



HAITI
Annual Report 2010



About **BRAC**

We are a development organization dedicated to the alleviation of poverty by empowering the poor to realize their potential and bring about positive 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 recognizing and tackling the many different realities of poverty. Our approach, therefore, is comprehensive - with services in areas of education, health care, social and economic empowerment, finance and enterprise development, human rights and legal aid, agriculture and food security, as well as environmental sustainability and disaster preparedness.

We organize the poor, especially women and provide platforms for them to come together, access services, exchange information, analyze and raise awareness on economic, social, legal, gender and other issues concerning their daily lives and their communities. Our social enterprises integrated with the various development programs form crucial linkages that increase the productivity of our members' assets and labor and generate surplus for the organization, allowing both those we support and ourselves to be increasingly self-reliant.

We are specialists in conceptualizing an idea, testing it, perfecting it and then scaling up rapidly in an efficient, cost-effective manner and without compromising quality. With the experience and expertise of working in a developing nation, we are now providing development interventions and technical assistance to other developing nations across the world.

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Cover Photo: Viola resumed her road-side business after receiving a prosthetic leg from BRAC Limb and Brace Center in Port au Prince.

About BRAC: A typical scene from Haiti.

BRAC

in HAITI

BRAC is committed to improving the lives of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged people in Haiti, empowering women and girls, and fostering a bottom-up approach to economic development through sustainable financial services and social enterprise development. Since 2005, BRAC has been providing technical assistance to Fonkoze, Haiti's largest microfinance organization, to replicate its ultra poor program.

Drawing on its own experience of starting up in post-conflict and post-disaster environments, BRAC aims at a multifaceted, bottom-up intervention in Haiti to address immediate needs and develop long-term

programs to rebuild economic activity and livelihoods. BRAC is on its way to building sustainable institutions in Haiti that generate employment opportunities for the poor and enable them to contribute to their own recovery and development.



The BRAC office in Tabare.



Chairperson's Statement

In 2009, I stood with our partners in Haiti at the Clinton Global Initiative and made a commitment to end the cycle of disease and poverty in Haiti. We had been working with Fonkoze, Haiti's largest microfinance institution, since 2005, helping them replicate and adapt our successful program for the ultra poor to provide support to the poorest women in Haiti. After a pilot with 100 Haitian women, we were ready to help them scale-up the program.

The devastating earthquake that struck Haiti in January 2010 changed everything. Homes, livelihoods and infrastructure were completely destroyed and the lives of 3 million people were forever changed. The situation in Haiti reminded me of post-war Bangladesh in 1971. Our hearts went out to the Haitian people. We knew that BRAC's experience in operating relief and rehabilitation programs in post-conflict and post-disaster situations could be an asset to Haiti. So when President Bill Clinton asked us to replicate BRAC's Limb and Brace Center to help the victims of the earthquake, we did not hesitate. We also began repairing and rebuilding some of the homes which had been destroyed.

BRAC engages in relief and rehabilitation initiatives with a view toward long-term, sustainable development. We are still continuing with development programs in each and

every post-conflict and post-disaster country we started working in, including Bangladesh, where we've been helping women and their families climb out of poverty for 39 years. In Haiti, we have introduced agriculture and livestock activities to help support agro-based livelihoods. We are also paying special attention to the youth, working to address their socio-economic vulnerabilities through education, capacity development and financial empowerment.

In our first year of operation, we have been able to reach out to thousands of Haitians and help them begin to rebuild their lives. We remain committed to supporting many more to overcome the prevailing crisis and work towards realizing their potential.

Fazle Hasan Abed
Founder and Chairperson, BRAC



Md. Aminul Alam
1949-2010

A Lasting Legacy

Md. Aminul Alam: BRAC's Field Marshall

"an exceptional person with an exceptional commitment to rural development. BRAC would not be what it is without him"

Sir Fazle Hasan Abed

"he has left a rich legacy to BRAC: of programs firmly in place around the world, of staff and members inspired by his pragmatic vision, and of practical solutions to many of the world's seemingly intractable problems"

Marty Chen

Aminul Alam joined BRAC in 1975 and worked closely with Sir Fazle Hasan Abed for more than thirty-five years helping turn vision into reality. Amin was at the heart of our very first field programmes and eventually went on to become a leading figure in the evolution and story of BRAC as we know it today. We want to celebrate his achievements and continue to build on his efforts towards helping men and women realise their potential in Bangladesh and in developing countries around the world.

The story of Aminul Alam and BRAC began in 1975 with a young man, recently graduated from Dhaka University, full of radical ideas about helping the poor in post liberation Bangladesh. It was at this turbulent time, amidst devastating drought and famine, that Amin recalled he had seen truly poor people for the first time. Abed had offered Amin a job in the Rangpur District as part of an emergency relief effort, feeding 15,000 children two meals a day, marking some of BRAC's earliest work in Bangladesh.

Amin moved to Manikgang to continue his work for BRAC and ended up staying for eight years, leaving him with an experience that would change his views forever. More than thirty years later Amin went on to become a leading figure and much loved member of the BRAC family, working closely with Abed and introducing pioneering ideas towards their shared mission to fight poverty.

Amin made his first visit to Afghanistan in 2002, leading a team of just four people, to start BRAC operations in post war Afghanistan. Tackling the returning flood of refugees, coupled with a challenging political situation, didn't make for an easy task. More recently, Amin played a crucial role in leading BRAC's efforts to help victims of Haiti's earthquake and the devastating floods in Pakistan that ensued last year.

Today, BRAC is the largest NGO in Afghanistan offering education and health services across the country reaching more than 24 million people. Amin's leadership in expanding BRAC programmes across Bangladesh, and then to 9 countries around the world, is undoubtedly one of his most important legacies to BRAC's work.

Agriculture, Agroforestry, Poultry & Livestock



Farmers participate in a training programme to learn about improved farming techniques.

Program Highlights

Two-thirds of all Haitians depend on agriculture for their livelihood, which contributes 28% of Haiti's GDP. Past destructive agricultural practices such as excessive deforestation and soil mismanagement have made the country vulnerable to natural disasters. Moreover, Haiti imports majority of its food in spite of having tremendous potential for local crop and livestock production.

As part of a pilot program, BRAC is partnering with local farmers, providing them with inputs and training to become community agriculture promoters. Their farms will yield more and better crops, creating a source of increased income for themselves and their families, and reducing food insecurity in their communities. BRAC is also training farmers to become community nursery promoters by providing them with inputs and training to establish tree nurseries, where they grow saplings for both fruit and timber trees.

