



SOUTH SUDAN
Annual Report 2010



About **BRAC**

We are a development organisation dedicated to the alleviation of poverty by empowering the poor to realise 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 recognising 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 organise the poor, especially women, and provide platforms for them to come together, access services, exchange information, analyse 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 programmes, form crucial linkages that increase the productivity of our members' assets and labour and generate surplus for the organisation, allowing both those we support and ourselves to be increasingly self-reliant.

We are specialists in taking 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: Christine (12), a BRAC non formal primary school student, completes her home-work.

About BRAC: A typical scene from South Sudan.

SOUTH SUDAN

BRAC

in SOUTH SUDAN

Since our launch in 2007, BRAC has grown to become the largest NGO and provider of microfinance in South Sudan. We now operate branches in seven states with more than 26,752 microfinance members. Up to the end of 2010, we had disbursed USD 7.37 million in loans to poor women. BRAC takes an integrated approach to helping people rise out of poverty and realise their potential. We provide support services in agriculture, health, education and youth empowerment. BRAC's programmes are bolstered by rigorous research, monitoring and auditing. To build capacity, we comprehensively train our members and staff. At the end of 2010, we employed 406 Sudanese individuals (67% women), many of whom are promoted within the organisation.



A young girl returns from fields in the village of Hai Burhol in Torit



Chairperson's Statement

In the short period since our inception in South Sudan, BRAC has become the leading development organisation in the country. Despite the difficult circumstances, our work in South Sudan experienced considerable growth in 2010, scaling up successful pilot initiatives and entering new partnerships.

Microfinance continues to be a focus area for our work, not only as the means to economic self-reliance for the poor, but also as a platform for the delivery of our integrated package of development services. This year, our microfinance programme membership grew by 20% and loan disbursement increased by 30%. While the microfinance sector in South Sudan demonstrates strong potential for growth, I believe the main challenge in the near future will be in achieving the optimum scale to ensure viability.

We continue to prioritise the development of the agriculture sector in South Sudan. The nationwide expansion of our successful pilot programme in agriculture is a reflection of this commitment. A noteworthy aspect of this initiative is the engagement of ex-combatants in agricultural activities.

BRAC places great importance on the empowerment and education of youth. Our education programme in South Sudan experienced steady growth this year and

we also began working with young girls to develop their capacity and improve their socioeconomic status.

I am pleased to note that the first phase of the Sudan Recovery Fund experienced tremendous success. BRAC played an important role in this initiative by coordinating grants and facilitating the capacity development of a number of local NGOs. We hope to continue this success in the second phase of the programme once funding has been secured.

The success of our efforts in South Sudan is largely due to the hard work and dedication of our staff, whose commitment to development allows BRAC to take on and overcome increasingly greater challenges. We are also grateful for the active participation of our stakeholders and the strong support of our partners. I hope that we will continue to build on these relationships towards greater successes for the poor of South Sudan.

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.

Microfinance



Microfinance clients attend one of BRAC's Village Organisation (VO) meetings in the High Rocky neighbourhood of Juba.

Programme Highlights

“You can see what changes the programme has bought in the peoples’ lives. It is due to BRAC that these women now have the hope to start a new life ”

Daruka (21), *BRAC Microfinance Programme Branch Manager, Bor*

Microfinance is at the heart of BRAC's integrated approach to alleviating poverty. It helps poor South Sudanese women to realise their full potential. More than 26,000 women are members of the microfinance groups, which cover 1,425 communities throughout South Sudan. The women meet on a weekly basis in a village, town, or city neighborhood to make repayments on loans and collect new ones. The group meetings are also used to spread information on health issues such as hygiene, HIV/AIDS awareness, and malaria prevention.

Joyce Amina is a 38 year old mother of five. Before receiving loans from BRAC she would do local crafting in the areas of knitting and tailoring. It was difficult for her to maintain her business since she could only work locally and was able to attract only a few customers. Two of her children were not studying because she lacked the funds to pay for school fees. In 2008, the community organiser in Gudele visited her and asked several questions regarding her current work status. After learning she was eligible to take out a loan, she immediately signed up, and received training on how to use and pay back loans. When she received her first loan of SDG 500 from BRAC, she spent part of it on sewing classes and the remainder on a sewing machine. She worked out of her home, using the machine to make more professionally designed clothing. Her second loan, of SDG 800 in 2009, enabled her to purchase the raw materials needed to make modern designs for women's clothing. She was able to buy supplies imported from Uganda and Congo, and design, sew, and sell her product in the local market. She is expecting to receive her third loan of SDG 1,200 next week; she is impressed by the amount she will be receiving. When asked what her incentive was to pay back the previous loan, she simply said, “The loan helped me out of many difficulties in life so I must pay back and get more as I expand my business.” Now she is able to pay the school fees for all of her children. She receives SDG 500 a month and can support her family in terms of food, clothing, and shelter. She has also taught her husband how to sew and use the machine, so he is now able to help her with her orders.

Another group member, Beatrice Kojoki, has set up a business running a hardware store. Her store is located in Gabat market; she sells plates, cups, soap, salt, cooking oil, basins, nails, and other supplies. “Before BRAC I just put things I was selling on a table. With my first loan I constructed this small shop where I can sell my goods.” At first, her sales were only about SDG 20 a day but gradually her daily revenue reached SDG 180-200.

Unfortunately, she suffered a setback in May of 2009, when the government demolished squatter settlements in Juba and she lost her home. But, she was able to recover using her BRAC loan. “I used some of my loan to build a new house. From this money I was also paying school fees for my son, for eating, and for expanding my business. The money has really improved my life.”

