

Innovation
Integrity
Inclusiveness
Effectiveness

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

2011

An overview of
developments in
Bangladesh and BRAC

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

Macroeconomic trends in FY2010-11

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

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

Government performance in FY2010-11

Government enjoyed a **relative calm in the socio-political front**

It **successfully** lined up **policy support** for sectors that cater to **domestic demand**

It achieved **more “inclusive” (pro-poor) growth** in FY2010-11 compared to that in FY2009-10

It was **unsuccessful** at efforts to control the **food price volatility**

It did a **stellar job** at **direct and indirect tax collection** through NBR; unsuccessful at tapping into non-tax

It **failed** to significantly improve **net electricity supply** due to delayed commissioning of quick-disbursing, high cost rental power plants

It **paid subsidy** 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 **pro-poor growth**

It **failed at managing capital market** 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.

Source: State of the Bangladesh Economy in FY2010-11: Second Reading, 4 June 2011
Independent Review of Bangladesh's Development (IRBD)

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

Government performance in FY2010-11

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Source: State of the Bangladesh Economy in FY2010-11: Second Reading, 4 June 2011
Independent Review of Bangladesh's Development (IRBD)

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

Outlook for FY 2011-12

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

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

Outlook for FY 2011-12

Economic policy

Policy trend

Fiscal position to remain weak as Government attempts to implement a wide range of development projects aimed at improving infrastructure and achieving MDGs

Fiscal policy

Budget deficit to be expected as Government confronts domestic challenges including power, water and gas shortages and increased welfare spending

Economic growth

Economy to remain on a sustainable growth path supported by increases in private consumption and investment

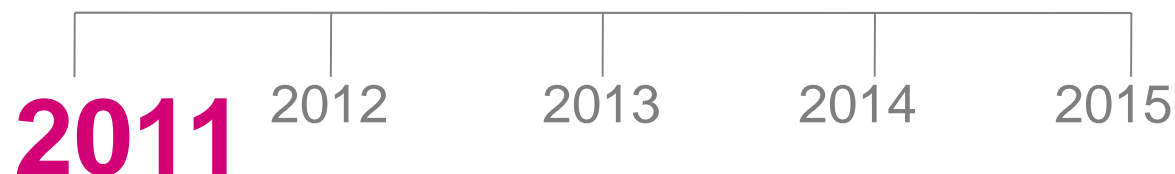
Monetary policy

Bangladesh Bank is expected to focus on fighting against inflation

Source: Country Report, September 2011, The Economist Intelligence Unit

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

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



The 8
Millennium
Development
Goals



Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

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



BRAC Programmes:

Targeting the Ultra Poor | Agriculture & Food Security | Microfinance | Advocacy for Social Change

Proportion of population below the national Upper-poverty line %

Current Status: 38.7 (2008, est) **Target: 29.0**



Poverty Gap Ratio %

Current Status: 9.0 (2005) **Target: 8.0**



Employment to population ratio %

Current Status: 59.3 (2009) **Target: For All**



Prevalence of underweight children under-five years of age %

Current Status: 45.0 (2009) **Target: 33**



Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption %

Current Status: 19.5 (2005) **Target: 14.0**



Source: MDGs in Bangladesh – UNDP . Available here: <http://www.undp.org.bd/mdgs.php>

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: -**



Source: MDGs in Bangladesh – UNDP . Available here: <http://www.undp.org.bd/mdgs.php>

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**



Source: MDGs in Bangladesh – UNDP . Available here: <http://www.undp.org.bd/mdgs.php>

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)

Current Status: 53.8 (2008) **Target: 48**



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**



Source: MDGs in Bangladesh – UNDP . Available here: <http://www.undp.org.bd/mdgs.php>

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

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



BRAC Programmes: Health

Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100000 live births)

Current Status: 348 (2008) **Target: 144**



Proportion of births attended by Skilled Health Personnel %

Current Status: 24 (2009) **Target: 50**



Antenatal care coverage -

At least 1 visit %

Current Status: 60 (2007) **Target: 100**



4+ visits %

Current Status: 21 (2007) **Target: 100**



Unmet need for family planning %

Current Status: 17 (2007) **Target: 7.6**



Source: MDGs in Bangladesh – UNDP . Available here: <http://www.undp.org.bd/mdgs.php>