Valentine Charlot established a nursery farm with BRAC's assistance in August 2010. Her husband is a day labourer and she was unemployed. With four children between the ages of 10-20 all attending school, Valentine's family was having trouble making ends meet. She was very eager to become involved in BRAC's pilot nursery program.

Growing tree seedlings is a new venture for Valentine and she received training, materials and other necessary support from BRAC. Regular weekly visits from BRAC staff helped her to quickly learn best practices and techniques on how to effectively grow tree seedlings.

Thus far, Valentine has sold 100 tree seedlings and earned HTG 1,500 (USD 37.50). She has used the money to engage in a second micro-enterprise - buying soap from the local market and selling it to her neighbours. When she is able to earn more money from her seedling sales, she plans to invest in a small trading business. Valentine is happy to be working with BRAC and feels hopeful about her future.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2010

150	community nursery promoters trained and provided with inputs
213,968	fruit and timber tree seedlings produced
56	community agriculture promoters trained and provided with inputs



A local farmer from Leogane participates in a training program to learn about vegetable cultivation.

Program Description

The main objective of BRAC's agriculture, poultry and livestock program in Haiti is to promote poverty alleviation by assisting the marginal, homestead-based, agricultural activities of the poor. These activities mostly consist of small scale operations in cultivating fruits and vegetables, and raising poultry and livestock. Such activities increase food security by providing households with home-grown food products, while simultaneously providing a sustainable income source.

In association with agriculture activities, BRAC has mobilized communities to build irrigation canals in various regions. This enables farmers to easily access water and adds to the sustainability of agriculture crops, livestock and tree nurseries. Further watershed management activities have been planned for 2011. In the Artibonite Department, the backbone of Haiti's agriculture sector, BRAC established 3 rice demonstration plots to engage the interest of local farmers and to motivate them to increase their rice production with quality seeds and proper management. Plans are underway to recruit and train rice farmers as community promoters.

BRAC recognizes the value and importance of building awareness in each of the locations in which it proposes interventions. By mobilizing the community and learning of local priorities, BRAC is able to engage household members and start the process of enabling them to help themselves through various income generating activities. Relevance and local ownership of all projects is a basic, essential principle upon which BRAC programs are based.

Once local communities have been mobilized, BRAC assesses the level of interest and capacity of prospective participants to determine which households are suitable for available programs. Surveying the backgrounds, access, experience, land ownership and interest of prospective participants, BRAC and the participants together determine which activity is most suitable for them. Participant and enterprise selection processes are transparent and well documented. Depending on the enterprise selected by each participant, BRAC provides relevant classroom and hands-on training. The trainings are held in groups and an environment of peer support is established from



Valentine participated in a training program on nursery cultivation and set up her own nursery.

the initial stages to encourage partnership, knowledge sharing and teamwork. The trainings we are currently offering include:

- Tree nursery cultivation
- Vegetable cultivation
- Kitchen farming (small, household farms)
- Poultry & livestock rearing
- Rice cultivation

Once the participants have a clear understanding of how to make their enterprise successful, BRAC provides inputs which could include seeds, fertilizer, tools, chicks and feed, vaccinations and other such support. The inputs are transferred to the participants, with project ownership belonging solely to them. Participants are expected to contribute land, labour and local knowledge to the projects. The most critical stage that leads to BRAC's high rate of success is the regular, personal attention provided by BRAC's field staff to each of the participants. Qualified field staff visit the participants at least once per week to ensure that the enterprises are being handled in the best possible way. Questions about the enterprises are answered, with technical expertise readily offered to the participants.

Empowerment and Livelihoods for Adolescent Girls



BRAC's Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents program is designed to socially and financially empower youth.

Program Highlights

Partnering with the Haiti Adolescent Girls Network

In 2010, in the wake of the devastating earthquake, the Haiti Adolescent Girls Network committed to empowering the most vulnerable Haitian girls through a program of social, health and economic asset building in protective, girl-only spaces locally named, "Espas Pa Mwen" (Creole for "A Space for Me"). Launched in July 2010, the initiative will help break the cycle of poverty and violence for girls, and serve as a vehicle for building the capacity of local and international NGOs to implement girl-centered programming. BRAC has been participating in the Haiti Adolescent Girls Network since its launch, sharing our information and experience from our girls' programs in Africa and Asia as we work to implement our Empowerment and Livelihoods for Adolescents program in Haiti.

Partnering with Fonkoze

The reality in which youth in Haiti subsist keeps them vulnerable, especially girls. This is evident from the experience of Fonkoze, Haiti's largest microfinance institution, where women between 18 and 24 years are under-represented amongst their microfinance clients. As of now, the average age of their clients is estimated to be as high as 35, but the median age of females in Haiti is 20, making it one of the youngest populations in the Western Hemisphere. Girls as young as 15 years old are involved in some form of income generating activity with no access to financial services, increasing their vulnerability. By investing in the potential of girls in rural areas, BRAC and Fonkoze are helping to increase girls' security — financial, social and psychological — and developing a critical market traditionally neglected by financial institutions. These girls often engage in micro enterprises from an early age due to a lack of education, skills and job opportunities. BRAC's initiatives aim to improve the effectiveness and capacity of the girls as members in their communities, while addressing social risks such as early or unwanted pregnancy.

Program Description

BRAC's program for adolescents, Empowerment and Livelihood for Adolescents (ELA) is designed to socially and financially empower youth from the age of 10 to 21. Currently targeted exclusively at vulnerable teenage girls, the program combines innovative livelihood and life-skills training with a customised microfinance program.

Program Components

Adolescent Clubs

ELA services are provided through dedicated clubs that offer a safe, non-threatening environment for adolescent girls. They are able to socialise freely, share experiences with their peers and find support for dealing with personal challenges. The clubs act as both social spaces where girls can win positive recognition from their peers and training venues for skills development courses. Each club organises daily team sports - such as netball – as well as dancing and other recreational pursuits.

Adolescent Leaders

The clubs and the training courses are run and managed by the adolescents themselves. Two girls from each club, who are at least 19 years old, are selected and trained by BRAC supervisors to be adolescent leaders. These leaders are responsible for managing all the clubs' activities and conducting the training courses. Training for the leaders covers facilitation and life-skills and is provided through: Six days basic training; Six days training on conducting life-skills training; One day refreshers (bi-monthly); One day orientation; One day refresher for life-skills training.

Life-skills Training Course

The life-skills training course is offered to all the girls attending the clubs. The goal of the training is to equip adolescents with the necessary knowledge and skills to improve their lives, and to prevent early pregnancy. The objectives of this course are: To coach adolescent girls to be conscious, conscientious and confident citizens; To raise their awareness of relevant social issues such as gender imbalance, early pregnancy and drug addiction; To enhance understanding of general health, hygiene,

HIV/AIDS and reproductive health; To develop leadership skills; To develop negotiation and conflict resolution skills.