Daruka, Branch Manager in the Bor Area, has been working with BRAC in South Sudan since 2008. Before joining BRAC she worked as teacher in Kenya. She started with BRAC as a Branch Manager, and was later promoted to become Area-in-Charge. She describes the transformations that have taken place in her area. “Just when you enter Bor county you see a small shop. It was not there two years ago. It belongs to one of our members,” she says. She feels deeply satisfied working to deliver financial services to the community members, especially women, who otherwise would not have any access to capital.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2010

29 branches in 7 out of 10 states – Central Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile and Western Bahr el Gazal.

26,752 members and **18,498** borrowers across **1,725** groups added over the last year.

USD 2.51 million disbursed during the year, bringing the cumulative total to **USD 7.37 million**.



Joyce Amina (38), a BRAC borrower who invested her loans on a now-thriving knitting and tailoring business, watches proudly as her daughter Viola practices the embroidery techniques she has taught her.

Programme Description

BRAC's microfinance programme has been designed to serve large numbers of poor people with reliable access to cost effective financial services.

Microloans

At the core of the programme are microloans. These loans are specifically designed for poor women as a means to encourage and assist them in undertaking income generating activities. Borrowers range in age from 18 to 50, have little or no education, and are not served by other microfinance institutions. Borrowers typically operate businesses that provide products or services to their local communities. Women with seasonal businesses, such as farming related activities, may also be eligible for shorter term loans.

Women's Groups: Community partnerships and institution building are essential for poor people if they are to change their economic, social and political conditions. We deliver our Microfinance and other programmes through organising groups of poor women who come together to improve their socioeconomic position. BRAC microfinance branch offices conduct area surveys and consult with community leaders and local elders to select the 15 to 40 members of each group. The group is then

sub-divided into smaller groups of five, each with their own elected leader. The members of the small groups take co-responsibility to solve peer repayment problems. New borrower groups meet four times before any loan disbursement takes place. After that, they meet weekly to discuss credit decisions with their dedicated BRAC credit officer and make their loan repayments. BRAC provides training and technical assistance to its members and others in the community, empowering them to earn more income from existing activities and start new ones.

The microloan services are easily accessible. The Community Organisers go directly to the poor women for whom the loans are intended and meet with them in their villages at a members' home. As a result, the women avoid any travel costs and minimise time spent away from their businesses.



Monika Gridiron (40) makes her living selling dried fish in the local market. She took her first loan of SDF 700 from BRAC in 2007 to expand her enterprise. While she is able to live comfortably with the profits she currently earns, Monika is interested in taking bigger loans to further expand her business.

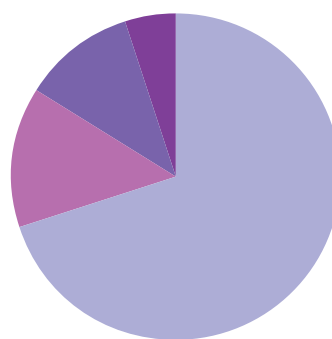
Key Features of Microloans:

- Loan repayment in small weekly installments
- No physical collateral needed
- Loan range from USD 150 - USD 2,000
- Competitive interest rates
- Death benefits
- Services delivered to members' villages
- Available in rural and urban areas

Most popular loan uses

- Retailing – grocery, hardware stores, etc.
- Running a bar/drinks shop
- Food cooking and vending
- Local beer brewery
- Charcoal selling
- Selling raw fruits and vegetables
- Selling second-hand clothes/shoes
- Running a beauty parlour
- Vegetable cultivation
- Poultry and livestock rearing
- Tailoring

Sector-wise break-down loan usage



- 70% Trade and services (Grocery, hard ware, bar/drink shops, food cooking & vending, local beer brewing, charcoal selling, raw fruits & vegetable selling, second hand cloth and shoes selling and beauty parlor)
- 14% Agriculture
- 5% Handicraft and manufacturing
- 11% Others

Agriculture



A BRAC agriculture staff member demonstrates proper watering techniques to a female farmer.

Programme Highlights

“Building capacity in agricultural best practices is one of the best means of conflict resolution and involving the internally displaced people in some income generating activities. South Sudan has the potential as a emerging nation to become self-sufficient in food production by developing the agriculture sector,”

MD, Abu Bakar Siddique, *Country Representative, BRAC in South Sudan*

Leveraging experience from the pilot projects initiated in 2008 in four states, BRAC launched the Agricultural Development Programme in all ten states of South Sudan. A total of 12 collective demonstration farms of 20 acres each were established, where the farmers were given an orientation on the agricultural best practices of modern technologies. The programme aimed to ensure food security by engaging women in agricultural activities.

The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005 triggered the migration of 1.4 million people from the neighboring countries returning to South Sudan with the hope of socio-economic changes. But in 2009, South Sudan experienced increased insecurity, conflict, late and sporadic rains, disruption of trade, and increased food prices, which resulted in a significant food access problem at the household level.

BRAC addresses these issues by building the capacity of the returnees and internally displaced people and providing food for work in partnership with the World Food Programme to fight acute hunger. Ketherina (40) is an internally displaced person who has been working at a BRAC demonstration farm in Juba for last three years; she said, “I learn a lot about cultivation and will continue this work in future.”

Poni Eliya Tombe (35), a mother of six children, is happy that participation in BRAC programmes has enabled her to cultivate using modern technology and best utilise her small piece of land. She can now produce enough to not only feed her family but also some surplus that she sells in the local market.

BRAC is also involved in creating market linkages for the farmers and helping them produce better quality grains. Agriculture Coordinator of Yambio, Mr, Md. Shameem is really pleased with the progress made by the contract growers, saying “initially we did not expect to buy any grains from these contract growers. But we have been able to buy 50MT of quality Maize from them. This would surely boost their confidence and enable them to keep producing better yield, and contribute towards reducing food insecurity.”

ACHIEVEMENTS 2010

12 collective demonstration farms in 10 states, up from 4 demonstration farms in 4 states.

4,224 total farmers participating in the agriculture programme, including **480** farmers on the ten collective demonstration farms, **1200** individual demonstration farmers and **2400** general farmers.