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

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



BRAC Programmes:
Health | Advocacy for Social Change

HIV prevalence among population (per 100,000 population)

Current Status: 0.1 Target: Halting



Condom use rate % - **Current Status: 43-66 (2009) Target: No Target**



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

Current Status: 17.7 (2009) Target: -

Low knowledge

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]

Current Status: 81.1 (2009) Target: 90%



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**



Source: MDGs in Bangladesh – UNDP . Available here: <http://www.undp.org.bd/mdgs.php>

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

Proportion of land area covered by forest (%) (tree cover) - Current Status: 19.2 (2007) Tree density > 10% Target: 20.0 Tree density > 70%	Need attention
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) - Current Status: 0.30 Target: -	→
Consumption of ozone depleting CFCs (metric tons) - Current Status: 127.90 (2009) Target: 0	→
Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits Current Status: 54 inland, 16 marine (2009) Target: -	Need attention
Proportion of total water resources used - Current Status: 66% (2000) Target: -	Need attention
Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas Protected - Current Status: 1.78% terrestrial, 0.47 marine Target: 5.0	Need attention
Proportion of species threatened with Extinction - Current Status: 201 inland, 18 marine Target: -	Need attention
Proportion of population using improved drinking water source - Current Status: 86 (2009) Target: 89	→
Proportion of population using improved sanitation facility - Current Status: 54 (2009) Target: 70	Need attention
Proportion of urban population living in slums - Current Status: 7.8 (2001) Target: -	Insufficient data

Source: MDGs in Bangladesh – UNDP . Available here: <http://www.undp.org.bd/mdgs.php>

Bangladesh: THE BIG PICTURE

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



BRAC Programmes:

International Programmes | BRAC Learning Division | Research & Evaluation Division

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

Net ODA Total received by Bangladesh (million US\$) - **Current Status: 1460 (m) Target: -**

Net ODA Total received by Bangladesh as % of OECD/DAC donors' GNI - **Current Status: 0.005% Target: -**

Proportion of total bilateral sector-allocable ODA to basic social services - **Current Status: 35% Target: -**

Proportion of bilateral ODA of OECD/DAC donors untied (received by Bangladesh)- **Current Status: 35% Target: -**