Income Generation Skills Training

The older members of the clubs, who are out of school, are able to choose training courses in an income generation activity that is of interest to them. As many of the centers are in rural areas, the courses are mostly linked to agriculture. The following types of courses have proven to be beneficial and appropriate for girls entering into microfinance for the first time: Agriculture training on cultivating local crops, Vegetable cultivation, Poultry rearing, Tailoring, Hairdressing, Trading services.

BRAC has found that a lack of financial literacy is a constraint to the economic empowerment of adolescents. The courses are designed in the context of the local economies and we offer several options to each girl. In our experience, the adolescents are keen observers of market opportunities. They are given training on basic market analysis techniques and are encouraged to select a business that suits them. The adolescents also receive training in financial literacy before getting a loan. The three-day course includes savings, budgeting, financial services, financial negotiation and earning money.

Appropriately Designed Microfinance

The key differences between ELA and regular microfinance programmes are target group age and average loan size. On average, ELA loans are much smaller than comparable loans in the regular microfinance program. The unique features of the adolescent microfinance program are: Credit officers who are female adolescents, Smaller first loan sizes compared to adults, Minimum age of 18 years for borrowers (in compliance with financial regulations).

Community Participation

Much of the frustration faced by adolescents is due to social isolation and a lack of understanding from adults regarding issues they face. Their parents and communities may deliberately or subconsciously contribute to discrimination against girls in violation of their rights. Given that adults have often had little or no formal education themselves, they may not be fully aware of the depth of the problems faced by adolescents. We work to foster greater understanding by involving parents, guardians and community members in the process of adolescent empowerment through parents meetings, mothers' forums and workshops for community leaders.

Health



A staff member fits a patient with an orthotic device at the BRAC Limb and Prosthetic Center.

Program Highlights

Limb and Brace Center

Using its decade of experience operating a limb and brace center in Bangladesh, BRAC opened the doors of its Limb and Brace Center in Port-au-Prince on September 16th, 2010 to address the needs of an estimated 4,000 – 8,000 Haitians who had undergone amputation or suffered other physical injuries as a result of the earthquake.

Our prosthetic and orthotic devices are designed to be durable and easy to maintain, enabling adults to return to work and children to return to school.

Viola Saint Fleur is 32 years old. She had a small road-side business and was on the road when the earthquake started. When the tremors began, she fell down and a neighboring building collapsed on top of her. She faded in and out of consciousness for several hours and was taken to the hospital by community volunteers, where she finally woke up. The doctors at the hospital informed Viola that her leg was severely damaged and they had no choice but to amputate it.

After the amputation, Viola was unable to walk. She could not operate her road-side business and had no way of generating an income for herself and her daughter. Viola's partner, who left her after the amputation, did not provide her with any support other than to send money for their child's school fees. Each day was a struggle for Viola and her child.

Then, a neighbour told Viola about BRAC's Limb and Brace Center. After her first visit, she thought, "They will give me the ability to walk. ... I was happy."

Two weeks later, Viola was fitted with a prosthetic leg, designed out of durable material that is easy to clean and maintain. She practiced walking on her new leg, which felt heavy at first, and gradually grew accustomed to it. Soon after, Viola was back to work. "I do the same business as before," she says. "I have no problem."

Now, instead of worrying about how to provide for her family, Viola spends her free time playing with her daughter. She hopes that her daughter will grow up to be a doctor, so she can help others.

Cholera Prevention

The Cholera epidemic in Haiti claimed more than 3,300 lives by the end of 2010. BRAC is working to contain the outbreak by providing education and information on cholera prevention methods to all program members and their families. Many farmers have also abandoned their farms because they are afraid of working regularly with water from unsecured sources in the fields. BRAC is working to counter this issue by providing farmers with cholera education, including information on what cholera is, how cholera can be prevented and how cholera can be treated using home-based remedies.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2010

177	patients served at our Limb and Brace Center
250	families (est. 1,750 people) provided with life-saving cholera prevention information

Program Description

Limb and Brace Center

The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimated that 4,000 – 8,000 people in Haiti have had their limbs amputated as a result of injuries from the earthquake. Paul Farmer, founder of Partners in Health, recognized the urgent need in Haiti for a limb and brace center and requested BRAC to set up a program that can operate with a long-term vision. Receiving an artificial limb or brace, along with counselling, helps victims of disasters reclaim their lives by increasing their mobility, enabling them to re-engage in livelihood activities, and assisting them to deal with the psychological trauma they have experienced.

By providing artificial limbs and braces to the poor, especially in this time of extreme need, BRAC is helping to reduce the burden on the families of physically disabled individuals by increasing their ability to participate in daily life thereby allowing Haitian citizens to begin rebuilding their nation. The Haitian Government's Secretary of State for the Inclusion of People with Disabilities has enthusiastically endorsed this project and given BRAC permission to import equipment duty free.

Serving Patients

The BRAC Limb and Brace Center provides the following services to its patients:

Artificial Limbs (Prosthetics) – Artificial lower limbs for both above-knee and below-knee prosthetics have been identified as high priority for victims to be able to regain mobility and rebuild their livelihoods.

In Haiti, BRAC uses the same International Council of the Red Cross (ICRC)-recommended Polypropylene technology as it uses in Bangladesh. This technology creates limbs that are soft, light weight, durable, hypoallergenic and can be adjusted to match skin colour. The limbs created using this technology are designed to enable the users to perform daily activities, including walking and physical labor. In addition to creating limbs that are easy for the wearer to manage and maintain, polypropylene technology is very cost effective, requiring equipment that is also easy to maintain, use and repair.

Braces (Orthotics) – An orthotic is an orthopaedic device that assists, replaces or compensates for lost physical alignment, or functionally impaired or disabled parts of the bone and joint structure. Commonly known as braces, these supporting orthopaedics devices are used for deformities that prevent injured people from

performing daily activities. BRAC offers approximately 30 types of braces and 2/3 of BRAC's Limb and Brace Center patients are receiving orthotic treatment.

Physiotherapy – Physiotherapy services are an essential part of the program provided to patients at various stages of their treatment. For example, prior to replacing a limb or setting a brace, individuals need physiotherapy as well as education on prosthetics and orthotics management to prepare them for their prosthetic or orthotic fittings. Physiotherapy improves muscle power and relieves contracture which needs to be achieved before prosthetics or orthotics can be fitted. In addition, after fitting the prosthetics or orthotics, patients need physiotherapy to adjust with their new limb or brace. Physiotherapy is also used to deal with various muscle syndromes and musculoskeletal injuries such as back pain, meniscus injury, and ligament and tendon injuries.

