistan, BRAC has experienced significant growth, not only in terms of its outreach, but also in the range of services we provide to help bring about positive social change.

Our microfinance programme membership grew by over 50% in 2009. The deepening of our outreach infrastructure into remote and deprived areas underlines our focus on improving the economic self reliance of the poor with our microfinance multiplied approach.

For us, microfinance serves as a platform on which our unique, holistic development model - with interventions in health, education, livelihood development and social empowerment - is built. In 2009, we began building on our microfinance platform by piloting a primary healthcare projects reaching out to households in two provinces and an early childhood education project in one province which is already receiving significant recognition.

We are committed to delivering the full benefits of our comprehensive development approach to the communities we serve through the scaling

up of successful pilots and innovation of new projects and collaborations. Towards this, we are already exploring opportunities in agriculture, social empowerment and reduction of extreme poverty.

In Pakistan, as in all of the countries in which we operate, one of our priorities is the development of national capacity and we will ensure this by investing in building human capacity of our staff and the community level cadre of volunteers and extension agents.

BRAC's work in Pakistan is made possible through the generous contributions of our partners and the support of the government, with whom we enjoy a close working relationship. It is my firm belief that with their continued support and the strong involvement of all our stakeholders, BRAC will be successful in ensuring that the poorest in Pakistan are given the opportunity to realise their potential.



(Sir) Fazle Hasan Abed KCMG
Founder and Chairperson

microfinance

livelihood development services

A photograph of two women in a domestic setting. In the foreground, an older woman with a patterned headscarf and a red and white checkered shawl is smiling broadly as she counts a stack of blue banknotes. In the background, a younger woman in a bright yellow headscarf and matching dress stands with her arms crossed, also smiling. The scene is set indoors, with a doorway and patterned curtains visible on the right.

For our microfinance clients, the provision of the microfinance service revolves around BRAC's Village Organisation (VO) system. Applying for a loan at BRAC is simple, the loan sizes are small and the service charges are low. BRAC's weekly instalment system makes it easy for borrowers to repay the loans. Our VOs also serve as social support structures in which members support and learn from each other. If any member faces problems – be it with business or family – all members openly discuss and offer means for help.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

"I like the working conditions here. I like the fact that all staff members are women and we serve only women clients." Saima Mukhter, Branch Manager in Qunchi Ammar Sadhu branch, Lahore

BRAC began its microfinance programme in Pakistan in August 2007 with 12 branches in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), an region that borders Afghanistan and is one of the most challenging areas for development organisations to operate in.

We focus on both the economic and social needs of our target borrowers in Pakistan, recognising and understanding that communities of borrowers require multiple interventions to move out of poverty. Microfinance initially paves the way for BRAC because it harnesses the power of the group as both an economic and social unit offering support and security for the loans of its members. Microfinance groups or Village Organisations (VOs) can later become a delivery platform for community based information and services such as health care, education and other livelihood activities. This approach to development has a multiplying affect by not only helping individuals but their entire community pull itself out of the spiral of poverty.

BRAC believes that community partnerships and institution building are essential in sustainable development and in spreading knowledge to future generations. However, the introduction of BRAC's microfinance programme in Pakistan has been challenging. As Ghazala, a BRAC Branch Manager in Peshawar recalls, "When we first got started in Peshawar with door-to-door surveys, many women that we visited were afraid that the information was going to the police. One Credit Officer was chased out of a home by a dog."

"We explained to them that we are not working with any police. We told them that we are native to this area, we live here, and our fathers live here too. This helped to start getting clients to trust us." After the trust barrier was overcome, it was not difficult to convince husbands to let their wives become BRAC clients, even in the very conservative, male dominant society of NWFP. "Husbands know that if the wife generates income, their burden of supporting the

family reduces greatly. They can also afford to send their children to school," says one Credit Officer in Peshawar.

Bahat Zaree, a widow and mother of seven in the same province, is a client served by BRAC. She became a microfinance borrower to build her family's livelihood after her husband passed away. With the BRAC loan, she started a business to sell cosmetics door to door. Considering that women in Peshawar are customarily restricted from leaving their homes, she provides a much-needed service by bringing products for sale to people's homes.

"I carry all my inventory in a basket on my head. Sometimes my son carries extra inventory and walks with me house to house. I visit about 20-25 houses per day, starting at about 8:30 in the morning. I make about 200-300 rupees [USD 2-4] in profit per day. My children are now eating better and now three of them are in school. I want more BRAC loans to grow my business."

In other provinces, BRAC serves women of poor families in cities such as Lahore, Multan and Karachi. VO members there say that no one has ever approached them before about microloans. They learnt about BRAC from the Credit Officers who came to their homes to do a survey, or by word of mouth from neighbours. One client at a VO meeting in Multan said "We want to borrow from BRAC because only they want to lend to us. We also want BRAC's other programmes to come here".



Female BRAC staff attending their local BRAC branch office in Quanchi Amar Sadhu neighbourhood in Lahore. Out of the 912 BRAC staff members employed across its 88 branches in Pakistan, 623 are female - an achievement in itself, considering the conservative nature of most Pakistani communities.

PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS 2009

73,432

Village Organisation (VO) members benefited from their weekly meetings at the 3,366 VOs we run across the country.

514,024

people covered by 88 branches in 14 districts across all four provinces (Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan) by BRAC's microfinance programme.

USD 11.64

million cumulative loan disbursement with an average loan size of USD 164. To date 89,230 loans have been disbursed.



Bilques Dost Mohammad (42), runs a vegetable shop with her husband and two children. Prior to receiving her 15,000 rupee (USD 176) loan from BRAC, she used to buy vegetables on credit and pay back at the end of everyday after selling her goods. Now, with the cash she receives from BRAC, she is able to buy directly from the wholesale market without depending on any middlemen. This has allowed her to increase her profits.

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

BRAC aims to strengthen the income base of poor women by providing easy access to institutional lending, which in turn enables them to start income generating activities.

BRAC provides more than just microfinance. We use the microfinance groups as a social platform to deliver scaled-up services in health, education and livelihood support – all critical components needed to ensure that poor people can break the cycle of poverty

Our policy in Pakistan is to encourage investments by poor women in productive activities. The main focus here is on women borrowers because they play a pivotal role within both family and community financial networks. Investing in these women results in significant social and economic benefits for their entire families and engaging in financial activities adds to their independence and empowerment.

Programme Components

BRAC has created a standard size loan based on women's financial capacity. These group based loans are specifically designed to assist poor women in undertaking income and employment generating activities.

We target poor but economically active women who are within the bottom 50% of the national poverty line. Credit Officers are responsible for identifying clients and forming Village Organisation (VO) groups from among the women in their target area. Some guidelines for identifying clients include:

- Membership is open for females only
- Aged between 18-55 years
- Special emphasis on female-headed households and widows
- Must not be a member of another microfinance organisation

It is estimated that 60% of the microfinance market in Pakistan is untapped. A large number of the poor have little to no experience in dealing with banks and other financial institutions.



Therefore there is a great need for BRAC's microfinance multiplied approach to poverty alleviation in Pakistan.

Security concerns and entrenched customs make it quite challenging to work in provinces such as NWFP and Baluchistan, but BRAC's successes in neighbouring Afghanistan have resonated very well with the women we work with even in such restrictive places in Pakistan.

Microloans

At the core of the programme are microloans, which are exclusively for women participating in the VOs. BRAC lends to women who are not served by other microfinance institutions.

Borrowers typically operate businesses that provide products or services to their local communities.

Key Features of a Microloan

- Loan Range: USD 100-600
- Loan Security Deposit: 10% of the sanctioned amount (refundable after repayment)
- Repayment Mechanism: Payable weekly in 48 equal instalments (or one year)

- No collateral is required
- After four group meetings the loan disbursement starts taking place
- Group size: 15-30 members (3-6 in smaller groups)