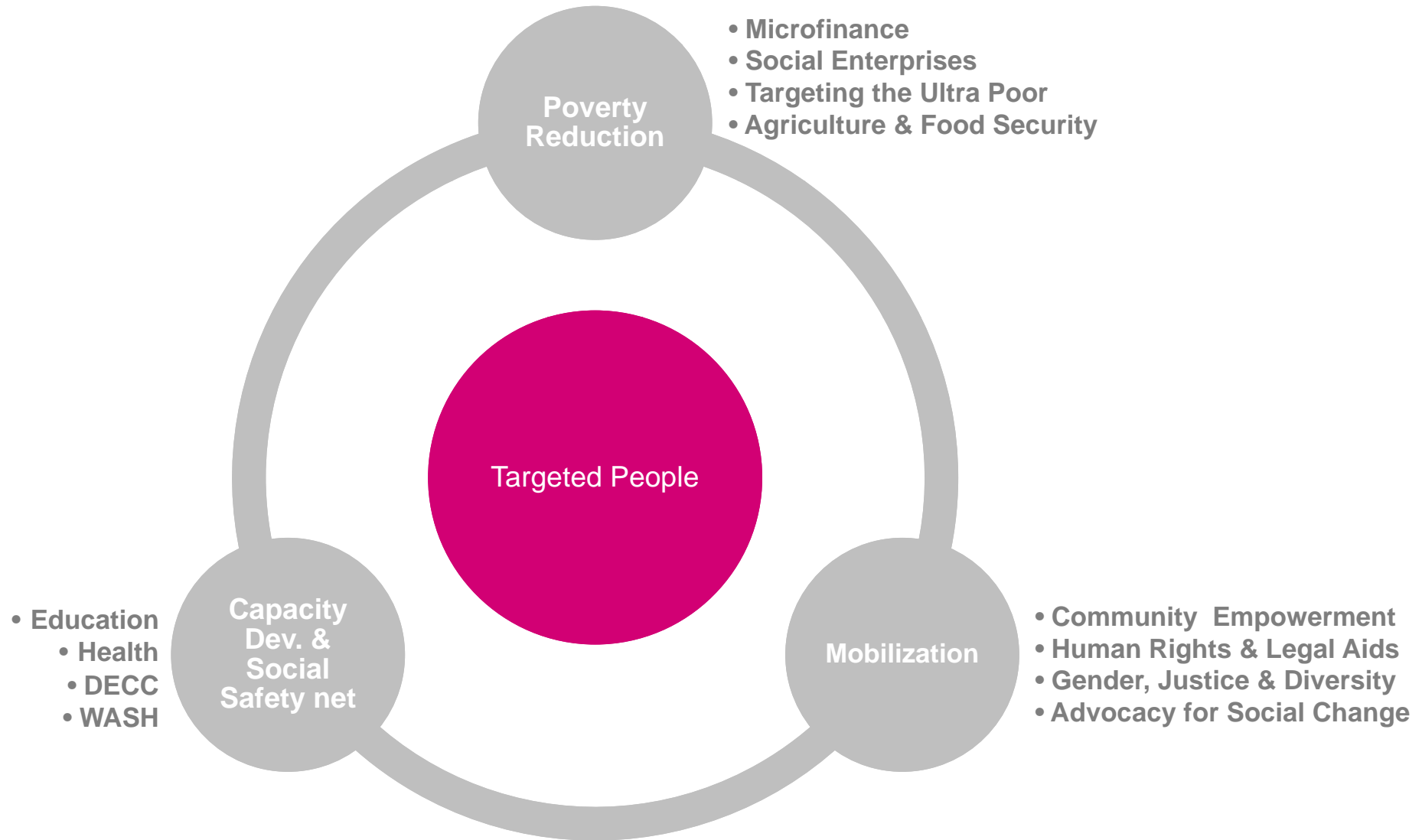
Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from developing country (Bangladesh) - **Current Status: 94% (2007)Target: -**

Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from developing country (Bangladesh) - **Current Status: 0-15.3% (2009)Target: -**

Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services - **Current Status: 3.9% (2009)Target: -**

Source: MDGs in Bangladesh – UNDP . Available here: <http://www.undp.org.bd/mdgs.php>

Holistic approach towards poverty alleviation



AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

Variety Released

Hybrid Rice = 6

Hybrid Maize = 2

QPM = 1

Vegetables = 9 (hybrid + OP)



Technology Dissemination

Project	Donner	Fund	Clients
Crop Intensification Project (CIP)	EU	5.6m Euro	38000
AILA Rehabilitation Project (AILA)	EU	5.0m Euro	55000
Agriculture Credit Project (ACP)	IDB	5.0m USD	53000



AGRICULTURE & FOOD SECURITY

Borga Chashi Unnayan Project (BCUP)

Phase I: Up to September, 2011

Working Districts	37
Coverage Upazilas	160
Village Organizations	10012
VO Members	203561
Average member/VO	20
Farmers' training	84901
Borrowers	149089
Loan Disbursement	309.5 Crore
Loan Outstanding	111.5 Crore

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



TARGETING THE ULTRA POOR

	Target HH	Achieved HH
STUP	43800	43800
OTUP	17000	17000

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



EDUCATION

WISE Prize 2011

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



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



HEALTH

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



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

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**



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

PARNERSHIP

- 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



ADVOCACY FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

CSSC Award received | YFPAD formed

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

CSSC Award received | YFPAD formed

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 Reddressal 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

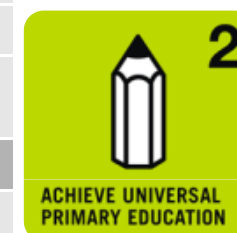
Active member of the Leadership Institute of Women's Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (**PWESCR**), **AWID**, World Social Forum (**WSF**), and **Consortium on Edutainment, Gender at Work, Women's ESCR** group