Counselling – Victims of natural disasters suffer from depression and trauma, especially if they have been severely injured or lost a limb. The situation affects not only the victims but also their family members. These victims require special counselling to overcome the shock of their experiences. In order to help victims and their families cope with the trauma, trained counsellors at the center provide counselling and therapy services, which include: encouraging patients to resume their daily activities so that they feel productive; motivating them to create and pursue goals as if they were not disabled; and encouraging them to stay committed and devoted to their respective aims and missions.

The average period of service at the centre is two weeks – this includes measuring, customizing and fitting the limb or brace and providing counselling and therapy to help the patient become comfortable walking again. The center works with 5-7 patients per day, half of whom are new patients.

Referral Network

While many of our patients learn about the centre through word-of-mouth referrals, which is evidence of service satisfaction, 60% are referred to us from other organizations. The partners we have engaged in our referral network include:

- Global Therapy (Haitian Community Hospital)
- CBM (Christian Blind Mission)
- GHESKIO
- MSF (Doctors Without Borders)



A staff member adjusts a patient's prosthetic brace as she practices walking at the BRAC Brace and Limb Center.

- St Germain Hospital
- Petits Frères et Sœurs Hospital
- Espoir hospital
- Local hospitals and private practitioners (Doctors)
- HUMEDICA
- Haitian Timoun Foundation
- Haiti Foundation
- Mission of Hope Haiti
- Fondation pour les Enfants D'Haiti
- SEIPH

Cholera Response

Since the outbreak of cholera in October 2010, BRAC has been working with its program participants and the wider community to create awareness and educate people on cholera prevention and treatment. All BRAC program participants are given information and education materials that detail the steps to take to prevent cholera (washing hands, drinking clean water, etc.). We are also working with partners to explore how we can further leverage BRAC's experience preventing and treating cholera in Bangladesh to benefit the people in the Arbonite Department of Haiti.

Rebuilding Homes



Laens Elyser is grateful to APF and BRAC for the support they provided him in building his new permanent house.

Program Highlights

Responding to the needs of the Association of Peasants of Fondwa (APF) and our long-time partner in Haiti - Fonkoze, BRAC made a commitment to repair and rebuild 211 homes in Fondwa that were damaged by the earthquake.

In July, when BRAC began the housing project in Fondwa, we worked with local community members, providing training on how to build houses that are earthquake and hurricane resistant. We hired and trained staff from the community and procured materials locally, providing an important boost to the local economy and developing much-needed carpentry and construction skills within the community.

Laens Elyser is a member of the Association of Peasants of Fondwa (APF). Around 80-years-old, Laens is a farmer who grows beans, bananas, corn and potatoes. He also has a few small shacks that he rents out. Laens has ten children that live in Port au Prince and one grand-daughter that lives with him.

When the earthquake hit Haiti on January 12th, 2010, Laens' home was completely destroyed. He had been living in a makeshift shack that doubled for a storage depot for the past year.

Laens has now shifted his residence down the road to the new permanent wooden house built for him by BRAC. His new 28 square foot home is comprised of two rooms and a gallery. He also has a built-in rain harvesting system and an outdoor slab latrine. Laens is happy and comfortable in his new home and is grateful to the support provided to him by the APF and BRAC.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2010

18	permanent homes rebuilt
4	homes repaired
3	training workshops held to educate community members on safe ways to rebuild their homes
20	Haitians trained as masons to oversee individual housing projects
110	people provided with shelter



An APF client stands in front of her new house built by BRAC.

Program Description

In April 2010, we held the first of three housing workshops with the Fondwa community. The workshops were conducted in a participatory manner, providing training and instruction to local community members who would perform the roles of masons and construction workers for the project.

These workshops are a vital part of the program, as they provide community members with viable skills in construction and masonry that will remain with them long after this project ends. Additionally, they allow the community to participate in the design of the houses, ensuring that the shelters meet local needs.

We did a survey of locally available materials and combined it with our experience building cyclone-resistant homes and shelters in Bangladesh to design two model homes: one made of wood and one made of concrete. Both models are permanent and hurricane-and-earthquake resistant.

These are the basic principles BRAC follows in earthquake and hurricane resilient construction:

- Good quality materials and workmanship.
- All building components (foundation, columns, beams, walls, roof trusses, roofing) must be tied to each other, so that when shaken by earthquakes, the building will act as one integral unit.
- Use landscape and topography to minimize hazard risks and modify wind speed direction.
- Give the building a uniform shape presenting minimum obstruction to the wind.
- Keep the roof pitch between 30° and 40° to minimize suction caused by negative pressure.
- Avoid large overhangs, separate veranda covering and frame from the main roof.
- Make sure of strong fixings and joints between all elements: foundations and walls, walls and cladding, walls and roof frame, roof frame and covering.
- Fixings between elements must be good enough and frequent enough to stop the structure from breaking into separate and vulnerable elements.
- Make sure that the roof covering elements cannot be lifted off by wind.
- Balance the size of openings in opposite walls.
- Make sure all openings can be closed.



BRAC helps to build new earthquake-and-hurricane resilient houses for the poor in Fondwa who lost their homes in the earthquake.

Each house is designed with two square rooms (a living/kitchen area and a bedroom) as well as a veranda (front porch). The houses all have a hipped roof, which allows for easy construction and proper drainage during heavy rains.

Each reconstruction project is led by a locally trained mason and a team of seven locally trained construction workers. BRAC staff – including an architect and an engineer – visit the sites regularly to provide training support and monitor progress.

Youth Education



BRAC's education program for out-of-school youth strives to empower youth while making communities, especially schools, more sustainable.

Program Highlights

In Haiti, more than a third of the population between the ages of 6 and 12 are unable to attend school because their families cannot afford school fees. On average, parents pay approximately \$85.00 USD a year per child for post-kindergarten education. BRAC is a pioneer in education – our highly reputed informal primary education program in Bangladesh was widely promoted by UNICEF and others as a high impact, low cost model for children who had never enrolled or who had dropped out of primary school. Plans are underway to develop similar second-chance schools in rural Haiti to reach students who have dropped out or never had the opportunity to attend school, providing them with a primary education as well as business skills and livelihood training. We are currently working with Digicel Foundation to develop a model second-chance school.

Program Description

BRAC's education program for out-of-school youth strives to empower youth while making communities, especially schools, more sustainable. By designing the schools as a space for practical learning and development, youth will experience a more positive transition to adulthood. BRAC is offering a space where social and emotional concerns can be addressed, critical life skills and knowledge can be inculcated and youth can make a difference in their community while launching micro-enterprises to secure a better future.

