A world free from all forms of exploitation and discrimination where everyone has the opportunity to realize their potential.

An overview of developments in Bangladesh and BRAC
Macroeconomic stability was under strains in FY2010-11, particularly in its second half. The 3 indicators include:

**Rising inflation rate** driven by food inflation, international price hike and Information asymmetry, lack of infrastructure and weak institutional capacity

**Increasing interest rate** caused by partial withdrawal of interest rate cap (barring for interest rate on term loan, agricultural credit, credit for export financing and importing the essential food items)

**Falling foreign exchange rate** due to increased import payment, low flow of foreign aid, decelerated remittance flow and sluggish net FDI. Consequently, import became costlier and further pressure was put on domestic prices and inflation. This is supposedly pushing interest rate upward and making growth and investment dearer.

Source: Country Report, September 2011, The Economist Intelligence Unit
Government performance in FY2010-11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government enjoyed a <strong>relative calm in the socio-political front</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It <strong>successfully</strong> lined up <strong>policy support</strong> for sectors that cater to <strong>domestic demand</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It achieved <strong>more “inclusive” (pro-poor) growth</strong> in FY2010-11 compared to that in FY2009-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It was <strong>unsuccessful</strong> at efforts to control the <strong>food price volatility</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It did a <strong>stellar job</strong> at <strong>direct and indirect tax collection</strong> through NBR; unsuccessful at tapping into non-tax sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It <strong>failed</strong> to significantly improve <strong>net electricity supply</strong> due to delayed commissioning of quick-disbursing, high cost rental power plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It <strong>paid subsidy</strong> for food operations, fertilizer, irrigation, electricity and petroleum supply as well as for export-oriented industries, which accounted for around 4 per cent of GDP, indicating a <strong>pro-poor growth</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It <strong>failed at managing capital market</strong> due to the absence of a credible and effective regulatory body. The collapse of the capital market had a contagion effect on the banking sector as well.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: State of the Bangladesh Economy in FY2010-11: Second Reading, 4 June 2011
Independent Review of Bangladesh’s Development (IRBD)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government performance in FY2010-11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There was a failed approach to capping lending rates and depressing depositors’ returns to price setting, which led to diversion of funds from their intended use as well as liquidity crunch in the banking system.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Due to its inability to adequately utilize committed foreign aid and attract additional FDI, the Government financed almost all of its private and public investment exclusively from domestic sources, and generated a concomitant negative pressure on fiscal balances, financial sector and balance of payments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the face of decelerating remittance flow, the balance of payments of the country was unable to withstand import demand only through buoyant export growth.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delivering of development outcomes had been largely constrained by weak design and implementation, management and monitoring capacity of the state agencies. Failure of the PPP to get off the ground is also largely attributable to inadequate administrative capacities of the government.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerging negative trends in the economy were often not acted upon through pro-active policy and institutional interventions. The nodal public agency seemed either indifferent or had lost the policy initiative. Weak performance of the line ministries further aggravated the situation. Synchronization between fiscal and monetary policy seemed to be poor in dealing with the triple menace of inflation, interest rates and exchange rates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: State of the Bangladesh Economy in FY2010-11: Second Reading, 4 June 2011
Independent Review of Bangladesh’s Development (IRBD)
Political stability & election watch

The ruling party expected to serve a full five-year term

Potential sources of political instability include:

- Escalation in social unrest
- New campaign of violence by militant groups
- Scraping of caretaker-government system increases risk of a messy transition

International relations

Foreign policy to focus on improving economic and diplomatic ties with India and China

Source: Country Report, September 2011, The Economist Intelligence Unit
# Economic policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Policy trend</strong></th>
<th>Fiscal position to remain weak as Government attempts to implement a wide range of development projects aimed at improving infrastructure and achieving MDGs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fiscal policy</strong></td>
<td>Budget deficit to be expected as Government confronts domestic challenges including power, water and gas shortages and increased welfare spending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic growth</strong></td>
<td>Economy to remain on a sustainable growth path supported by increases in private consumption and investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monetary policy</strong></td>
<td>Bangladesh Bank is expected to focus on fighting against inflation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Country Report, September 2011, The Economist Intelligence Unit
Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