GENDER JUSTICE & DIVERSITY

Community Mobilization Initiatives

	Projects / Programs	2005-2011	2010-2011	MDGs target
Strengthening sustainable capacity				
Gender Justice Educators	GQAL + POSITION	3000	6000	MDG 1, 2, 3
Volunteers Youth Educators	POSITION + C4D		2400 + 3180	MDG 2, 3
Student volunteers/ oriented	MEJNIN + POSITION+C4D		14680 + 14600 + 8161	MDG 2, 3
Community Mobilization Initiatives				
Community Educators	C4D		3740	MDG 1, 2, 3
UP meeting	GQAL + C4D	19629 (2350)	228	MDG 1, 3
Local Journalist meeting	GQAL + POSITION + C4D	9103 (2095)	21+47	MDG 1, 2, 3
Elite /parents & teachers meeting	MEJNIN + C4D		3133+640	MDG 1, 2, 3
Accountability				
Community watch group	MEJNIN		506	MDG 2, 3
Student's School watch group	MEJNIN		1425	MDG 2, 3
Civic forum (Civil society + NGO)	C4D		65	MDG 1, 2, 3
Community leaders/ Elite forum	POSITION		3606	MDG 1, 2, 3



HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL AID SERVICES

Celebrating **25** years

Property Rights Initiative Pilot in Rangpur

- 120 land entrepreneurs trained and certified in land measurement
- New HRLE curriculum developed and field tested
- Increase in number of cases received from Rangpur, related to ensuring property rights

Policy and Pro-poor Advocacy

- Helped draft the Domestic Violence (DV) Act 2010 Rules
- Protested the Vagrants and Shelterless Persons (Rehabilitation) Act 2011

Public-Private Partnership

Achieved membership in all Government District Legal Aid Committees (DLACs)

Regional Partnership

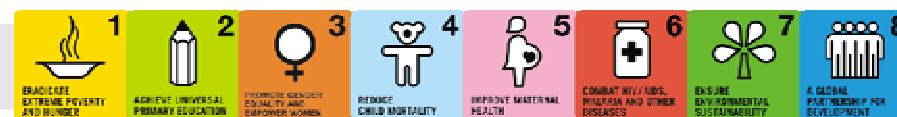
Achieved membership at the Asian Consortium on Human Rights Based Access to Justice

HRLS Programme Achievements (as of June 2011)

- 3.6 women successfully graduated from Human Rights and Legal Education (HRLE) class
- 158,498 Complaints were received by HRLS Legal Aid Clinics
- 85,724 Complaints were resolved via Alternative Dispute Resolutions



COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT PROGRAM



Community Institution Building	1998-2011 (Sep)	Jan – Sep 2011	MDG
Polli Shomaj	11,217		MDG 3
Polli Shomaj members	750,000		MDG 3
Microfinance Borrowers Groups (Village Organizations) supported by Enhancing Social Capital Project	17,864		MDG 1, 3
Community Institution Building	1998-2011 (Sep)	Jan – Sep 2011	MDG
Local government resources mobilized for the poor by Polli Shomaj	2,375,168	146,574	MDG 1, 3
Actions taken against social injustice/human rights	82,265	7,503	MDG 3
Engagement in social welfare activities	530,463	22,949	MDG 1, 3
Participation in the local power structure	29,966	5,193	MDG 3
Strengthening Local Governance	1998-2011 (Sep)	Jan – Sep 2011	MDG
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	1998-2011 (Sep)	Jan – Sep 2011	MDG
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	1998-2011 (Sep)	Jan – Sep 2011	MDG
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

Challenges in achieving inclusive development and MDGs

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]

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

Sources:

[1] Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, *Report on Welfare Monitoring Survey 2009*. Available from: www.bbs.gov.bd/project/welfaresurvey_09.pdf

[2] UNICEF, "Child malnutrition and household food insecurity remain major concerns for Bangladesh," press release, 29 March 2009. Available from: www.unicef.org/media/media_48981.html

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:

[1] IRIN, "Bangladesh: Educating girls lowers maternal death rate," 11 June 2010. Available from: www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/IRIN/04181198dcfd1312fa570557b0d076d8.htm

[2] Government of Bangladesh, *op. cit.*

[3] UN Millennium Project, *Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals*, 2005. Available from: www.unmillenniumproject.org/reports/fullreport.htm

BRAC in 2011

A year after re-branding

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 Looking forward

Strategic Partnership Agreement

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