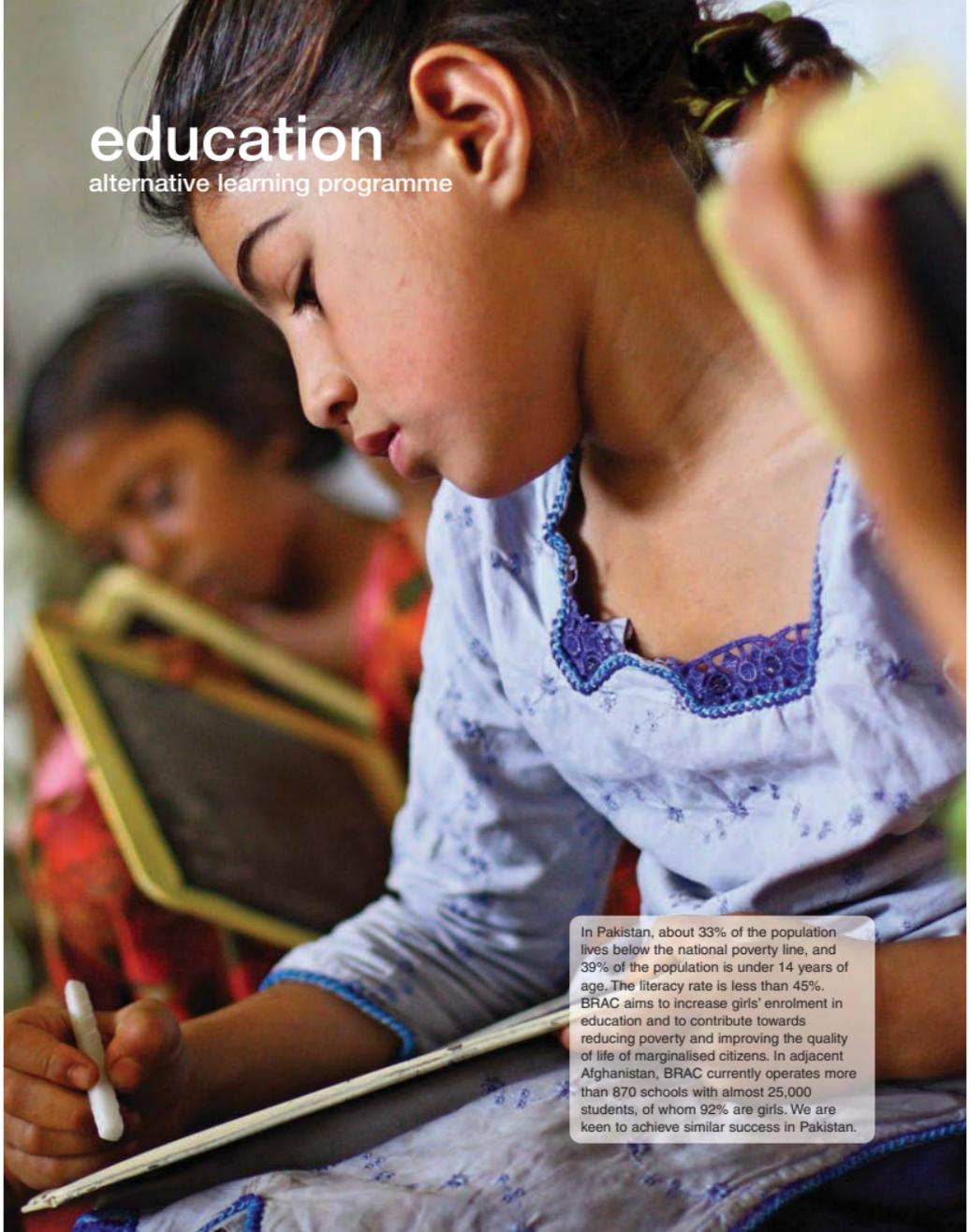
Microloans Most popular loan uses

Retailing - grocery and clothing stores
Yoghurt making
Embroidery
Tailoring
Clothes trading
Cosmetics
Fattening cattle
Meat preparers
Nurseries
Running confectionary and sweet shops
Running beauty parlours
Making artificial flowers
Jewellery making

1 Jan Begum, left, sells clothes to a group of women in Peshawar, North West Frontier Province. She received 10,000 rupees (USD 118) from BRAC and is now able to buy more material at lower prices.

2 Falak Sheikh from Multan bought his scooter with help from his aunt, who took a loan of 12,000 rupees (USD 141). He earns up to 300 to 400 rupees (USD 4-5) per day.

3 Zubaida Bibi, runs a small grocery store in Lahore. She received 10,000 rupees (USD 118) from BRAC and invested it to buy wholesale bulk inventory.



education

alternative learning programme

In Pakistan, about 33% of the population lives below the national poverty line, and 39% of the population is under 14 years of age. The literacy rate is less than 45%. BRAC aims to increase girls' enrolment in education and to contribute towards reducing poverty and improving the quality of life of marginalised citizens. In adjacent Afghanistan, BRAC currently operates more than 870 schools with almost 25,000 students, of whom 92% are girls. We are keen to achieve similar success in Pakistan.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

"Today my mother is sick. She told me to skip school and stay home to watch my little brother. But I didn't want to miss school. So I brought my little brother to school so I can study and watch him at the same time." Sofia (6), a student in BRAC's pre-primary education programme in Haripur, North West Frontier Province

BRAC's education programme first opened the doors of its schools in Pakistan in the spring of 2009. Before establishing the schools, BRAC engaged in extensive field work with local communities to get their approval for BRAC's education programme. The first task was to establish a partnership with the government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP). This enabled BRAC to survey areas in the province to determine where schools were needed.

With the support of the local government, BRAC conducted door-to-door field surveys and held a number of town hall meetings with communities to understand their needs. This was a confidence-building exercise – BRAC heard from parents first-hand about problems with existing schools in their localities. The parents were told about the successes of BRAC schools in neighbouring Afghanistan.

"No one did community meetings like this. Not even the government. Only BRAC did", says Shahzia Younis, one of the Programme Officers. This paved the way for BRAC to find spaces to rent for schools, recruit and train local staff (all of whom are women), and persuade parents from marginalised families to send their children to school.

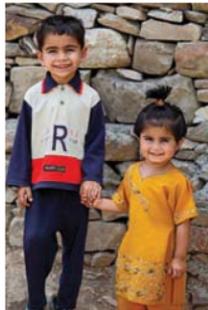
Six-year-old Iqra is one of the girls who attends a BRAC school. Her parents requested Md. Abdul Gaffar, BRAC Education Programme Manager to take her in. "Iqra suffered from a debilitating fear of speaking to anyone, including her own family. This fear was brought on by her learning disability and resulted in her being expelled from other schools. Her parents asked me if BRAC could work with her, so we took her in. Now Iqra is a motivated student. Every BRAC pre-primary school in Haripur has at least one child with a learning disability." Now, when asked what she wants to be when she grows up, Iqra replies, "Doctor", with full confidence.

Government officials are surprised at successful cases like Iqra's. "What kind of magic did you cast on these children?", a visiting local official asked one of the BRAC teachers. "The trick is to treat kids well, make learning fun and keep kids busy with the curriculum and extra-curricular activities", says Mr. Gaffar. This is the formula taken from the success of BRAC's education programme in Bangladesh.

Sometimes the Programme Officers need to persuade parents of their children's ability to go through the school's curriculum. "Often, mothers discourage children from attending school because they fear that English is too difficult a subject to learn. Our Programme Officers convince mothers to allow their children to return to school. We tell them not to interrupt their child's education and that BRAC teaches kids of all learning levels. We also stress these values when we hold special monthly meetings with the children's mothers (and fathers, if available)."

Such close engagement by the staff ensures the retention of children in schools and minimises drop-out cases.

The impact of the BRAC pre-primary education programme on family life is already very visible. Sumbal, one of the Programme Officers in Haripur explains: "because of the kids who attend BRAC pre-primary schools, mothers have become more disciplined. Before, students could not get to school on time in the morning. Now, parents send the kids to school on time, maintain regular bath and sleep schedules and ensure that children give 'Salaam' and greet people properly. Every child's family has learnt the importance of a regularised routine."



Muhammad Asad (7) and his sister Tayaba (5) are two of the 620 students who attend one of the 20 pre-primary schools piloted by BRAC's education programme in North West Frontier Province. We aim to expand our education programme further in the region and beyond.

PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS 2009

63% of the 620 students currently enrolled in the pre-primary schools as part of our pilot programme in Haripur, NWFP are girls and all teaching staff and Programme Officers are women.

USD 47,143 grant from BRAC USA invested in April 2009 in the pilot programme to open 20 pre-primary schools in Haripur District,

North West Frontier Province. Initial response to BRAC's education initiative has been positive, we expect to expand the programme to primary level through to Grade 5.



PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

In Pakistan, about 33% of the population lives below the national poverty line, and 39% of the population is under 14 years of age. The literacy rate is less than 45%. Given this backdrop, BRAC's education intervention in Pakistan aims to (1) increase girls' enrolment in education as a means for Pakistan to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of Universal Primary Education and Gender Parity by 2015 and (2) contribute towards reducing poverty and improving the quality of life of marginalised citizens.

One of the distinctive features of BRAC's approach is its involvement of a wide range of stakeholders including community members, local government officials, and provincial and central education officials.

In adjacent Afghanistan, BRAC currently operates more than 870 schools with almost 25,000 students,

of whom 92% are girls. BRAC is keen to achieve similar success in Pakistan.

Our education programme in Pakistan is still in its early stages. So far, BRAC has successfully launched a pilot pre-primary programme, operating 20 schools in the Haripur district of NWFP, run by local female staff who work with a Programme Manager. Pre-primary education can help teachers motivate children to stay in school and parents to send their children to school. Furthermore, pre-primary schools that particularly target girls can help ensure their continued participation in primary school, promoting greater gender equality in education. This type of intervention is consistent with the recent emphasis of the Government of Pakistan on Early Childhood Care and Education

BRAC has extensive experience in pre-primary schooling as it operates nearly 24,750 pre-schools in Bangladesh which enrol over 700,000 children, 60.2% of whom are girls. BRAC's experience in Bangladesh illustrates that children completing pre-

BRAC's education programme in Pakistan aims to:

- 1 Increase girls' enrolment in education as a means for Pakistan to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of Universal Primary Education and Gender Parity by 2015
- 2 Contribute towards reducing poverty and improving the quality of life of marginalised citizens

school education do better in primary school, both academically and otherwise. They are more regular in school attendance and tests, proactive in classroom work and co-curricular activities and demonstrate better hygiene.

BRAC's education programme in Pakistan is a synthesis of its international experience with local needs. The programme seeks to achieve success in Pakistan by providing pre-school education to the most vulnerable children, building their skills and confidence levels and motivating them to continue their education through the formal school system. One of the distinctive features of BRAC's approach is its involvement of a wide range of stakeholders including community members, local government officials and provincial and central education officials.