National context and BRAC’s complementary role in helping achieve MDGs

2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

The 8 Millennium Development Goals

1. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER
2. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION
3. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN
4. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY
5. IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH
6. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES
7. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
8. GROW AFRICAN PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT
Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

National context and BRAC’s complementary role in helping achieve MDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BRAC Programmes:</th>
<th>Targeting the Ultra Poor</th>
<th>Agriculture &amp; Food Security</th>
<th>Microfinance</th>
<th>Advocacy for Social Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Proportion of population below the national Upper-poverty line %</th>
<th>Current Status: 38.7 (2008, est)</th>
<th>Target: 29.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Poverty Gap Ratio %</th>
<th>Current Status: 9.0 (2005)</th>
<th>Target: 8.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Employment to population ratio %</th>
<th>Current Status: 59.3 (2009)</th>
<th>Target: For All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age %</th>
<th>Current Status: 45.0 (2009)</th>
<th>Target: 33</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption %</th>
<th>Current Status: 19.5 (2005)</th>
<th>Target: 14.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

National context and BRAC’s complementary role in helping achieve MDGs

BRAC Programmes: Education

Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education %
Current Status: 91.9 (2008) Target: 100

Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 %
Current Status: 54.9 (2008) Target: 100

Literacy rate of 15-24 years old population %
Current Status: 58.3 (2009) Target: -

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

National context and BRAC’s complementary role in helping achieve MDGs

BRAC Programmes:
Education | Community Empowerment Program | Human Rights & Legal Aid Services | Gender Justice & Diversity | Advocacy for Social Change

Ratio of girls to boys -
- in primary education (Gender Parity Index=Girls/Boys)
  **Current Status:** 1.01 (2008)  **Target:** 1.0
- in secondary education (Gender Parity Index=Girls/Boys)
  **Current Status:** 1.20 (2008)  **Target:** 1.0
- in tertiary education (Gender Parity Index=Girls/Boys)
  **Current Status:** 0.32 (2009)  **Target:** 1.0

Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector %
**Current Status:** 24.6 (2008)  **Target:** 50

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament %
**Current Status:** 19.0 (2009)  **Target:** 33

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

National context and BRAC’s complementary role in helping achieve MDGs

BRAC Programmes:
Health | Agriculture & Food Security | Microfinance | Targeting the Ultra Poor | Advocacy for Social Change

Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)

Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)
Current Status: 41.3 (2008)  Target: 31

Proportion of 1 year-old children immunized against measles %
Current Status: 82.3 (2009)  Target: 100

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

National context and BRAC’s complementary role in helping achieve MDGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Programmes</th>
<th>Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100000 live births)</th>
<th>Proportion of births attended by Skilled Health Personnel %</th>
<th>Antenatal care coverage -</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>↓</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current Status: 21 (2007) Target: 100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>↓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unmet need for family planning %</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Current Status: 17 (2007) Target: 7.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HIV prevalence among population (per 100,000 population)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1 (2009)</td>
<td>Halting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Condom use rate %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>43-66 (2009)</td>
<td>No Target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proportion of population aged 15-24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.7 (2009)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Malaria -

- **Prevalence per 100,000 population** - Current Status: 586 (2009)  Target: Halting
- **Death rate per 100,000 population** - Current Status: 0.4 (2009)  Target: Halting

### Proportion of children under-5 sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets [13 Malaria prone districts]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>81.1 (2009)</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TB -

- **Prevalence per 100,000 population** - Current Status: 225 (2008)  Target: Halting
- **Death rate per 100,000 population** - Current Status: 50 (2008)  Target: Halting
- **Detection rate under DOTS %** - Current Status: 70 (2009)  Target: Sustain
- **Cure rate under DOTS %** - Current Status: 92 (2009)  Target: Sustain

## Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

### National context and **BRAC’s complementary role** in helping achieve MDGs

**BRAC Programmes:**
Disaster, Environment and Climate Change | Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of land area covered by forest (%) (tree cover)</td>
<td><strong>19.2</strong> (2007)</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>Need attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)</td>
<td><strong>0.30</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption of ozone depleting CFCs (metric tons)</td>
<td><strong>127.90</strong> (2009)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits</td>
<td><strong>54</strong> inland, <strong>16</strong> marine (2009)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Need attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas Protected</td>
<td><strong>1.78%</strong> terrestrial, <strong>0.47</strong> marine</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>Need attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of species threatened with Extinction</td>
<td><strong>201</strong> inland, <strong>18</strong> marine</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Need attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population using improved drinking water source</td>
<td><strong>86</strong> (2009)</td>
<td><strong>89</strong></td>
<td>→</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population using improved sanitation facility</td>
<td><strong>54</strong> (2009)</td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td>Need attention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of urban population living in slums</td>
<td><strong>7.8</strong> (2001)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Insufficient data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Bangladesh received **South-South Award 2011** received for outstanding contributions to improving and replicating health-related solutions related to MDGs beyond the national level.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Current Status</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net ODA Total received by Bangladesh (million US$)</td>
<td><strong>1460 (m)</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net ODA Total received by Bangladesh as % of OECD/DAC donors’ GNI</td>
<td><strong>0.005%</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of total bilateral sector-allocable ODA to basic social services</td>
<td><strong>35%</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors untied (received by Bangladesh)</td>
<td><strong>35%</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from developing country (Bangladesh)</td>
<td><strong>94%</strong> (2007)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from developing country (Bangladesh)</td>
<td><strong>0-15.3%</strong> (2009)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services</td>
<td><strong>3.9%</strong> (2009)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BRAC in 2011

Holistic approach towards poverty alleviation

- Microfinance
- Social Enterprises
- Targeting the Ultra Poor
- Agriculture & Food Security

Poverty Reduction

Targeted People

- Education
- Health
- DECC
- WASH

Capacity Dev. & Social Safety net

Mobilization

- Community Empowerment
- Human Rights & Legal Aids
- Gender, Justice & Diversity
- Advocacy for Social Change

www.brac.net
AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

Variety Released
- Hybrid Rice = 6
- Hybrid Maize = 2
- QPM = 1
- Vegetables = 9 (hybrid + OP)

Technology Dissemination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Donner</th>
<th>Fund</th>
<th>Clients</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crop Intensification Project (CIP)</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>5.6m</td>
<td>38000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AILA Rehabilitation Project (AILA)</td>
<td>EU</td>
<td>5.0m</td>
<td>55000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Credit Project (ACP)</td>
<td>IDB</td>
<td>5.0m</td>
<td>53000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

www.brac.net
# BRAC in 2011

## Program updates

**Poverty Alleviation**

## AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

**Borga Chashi Unnayan Project (BCUP)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase I: Up to September, 2011</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working Districts</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage Upazilas</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village Organizations</td>
<td>10012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VO Members</td>
<td>203561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average member/VO</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers’ training</td>
<td>84901</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowers</td>
<td>149089</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Disbursement</td>
<td>309.5 Crore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loan Outstanding</td>
<td>111.5 Crore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conservation of Rice Biodiversity**

- Collection and on-farm growing
- Aromatic and fine grain quality rice – 50
- Non-aromatic coarse grains rice - 46

**New Interventions**

- Small scale agriculture machineries (Thresher, Irrigation pump, Rice dryer)
- Micro nutrient and growth hormone
- Premium quality rice by indigenous milling
- Sunflower oil
- Wheat flour mixing with QPM
- Bio-fortified rice seed
- Solar light

![BRAC Logo](https://www.brac.net)
TARGETING THE ULTRA POOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target HH</th>
<th>Achieved HH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STUP</td>
<td>43800</td>
<td>43800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTUP</td>
<td>17000</td>
<td>17000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

60,800 TRAINED
43,800 received ASSETS
60,800 received SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE
16,675 received SOFT LOANS
1532 children received FREE COACHING from GDBC

NEW INITIATIVES/EVENTS

• End of CFPR Phase II Review held in October
• Sector Specialists received week long training from the NGO called Ahsania Mission on “Multi-grade Teaching Learning Approach” with the purpose to enhance coaching capacity of the Village Poverty Reduction Committees
• Livestock Sector Specialists are receiving 5 Day “Residential on Farm Training in Goat Rearing” in Pondichery, India from 14 November, 2011.
• A group of sector specialists receives a week long training on Hydroponic Culture of Vegetables at Bangladesh Agriculture Research Institute in Gazipur in December 2011
• A week long training on Livestock Management is organised in December 2011 in Dhaka for livestock sector specialists where national & international experts will provide input
**BRAC in 2011**