To support famers, **22.5** MT of seeds of different varieties and **2,247.2** MT of food were distributed in collaboration with WFP and FAO.

979 ex-combatants trained in modern agriculture technique and small business in Lakes State and Western Equatoria State.



Christine Alisen Bambo (50), a farmer supported by BRAC, tends to her demonstration plot.

Programme Description

The agriculture programme addresses the problems of poor crop productivity, lack of resources and large areas of fallow land in post-conflict South Sudan. BRAC is implementing its projects in South Sudan using the following approaches.

- **Establishing Demonstration Farms:** BRAC has established 12 collective demonstration farms, each on 10 acres of land. Twenty local farmers were selected from the community to work on each demonstration plot. BRAC manages the cultivation process, provides the water pump so the farmers can continue during the dry period, and gives technical support with the help of local government officials. The results in terms of yield and better seeds is expected to motivate farmers to use the modern practices and tools to cultivate their fallow land. All the produce from the farm goes to the farmers' cooperative.
- **Capacity Building of the farmers in Agricultural Best practices:** South Sudan has significant quantities of fallow land and while the majority of people are farmers, the extended civil war has limited their skills. BRAC is building the capacity of the farmers, returnees and internally displaced people in agricultural best practices. The farmers are trained to choose appropriate crops, and ensure correct planting, spacing, weeding, and post-harvest management.
- **Facilitate Distribution of Agricultural Tools:** The farmers in South Sudan also lack access to critical inputs such as agricultural tools for cultivation. BRAC in collaboration with the FAO distributes agricultural tools like hoes, pangas, stickles, and more among the farmers. Water pumps of irrigation have also been provided to demonstration farms.
- **Support Food Distribution among Farmers:** Food insecurity in South Sudan has its root in several factors including farmer capacity, lack of modern cultivation techniques and equipments, low purchasing power and inaccessibility to markets. There are acute hunger gaps in South Sudan before harvesting season. To encourage the farmers to participate in agricultural activities, BRAC, in partnership with World Food Programme has distributed rations among the farmers. Participating farmers receive rations for three family members for a maximum nine months.
- **Provide Technical Advice to the Farmers:** The agricultural coordinators along with the community



Women work in a BRAC supported Collective Demonstration Farm in Garbo village in Juba County, South Sudan.

organisers continually monitor the field activities of the farmers and the condition of the crops. During field visits, they regularly provide farmers with technical advice to improve production. Issues like pest management, storage of grains, distribution and packing are also addressed.

- **Create Market Linkages:** One of the major challenges for the farmers in producing grain on a large scale is the lack of access to markets. BRAC, in collaboration with the WFP, implemented the Purchase for Progress programme in two states of South Sudan. In its first year, a total of 50MT of maize was purchased from the farmers at competitive prices.

Supporting Reintegration of Ex-Combatants

BRAC is collaborating with the FAO and United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) as part of the broader Disarmament, Demobilisation & Reintegration of Ex-Combatants initiative, to help transition ex-combatants into a civilian life through training in agriculture and business.

BRAC is providing small enterprise training, agricultural training on crop cultivation and livestock rearing to a selection of ex-combatants. Upon completion of the training, the ex-combatants also receive startup kits and technical advice. There are currently 978 ex-combatants involved in this project. The project is being implemented in Lakes and Western Equatoria States of South Sudan.

Health



Elizabeth Aya (22), a BRAC Community Health Promoter gives malaria medication for a infant diagnosed with the disease and explains to the mother how to administer the medication. "I have been working as a Community Health Promoter since last year. I am young and love going around and visiting the people in my village. I feel very good to be able to help my people", she says.

Programme Highlights

“Providing healthcare in the community has been very beneficial for the poor households with ill children and pregnant women,”

Amelia (20), *Community Organiser, Juba.*

BRAC employs a multifaceted approach to delivering essential health care in South Sudan. Focus areas include maternal and child health and nutrition, prevention of malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, immunisation, referral of patients and increasing access to and utilisation of government and private health facilities.

Following decades of civil war, the healthcare system in Sudan is still developing. This lack of health service infrastructure, poverty, illiteracy and lack of adequate food supplies have amounted to a heavy burden on the health of people of South Sudan, with high rates of maternal and child mortality and morbidity. Under-five mortality is very high and children are susceptible to death from easily treatable illnesses such as malaria, pneumonia and diarrhea. Malnutrition rates are high in South Sudan for children, women and the elderly. Adults too have high incidence of malaria cases in the South. The World Health Organisation estimates that health coverage is only 30%. Only 5% of pregnant women in South Sudan will be attended by a skilled health care professional when giving birth.

In the Lakes state of South Sudan, BRAC uses a network of Community Bases Distributors (CBDs), who are women selected from local communities, trained to identify cases of malaria and diarrhea in children from 6 to 59 months of age. Everyday, these committed health promoters provide door-to-door services to the communities in four counties covering more than 100,000 children. The CBDs also refer the children with severe malaria to the nearest primary healthcare centers.

Dcborach Agar Malud (33) a mother of three kids, works as a CBD. Speaking about the initiative she said, “I feel good helping the children. Earlier many children died due to malaria. But now I can give them medicine that can cure them.” She also feels respected and valued in her community and is sought out to address any malaria related issues.

In Juba, BRAC provides reproductive healthcare through community health promoters (CHPs). The CHPs visit door to door in their localities and conduct ante natal and post natal checkups. They also provide advice and refer severe cases to the nearest primary health care facilities. The CHPs also earn a small income from selling health care commodities.

CHPs are supported and supervised by Programme Assistants, who are staff members responsible for implementing the BRAC health programme at the branch level. Programme Assistants go into the field to help CHPs conduct community Health Forums on such topics as sanitation, hygiene, HIV/AIDS and malaria. The Programme Assistants check pregnant women for signs of edema, anemia and convulsions, monitor the position of the fetus, and offer advice on proper nutrition and rest.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2010

2,518 health forums conducted in the communities with 21,512 participants.