Children who graduate from BRAC's pre-primary programme are expected to enrol in government-run primary schools. We expect these children to have a head-start over their peers when they start primary-level education. It is also expected that the children

involved in the programme will carry the knowledge and skills they learn for the rest of their lives. As part of our research and evaluation efforts, we will monitor the progress of these students through the course of their primary education.

The specific long-term objectives of our education programme are to:

- Provide good quality, cost effective education to non-enrolled girls
- Create employment opportunities for local women as teachers and programme staff
- Help change mind sets by emphasising the need for female education and ensuring effective participation of parents and community members in the programme

With our initial pilot showing success and great promise, in five years time we plan to expand our education programme to 1,000 pre-primary schools and 1,000 primary schools. The programme will be run primarily in the provinces of NWFP and Baluchistan, catering particularly to girls who come from poor families, are excluded by the mainstream system and suffer from discrimination at multiple levels.

BRAC hopes to provide access to cost effective, quality pre-primary education to children between the ages of four and six, and primary education particularly to girls between the ages of seven and 12 years. The main challenges of such an initiative will be to create access with a high retention rate, employing and developing the capacity of locally recruited female teachers, overcoming traditional barriers, gaining community trust and ownership and maintaining tight quality-control.

Education Main features of our schools

- Flexible school timings
- Proximity to students' homes
- Small class sizes managed by local female teachers
- Child-friendly teaching and learning environment
- Innovative curricula
- No costs to parents
- Close involvement of parents and communities in school management
- Close monitoring and supervision of programme

A close-up photograph of a woman wearing a black headscarf with intricate gold and red paisley patterns. She is looking down at a young child she is holding. The child is wearing a black dress with white and red floral patterns and a matching headband. The woman's hands are gently cradling the child. The background is slightly blurred, showing another person in a light-colored garment.

health

primary health care services

In late 2009, BRAC launched its health programme in the districts of Sahiwal and Pakpattan in Punjab province and Nowshera district in North West Frontier Province. In an area like NWFP where the society is very conservative, the need for women's empowerment is even greater. With recruitment and training of Community Health Workers and Community Health Volunteers complete, BRAC is working to build trust, educate and create awareness about the health programme and its benefits and opportunities for families and communities.

PROGRAMME HIGHLIGHTS

"I did not have a job before joining BRAC. Now I am a Health Worker with BRAC in Sahiwal. I joined BRAC to give service to humanity" Nasreen, Community Health Worker in Sahiwal, Punjab

BRAC's health programme in Pakistan is very new – the programme in Sahiwal and Pakpattan in Punjab province and Nowshera in North West Frontier province started in 2009, covering 15,000 households in all three districts. To support its cadre of Community Health Workers (CHWs), BRAC has created a team of Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) to serve households door-to-door within the vicinity of their homes.

As a result of BRAC's extensive door-to-door surveys in these communities it has deployed teams of CHWs and CHVs; the latter live in proximity of the households they cover and make door-to-door home visits and a majority of them are also BRAC microfinance clients.

"Mothers come to me even at two o'clock in the morning," says Farkhanda Naveed, one of six CHWs under BRAC's health programme in Sahiwal.

"Now we have 60 CHVs, each covering a cluster of 150 households. They know each household well from their routine door-to-door visits to each home once or twice a month. Often, the locals come to the homes of the CHV, which are easy to find because each one has a BRAC signboard prominently displayed outside their house."

Speaking about her job, Farkhanda says "Before I became a Community Health Worker, I was a teacher. I have two children at home. I joined BRAC in September 2009 to get trained as a Community Health Worker and now I love my job. My husband is also very happy with the job I do with BRAC."

CHWs and CHVs are given extensive technical and field work training to enable them to deliver quality services to the community. They are knowledgeable and equipped to treat many common illnesses that can be treated effectively with common medicines. They are also educated on many basic health issues, such as sanitation, family planning, ante/post-natal care, vaccination, respiratory and stomach illnesses.

They attend regular refresher courses to stay current on new health matters.

As CHVs have become the first point of contact for reporting any health problem in the local community, they are also the first and primary source of new health information. For example, many people first learnt about a government campaign against malaria and polio, which began last year, through BRAC CHVs who regularly serve them. BRAC adopted the messages in the government campaigns and educated its members on diseases like malaria and polio through door-to-door visits and at community Health Forums run by BRAC health programme staff.

Like their counterparts in Bangladesh and other countries, CHVs in Pakistan will soon begin selling basic health care products to households under their coverage. The products will include Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS), sanitary napkins, condoms, and medicines for common ailments like colds and fever. This will give the volunteers an opportunity to earn some income for their work and effectively turn their homes into mini-dispensaries in areas where such services are out of reach.

There are also signs of women taking collective action based on what they are learning. Farkhanda says, "Recently, all women from one neighbourhood decided to clean the streets and gutters of their slum. It's the government's responsibility, but they don't do it, so the women did it on their own because they learnt from BRAC the importance of hygiene and sanitation."



BRAC has made strong headway with its Health Programme in Pakistan especially in religiously conservative areas. Challenges in overcoming traditionally-held beliefs on family planning and a distrust of modern medicine are being countered by our field staff using sound religious arguments and testimonials from community members who have benefited from medicine approved by registered medical practitioners.

PROGRAMME ACHIEVEMENTS 2009

41,685

people from communities across NWFP attended 2,779 Health Forums where they were provided with health education and given advocacy awareness training. BRAC uses Health Forums to also build the capacity of its field staff by hiring and training promising participants.

10,521

patients treated for common illnesses like diarrhea, dysentery, common cold, stomatitis, scabies and ring worms by BRAC's health programme field staff in Nowshera district in NWFP and Sahiwal and Pakpattan districts in Punjab.

15,000

households and approximately 90,000 people covered by BRAC's health programme in NWFP and Punjab.



Haniffan Bibi (30) is a member of a microfinance Village Organisation operated from the Gujjar Ahata branch in Madina Colony, Sahiwal. Like many people in communities around Pakistan where BRAC operates, Haniffan has access to health care through her local BRAC Health Forum. Here, she is getting her blood pressure checked as part of her antenatal care.

PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

BRAC's health programme has been one of the integral components of its development work since 1972. By improving poor people's health and promoting the capacity of communities to deal with health problems, BRAC contributes to achieving the twin objectives of poverty alleviation and empowerment of the poor. BRAC's international experiences have proven that in order to make a sustained impact on the overall health status of the poor, health care services must be designed at the grassroots level.

with awareness building on the programme itself and its intentions and objectives. This was followed by the recruitment of CHVs and CHWs who then began conducting door-to-door surveys to further orient households in the area about the programme.

Poor people from remote locations are often unable to access health services and also lack awareness about basic health needs. The level of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce child mortality and improve maternal health is worst in the remotest districts of Pakistan. BRAC's health programme in Pakistan has been developed to demonstrate BRAC's commitment to support the Government of Pakistan to achieve the MDGs. The project draws on BRAC's rich experiences in Afghanistan and Bangladesh to reach poor members of society with an essential package of health services, which is consistent with the government-designed health care service package.

BRAC's health programme aims to reach poor households to provide first line treatment, health education, primary health care, as well as services for maternal and child health and ante and post-natal

BRAC's health programme aims to reach poor households to provide first line treatment, health education, primary health care, as well as services for maternal and child health and ante and post-natal care.

BRAC launched its health programme in Pakistan in August 2009, with services in Punjab's Sahiwal and Pakpattan districts, followed by Nowshera district in North West Frontier Province. The programme started

care. Our experiences in Afghanistan and Bangladesh show that information and education services delivered by Community Health Workers (CHWs) and Community Health Volunteers (CHVs) have immense potential to improve the health of the poor.

It is rare for health practitioners to knock on doors of people who are at the bottom 50% of the population, therefore, BRAC's CHWs can act as a bridge and facilitator between people in the community and registered medical practitioners.

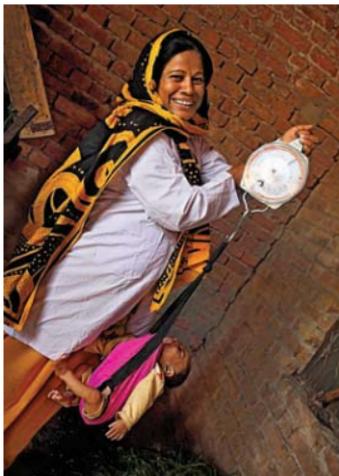
Each CHW supervises 10 CHVs. Each CHV covers a cluster of 150 households, visiting 8 to 10 households a day. The health programme in Sahiwali is run by a Regional Health Coordinator, under the supervision of a locally hired project manager, who was trained by BRAC's health programme in Bangladesh.

To immediately engage the community with the health programme, BRAC commenced a course of immunisations, targeting 100% of children under five, as well as antenatal check-ups for all pregnant mothers in the area of coverage. BRAC's CHVs and CHWs have been effective in educating people in Sahiwali about malaria, polio and diarrhoea through home visits and Health Forums.

Programme Objectives

- Provide equitable and accessible health services for all children, women and men, the poor and ultra poor
- Reduce the vulnerability of the poor and ultra poor to common diseases
- Intensify existing efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality and morbidity
- Mobilise women for education and dissemination of health information
- Strengthen national policy of community based tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV control and treatment
- Collaborate with the government to implement national programmes on immunisation, sanitation and other health matters

In the medium-term, BRAC plans to increase the number of CHVs nationwide, staff each BRAC health programme branch office with a medical officer, conduct extensive training for traditional birth attendants and start a TB control programme.