**Program updates**
Capacity Development & Social Safety Net

---

**EDUCATION**

**BRAC PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOLS**
- 13,054 pre-primary schools in operation
- So far 3.97 million (62% girls) graduates from BRAC’s pre-primary schools
- 99% graduates transferred to Gov primary schools

**BRAC PRIMARY SCHOOLS**
Due to increased demand 1,230 BPSs established in addition to this year’s target of 16,655

**ADOLESCENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**
- 6,368 Adolescent Clubs in operation with 206,172 adolescents (76.23% girls) members
- Tutorial Initiative for Adolescents (TIA), Sports for Development and Adolescent Cricket Tournament introduced

**MEDHABIKASH** for promoting student talent
- 242 undergraduate students received scholarships
- 571 applications in process

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`www.brac.net`
EDUCATION

CONTINUING EDUCATION
at Multipurpose Community Learning Centres

- 2,349 libraries in operation
- 640 mobile libraries for outreach communities
- Popular theatre shows on MCLCs’ activities resulted in 59% increased readers

TEACHER TRAINING
for qualitative change in teaching at secondary schools

81.20% out of 215,346 students from BRAC-supported schools passed SSC examination

NEW INITIATIVES

- 11 floating schools introduced in Haor areas of Sunamgonj
- Child Nutrition Programme in partnership with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)
- Livelihood Conference to encourage adolescent entrepreneurs
- Inter School Students Debate organized in 900 rural mainstream Secondary Schools with the final round held in Dhaka
- Science Grade-6 Software launched under Computer Aided Learning be added under quality improvement support to secondary schools
- Pilot study on Child Rights issues with Save the Children Sweden Denmark
- Studies on ethnic children education and Students Mentoring to be completed soon
CONTRIBUTION NATIONALLY

- Increased modern contraceptive prevalence to 65% in BRAC operating areas
- Increased child immunization coverage to over 90% in BRAC operating areas
- Reduced maternal and neonatal mortality in MNCH program operating areas
- Reduced malnutrition among under-two children in BRAC operating areas
- Reached Universal TB case detection and increase cure rate to over 90%

ESSENTIAL HEALTH PROGRAMME (till Jan-sept 2011)

- 100 million served in 64 districts
- 91,000 community health workers trained
- Modern contraceptive prevalence rate over 65%
- Over 91% children fully immunized
- Antenatal care to pregnant women and diarrhoeal and ARI related services provided to U% children
HEALTH

MATERNAL, NEONATAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMME (Jan-Sept 2011)

- 19 million in 10 rural districts and 6 million in slum in 7 city corporations reached
- 48,832 community health workers in rural areas and 6,693 in urban slums trained to offer MNCH services at door steps
- +4 ANC check-up 86% in rural areas and 77% in urban slums
- +3 PNC check-up 83% in rural areas and 94% in urban slums
- 51% hospital delivery in urban slums and 24% in rural areas
- Maternal mortality ratio at 125 per 100,000 LBs in urban slums of Dhaka and 133 per 100,000 LBs in Nilphamari lower than MDG targets
- Neonatal mortality rate at 12 per 1,000 LBs in urban slums of Dhaka and 22 per 1,000 LBs in Nilphamari less than MDG target
HEALTH

TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL PROGRAMME

• 94 million covered in 42 districts includes 24 academic institutions, 36 prisons, Chittagong Export Processing Zone, Chittagong and Khulna port authority hospitals and part of 5 city corporations.
• 68,960 Cases diagnosed (Jan-Sept 2011)
• 69% Case Detection Rate (Jan-Sept 2011)
• 93% Treatment Success Rate (Jan-Dec 2010)

NUTRITION PROGRAMME (Jan-Sept 2011)

• 11.9 million served in 50 sub-districts to address under-nutrition of U-2 children through Alive and Thrive
• 77% of mothers of U-2 children are covered breast feeding practices
• 78% of mothers of U-2 children are covered complementary feeding practices
• 6,198,126 sprinkle sachet distributed for anaemia prevention and control for U-5 children in 61 districts
HEALTH

MALARIA CONTROL PROGRAMME
(Jan - Sep 2011)