2,289 Community Based Distributors and Community Health Promoters trained in total.

115,625 children under five treated for malaria in four counties of Lakes State in 2010.

6,340 free, in-home ante-natal checkups performed.



Using a flip chart, Margret Peter (46), a BRAC Community Health Promoter, educates a group of women about water, sanitation and hygiene issues.

Programme Description

The BRAC Essential Health Care (EHC) programme in South Sudan is a scalable model of community health care. The overall goal of the EHC programme is to improve health conditions and increase access to health services by providing basic health services in communities where BRAC has an established microfinance group. One member of each BRAC borrowing group is designated and trained as a CHP. CHPs serve the health needs of the entire community, with particular attention to poor women and children.

and sustain TB case detection and cure rate as per the Millennium Development Goals.

- To improve basic sanitation and hygiene by introducing behavioural change and ensuring access to safe water and sanitary latrines.
- To mobilise women and disseminate information through village meetings and home visits.
- To collaborate with the Government to further facilitate and strengthen the implementation of national tuberculosis, malaria and immunisation programmes.

Programme Objectives

- To increase reproductive health care services by raising awareness, ensuring antenatal care (ANC) and post-natal care (PNC) visits, and facility-based deliveries.
- To reduce the incidence of malaria, especially among pregnant women and children, by enhancing control and prevention.
- To effect positive behavioural change for prevention of HIV/AIDS and ensure access to HIV/AIDS services through community sensitisation and participation.
- To develop a community based approach to increase

Programme Components

- Home based management of malaria for children: Since 2009, as part of the Child Survival Programme of the Government of South Sudan, BRAC has been a sub-recipient in the GFATM Round 7 (Malaria) for malaria prevention and treatment of children up to five years of age in four counties of Lakes state of South Sudan. The programme is being implemented through a network of 2,289 CHPs who were trained to identify signs and symptoms of malaria in children, provide artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT), and

educate households on the caring of patients and prevention of malaria. The complicated and severe malaria cases were referred to the local health care facilities.

- **Reproductive Healthcare:** One of BRAC's primary concerns is to improve reproductive health care awareness and service utilisation. To fulfill this objective, Community Health Promoters (CHPs) identify pregnant women during their household visits and inform the Programme Assistants. The Programme Assistants perform antenatal checkups in the home, raising awareness of pregnancy care and pre-natal danger signs. The CHPs keep a check on whether her clients have taken their Tetanus Toxoid (TT) vaccine. They also raise awareness of the importance of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) for HIV/AIDS, and Preventing Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT).
- **TB Control:** CHPs implement a well-tested, community-based approach for increasing and sustaining TB case detection and treatment. During household visits, CHPs ask simple questions related to suspected TB cases (based on symptoms). When a suspected TB victim is identified, the CHP motivates that person to be tested at a nearby government facility. She explains the dangers that TB can pose to the sick person as well as the rest of the family. She then follows up on the patient to determine the test results and advise accordingly.
- **Family Planning:** During regular household visits, the CHP mobilises and motivates women to use modern methods of contraception. She provides clients with birth control pills and condoms. For other temporary and/or permanent contraception methods, couples are referred to government primary and secondary healthcare facilities.
- **Community Health Initiatives:** BRAC takes a multi-pronged approach to community health education. We offer community health forums on issues such as malaria, TB and HIV prevention, maternal health, family planning and sanitation.
- **Basic Curative Services:** CHPs are trained to diagnose and treat some basic ailments such as diarrhea, dysentery, common cold, helminthiasis, anemia, ringworm, scabies, hyperacidity and angular stomatitis. They refer individuals with suspected conditions to local public and private health facilities. CHPs earn a small income by selling over-the-counter medicine to patients.

New Initiative:

BRAC has been selected to implement a nutrition programme in three counties of Lakes State. The programme is supported by the Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) under United Nations Emergency Response Plan in South Sudan. BRAC, as the nutrition cluster focal point in Lakes, is consulting with the state government and building the capacity of BRAC staff as well as the Ministry of Health to implement the project.

BRAC in collaboration with Ministry will establish three outpatient therapeutic programme (OTP) centers. Using a community based approach, the initiative will identify moderate and severely malnourished children under the age of five, provide them with nutrition supplementation and refer serious cases to the nearest health facilities. An emergency nutritional survey will also be conducted in collaboration with Action Against Hunger and Lakes State Ministry of Health.

Education



A female teacher assists her students with their assignment during a group activity at the Gudele Stream BRAC Community Girls' School in Juba's Gudele neighbourhood.

Programme Highlights

"In 2011, many students from our Community Girls' Schools will be going on to attend formal schools, whereas three years before there was little hope of their gaining an education."

Md. Habibur Rahman, *Manager, BRAC Education Programme*

In post-conflict South Sudan, BRAC has pioneered a non-formal education programme for children who have not had the chance for an education or who have dropped out of primary school. So far BRAC has opened 140 "second chance" learning centres in Juba, Yei, Torit, Bor and Rumbek, with financing from BRAC USA, the Strømme Foundation and Petrofac. The goal is to prepare the students to enter the formal school system at the grade 5 level.

If you are a young girl living in South Sudan today, you only have a 1% chance of completing your primary education. Every year, only 500 of the 64,000 eligible young girls in the country complete grade 8, only half of whom are taught by trained teachers. As a result, nearly 90% of women in South Sudan are illiterate. Our approach to education draws from the innovations of our low-cost, non-formal primary education model that operates in Bangladesh and Afghanistan, but has been adapted to meet the needs of the situation in South Sudan. BRAC has been working on education in South Sudan since 2002 with UNICEF assistance in curriculum design and operational management. The resulting schools were located in the rural areas and enrolled only girls.