Community Health Worker Farkhanda Naveed measures the weight of one-year-old Aroq Ali during a regular household visit in Kot Khadim Ali, Sahiwali. Even though she is not a microfinance group member, Aroq's mother benefits from visits by BRAC's health programme field staff.

The expected outputs and benefits that BRAC seeks to achieve include:

- The targeted communities will have widespread equitable access to quality health services
- Continuous health education will bring change in behaviour and false traditional practices in rural areas
- Overall health status of the poor, particularly women and children, be improve
- Improved health status of the community will bring about sustained economic development
- Interventions will complement and catalyse uptake of existing programmes by the Government of Pakistan and other organisations

BRAC in Pakistan Health care objectives

- Awareness building of the Health Programme
- Pregnancy related care: Antenatal check ups for all pregnant mothers in the area of coverage
- Collaboration with government to educate about malaria, polio and diarrhoea
- Immunisation programme targeting 100% of children under five
- Safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene



partnerships

PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS

Joining hands for the same cause can result in bigger achievements for all parties involved. Collaborations are a key to expanding access and impact in the development sector, as all organisations are working for similar goals. BRAC in Pakistan has also entered into several beneficial collaborations and partnerships since its inception. At its inception, in 2007, BRAC signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Government of Pakistan and Ministry of Economic Affairs for working in Pakistan in the field of microfinance, health and education.

BRAC is a partner organisation of the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF). PPAF has collaborated with BRAC in its microfinance and targeting ultra-poor programmes and is one of its major donors. Recently, PPAF is also considering

further collaborations with BRAC in other areas such as capacity building and social development.

For microfinance, BRAC is a member of the Pakistan Micro Finance Network (PMFN), Pakistan's largest microfinance institution. Being part of PMFN has enabled BRAC to network with other microfinance institutions in the country; widening the horizon for knowledge-sharing and learning from experience.

BRAC has recently signed a MoU with the Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP) for BRAC's education programme. The Government of Pakistan supports BRAC's education programme by providing the necessary curricula for the students and inducting the students into the government primary schools after completion of their pre-primary schooling from BRAC schools. Further support for the education programme is under way with the Government of Sindh, to start schools in various districts such as Sukkur.



BRAC's health programme is undergoing negotiations with the National Tuberculosis Programme for a MoU for a TB programme in Nowshera and Sahiwal districts in NWFP and Punjab provinces, respectively. Negotiations are also underway with the National Nursing Council to facilitate the training of BRAC's Community Health Volunteers in birth attendance. Negotiations with the Government of Pakistan to give assistance in running the programme and to develop it further are also underway. Partnerships with various other NGOs are also being discussed.

BRAC Pakistan is also negotiating further partnerships and collaborations for other projects such as agriculture, social development and water, sanitation and hygiene. Various governmental organisations and NGOs have shown keen interest in working with BRAC.

"As our second full year of operations draws to a close, I am confident that the future of BRAC in Pakistan is bright. Led by a team of over 900 of the best people from diverse backgrounds and levels of expertise, BRAC reaches further into all four provinces of Pakistan every day through its development work. Our work is facilitated by our partners and through collaborations we have made since our inception. Both government and non-governmental organisations are striving to reach the same goals. The course and action may be different, but in the end, we all want to make the world a better place to live in."

Md. Faridur Rahman, Chief Executive Officer, BRAC in Pakistan

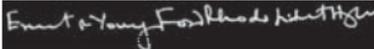
AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of BRAC PAKISTAN ("the Company") as at 31 December 2009 and the related income and expenditure account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in reserves together with the notes forming part thereof, for the year then ended and we state that we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

It is the responsibility of the Company's management to establish and maintain a system of internal control, and prepare and present the above said statements in conformity with the approved accounting standards and the requirements of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the above said statements are free of any material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the above said statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies and significant estimates made by management, as well as, evaluating the overall presentation of the above said statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion and, after due verification, we report that:

- a) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company as required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984;
- b) in our opinion:
 - i) the balance sheet and income and expenditure account together with the notes thereon have been drawn up in conformity with the Companies Ordinance, 1984, and are in agreement with the books of account and are further in accordance with accounting policies consistently applied;
 - ii) the expenditure incurred during the year was for the purpose of the Company's business; and
 - iii) the business conducted, investments made and the expenditure incurred during the year were in accordance with the objects of the Company;
- c) in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the balance sheet, income and expenditure account, cash flow statement and statement of changes in reserves together with the notes forming part thereof, conform with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and, give the information required by the Companies Ordinance, 1984, in the manner so required and respectively give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2009 and of the loss, its cash flows and changes in reserves for the year then ended; and
- d) in our opinion, no Zakat was deductible at source under the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (XVII of 1980).

**Audit Engagement Partner's Name:** Sajjad Hussain Gill**Date:** 9 May 2010**Place:** Islamabad, Pakistan

BRAC Pakistan

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009

	Note	2009		2008	
		PKR	USD	PKR	USD
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property and equipment	5	14,673,043	174,470	2,671,306	33,943
Current assets					
Microcredit receivables- net	6	349,330,488	4,153,752	221,871,510	2,819,443
Advances, deposits and prepayment	7	5,487,088	65,245	1,889,736	24,012
Interest accrued	8	2,286,120	27,183	871,096	11,069
Financial investments	9	239,300,000	2,845,422	57,500,000	730,623
Other receivables	10	15,924,827	189,356	14,769,134	187,664
Tax deducted at source		1,007,917	11,985	776,458	9,866
Cash and bank balances	11	231,614,470	2,754,036	27,067,567	343,933
		<u>844,950,910</u>	<u>10,046,979</u>	<u>324,745,501</u>	<u>4,126,610</u>
Total assets		<u>859,623,953</u>	<u>10,221,449</u>	<u>327,416,807</u>	<u>4,160,553</u>
Reserves and liabilities					
Reserves					
Accumulated deficit		(54,220,543)	(750,583)	(11,381,865)	(227,168)
Exchange fluctuation reserve		-	119,429	-	106,570
		(54,220,543)	(631,154)	(11,381,865)	(120,598)
Liabilities					
Non-current liabilities					
Loan from Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) - secured	12	6,930,000	82,208	-	-
Current liabilities					
Current portion of loan from PPAF- secured	12	617,932,950	7,330,165	175,007,250	2,218,089
Grant- restricted	13	88,346,830	1,057,116	27,772,173	339,172
Deferred capital grant	14	2,562,637	33,459	426,659	5,353
Advances from related parties	15	114,591,974	1,359,335	96,142,078	1,218,531
Trade and other payables		7,328,022	86,974	2,181,281	27,646
Interest accrued on loan from PPAF		13,923,829	165,170	988,313	12,526
Security deposits	16	62,228,254	738,176	36,280,918	459,834
		<u>906,914,497</u>	<u>10,770,395</u>	<u>338,798,672</u>	<u>4,281,151</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>859,623,953</u>	<u>10,221,449</u>	<u>327,416,807</u>	<u>4,160,553</u>
Contingencies and commitments 17					

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



Md. Faridur Rahman
Chief Executive Officer



Tanwir Rahman, CPA
Director Finance



Md. Aminul Alam
Executive Director

BRAC Pakistan

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

	Note	Year ended 2009		Period commencing 04 February 2008 to 31 December 2008	
		PKR	USD	PKR	USD
Income					
Interest income on microcredit receivables		106,317,047	1,299,402	29,254,908	412,215
Amortization of restricted grant	13.3	18,432,574	226,182	56,253,361	725,845
Admission fee from group members		1,276,975	15,607	822,315	11,587
Income from the sale of passbooks		<u>239,339</u>	<u>2,925</u>	<u>361,501</u>	<u>5,094</u>
		126,265,935	1,544,116	86,692,085	1,154,741
Cost of services					
Cost of services	18	124,738,320	1,525,287	51,621,293	727,371
		<u>1,527,615</u>	<u>18,828</u>	<u>35,070,792</u>	<u>427,371</u>
Gross profit					
Administrative expenses	19	43,878,603	536,284	18,573,068	261,703
Other operating income	20	5,700,048	69,665	1,055,652	14,875
		<u>(36,650,940)</u>	<u>(447,790)</u>	<u>17,553,376</u>	<u>180,543</u>
Operating (loss)/ profit					
Exchange loss		6,169,978	75,409	28,935,241	407,711
Finance cost		17,760	217	-	-
		<u>(42,838,678)</u>	<u>(523,415)</u>	<u>(11,381,865)</u>	<u>(227,168)</u>
Deficit for the year/ period					