Participants will gain the knowledge and skills needed to effectively participate in Haiti's agriculture market from all aspects—technical, social, business, financial and community development. Youth Enterprise Schools (YES) and youth will address the gaps in the existing value chains or identify other possible income-generating activities to introduce in rural communities.

Partnerships with local and regional markets will sustain the basic requisites of school operations, budgets and teacher salaries. Schools and youth will also be linked to BRAC's economic development programs, which will provide essential technical support, inputs and access to markets. As the program begins, schools will learn to invest in the production of diverse goods to sell on the local market, creating cash flow. Moving forward, additional aspects of business development from transformation to packaging to marketing will be incorporated in instruction to offer other types of income-generating activities to youth, support the value chain structure of its productions and increase profits. Eventually the school will act as business organism for participants and the community.

BRAC will provide the students with education, training and resources, including:

- Primary-level education
- Training in an income-generating activity
- Social and emotional learning
- Support to launch individual or collaborative micro-enterprises
- Training and support on financial services to effectively manage micro-enterprises

We are exploring a partnership with Digicel and other organizations to set up a model school targeting 30 youth. Once the pilot program has been established, we will develop a plan for scaling up the program to reach out-of-school youth throughout rural Haiti.

Technical Assistance: Targeting the Ultra Poor



BRAC provides technical assistance to Fonkoze to replicate its ultra poor program, which targets the poorest 10% of the population.

Program Highlights

Since 2005, BRAC has been providing technical assistance to Fonkoze to help them replicate BRAC's ultra poor program. The program, called Chemen Lavi Miyò (CLM), or "Pathway to a Better Life" in Creole, targets the poorest 10% of the population, who are too poor to benefit from microfinance loans and other livelihood programs. Participants are given assets, regular training and other support to help them build a livelihood and generate sustainable income. After 18 months, participants "graduate" and become microfinance borrowers.

In 2007-2008, Fonkoze piloted the CLM program based on BRAC's Targeting the Ultra Poor program in Bangladesh. One hundred and fifty families participated in the pilot program. In May 2009, Fonkoze began the process of scaling-up, starting with 120 new CLM families, with a goal of eventually extending the program to 5,000 ultra-poor families. A BRAC consultant worked with Fonkoze throughout 2010 to assist with staff capacity building and the selection and asset transfer of 1,100 new members.

Members

Fonkoze selects families who:

- Are headed by women with multiple children;
- Have no income-generating assets;
- Do not have any of their children in school;
- Do not have reliable access to food and are often hungry and;
- Do not have access to healthcare or do not know how to access it.

Member families are selected through a careful process called Participatory Wealth Ranking. Fonkoze relies on members of the local community to identify the poorest people in the area. Fonkoze then visits the homes of potential members, in order to verify their eligibility for participation. This participatory process ensures that Fonkoze targets only the ultra-poor who are not eligible for its microfinance program.

Program Inputs

CLM is an asset-based program that provides all members with the following assets and services:

- The assets necessary to establish two of three income-generating activities: goats, chickens, merchandise to sell;

- Materials to construct: a 9x9 meter home with a sturdy roof and floor and a latrine;
- A small, short-term cash stipend that provides the members with relief and the ability to start caring for their new assets;
- A water filter;
- Free healthcare with training on how to use it;
- Weekly visits from their Fonkoze case manager to constantly reinforce training and track progress
- Confidence-building, enterprise management and life skills training.

Program Outcomes

At the completion of eighteen months (the duration of the program), Fonkoze evaluates each of the CLM participants for their readiness for graduation. Members cannot graduate out of the program if they have a malnourished child, are too sick to work, or have a shoddy roof. Additionally, members are evaluated according to the following criteria:

- The member's family is "food secure"
- The member has two income-generating activities
- The member has an active savings account
- The value of her productive assets is \$150 USD
- The member has confidence and a plan for her future

The CLM program has a success rate of 95%. 75% of these graduates take their first small loan (about \$25) through Fonkoze's Ti Kredi program immediately after graduating. Additionally, 99% of CLM members report that they have confidence to provide for their families and that they have made progress on their pathway out of poverty. Fonkoze, in partnership with BRAC, endeavours to bring this confidence to many more ultra-poor families in Haiti.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2010

1,100	families selected for the program
550	women given an asset to start generating income
8,000	people benefitted

Small & Medium Enterprise Bank



BRAC is investigating the feasibility of creating an SME bank in Haiti to stimulate private sector growth and job creation.

BRAC created its first commercial bank in 2001 in Bangladesh; it is now the 8th largest bank in Bangladesh with a Return on Equity (ROE) of nearly 20% in 2009. It started its second bank in 2006 in Afghanistan with the aim of stimulating private sector growth and job creation through lending to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Inspired by the successes of its predecessors, BRAC is investigating the feasibility of creating an SME bank in Haiti with private investors committed to maximizing social returns.

In 2010, BRAC engaged a development economist, former Minister of Finance Daniel Dorsainvil, to prepare a report that could become the basis of a business plan for the creation of a BRAC Bank in Haiti. His paper provides an overview of the Haitian banking system, analyzes regulatory and legal frameworks, and assesses market opportunities in the Haitian economy.

We are currently exploring, along with several potential bank investors, the feasibility of establishing a commercial bank in Haiti to serve small and medium-sized Haitian entrepreneurs (female and male). These would include start-ups as well as agricultural ventures.

Partnerships



BRAC believes strong partnerships with all stakeholders, including the government and the private sector, is key to the success of its work.

Working with the Government of Haiti

BRAC does all of its work in Haiti in close coordination with the Government. Our Limb and Brace Center has a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Secretary of State for the Integration of Disabled Persons. We are working with the Ministry of Education to develop our ELA and education programs and with the Minister of Agriculture on our livelihood programs. We also work with the local government in each area to coordinate our efforts to best support the community.

Other Essential Partnerships

The Omidyar Network is an essential partner of BRAC in Haiti, providing support for us to set up and start programs, as well as to do initial research and a feasibility study for setting up an SME Bank.

In addition to our partnership with the Secretary of State for Disabled Persons, the Limb and Brace Center has 5 founding partners, without whom the Center could not run: Child Relief International, the Clinton-Bush Haiti Fund, American Jewish World Service, Grapes for Humanity/US and Grapes for Humanity (Canada).

Fonkoze, Haiti's largest microfinance organization, has been partnering with BRAC since 2005, when we began providing technical assistance for the replication of our successful program for the ultra poor. We continue to provide Fonkoze with technical assistance in scaling up their program and we are also working with them to develop microfinance products for our ELA program. Additionally, we are repairing and rebuilding houses of their clients in Fondwa whose homes were damaged or destroyed in the January 12th earthquake.