In 2008, we launched our own programme to provide primary education to children who have either dropped out or have never been to school. We have developed a condensed curriculum that fast-tracks the students back into the formal system within three years. Children attend the school six days a week, finishing a grade in nine months and then moving to the next grade without a vacation. The programme targets children aged between eight and eleven years old who have never enrolled in school before or who have dropped out before attaining the basic skills of reading, writing and arithmetic. Many have never had any opportunity to attend a school before because of decades of civil war and insecurity.

Regina, a thirteen year old orphan who lives with her grandmother, joined the Gudele Stream BRAC school in 2008. "I was cleaning the compound when the community organiser came to talk to my grandmother. My grandmother called me and I sat near her as they registered my name. That was the turning point of my life."

Martine Ladu (13) is a student at the HaiKugi 1 BRAC school in Juba. His family suffered a tragedy when his father became victim to a violent attack while returning

from a shop, leaving Martine, the oldest of four, with his mother. Martine had never been to school, so when BRAC approached his mother, she told him that if he has the chance to go to school, he has to take it. He is particularly excited to learn English. "I didn't think that I could speak English. I'd only spoken Arabic and my local language before. Now I can read sentences in English." Martine wants to get a university degree in education and become a teacher.

Sunday Liliias (23) joined BRAC as a teacher in 2009 in Juba and was promoted to a community organiser in 2010. Third out of ten children, she spent the war time years in Uganda and studied till grade 12. On returning to South Sudan with her husband in 2008, she did not find many opportunities. "I was educated but was not working. BRAC gave me the opportunity and the training to be a teacher. I grew more confident and enjoyed teaching the children. My hard work was rewarded and I was promoted." Sunday is committed to working in education and has been able to pursue additional training and certification in education while continuing to work for BRAC.

ACHIEVEMENTS 2010

140 schools in our education programme in 2010, up from **110** in 2009.

4,200 out-of-school children (**62%** girls) from the poorest households are continuing their education in our Community Girls School.



Children attend a BRAC non-formal primary school in Hai Police village in Torid. Many children who now attend BRAC schools in South Sudan never had any opportunity to attend a school due to decades of conflict and insecurity.

Programme Description

With its years of experience and expertise in setting up and managing community based non-formal schools in Bangladesh, BRAC began replicating its basic education model in South Sudan. BRAC is working with the Government of South Sudan to achieve education for all, especially girls. The education programme contributes to the basic education of the most deprived children in South Sudan, while also promoting increased female participation in education, not only as students but as teachers and paraprofessionals as well.

The programme's objective is to provide educational opportunities for children in the region, particularly girls, who have been left out from the mainstream school systems due to prolonged conflict, poverty and subsequent limited school outreach.

The main project activities are:

- Provide non-formal education for children so that they have a chance of entering the formal government school system
- Organise monthly refresher training courses for the teachers to ensure and maintain quality teaching
- Conduct monthly parent meetings and ensure

community involvement

- Ensure supervision and follow up
- Partnership and sustainability
- Mid-term reviews
- Mainstreaming

The programme follows the government community girls' school curriculum for the 3-year lower primary cycle. Each BRAC school admits 30 pupils and employs one teacher who teaches the 3-year school cycle. We conduct house-to-house surveys to identify prospective students and teachers and cross check our findings with local education officials to identify drop-outs and prevent duplication.

Teachers are recruited locally - BRAC only hires women who are established as local residents and have a minimum of eight years schooling. They are provided 20 days of basic training designed to be proactive and participatory, placing emphasis on practice and role-play teaching. Teacher training includes topics such as the basic concepts of education, child psychology, different teaching and learning techniques and how to deal with children with special needs. Teachers also receive monthly refresher training throughout the school cycle to hone



A female teacher assists a student in solving math problems on the blackboard at the Gudele Stream BRAC Community Girls' School in Juba.

and strengthen their abilities. Since all the teachers are women, this helps make parents comfortable sending their daughters to school. This also serves to increase the status of women in the community.

A school building is rented in the local community, normally a one-room structure made of bamboo or mud with a metal roof, no further than one kilometre walking distance from the students' houses.

Students are taught a curriculum that encompasses both basic primary education as well as relevant life skills, such as topics related to health and agriculture.

All learning materials at BRAC schools are provided free of charge. Flexible school times and a no-homework policy allow children to complete daily chores and other productive activities. Zero financial cost to parents and students plus a relevant curriculum result in extremely low drop out rates.