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



Md. Faridur Rahman
Chief Executive Officer



Md. Aminul Alam
Executive Director



Tanwir Rahman, CPA
Director Finance

BRAC Pakistan

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

Note	2009		2008	
	PKR	USD	PKR	USD
Cash flows from operating activities				
Deficit for the year/ period	(42,838,678)	(523,415)	(11,381,865)	(227,168)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation	1,297,527	15,858	334,994	4,720
Provision against microcredit receivables	12,615,700	154,188	7,260,300	102,301
Exchange loss	6,169,978	75,409	28,935,241	407,711
Amortization of grant	(18,432,574)	(226,182)	(56,253,361)	(725,845)
Income from interest on microcredits	(106,317,047)	(1,299,402)	(29,254,908)	(412,215)
Interest income on microcredit receivables	(4,633,082)	(56,625)	(547,124)	(7,709)
Interest on loan from PPAF	30,909,822	377,778	4,590,022	64,676
Deficit before working capital changes	(121,228,354)	(1,482,390)	(56,316,701)	(793,530)
Working capital changes:				
(Increase)/ decrease in current assets				
Microcredit receivables- net	(140,015,059)	(1,477,837)	(229,131,810)	(2,921,744)
Advances, deposits and prepayment	(3,597,352)	(41,233)	(1,889,736)	(24,012)
Other receivables	(1,155,693)	(1,692)	(14,769,134)	(81,094)
Tax deducted at source	(231,459)	(2,119)	(776,458)	(9,866)
	(144,999,563)	(1,522,881)	(246,567,138)	(3,036,716)
Increase in current liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	5,275,741	60,903	2,181,281	27,646
Advances from related parties	11,511,126	55,999	96,142,078	1,218,531
Security deposits payable	25,947,336	278,342	36,280,918	459,834
	42,734,203	395,244	134,604,277	1,706,011
Net cash used in operations	(223,493,714)	(2,610,027)	(168,279,562)	(2,124,234)
Interest paid	(17,974,306)	(225,134)	(3,601,709)	(52,150)
Interest received on microcredit receivables	105,931,767	1,295,369	28,582,195	403,667
Net cash used in operating activities	(135,536,253)	(1,539,792)	(143,299,076)	(1,772,717)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property and equipment	(13,299,264)	(156,387)	(3,006,300)	(38,663)
Grant received during the year	81,143,209	970,300	84,452,193	1,070,370
Interest received on financial investments	3,543,718	43,834	348,741	5,188
Net cash generated from investing activities	71,387,664	857,747	81,794,634	1,036,895
Cash flows from financing activities				
Loan from PPAF-net	449,855,700	5,199,126	175,007,250	2,218,089
Net cash generated from financing activities	449,855,700	5,199,126	175,007,250	2,218,089
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	385,707,111	4,517,081	113,502,808	1,482,267
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/period	84,567,567	1,074,556	-	-
Exchange fluctuation difference	639,792	7,822	(28,935,241)	(407,711)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/period	470,914,470	5,599,459	84,567,567	1,074,556

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



Md. Faridur Rahman
Chief Executive Officer



Tanwir Rahman, CPA
Director Finance



Md. Aminul Alam
Executive Director

BRAC Pakistan

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN RESERVES

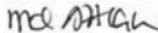
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

	Accumulated deficit		Exchange fluctuation reserve	Total	
	PKR	USD	USD	PKR	USD
Deficit for the period	(11,381,865)	(227,168)	-	(11,381,865)	(227,168)
Effect of exchange differences	-	-	106,570	-	106,570
At 31 December 2008	(11,381,865)	(227,168)	106,570	(11,381,865)	(120,598)
Deficit for the year	(42,838,678)	(523,415)	-	(42,838,678)	(523,415)
Effect of exchange differences	-	-	12,859	-	12,859
At 31 December 2009	(54,220,543)	(750,583)	119,429	(54,220,543)	(631,154)

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements.



Md. Faridur Rahman
Chief Executive Officer



Md. Aminul Alam
Executive Director



Tanwir Rahman, CPA
Director Finance

BRAC Pakistan

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

1. Status and nature of activity

- 1.1 BRAC Pakistan (the Company) was registered in Pakistan on 4 February 2008 as a public company with liability limited by guarantee, under section 42 of the Companies Ordinance, 1984. The registered office of the Company is situated in Islamabad, Pakistan. The net liabilities of the Pakistan Branch of BRAC International (Bangladesh) were transferred to the Company on 04 February 2008.

The principle activity of the Company is to undertake programmes associated with socio-economic development in Pakistan, particularly in the field of micro-financing, health, education and poverty alleviation.

- 1.2 The Company's business is in the process of entering into a maturity phase. In pursuance of its long term growth and expansion objectives, it is setting up new branches and regional offices in different locations of Balochistan, Sindh and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa in addition to an adequately tapped demand of microfinance in the Punjab province. The number of branches has increased from 40 at the end of 2008 to 88 at 31 December 2009. The number of borrowers has also increased significantly from 29,200 at the end of 2008 to 45,011 at 31 December 2009. The Company has also entered into financing agreements with external donors under future commitments of more than PKR 900 million. A comprehensive business plan is also in place which envisages, among other things, the positive cash projections, focused marketing strategy and increase in the number of borrowers. Further, the related entities of the Company i.e., BRAC International Bangladesh, BRAC USA and BRAC Afghanistan have provided significant funds to the Company for its financial sustainability in this take-off phase. BRAC International Bangladesh has also committed to provide continued financial support to the Company.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with approved accounting standards, as applicable in Pakistan. Approved accounting standards comprise of the Accounting and Financial Reporting Standard for Medium Size Entities (MSEs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan and provisions of and directives issued under the Companies Ordinance, 1984. In case requirements differ, the provisions or directives of the Companies Ordinance, 1984 shall prevail.

3. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

4. Significant accounting policies

4.1. Property and equipment

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. The initial cost of property and equipment comprise its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use. Depreciation is charged to income applying the straight-line method from the month of acquisition and upto the month preceding the deletion, respectively.

Maintenance and normal repairs are charged off as these are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposal of assets are recognized in the period of disposal.

4.2. Microcredit receivables

These are stated net of a provision for non-performing receivables. The Company has a policy to make a general provision based on two percent (2%) of the loan disbursed. Non-performing loans are monitored and are written off against the provision when recovery is unlikely. Provision against loans is charged to income for the period.

4.3. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, cash at banks and short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of three months or less and that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

4.4. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following recognition criteria are used for revenue recognition:

Grants

Grants from donor organizations, including non-monetary grants at fair value, are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will be able to comply with the conditions attached to them and the grant is actually received.

Grants are recognized as income over the period necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate, on a systematic basis.

Interest income on microcredit receivables

Interest income on microcredit receivables is recognized on a time proportion basis using the applicable interest rate.

Interest on financial investments

Interest on financial investments is recognized on an accrual basis, using the effective interest rate method.

4.5. Foreign currency transactions

These financial statements are presented in Pak Rupees (PKR) and US Dollars. The functional currency of the Company is PKR. The figures in USD are reported for information purposes.

Foreign currency transactions during the period are recorded in functional currency at the exchange rates approximating those ruling on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange which approximate those prevailing on the balance sheet date. Gains and losses on translation are taken to income currently. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions.

4.6. Taxation

4.6.1 Current taxation

Provision for taxation is based on the taxable income at the current rate of tax after taking into account applicable tax credits, rebates and exemptions available if any, or minimum taxation under section 113 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001, whichever is higher.

4.6.2 Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of all major temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized on all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and tax credit can be utilized.

As a matter of prudence, deferred tax asset has not been recognised in these financial statements on net deductible temporary differences.

4.7. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized at the time when the Company loses control over the contractual rights that comprise the financial assets. All financial liabilities are derecognized at the time when they are extinguished that is, when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled, or expired. Any gain or loss on derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities are taken to the income and expenditure statement.

All purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade date. All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at cost, which is the fair value of the consideration given and received. These financial assets and liabilities are subsequently measured at fair value, amortized cost or cost, as the case may be. All financial assets and liabilities are stated at their nominal values less any provision for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

4.8 Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with approved accounting standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgments in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historic experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the significant estimates and judgments that are disclosed in respective notes to the financial statements.

5. Property and equipment

	Cost				Rate (%)	Accumulated depreciation			Book value	
	At 1 January	Additions/Transfers	At 31 December			At 1 January	Charge for the year/Transfers	At 31 December	at 31 December	
	PKR					PKR			PKR	USD
2009										
Furniture and fittings	1,527,954	4,397,514	5,925,468	10	210,508	368,854	579,362	5,346,106	63,567	
Vehicles	478,230	5,186,193	5,664,423	20	68,112	668,997	737,109	4,927,314	58,589	
Office equipment	405,948	2,472,140	2,878,088	15	153,177	119,504	272,681	2,605,407	30,980	
Computer equipment	<u>918,515</u>	<u>1,243,417</u>	<u>2,161,932</u>	15	<u>227,544</u>	<u>140,172</u>	<u>367,716</u>	<u>1,794,216</u>	<u>21,334</u>	
	<u>3,330,647</u>	<u>13,299,264</u>	<u>16,629,911</u>		<u>659,341</u>	<u>1,297,527</u>	<u>1,956,868</u>	<u>14,673,043</u>	<u>174,470</u>	

	Cost				Rate (%)	Accumulated depreciation			Book value	
	At 4 February	Additions/Transfers	At 31 December			At 4 February	Charge for the period/Transfers	At 31 December	at 31 December	
	PKR					PKR			PKR	USD
2008										
Furniture and fittings	-	798,120	1,527,954	10	-	117,412	210,508	1,317,446	16,740	
	-	729,834	-	-	-	93,096	-	-	-	
Vehicles	-	264,670	478,230	20	-	65,142	68,112	410,118	5,211	
	-	213,560	-	-	-	2,970	-	-	-	
Office equipment	-	167,798	405,948	15	-	48,818	153,177	252,771	3,212	
	-	238,150	-	-	-	104,359	-	-	-	
Computer equipment	-	690,365	918,515	15	-	103,622	227,544	690,971	8,790	
	-	<u>238,150</u>	-	-	-	<u>123,922</u>	-	-	-	
	-	<u>1,910,953</u>	<u>3,330,647</u>	-	-	<u>334,994</u>	<u>659,341</u>	<u>2,671,306</u>	<u>33,943</u>	
	-	<u>1,419,694</u>	-	-	-	<u>324,347</u>	-	-	-	

5.1. Additions during the year of Rs. 2,326,308 (2008: Rs. 465,328) were financed from the restricted grants received from PPAF (Note 13).