In Fondwa, we are also working with the Association of Peasants of Fondwa, helping their members by repairing and rebuilding their houses that were damaged or destroyed in the January 12th earthquake. Starting in 2011, we will partner with Caritas Austria to provide livelihood training and support to vulnerable families living in Morne a Bateau.

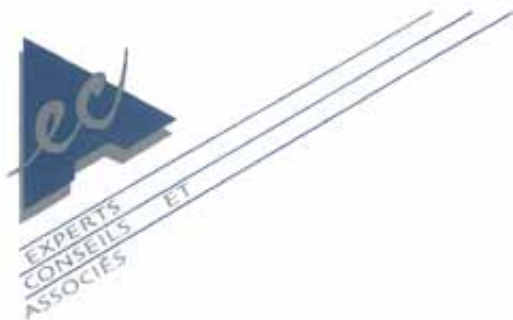
We have recently started building partnerships with UNICEF to provide health education programs in schools and the Digicel Foundation to start a model second-chance school that will provide education and livelihood training to older, out-of-school youth.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BRAC HAITI

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT AND
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended
December 31, 2010



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
BRAC HAITI

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of BRAC HAITI which comprise the Statement of financial position as at December 31, 2010, the statement of comprehensive income and statement of cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

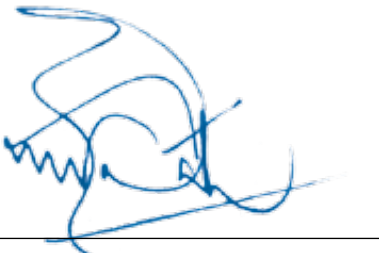
Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of BRAC HAITI as at December 31, 2010 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Experts Conseils et Associés

Chartered Accountants
March 23, 2011

BRAC **HAITI**
 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
 As of December 31, 2010
 (Expressed in US Dollars)

	<u>December 31, 2010</u> USD
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Cash and cash equivalents (note 4)	1,125,967
Inventories (note 5)	73,939
Total Current Assets	<u>1,199,906</u>
Long Term Assets	
Properties plant and equipment net of accumulated depreciation (note 8)	167,772
Total Long Term Assets	<u>167,772</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>1,367,678</u></u>
 LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payables (note 6)	403,323
Total Current Liabilities	<u>403,323</u>
Nets Assets	
Donor Grant (note 6)	964,355
Total Nets Assets	<u>964,355</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u><u>1,367,678</u></u>
 	
Dr. Imran Matin	
Deputy Executive Director	
 	
Tanwir Rahman, CPA	
Director Finance	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

BRAC **HAITI**
 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 For the year ended December 31, 2010
 (Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2010 USD
Income	
Grant Income (note 7.1.2)	882,439
Other Income	992
Total Income	883,431
Expenditures	
Salaries and benefits	264,684
Traveling and transportation	111,032
Training and development	42,872
Stationeries, rent and utilities	121,722
Maintenance and general expenses	27,070
Program supplies	140,657
Audit and legal fees	-
HO logistic & management expenses	164,635
Depreciation on fixed assets	10,759
Total Expenditures	883,431
Surplus (Deficit)	-

BRAC **HAITI**
 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 For the year ended 31 December 2010
 (Expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2010 USD
Operating activities	
Surplus of income over expenditures	-
Reconciliation of the net excess to cash resulting from operating activities:	
Depreciation	10,759
Change in the elements of current assets and liabilities, except cash:	
inventories	(73,939)
current liabilities	403,323
Net cash originated from operating activities	340,143
Investment activities	
Acquisition of fixed assets	(178,531)
Net cash used in investment activities	(178,531)
Financing Activities	
Deferred Income	167,772
Grants received in advance	796,583
Net cash used in financing activities	964,355
Net (decrease) increase in cash	1,125,967
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of period	-
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of period	1,125,967

BRAC HAITI

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended December 31, 2010

Country Program History and Background

BRAC, the largest non-profit in developing world, was launched in Bangladesh in 1972 and today reaches more than 125 million people with its holistic approach to addressing poverty by providing micro-loans, self employment opportunities, health services, education and legal and human rights education. With its years of experience in post-war and post-disaster development and poverty alleviation in Bangladesh, BRAC has responded to the call of countries in Asia and Africa and is implementing development programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Southern Soudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. BRAC also recently began operating in Haiti.

BRAC Haiti was incorporated in March 2010, as a not-for-profit organization in view of participating in the development activities by adapting a sustainable development approach with high-impact on the following areas: health, agriculture, housing, poultry & livestock and training activities in Haiti.

BRAC has made a credible commitment to improve the lives of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged people in Haiti, empowering women and girls, and fostering bottom-up economic development through sustainable financial services and social enterprise development.

Basis of preparation

(a) Basis of presentation of the financial statements

The financial statements of BRAC Haiti are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with international accounting principles. The financial statements are presented on a going concern basis, under historical cost convention.

(b) Functional and reporting currency

The financial statements are expressed in US Dollars. Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, which is the Haitian Gourdes. Major activities were measured in Haitian Gourdes and translated in USD.

(c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the applications of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on a going concern basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the financial statements are described below.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies presented below have been applied consistently through the period presented in these financial statements.

(a) Foreign currency transactions

At the end of each month, expenditures incurred in Haitian Gourdes are converted into USD at the monthly average exchange rate from the Central Bank of Haiti, which had varied between Gourdes 40.5771 to 40.0611 for one (1) US Dollars. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are converted at the exchange rate prevailing at that date, which was Gourdes 39.4500 for one (1) US Dollars.

(b) Donor grant and Grant received in advance

Income from donor grants is recognized when conditions on which they depend have been met. Substantially, BRAC Haiti's donor grants are for the funding of projects and programs, and for these grants, income is recognized to equate to expenditure incurred on projects and programs. For donor grants which involve funding for fixed assets, grant income is recognized as the amount equivalent to depreciation expenses charged on the fixed assets concerned.

All donor grants received are initially recorded at fair value as liabilities in Grants Received in Advance Account. For grants utilized to purchase fixed assets, the donor grants are transferred to deferred income accounts whilst for grants utilized to reimburse program-related expenditure, the amounts are recognized as income. Donor grants received in-kind, through the provision of gifts and/or services, are recorded at fair value (excluding situations when BRAC Haiti may receive emergency supplies for onward that of cash-based donor grants and would thus depend on whether the grants are to be utilized for distribution in the event of a disaster which are not recorded as grants). Income recognition of such grants follows the purchase of fixed assets or expended as program-related expenditure.