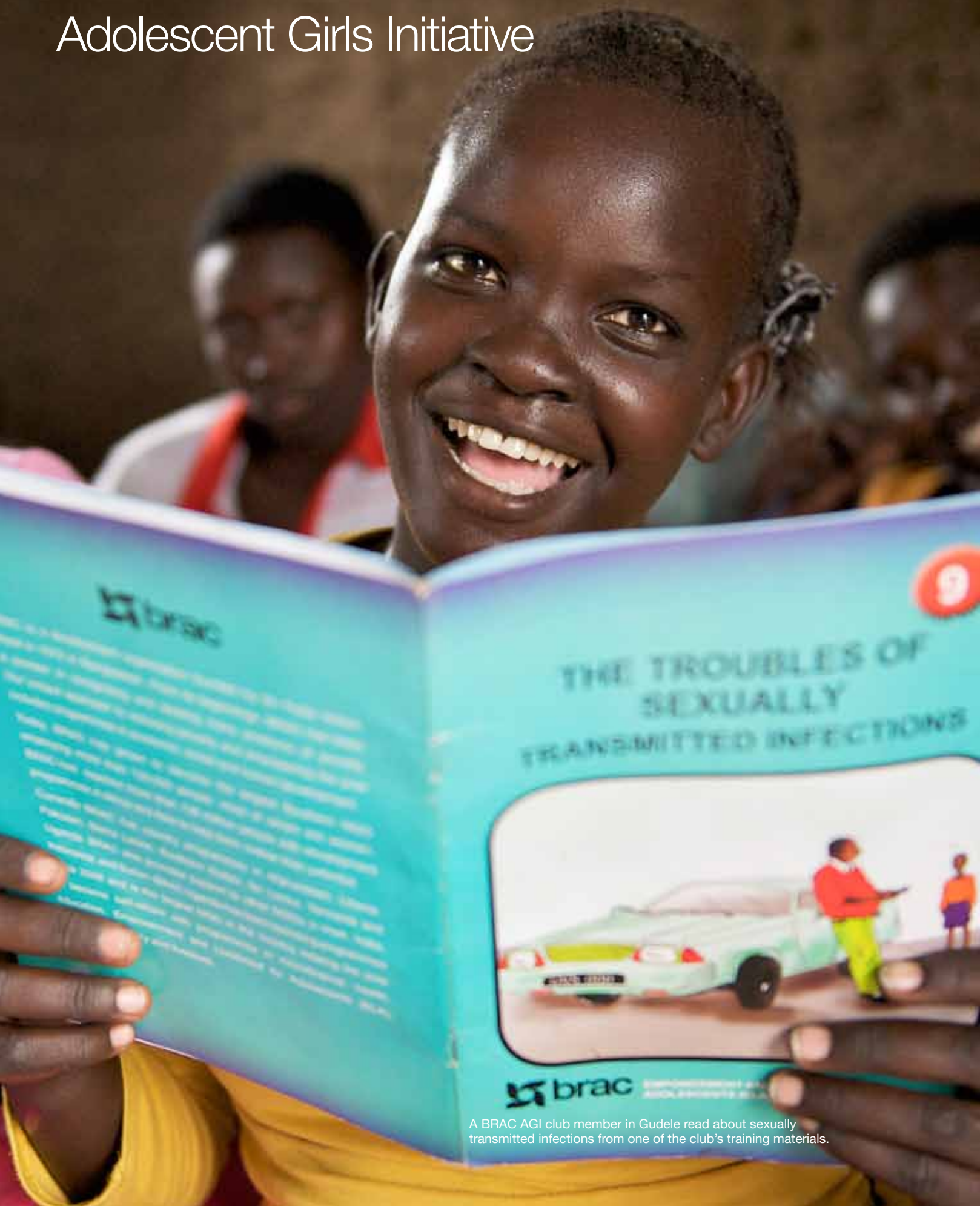
One female community organiser from the locality is recruited to look after 10 schools. She visits each school twice a week to ensure the attendance of the learners and the progress of learning.

Once pupils reach grade 4, they are mainstreamed into public schools at the grade 5 level.

The main features of our approach are:

- Relevant curriculum providing basic education and life skills
- No financial cost for students or guardians
- School timing flexibility
- Operating in a close proximity to student's house
- Small class sizes managed by female teachers
- Little or no homework
- Child-friendly teaching environment
- Close and supportive supervision
- Close involvement of parents and communities in school management

Adolescent Girls Initiative



A BRAC AGI club member in Gudele read about sexually transmitted infections from one of the club's training materials.

Programme Highlights

“When you come to the adolescent club, you forget all the suffering you have at home,”

Jentry James (20), *Member, AGI Club*

Decades of civil war in South Sudan resulted in a drastic reduction in the male population in some areas, which placed additional responsibilities on the female population. These girls and women, already overburdened with the responsibility of ensuring the safety of their families during the conflict, were now faced with the additional responsibility of supporting their families in the face of entrenched poverty, limited education and few income generation opportunities. The Adolescent Girls Initiative aimed to support these marginalised girls and women in their effort to secure their family's future.

The World Bank launched the Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI) in December 2009 as part of the World Bank Group's Gender Action Plan—Gender Equality as Smart Economics—which endeavors to increase women's economic opportunities by improving their access to the labor market, agricultural land and technology, credit and infrastructure services. The AGI is one of World Bank President Robert Zoellick's six commitments to promoting gender equality via economic empowerment. The initiative is being implemented in five low-income and post-conflict countries: Afghanistan, Liberia, Rwanda, Nepal, and South Sudan.

“When you come to the adolescent club, you forget all the suffering you have at home,” says Jentry James (20) about her AGI club in Juba. Jentry has been married for two years to a soldier who visits her twice a month and is the mother of a six-month old baby. She views the AGI club as a place where she can share her problems with her peers and learn from them. She hopes that the life skills training and access to financial services will help her start a business and ensure a better future for her child. She believes that all girls should have access to the information she receives at the club. “I share my learnings with other girls who aren't part of the club. I talk to them about the

issues that we discuss and share the skills that we learn.”

Maza Betty Samule (20) joined BRAC as a surveyor for the AGI programme's initial baseline survey and now works as a Programme Assistant. Maza is passionate about the programme and takes pride in educating the girls about adolescent issues. “The programme is very important to young women. Through these clubs, we can talk about issues such as HIV/AIDS, early marriage and early pregnancy. The girls come to the club and share their problems and learn from each other. They are not alone,” she says.

Maza had a unique opportunity to participate in the World Bank's International Workshop in 2010 as a representative of the programme. “While I was in the USA for the workshop, I met many adolescent girls from other countries and learned about their lives. I realised they are not very different from us.”

ACHIEVEMENTS 2010

100 safe spaces established in the four states of Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Lakes.

2,600 adolescent girls from the poorest households identified through community organisers and enrolled.

100 adolescent leaders trained in basic and different life skills.



As part of their co-curricular activities, AGI club members participate in various indoor and outdoor games such as skipping rope.

Programme Description

The Adolescent Girls Initiative (AGI) in South Sudan is a project financed by the World Bank and implemented by BRAC to promote the social and economic empowerment of adolescent girls and young women aged 15 to 24 and enable them to conduct themselves in their communities with confidence and independence and to lead dignified lives.

BRAC has established 100 AGI clubs in four states: Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei and Lakes States. Each club serves 30 adolescent girls and are located no more than 15 minutes walking distance from the homes of most participants to ensure their safety and convenience. The project is intended as a pilot, to be scaled-up and replicated in all ten states if proven successful.