5.2. Fixed assets include assets having a book value of Rs. 1,095,347 taken over by the company from BRAC International Pakistan Branch in 2008.

	Note	2009		2008	
		PKR	USD	PKR	USD
6. Microcredit receivables- net					
Small business lending-considered good	6.1	363,183,203	4,318,469	229,234,870	2,912,768
Provision- general	6.2	<u>(13,852,715)</u>	<u>(164,717)</u>	<u>(7,363,360)</u>	<u>(93,325)</u>
		<u>349,330,488</u>	<u>4,153,752</u>	<u>221,871,510</u>	<u>2,819,443</u>

6.1. Movement in microcredit receivables is as follows:

Opening balance	229,234,870	2,912,768	-	-
Transferred from the Branch during the period	-	-	4,911,515	62,408
Disbursements made during the period	631,293,000	7,506,457	363,000,000	4,612,452
Recoveries made during the period	(491,277,941)	(5,841,593)	(138,676,645)	(1,762,092)
Principal written off	(6,066,726)	(72,137)	-	-
Exchange rate adjustment	-	(187,027)	-	-
	<u>363,183,203</u>	<u>4,318,468</u>	<u>229,234,870</u>	<u>2,912,768</u>

Note	2009		2008	
	PKR	USD	PKR	USD
6.2. Particulars of general provision are as follows				
Opening balance	7,363,360	93,325	-	-
Transferred from the branch during the period	-	-	103,060	1,310
Provisions made during the year/ period	12,615,700	150,008	7,260,300	92,015
Provision adjusted against loan write off	(6,066,726)	(72,137)	-	-
Provision adjusted against interest accrued	(59,619)	(709)	-	-
Exchange rate adjustment	-	(5,770)	-	-
Closing balance	<u>13,852,715</u>	<u>164,717</u>	<u>7,363,360</u>	<u>93,325</u>
6.3. The above mentioned micro-credit receivable have been disbursed by the Company to small borrowers pursuant to different financing agreements with Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) in the provinces of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan and Oxfam Novib in Khyber Pakhtun khwa. These carry interest at the rate of 20% (2008:15% and 20%) and are secured against deposits as disclosed in note 16 and through personal guarantees of close family members of the borrowers. These receivables are repayable in 48 weeks (2008: 32 to 48 weeks).				
7. Advances, deposits and prepayment				
Advances				
Employees	295,604	3,515	34,200	435
Others	<u>4,101,984</u>	<u>48,775</u>	-	-
	4,397,588	52,290	34,200	435
Deposits				
Security deposits	110,000	1,308	746,500	9,485
Prepayment				
Rent	<u>979,500</u>	<u>11,647</u>	<u>1,109,036</u>	<u>14,092</u>
	<u>5,487,088</u>	<u>65,245</u>	<u>1,889,736</u>	<u>24,012</u>
8. Interest accrued				
On microcredit receivables	998,374	11,871	672,713	8,548
On financial investments	<u>1,287,746</u>	<u>15,312</u>	<u>198,383</u>	<u>2,521</u>
	<u>2,286,120</u>	<u>27,183</u>	<u>871,096</u>	<u>11,069</u>
9. Financial investments				
Investment in fixed deposits	9.1 <u>239,300,000</u>	<u>2,845,422</u>	<u>57,500,000</u>	<u>730,623</u>
9.1. These represent fixed deposits placed with a commercial bank. These carry a return ranging from 10.15% to 10.55% (2008: 8.1 to 10.35%) per annum calculated on a daily-basis and have maturity periods ranging between January 2010 to February 2010.				
10. Other receivables	10.1 <u>15,924,827</u>	<u>189,356</u>	<u>14,769,134</u>	<u>187,664</u>
10.1. Included herein is a sum of Rs. 14,704,694 due from BRAC International (Bangladesh), with the remainder being exchange translation differences USD 106,570 on account of net assets transferred from BRAC International Pakistan branch on 04 February 2008, pursuant to the incorporation of the Company.				
11. Cash and bank balances				
Cash in hand				
Local currency	5,791,933	68,870	950,322	12,075
Foreign currency	<u>159,559</u>	<u>1,897</u>	<u>78,700</u>	<u>1,000</u>
	<u>5,951,492</u>	<u>70,767</u>	<u>1,029,022</u>	<u>13,075</u>
Cash at banks				
Local currency-current accounts	<u>210,948,270</u>	<u>2,508,303</u>	<u>18,403,891</u>	<u>233,848</u>
Foreign currency-current account	<u>14,714,708</u>	<u>174,967</u>	<u>7,634,654</u>	<u>97,010</u>
	<u>225,662,978</u>	<u>2,683,270</u>	<u>26,038,545</u>	<u>330,858</u>
	<u>231,614,470</u>	<u>2,754,037</u>	<u>27,067,567</u>	<u>343,933</u>

	Note	2009		2008	
		PKR	USD	PKR	USD
12. Loan from pakistan poverty alleviation fund-secured					
Opening balance		175,007,250	2,218,089	-	-
Received during the year/period					
PHASE-II	12.1	620,000,000	7,354,686	-	-
Microfinance Innovation					
and Outreach Programme	12.2	46,200,000	548,043	-	-
PHASE-I	12.3	59,994,000	711,673	210,006,000	2,661,673
		726,194,000	8,614,402	210,006,000	2,661,673
Repayments made during the year/period		(276,338,300)	(3,278,034)	(34,998,750)	(443,584)
Exchange rate adjustment		-	(142,084)	-	-
		624,862,950	7,412,373	175,007,250	2,218,089
Less : Current portion shown under current liabilities		(617,932,950)	(7,330,165)	(175,007,250)	(2,218,089)
Closing balance		6,930,000	82,208	-	-

12.1. In March 2009, the Company entered into a Financing Agreement (the Agreement) with the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) for a period of 24 months commencing 01 January 2009 to 31 December 2010, aimed at the alleviation of poverty through credit and enterprise development. According to the Agreement, PPAF has provided credit financing of Rs. 620,000,000 for the Agreement period that would be solely for on-lending purposes of microcredit to borrowers. The credit financing carries a fixed interest of 14% p.a. The principal and interest thereon in respect of credit financing are repayable on a quarterly basis. The credit financing is secured by assignment of rights to a portfolio of the Company's loans upto an equal amount of the loans made under the Agreement, a demand promissory note and a first charge on all assets/ capital items created out of the Agreement.

12.2. The Company entered into a Financing Agreement under Micro Finance Innovation and Outreach Programme (MIOP) for Balochistan in August 2009. According to the Agreement, PPAF has committed to provide a loan of Rs. 180,000,000 for over a period of two years. Out of the total facility, the Company has received Rs. 46,200,000 during the year. The remaining portion of the facility will be received over the first two quarters of 2010. Repayment will be made on a quarterly basis over the next two years. The credit financing carries a fixed interest of 11.72% p.a. and will be used solely for sub-lending of microcredit to borrowers. The credit financing is secured by assignment of rights to a portfolio of the Company's loans upto an equal amount of the loans made under the Agreement, and a demand promissory note.

12.3. Represents a balance amount of Phase I received from PPAF under an Agreement signed in May 2008. The credit financing carries a fixed interest of 8% p.a. The principal and interest thereon in respect of credit financing including other monies due and payable under of by virtue of the Agreement is repayable on a quarterly basis. The credit financing is secured by assignment of rights to a portfolio of the Company's loan upto an equal amount to the loans made under the Agreement, a demand promissory note and a first charge on all assets/ capital items created out of the Agreement.

13. Grant- restricted

Opening balance		27,772,173	339,172	-	-
Grants received during the period	13.1	81,143,209	970,300	84,452,193	1,070,370
Grant utilized during the period					
Against capital expenditure	5.1	(2,326,309)	(28,509)	(466,328)	(5,898)
Against operating expenditure	13.2	(17,819,315)	(218,571)	(9,051,815)	(127,545)
BRAC logistics and management fee	13.2	(422,928)	(5,276)	-	-
Against microcredit disbursed during the year/period		-	-	(47,162,877)	(597,755)
		<u>(20,568,552)</u>	<u>(252,356)</u>	<u>(56,680,020)</u>	<u>(731,198)</u>
Closing balance	13.2	88,346,830	1,057,116	27,772,173	339,172

13.1. Following grants were received during the year

PPAF					
Capacity building	13.1.1	51,241,780	607,850	-	-
MIOP	13.1.2	17,106,780	202,927	-	-
BRAC USA					
Health program	13.1.3	9,018,495	112,380	-	-
Education program	13.1.4	3,776,154	47,143	-	-
Oxford Novib		-	-	84,452,193	1,070,370
		<u>81,143,209</u>	<u>970,300</u>	<u>84,452,193</u>	<u>1,070,370</u>

- 13.1.1. The period of the grant was from 01 January 2009 to 31 July 2009. The grant is to be utilized for capital and operating expenditure of designated micro-credit branches in Sindh and Punjab provinces as per the Agreement.
- 13.1.2. The period of the grant is from 01 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. The grant is to be utilized for capital and operating expenditure of designated micro-credit branches in Balochistan province.
- 13.1.3. The period of grant is from 12 February 2009 to 31 March 2010. The grant is to be utilized to provide support for setting up of 20 pre-primary schools in the Khyber-Pakhtun Khwa province.
- 13.1.4. The period of grant is from 18 March 2009 to 31 March 2011. The grant is to be utilized to provide a support for training to 100 health volunteers.