Grant income is classified as temporarily restricted or unrestricted depending upon the existence of donor imposed restrictions. For completed or phased out projects and programs, any unutilized amounts are dealt with in accordance with consequent donor and management agreements. For ongoing projects and programs, any expenditure yet to be funded but for which funding has been agreed at the end of the reporting period is recognized as grant receivable.

(c) Expenses

Program related expenses arise from goods and services being distributed to beneficiaries in accordance with the program objectives and activities. BRAC's Head Office overhead expenses are allocated to various projects and programs, based on agreement with donors or management's judgment.

(d) Property, plant & equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

Assets	Annual depreciation rate
Furniture and equipment	10%-15%
Machineries	20%
Motorcycles	20%
Generator	20%
Computer and IT Equipment	15%

4. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents accounts, as of December 31, 2010, are as follows:

	December 31, 2010
	USD
Cash on hand	16,089
Cash – Unibank US \$	713,035
Cash – FONKOZE	396,843
	1,125,967

5. Inventories

As of December 31, 2010, the inventories consist of telephones and other consumable goods, at cost of \$ 3,103 and \$ 70,836, respectively.

Accounts Payables

6. Accounts payables, as of December 31, 2010, are as follows:

December 31, 2010
USD

Payable to BRAC USA	68,332
Payable to BRAC Bangladesh	275,344
Other liabilities	59,647
	403,323

December 31, 2010
USD

7.

Donor Grant

Grants received in advance	(7.1)	796, 583
Donor grants investment in fixed assets-net of Depreciation	(7.2)	167, 772
		964,355

7.1

Grants received in advance

Donations received during the year	(7.1.1)	1, 846, 794
Transferred to Statement of comprehensive income	(7.1.2)	(882, 439)
Transferred to deferred income – investment in fixed assets	(7.2)	(167, 772)
		796, 583

7.1.1

Donations received during the year

<u>Name of donor</u>	<u>Name of Project</u>	
BRAC USA	Start-up	759, 494
BRAC USA	BRAC Limb and Brace Centre (BLBC)	670, 621
Fonkoze	Housing	403, 043
Fonkoze	Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP)	13, 636
		1, 846, 794

7.1.2

Donations – Transferred to Statement of comprehensive Income

<u>Name of donor</u>	<u>Name of Project</u>	
BRAC USA	Start-up	483, 347
BRAC USA	BRAC Limb and Brace Centre (BLBC)	304, 038
Fonkoze	Housing	70, 659
Fonkoze	Targeting the Ultra Poor (TUP)	13, 635
		871, 680

Depreciation charged during the year

10, 759

7.2

882, 439

Donor grants investment in fixed assets

Opening balance	-
Transferred from donor funds received in advance – BRAC USA	178, 531
Depreciation charged during the year	(10, 759)
	167, 772

8. Properties, Plants and Equipment

The Grants used to purchase fixed assets are transferred to Deferred Income and are summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2009 USD	Acquisitions USD	December 31, 2010 USD
Acquisition Costs			
Furnitures	-	30,972	30,972
Machineriers	-	90,907	90,907
Motorcycle	-	5,900	5,900
Generator	-	42,346	42,346
Computer and IT equipment	-	8,406	8,406
	-	178,531	178,531
	December 31, 2009 USD	Depreciation Expense USD	December 31, 2010 USD
Accumulated Depreciation			
Furnitures	-	1,470	1,470
Machineriers	-	6,059	6,059
Motorcycle	-	98	98
Generator	-	2,823	2,823
Computer and IT equipment	-	309	309
	-	10,759	10,759
Property, plants and Equipment, net	-		167,772

9. Contingent liability

There were no outstanding Contingent Liabilities as at December 31, 2010.

10. General

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest US Dollars.

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:
2010

Programme Focus:
Agriculture, Housing, Limb and Brace Centre

Population reached:
Ultra Poor

Sierra Leone



Initiated:
2008

Programme focus:
Microfinance, Health, Agriculture, Poultry and Livestock, Human Rights, Legal Empowerment

Population reached:
527,743

Liberia



Initiated:
2008

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

Population reached:
577,598

Southern Sudan



Initiated:
2007

Programme focus:
Microfinance, Education, Health and Agriculture, Empowerment of Adolescent Girls