- **1.8 million** covered in 4 endemic districts
- **2,519** community health care providers trained
- **473,519** Long Lasting Insecticidal Mosquito Nets distributed
- Out of **35,724** Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDT), 10,637 found positive
- Out of **64,025** Blood Slide Microscopy, 7,606 found positive
- **18,243** malaria cases treated

NEW INITIATIVES/EVENTS

- Revisiting CHW model with upgraded Shebikas introduced in MNCH areas
- Introducing maternal and adolescent nutrition
- MNCH expansion to newer districts and hard-to-reach areas
- Further collaborations for Reproductive and MNC health and nutrition
- mHealth scaling up in urban slums of Manoshi areas and creating platform for use in other health interventions
- Universal health coverage
- Non-communicable diseases
CONTRIBUTION NATIONALLY

- Identifying the ‘hard-core poor’ without sanitation facility for greater coverage and resource allocation by government
- Developing capacity of local community for sustainability of the WASH programme
- Building separate latrine for girls in secondary schools to prevent drop out and absenteeism during menstruation
- Providing loan to poor and subsidy to hard-core poor families for installing sanitary latrines
- Providing enterprise development training for producing quality sanitary latrine

COVERAGE (UP TO APRIL 2011)

- 38.8 million people
- 8.07 million households
- 41 Districts and 150 Upazilas
- 1546 working unions including municipal areas
- 32 % baseline sanitation coverage
- 83% sanitation coverage

SCALING UP TARGETS

- Include additional 20 Upazilas, 175 Unions, 4.2 million people
- Upto 43% baseline coverage
- Access to sanitation facility for 2 million
- Water facility for 0.5 million
- Develop Compost Business model in 150 Upazilas
BRAC in 2011
Program updates
Capacity Development & Social Safety Net

DISASTER, ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE (DECC)

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (until July 2011)

• Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) developed for reference and unique guidance for BRAC staff to respond to disasters; staff are being sent to BRAC University for Certificate, Diploma and Masters degree in Disaster Management to enhance organizational capacity.
• 6607 mid-level BRAC staff trained on Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction, Organizational Level Disaster Preparedness and SOP
• 27,726 SS and SK, 24,250 Community leaders trained on relevant disaster management
• Predictive research activities initiated especially on livelihood opportunities (saline tolerant rice seed, fish cultivation, crab fattening)

TECHNOLOGY (until July 2011)

• 2 Mobile Desalinization Plants in coastal zones
• Solid Waste Treatment Plant in Tongi
• 43 disaster resilient houses and school
• 5 Weather Stations in Agro-ecological zones
• iSOAP for identifying affected area and deploying resources

PARTNERSHIP

• BRAC now recognized as an effective and active emergency cluster group member
• Effective collaboration and partnership with BMD, DMB, FFWC, BDRC, RIMES, ADPC, and renowned universities to address the new forms of calamities and upcoming challenges
RESULTS FROM ADVOCACY & POLICY SUPPORT INITIATIVES

ULTRA POOR

Over 1200 community based forums (Jogajog Forum) formed to support ultra poor. The forums mobilized over 600,000 BDT and distributed among 1,810 families for income generation, education and health purposes.

Along with other allies, a series of lobby meetings/seminars conducted with parliament members and ministries. Budget allocation for the ultra poor under social safety net programs increased from 19,497 crore in 2010 to 22,556 crore in 2011.

Series of dialogue and meetings held with the Department of Livestock, who immediately initiated provision of interest-free micro loan of Tk 400 million for ultra-poor families.

MP of Natore-3 initiated distribution of ‘Khasland’ among 10 ultra poor families through Upazila administration.
ADVOCACY FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

RESULTS FROM ADVOCACY & POLICY SUPPORT INITIATIVES

MIGRANT WORKERS

Contribution in the ratification of UN Convention 1990 for rights of migrant workers’ and their family members

National Alliance formed to work on migrants rights issues and recommendations submitted to Ministry of Expatriate Welfare to review Immigration Ordinance 1982
GENDER JUSTICE & DIVERSITY

Organizational Development

**Gender Audit** conducted to review 10 years status of BRAC gender equality and women empowerment

Formed high level **Sexual Harassment Redressal Committee (SHRC)** and restructured investigation process