	Oxfam Novib		Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF)		BRAC USA			Total	Total USD
	Micro Credit	Capacity building	MIOP	PKR	Health	Education	Total		
13.2. Movement in restricted grant during the year									
Opening balance	27,772,173	-	-	-	-	-	27,772,173	339,172	
Grant received during the year	-	51,241,780	17,106,780	9,018,495	3,776,154	81,143,209	970,300		
Grant utilized during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Against capital expenditure	-	(1,397,416)	(628,272)	(65,451)	(235,170)	(2,326,309)	(28,509)		
Against operating expenditure	-	(9,400,851)	(5,291,623)	(1,630,335)	(1,496,506)	(17,819,315)	(218,571)		
BRAC logistics and management fee	-	-	-	(163,034)	(259,894)	(422,928)	(5,276)		
		<u>(10,798,267)</u>	<u>(5,919,895)</u>	<u>(1,858,820)</u>	<u>(1,991,570)</u>	<u>(20,568,552)</u>	<u>(252,356)</u>		
Closing balance	<u>27,772,173</u>	<u>40,443,513</u>	<u>11,186,885</u>	<u>7,159,675</u>	<u>1,784,584</u>	<u>88,346,830</u>	<u>1,057,116</u>		
13.3. Grant amortized during the year - recognized as income									
Against operating expenditure	-	9,400,851	5,291,623	1,630,335	1,496,506	17,819,315	218,571		
Against depreciation expense	-	109,032	49,020	2,850	29,429	190,331	2,335		
BRAC logistics and management fee	-	-	-	163,034	259,894	422,928	5,276		
		<u>9,509,883</u>	<u>5,340,643</u>	<u>1,796,219</u>	<u>1,785,829</u>	<u>18,432,574</u>	<u>226,182</u>		
13.4. Following expenditure was charged to donor projects									
Salaries and benefits	-	5,705,229	3,799,454	866,735	-	10,371,418	126,966		
Rent expense	-	1,300,995	669,198	-	-	1,970,193	24,080		
Utilities	-	232,351	59,098	35,038	-	326,487	3,999		
Printing and stationery	-	249,741	92,177	14,212	-	356,130	4,356		
Travelling	-	1,140,789	386,430	100,090	-	1,627,309	19,913		
Depreciation	-	109,032	49,020	2,850	29,429	190,331	2,335		
Training	-	-	-	239,928	-	239,928	2,990		
Input supplies	-	-	-	374,332	-	374,332	4,665		
School costs	-	-	-	-	59,600	59,600	744		
Teachers' costs	-	-	-	-	302,862	302,862	3,781		
Leamer and material supplies	-	-	-	-	100,699	100,699	1,257		
Teachers' support and school supervision	-	-	-	-	737,289	737,289	9,205		
Field operation (Education)	-	-	-	-	296,056	296,056	3,696		
Miscellaneous expenses	-	771,746	285,266	-	-	1,057,012	12,919		
		<u>9,509,883</u>	<u>5,340,643</u>	<u>1,633,185</u>	<u>1,525,935</u>	<u>18,009,646</u>	<u>220,906</u>		
Note		2009		2008					
		PKR	USD	PKR	USD				
14. Deferred capital grant									
Opening balance		426,659	5,353	-	-				
Value of fixed assets transferred from restricted grant	13.2	2,326,309	28,509	465,328	5,898				
Depreciation charge recognized as income		(190,331)	(403)	(38,669)	(545)				
		<u>2,562,637</u>	<u>33,459</u>	<u>426,659</u>	<u>5,353</u>				

	Note	2009		2008	
		PKR	USD	PKR	USD
15. Advances from related parties					
BRAC Bangladesh- Head office		25,107,524	297,835	12,389,728	157,031
BRAC Afghanistan		<u>89,484,450</u>	<u>1,061,500</u>	<u>83,752,350</u>	<u>1,061,500</u>
		<u>114,591,974</u>	<u>1,359,335</u>	<u>96,142,078</u>	<u>1,218,531</u>
16. Security deposits					
Against microcredit receivables	16.1	<u>62,228,254</u>	<u>738,176</u>	<u>36,280,918</u>	<u>459,834</u>
16.1.	In accordance with the microcredit policy of the Company, 10% (in case of first cycle) and 5% (in case of second cycle) of the amount of microcredit disbursed, is retained as a security deposit, which is repayable after recovery of the full amount of the principal and interest thereon from the borrowers.				
17. Contingencies and commitments	There are neither contingencies nor material capital commitments as at 31 December 2009 (2008: Nil).				
				for period commencing	
				04 february 2008 to	
				31 december 2008	
	Note	for the year ended 2009		for period commencing	
		PKR	USD	PKR	USD
18. Cost of services					
Salaries and benefits	18.1	66,656,794	814,676	34,033,653	479,550
Rent expense		5,495,643	67,167	2,424,250	34,159
Utilities		635,336	7,765	346,096	4,877
Printing and stationery		1,485,042	18,150	779,846	10,988
Travelling		1,540,926	18,833	710,310	10,009
Depreciation		318,344	3,891	100,153	1,411
Provision against microcredit receivables		12,615,700	154,188	7,260,300	102,301
Interest on loan from PPAF		30,909,822	377,778	4,590,022	64,676
Training		386,133	4,719	19,360	275
Input supplies		374,332	4,665	-	-
School costs		59,600	744	-	-
Teachers' costs		302,862	3,781	-	-
Learner and material supplies		100,699	1,257	-	-
Teachers' support and school supervision		1,247,525	15,575	-	-
Field operation (Education)		774,849	9,674	-	-
Miscellaneous expenses		<u>1,834,713</u>	<u>22,424</u>	<u>1,357,303</u>	<u>19,125</u>
		<u>124,738,320</u>	<u>1,525,287</u>	<u>51,621,293</u>	<u>727,371</u>
18.1.	These include Chief Executive remuneration amounting to Rs. 1,739,157 (USD 16,590)(2008: Rs. 1,534,121 (USD 19,469).				
19. Administrative expenses					
Salaries and benefits		17,798,552	217,533	6,508,438	91,707
Rent expense		5,694,650	69,600	2,448,316	34,498
Utilities		2,277,714	27,838	833,510	11,745
Printing and stationery		767,411	9,379	303,714	4,279
Travelling		8,517,929	104,106	4,963,598	69,939
Depreciation		979,183	11,968	234,841	3,309
Legal and professional charges		1,274,727	15,580	461,682	6,505
Advertisement		270,462	3,306	-	-
Audit fees		645,645	7,891	496,755	7,000
Training		509,747	6,230	367,143	5,173
Insurance expense		1,270,000	15,522	120,000	1,691
Miscellaneous expenses		<u>3,872,583</u>	<u>47,331</u>	<u>1,835,071</u>	<u>25,857</u>
		<u>43,878,603</u>	<u>536,284</u>	<u>18,573,068</u>	<u>261,703</u>
20. Other operating income					
Income from financial assets					
Saving account-Interest earned		4,633,082	56,625	547,124	7,709
Micro credit					
Admission fee		<u>1,066,966</u>	<u>13,040</u>	<u>508,528</u>	<u>7,165</u>
		<u>5,700,048</u>	<u>69,665</u>	<u>1,055,652</u>	<u>14,875</u>

	Note	2009		2008	
		PKR	USD	PKR	USD
21. Cash and cash equivalents					
Financial investments- held-to-maturity	9	239,300,000	2,845,422	57,500,000	730,623
Cash and bank balances	11	<u>231,614,470</u>	<u>2,754,037</u>	<u>27,067,567</u>	<u>343,933</u>
		<u>470,914,470</u>	<u>5,599,459</u>	<u>84,567,567</u>	<u>1,074,556</u>

22. Taxation

A provision for current taxation has not been made in these financial statements as the Company has applied to the taxation authorities for grant of a retrospective exemption from the date of its incorporation, and management is confident of securing this exemption. The legal advisor of the Company is also of the view that the exemption will be granted to the Company in view of its status as an 'Association Not for Profit' under the Companies Ordinance, 1984.

23. Related party transactions

The Company had the following transactions with related parties during the year

Compensation of key management

personnel of the Company

Chief Executive Officer

18.1	<u>1,739,157</u>	<u>16,590</u>	<u>1,534,121</u>	<u>19,469</u>
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Other transactions

Advance from BRAC Bangladesh-

Head office

15	<u>12,717,796</u>	<u>140,804</u>	<u>12,389,728</u>	<u>157,031</u>
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Advance from BRAC Afghanistan

15	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>83,752,350</u>	<u>1,061,500</u>
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Grant for Health program from

BRAC USA

13.1.3	<u>9,018,495</u>	<u>112,380</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
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Grant for Education program from

BRAC USA

13.1.4	<u>3,776,154</u>	<u>47,143</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
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24. Date of authorization for issue

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 9 May 2010.

25. Comparative figures

Comparative figures have been rearranged, for the purposes of better presentation as follows

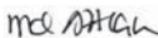
From	To	Rs.	USD
Advances, deposits and prepayment	Exchange fluctuation reserve	-	108,570
Advances, deposits and prepayment	Other receivables	14,769,134	187,664
Grant - restricted	Deferred capital grant	426,659	5,353

26. General

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest Pak Rupee and/or US Dollar, as appropriate.