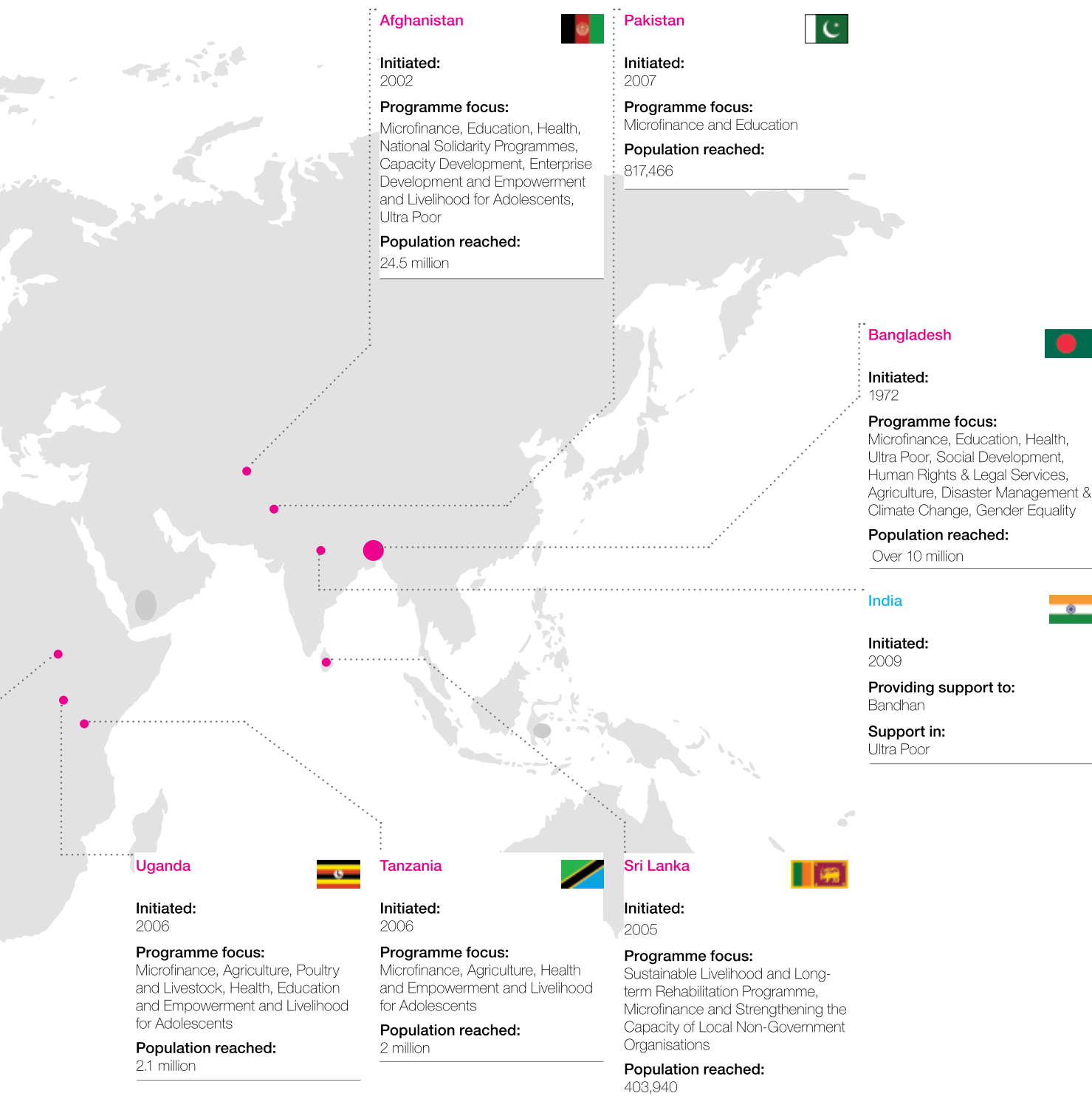
Population reached:
348,359

Key

Programme Countries

Affiliate Countries

Technical Support Countries



BRAC IN HAITI

BRANCH LOCATIONS

Branch Programmes

Agriculture, Livestock
& Poultry

Health

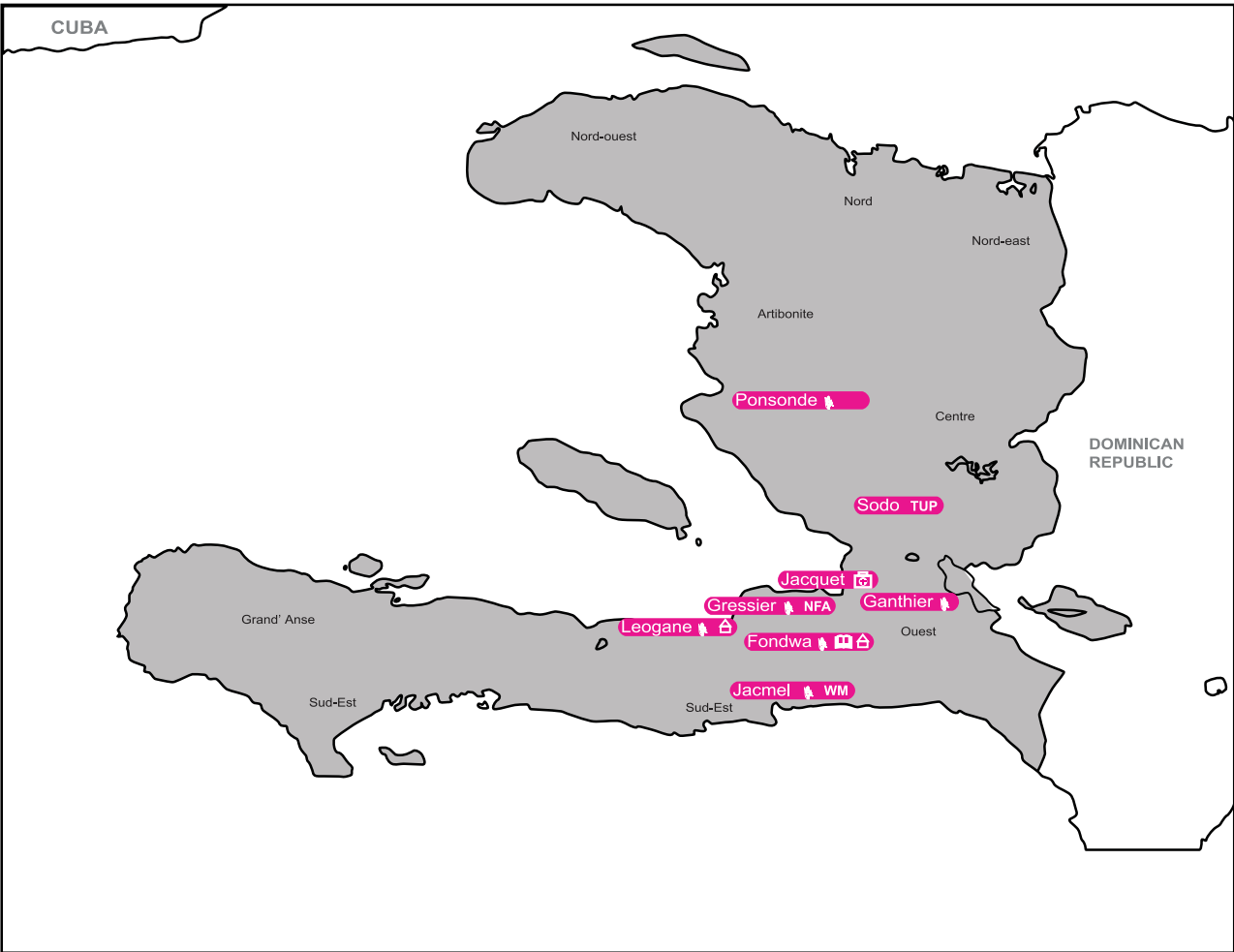
Education

Housing

Targeting Ultra Poor

Water Management

Non-farms Activities



At a glance

Program Update as of December 2010

Agriculture, Agroforestry, Poultry & Livestock

Seedling production	213,968
Seed distribution	1000 kg
Fertilizer distribution	284,000 kg
Farmers who received seed & fertilizer	206
Nursery farmers	150
Vegetable cultivation farmers	56

Limb & Brace Centre

Prosthetic treatment	38 patients
Orthotic treatment	105 patients
Physiotherapy treatment	34 patients

Limb & Brace Centre

Patient Profile, HAITI 2010



Rebuilding Homes

Houses constructed	18
Houses repaired	4

Technical Assistance: Targeting the Ultra Poor

Assets transferred	550
Skill development training participation	1,000

NOTES

BRAC International

Mahabub Hossain, PhD
Executive Director

Imran Matin, PhD
Deputy Executive Director

Shabbir Ahmed Chowdhury
Director

Shib Narayan Kairy
Chief Financial Officer (BRAC Group)

Tanwir Rahman CPA
Director Finance

BRAC in Haiti

Rakibul Bari Khan
Country Representative

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BRAC

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