Implementation and monitoring of **Gender and Sexual Harassment Elimination Policy**

**27 Gender Focal Points** established to implement Gender Policy in all programs and departments

Ongoing enhancement of staff capacity through **Gender sensitization Training, Gender Awareness and Analysis Course**, Gender and SHE policy orientation

Initiated **Gender Equality Goal formulation and action plan development** by all programs and department

Network, Alliance and Policy Advocacy at National and International level

Active member of **Shamajik Protirodh Committee** for enacting National Women Advancement Policy, Sexual Harassment guideline, national Education policy and DVAW

Reviewed pre-primary education curriculum of NGOs

Reviewed Micro-finance Regularity Act (**MRA**) from gender lens and accepted by Gov.

Prepared **CEDAW Alternative** thematic shadow report of Bangladesh and presented to the UN CSW

Active member of the Leadership Institute of Women’s Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (**PWESCR**), **AWID**, World Social Forum (**WSF**), and Consortium on Edutainment, Gender at Work, Women’s ESCR group

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Redressal Committee (SHRC)
## GENDER JUSTICE & DIVERSITY

### Community Mobilization Initiatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects / Programs</th>
<th>2005-2011</th>
<th>2010-2011</th>
<th>MDGs target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengthening sustainable capacity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender Justice Educators</td>
<td>GQAL + POSITION</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>6000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers Youth Educators</td>
<td>POSITION + C4D</td>
<td>2400 + 3180</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student volunteers/ oriented</td>
<td>MEJNIN + POSITION+C4D</td>
<td>14680 + 14600 + 8161</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Community Mobilization Initiatives</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Educators</td>
<td>C4D</td>
<td>3740</td>
<td>MDG 1, 2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UP meeting</td>
<td>GQAL + C4D</td>
<td>19629 (2350)</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local Journalist meeting</td>
<td>GQAL + POSITION + C4D</td>
<td>9103 (2095)</td>
<td>21+47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elite /parents &amp; teachers meeting</td>
<td>MEJNIN + C4D</td>
<td>3133+640</td>
<td>MDG 1, 2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accountability</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community watch group</td>
<td>MEJNIN</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>MDG 2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student’s School watch group</td>
<td>MEJNIN</td>
<td>1425</td>
<td>MDG 2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civic forum (Civil society + NGO)</td>
<td>C4D</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>MDG 1, 2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community leaders/ Elite forum</td>
<td>POSITION</td>
<td>3606</td>
<td>MDG 1, 2, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Rights Initiative Pilot in Rangpur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 120 land entrepreneurs trained and certified in land measurement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• New HRLE curriculum developed and field tested</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Increase in number of cases received from Rangpur, related to ensuring property rights</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Policy and Pro-poor Advocacy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Helped draft the Domestic Violence (DV) Act 2010 Rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Protested the Vagrants and Shelterless Persons (Rehabilitation) Act 2011</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public-Private Partnership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achieved membership in all Government District Legal Aid Committees (DLACs)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regional Partnership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Achieved membership at the Asian Consortium on Human Rights Based Access to Justice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HRLS Programme Achievements (as of June 2011)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 3.6 women successfully graduated from Human Rights and Legal Education (HRLE) class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 158,498 Complaints were received by HRLS Legal Aid Clinics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 85,724 Complaints were resolved via Alternative Dispute Resolutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Institution Building</th>
<th>1998-2011 (Sep)</th>
<th>Jan – Sep 2011</th>
<th>MDG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Polli Shomaj</td>
<td>11,217</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polli Shomaj members</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microfinance Borrowers Groups (Village Organizations) supported by Enhancing Social Capital Project</td>
<td>17,864</td>
<td></td>
<td>MDG 1, 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Institution Building</th>
<th>1998-2011 (Sep)</th>
<th>Jan – Sep 2011</th>
<th>MDG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local government resources mobilized for the poor by Polli Shomaj</td>
<td>2,375,168</td>
<td>146,574</td>
<td>MDG 1, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions taken against social injustice/human rights</td>
<td>82,265</td>
<td>7,503</td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engagement in social welfare activities</td>
<td>530,463</td>
<td>22,949</td>
<td>MDG 1, 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation in the local power structure</td>
<td>29,966</td>
<td>5,193</td>
<td>MDG 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Strengthening Local Governance

| Union Parishad (UP) members trained | 17,401 | 3,401 | MDG 3 |
| Upazila Forums with participation of women UP members | 189 | | MDG 3 |