Md. Faridur Rahman
Chief Executive Officer



Md. Aminul Alam
Executive Director



Tanwir Rahman, CPA
Director Finance

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FROM MICROFINANCE AND NON-MICROFINANCE OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2009

	Microfinance		Non-microfinance		Total	
	PKR	USD	PKR	USD	PKR	USD
Income						
Interest income on microcredit receivables	106,317,047	1,299,402	-	-	106,317,047	1,299,402
Amortization of restricted grant	14,850,526	181,502	3,582,048	44,679	18,432,573	226,182
Admission fee from group members	1,276,975	15,607	-	-	1,276,975	15,607
Income from the sale of passbooks	239,339	2,925	-	-	239,339	2,925
	<u>122,683,887</u>	<u>1,499,436</u>	<u>3,582,048</u>	<u>44,679</u>	<u>126,265,934</u>	<u>1,544,116</u>
Cost of services						
Cost of services						
Capacity building	9,509,883	116,229	-	-	9,509,883	116,229
MIOF	5,340,643	65,273	-	-	5,340,643	65,273
Microfinance	106,728,675	1,304,384	-	-	106,728,675	1,304,384
Health	-	-	1,633,185	20,351	1,633,185	20,351
Education	-	-	1,525,935	19,050	1,525,935	19,050
	<u>121,579,200</u>	<u>1,485,887</u>	<u>3,159,120</u>	<u>39,402</u>	<u>124,738,320</u>	<u>1,525,287</u>
Gross profit	1,104,686	13,550	422,928	5,278	1,527,614	18,828
Administrative expenses (N-1)	43,878,603	536,284	-	-	43,878,603	536,284
Other operating income	5,700,048	69,665	-	-	5,700,048	69,665
Operating (loss)/ profit	(37,073,868)	(453,069)	422,928	5,278	(36,650,940)	(447,790)
Exchange loss (N-2)	6,169,978	75,409	-	-	6,169,978	75,409
Finance cost	17,760	217	-	-	17,760	217
Deficit for the year/ period	(43,261,606)	(528,695)	422,928	5,278	(42,838,678)	(523,415)

N-1: Allocated on the basis of proportionate revenue of microfinance and non-microfinance operations.

N-2: This mainly relates to advances from BRAC International Bangladesh and BRAC Afghanistan.

FINANCIAL POSITION

MICROFINANCE AND NON-MICROFINANCE OPERATIONS

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2009

	Microfinance		Non-microfinance		Total	
	PKR	USD	PKR	USD	PKR	USD
Non-current assets						
Property and equipment	14,673,043	174,470	-	-	14,673,043	174,470
Current assets						
Microcredit receivables- net	349,330,488	4,153,752	-	-	349,330,488	4,153,752
Advances, deposits and prepayment	(2,426,463)	(28,852)	7,913,551	94,097	5,487,088	65,245
Interest accrued	2,286,120	27,183	-	-	2,286,120	27,183
Financial investments	239,300,000	2,845,422	-	-	239,300,000	2,845,422
Other receivables	15,924,827	189,356	-	-	15,924,827	189,356
Tax deducted at source	1,007,917	11,985	-	-	1,007,917	11,985
Cash and bank balances	231,614,470	2,754,036	-	-	231,614,470	2,754,036
	837,037,359	9,952,881	7,913,551	94,097	844,950,910	10,046,978
Less: current liabilities						
Current portion of PPAF loan	617,932,950	7,330,165	-	-	617,932,950	7,330,165
Grant- restricted	79,402,571	945,592	8,944,259	111,524	88,346,830	1,057,116
Deferred capital grant	2,562,637	33,459	-	-	2,562,637	33,459
Advances from related parties	114,591,974	1,359,335	-	-	114,591,974	1,359,335
Trade and other payables	7,328,022	86,974	-	-	7,328,022	86,974
Interest accrued on PPAF loan	13,923,829	165,170	-	-	13,923,829	165,170
Security deposits	62,228,254	738,176	-	-	62,228,254	738,176
	897,970,237	10,658,871	8,944,259	111,524	906,914,496	10,770,396
Net current assets	(60,932,878)	(705,990)	(1,030,708)	(17,428)	(61,963,586)	(723,418)
Non-current liabilities	6,930,000	82,208	-	-	6,930,000	82,208
Total net assets	(53,189,835)	(613,727)	(1,030,708)	(17,428)	(54,220,543)	(631,154)

BRAC Around the World

USA 

Initiated:
2007

An independent charity to raise profile and funds for BRAC globally

UK 

Initiated:
2006

An independent charity to raise profile and funds for BRAC globally

Netherlands 

Initiated:
2009

BRAC International registered as a charity (Stichting).

Haiti 

Initiated:
2008

Providing support to:
Fonkoze, Partners in Health/Zanmi Lasante, CGAP, CHF Partners in Rural Development and Linked Foundation

Support in:
Ultra Poor

Sierra Leone 

Initiated:
2008

Programme focus:
Microfinance, Health, Agriculture, Poultry and Livestock

Population reached:
299,058

Microcredit Group Members:
13,325

Liberia 

Initiated:
2008

Programme focus:
Microfinance, Health, Agriculture, Poultry and Livestock

Population reached:
465,575

Microcredit Group Members:
10,092

Southern Sudan 

Initiated:
2007

Programme focus:
Microfinance, Education, Health and Agriculture

Population reached:
162,659

Microcredit Group Members:
22,303

Sudan (North) initiated in 2008 to support Bank Al Usra in Microfinance.

Key

Programme Countries

Affiliate Countries

Technical Support Countries

Yemen**Initiated:**
2008**Programme focus:**
Social Fund for Development (SFD)**Support in:**
Ultra Poor**Afghanistan****Initiated:**
2002**Programme focus:**
Microfinance, Education, Health,
National Solidarity Programmes,
Capacity Development and
Enterprise Development,**Population reached:**
24,5 million**Microcredit group members:**
204,022**Pakistan****Initiated:**
2007**Programme focus:**
Microfinance, Health and Education**Population reached:**
514,024**Microcredit Group Members:**
73,432**Bangladesh****Initiated:**
1972**Programme focus:**
Microfinance, Education, Health,
Ultra Poor, Social Development,
Human Rights & Legal Services,
Agriculture, Disaster Management &
Climate Change, Gender Equality,**Population reached:**
110 million**Microcredit Group Members:**
8,46 million**India****Initiated:**
2009**Providing support to:**
Bandhan**Support in:**
Ultra Poor**Uganda****Initiated:**
2006**Programme focus:**
Microfinance, Empowerment
and Livelihood for Adolescents,
Agriculture, Poultry and Livestock,
Health and Education**Population reached:**
1,6 million**Microcredit Group Members:**
155,960**Tanzania****Initiated:**
2006**Programme focus:**
Microfinance, Empowerment
and Livelihood for Adolescents,
Agriculture and Health**Population reached:**
2 million**Microcredit Group Members:**
112,709**Sri Lanka****Initiated:**
2005**Programme focus:**
Sustainable Livelihood and Long-
term Rehabilitation Programme,
Microfinance and Strengthening the
Capacity of Local Non-Government
Organisations**Population reached:**
403,940**Microcredit Group Members:**
100,402**Indonesia****Initiated:**
2008**Providing support to:**
Aceh Society Development (ASD)
Cooperatives**Support in:**
Microfinance

At a glance

Programme Update as of December 2009

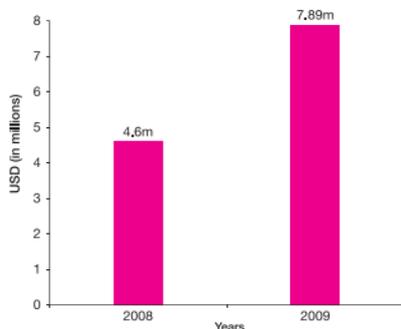
Programme outreach (since 2007)

Total number of provinces covered	4
Total number of districts covered	16
Total number of branches	88
Pakistani staff (80% women)	912
Bangladeshi staff	48

Microfinance (since 2007)

Village Organisations	3,943
Village Organisation members	73,432
Borrowers	50,327
No. of loans disbursed	89,230
Microloans disbursement (cumulative)	USD 11,644,543
Microloans disbursement (Jan-Dec 2009)	USD 7,506,457
Microloans outstanding (as of Dec 2009)	USD 4,153,752

Annual Microfinance Loan Disbursement (USD)



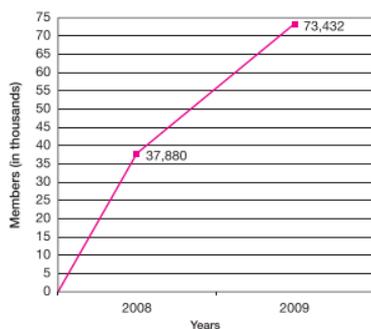
Health (since March 2009)

Trained Community Health Workers (CHWs)	10
Trained Community Health Volunteers (CHVs)	80
Average number of households visited monthly by CHVs (est.)	12,000
No. of patients treated (cumulative)	10,521
Number of Health Forums held	2,779
Health meeting participants	41,685
Referrals (immunisations, TB, other diseases etc.)	4435
Households targeted	15,000

Education (since March 2009)

Number of Pre-Primary Schools opened	20
Total enrolment	620
Enrolment per school	30-33
No. of girls	386
No. of boys	234
Teaching staff	20
Households surveyed/targeted	586

Number of Microfinance Members (100% women)



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