Project Components

- Secure places for adolescent girls to socialise: establish 100 AGI clubs to serve as centers for various trainings, and provide the girls and young women with a safe place to socialise and interact with peers and mentors.
- Life-skills training: conduct trainings to raise awareness among participants of critical social issues, including sexual and reproductive health, early marriage, gender based violence, drug abuse and other relevant topics.
- Livelihood training: offer wage and self-employment trainings in both agricultural and nonagricultural sectors to the participants. The specific curriculum and training modules will depend on the results of an extensive labor market survey and the demands of the locality. Examples of possible trainings include raising domestic animals, tailoring and embroidery, photography, computer technology, salon activities and hotel management.
- Financial literacy training: offer financial literacy courses intended to provide girls and young women with a better understanding of both personal finances and the financial aspects of small businesses.
- Savings and credit facilities: provide access to savings and credit opportunities to orient the girls toward financial empowerment from an early age. AGI will encourage the girls to build up their savings habit, while providing them with access to credit facilities as a source for seed capital to start a small business.
- Community sensitisation: convene regular meetings with committees of parents, local leaders and members of the community to raise awareness and build community support for AGI participants and the programme activities.

Small Grant Window



Children play with puzzles at the Confident Children Out of Conflict centre for street children in Juba.

Programme Highlights

“We trained these NGOs in proposal writing, project planning and implementation, and financial management. Before many of these NGOs did not even have any valid bank accounts, but now they not only have an account, but also can access donors and attain sustainability.”

Khan Md. Ferdous, *Manager, Livelihoods Programmes.*

It is estimated that 85% of the basic services in South Sudan (healthcare, education, water and sanitation, etc) are being provided by NGOs. These organisations are also involved in humanitarian response and development activities. However, a majority of these are international agencies with minimal participation of local organisations. BRAC is now working on building the organisational capacity of the local civil society as well as disbursing small grants from the Sudan Recovery Fund.

Confident Children out of Conflict (CCC), an organisation working to rehabilitate street children, is one of the 70 local organisations that received support through this facility. Cathy Groenendijk, CCC's Director, shares her experiences: “In South Sudan, a region affected by over two decades of civil war, thousands of children who have lost their parents as a result of the war, take shelter on streets. The lives of street children are extremely difficult. They sleep in open are often subject to violence, including rape. There are hundreds of development agencies in the country, but few work on issues of street children in Juba. I started this organisation because I wanted to ease the suffering of these children. I wanted the centre to provide protection to these young souls. The start was not easy; initially people did not like the idea of helping street children. We used different campaigns to create understanding.”

There are at present 25 street children from Juba who come every day to the center and perform different activities. However, the number of children that come to the CCC is constantly growing. The centre needs funding for proper housing, staff and interventions to help the children become responsible citizens. BRAC supported the centre with funding for the construction of a new facility for the children. CCC at present is establishing a children's home in Juba with grants received from the Sudan Recovery Fund, through UNDP and BRAC. Groenendijk appreciated the support given by the Sudan Recovery Fund. She said, “It was a big boost in our struggle to realise and deliver on the mission of this charity organisation.”

“Sirocco Mayam, the project officer, is an advocate of building South Sudan's civil society, and sees the need to promote local ownership of the country's development. “More than a million people are being served by the participant organisations. This initiative helps local organisations build capacity and enhance their ability to implement big projects and access international donors.”

ACHIEVEMENTS 2010

69 local NGOs/CBOs from ten states selected and received small grants.

180 participants from 70 local NGOs / CBOs trained in project and financial management.

49 Local NGOs/CBOs audited for their financial execution by BRAC Audit Department.



Cathy Groenendijk, the Director of Confident Children Out of Conflict, leads the children of the centre in a song.

Programme Description

To build the capacity of local NGOs and CBOs to deliver services to the people of South Sudan in an efficient and effective way, the Small Grant Window programme was initiated under the second round of the Sudan Recovery Fund. DFID and the Netherlands Government are the primary donors for the initiative, which is being lead by the South Sudan Reconstruction and development Fund (SSRDF) on behalf of the Government of South Sudan and administered by UNDP with BRAC serving as the training facilitator and grants coordinator. The project is designed to support small scale community initiatives in agriculture, education, water, and sanitation. Key elements of this initiative are:

- Project management: All local NGOs received training in project design, proposal writing, activity design, monitoring and evaluation, and writing reports.
- Financial management: NGOs are trained in financial management. The main areas covered in the trainings are maintaining cash books, preparing financial reports, and conducting bank transactions.
- Grants disbursement: As part of the project, each NGO receives a grant within the range of SDG 60,000-70,0000 for funding their various projects over a period of 12 months.
- Progress Monitoring: To supervise the project progress, several monitoring visits were conducted to ensure that funds were being used efficiently and properly.

Among the selected NGOs, 41 are working in agriculture, 18 are working in education, and 11 are working in water and sanitation. Roughly one million people are expected to benefit from the combined projects. Cumulatively, the projects will result in more than 5,000 acres of lands cultivated, 16 schools built, and 30 water points and 20 boreholes constructed.



Recruitment, training and monitoring

Mr Jaffer, a master trainer, conducts training for Community Health Organisers (CHOs) at the BRAC Sudan Country Office in Juba.

Recruitment

By the end of 2010, BRAC was employing 109 people from South Sudan, 67% of whom were women. In 2010, BRAC also launched a Management Trainee programme designed to replace some of the expatriates in management positions with bright Sudanese staff members. Several Sudanese interns were also given the opportunity to build their capacity in management and programme operations. In addition, BRAC engages 43 expatriates and sector specialists for the smooth operation of the programmes. A number of the Sudanese staff recruited at the entry level have been promoted to the higher levels based on their performance.