### Access to Information

| Popular Theatre groups | 362 | | All MDGs |
| Drama performed by Popular Theatre groups | 137,960 | 8,227 | All MDGs |
| Community Radio Station | 1 | | All MDGs |

### Addressing Violence Against Women

| Incidents of violence reported | 11,634 | 2,496 | MDG 3 |
| Survivors received support | 8,033 | 57 | MDG 3 |
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM

NEW INITIATIVES

• Joint Programme on Gender Based Violence to create awareness and build capacity of 25,000 poor women to address violence against women, supported by UNDP (March 2011 – March 2013)
• Creating Awareness on RTI Law for Community Empowerment Project to promote and popularize the RTI Law among rural citizens so that they can benefit from it, supported by World Bank (June 2011 – May 2012)
• Partnership with The Hunger Project for creating MDG unions (August 2010 – August 2012)
• Partnership with BEP to popularize GonoKendra Pathagar through Popular Theatre and learning jointly
• A Community Radio Station" Radio Pollikontho” has gone On-Air from October, 2011 to allow greater access to information for the poor and strengthen grassroots voice.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

• Strengthen and build linkages of CEP and Polli Shomaj with other BRAC programs for greater impact and sustainability
• Expand Enhancing Social Capital initiatives to strengthen Village Organizations
• Strengthen initiatives against violence against women and support for violence survivors
• Engage men and youth in the process of women’s empowerment and prevention of violence against women
• Coordinate and strengthen initiatives of BRAC on empowerment of Indigenous people
• Focus on national level advocacy to strengthen grassroots voice
• Strengthen and continue active citizens and local governance interventions
Poverty Alleviation

**Top Challenges:**
- Inflationary pressure on the prices of basic commodities
- The sudden shock of natural disasters

Despite Government’s claim of noticeable success in eradicating poverty and hunger over the last 20 years – 41.2% of the population is living below the poverty line, 31.9% is in poverty, 9.3% is in extreme poverty, 34.1% is living in situations of extreme vulnerability and at risk of falling below the line. [2]

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Health

**Top Challenges:**
- Despite decreasing maternal mortality rate, 85% of babies were delivered at home [1]
- Inadequate Government finance
- Inefficient coordination between NGOs and the Government

**Child malnutrition** among the highest in the world - more severe than in most other developing countries including those in sub-Saharan Africa: [1]
- 1 in every 3 babies is born with low weight
- 48.6% of children below the age of 5 are stunted
- **Half of all** children below the age of 5 suffer from malnutrition

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**Sources:**

Challenges in achieving inclusive development and MDGs

Education

Top Challenges:
Contributing factors for low attendance and a high drop-out rate - poor incentives for attending schools and acute poverty in Bangladesh

47% primary school students drop out [1]

Other Challenges
Inflation (especially in food prices), poor revenue collection, corruption and lack of coordination in development projects, unemployment, income inequality, unplanned urbanization, lack of skills in the agricultural sector, climate change and natural disasters, the need to subsidize food and power, downward flow of foreign direct investment (FDI) and the recent global financial crisis

Estimated costs of achieving MDGs in Bangladesh
USD 14.88 billion estimated by General Economics Division of the Planning Commission [2]
USD 7.5 billion of annual assistance (5 times more than annual average of USD 1.5 billion) calculated by UN Millennium Project calculation [3]

Sources:
Internalization of brand values and creating One BRAC identity (integrity)
Integrated development program initiatives aligning with strategies and organizational values (inclusiveness)
Initiatives for Partnership Management (efficiency)
Establishment of Social Innovation Lab (innovation)
BRAC in STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP with DFID and AusAID

• Initially for 5 years (2011-15)
• Based on current BRAC Strategy
• The Strategy emphasizes MDGs
• SP includes a comprehensive Results Framework
• BRAC very much intends to continue Donor Consortia (CFPR-TUP, BEP and Joint IMNCS)
• BRAC also values and will continue to develop many other Partnerships
BRAC would like to thank all its Development Partners for their continuous support and encouragement.