In 2010, the Human Resources Department was able to update its policy according to the South Sudan Labor Act and introduce social insurance benefits for the national staff. The department was also able to serve as a beneficial liaison with the Ministry of Labor and Internal Affairs Ministry.

Capacity Building

BRAC's training and resources division in South Sudan is responsible for capacity building and the professional development of its staff members and programme participants, including representatives from other national and international organisations. BRAC also hopes to establish a permanent training and resources center in Juba.

In 2010, BRAC conducted various trainings which included basic teachers training, management training, proposal writing, orientation of office staff and agricultural training, among others. The division also organised training for external organisations like the Microfinance Association of South Sudan and the Danish Refugee Council. BRAC also ensures that it recruits professional skilled trainers to conduct each of its training sessions.

Training Courses	Programme Involvement	Number of Participants		
		Male	Female	Total
Microfinance management	MF	39	102	141
Microfinance risk management	MF	18	67	85
BRAC Values and team building	All programmes	25	80	105
Monitoring and evaluation	SRF	5	2	7
TOT for education programme staff	Education	2	7	9
Basic teachers training	Education	-	86	86
Teachers refreshers	Education	-	30	30
Workshop on project proposal and planning (SRF)	SRF	53	10	63
TOT on malaria	Health	12	-	12
Financial management training (SRF)	SRF	45	16	61
Accounts Management Training	All programmes	4	9	13
Small Business Management	DDR	29	17	46
Basic Training	AGI	0	22	22
Microfinance Management Refreshers	MF	3	19	22
Comprehensive Microfinance Management for Area Manager	MF	16	0	16
General TOT	Other NGOs	16	6	22
Management Training (MASS)	Other NGOs	9	2	11
Small Business Management	Other NGOs	16	6	22
Orientation on AGI	AGI	7	1	8
Total		324	482	781

Audit and Monitoring

BRAC's Audit Department in South Sudan started its operations for internal control in 2009. Since its start, the department has developed a system of rigorous internal control with the assistance of senior management. The department also assisted the management by providing risk based assessment for efficiency and effectiveness. In 2010, three auditors (two expatriate and one local), audited 59 cost centers and brought several issues to management's attention.

The periodic data collection from the projects is also conducted by the Monitoring Department of BRAC in South Sudan, which is also a part of the internal control mechanism for programmes. The Monitoring Department ensures transparency and accountability across programmes. At present, a total of eight monitoring agents are working within this department to conduct analysis using selected indicators. In 2010, 42 issues in total from different projects were selected and monitored. Of the total, 30 concerned the microfinance programme.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BRAC in SOUTH SUDAN

For the year ended
December 31, 2010





FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BRAC SUDAN

For the year ended December 31, 2010

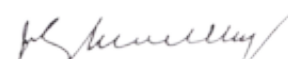
AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the accompanying Balance Sheet of BRAC Southern Sudan as at 31 December 2010 and also the related Income and Expenditure Statement and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended. The preparation of these financial statements is the responsibility of BRAC Southern Sudan's management. 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 (ISA). Those Standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Financial Statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management, as well as evaluating the overall Financial Statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of BRAC Southern Sudan as at 31 December 2010 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with the accounting policies summarized in note 2 of the financial statements.

Dhaka, 29 March 2011


J.R. CHOWDHURY & CO.
Chartered Accountants

BRAC SOUTHERN SUDAN
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2010

Property and Assets	Notes	2010		2009	
		SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$
Fixed assets	3	643,613	260,572	473,131	212,897
Loans to group members	4	3,281,112	1,328,385	3,903,565	1,968,055
Grants and accounts receivable		3,315,477	1,342,298	3,381,923	1,457,725
Advances, deposits and prepayments	5	678,520	274,704	869,048	374,590
Cash and bank balances	6	17,026,161	6,893,183	20,610,655	8,883,903
		24,944,883	10,099,143	29,238,322	12,897,170
Capital and Liabilities					
Grants received in advance	7	1,866,247	755,565	2,569,305	1,174,927
Deferred income	8	593,058	240,105	421,547	189,261
Term loan	9	11,396,347	4,613,906	18,044,951	7,777,996
Other current liabilities	10	9,905,205	4,010,204	3,763,734	1,604,543
Loan security fund	11	1,374,032	556,288	1,146,888	494,348
Capital fund	12	(190,006)	(76,926)	3,291,897	1,656,095
Total Capital and Liabilities		24,944,883	10,099,143	29,238,322	12,897,170

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.


Deputy Executive Director
BRAC International


Director - Finance
BRAC International

BRAC SOUTHERN SUDAN
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
For the year ended 31 December 2010

	Notes	2010		2009	
		SP	US\$	SP	US\$
Income					
Service charges on loan	13	2,037,068	824,724	2,300,314	991,515
Other income		1,030,719	417,295	1,541,567	664,469
		3,067,787	1,242,019	3,841,881	1,655,983
Expenditure					
Salary and benefits		4,999,869	2,024,238	2,216,697	955,473
Travelling and transportation		1,076,930	436,004	572,927	246,951
Training and development		1,158,749	469,129	291,370	125,591
Rent, utilities and stationery		964,659	390,550	751,419	323,888
School rent and construction		313,003	126,722		
Maintenance and general expenses		478,167	193,590	590,296	254,438
Reporting and data processing			-	796	343
Material development			-	42,042	18,122
Research and development		75,110	30,409	38,095	16,420
Operating expenses			-	232,070	100,030
Student books and kits			-	45,114	19,446
Program supplies		570,512	230,977		
HO logistics and management support		1,287,459	521,238	572,718	246,861
NGO capacity development		3,054,942	1,236,819		
Borrowing costs	14	2,437,708	986,926	1,291,494	556,678
Loan loss provision	15	1,564,887	633,557	470,556	202,826
Depreciation		109,024	44,139	59,150	25,496
Total expenditure		18,091,019	7,324,299	7,174,744	3,092,562
Net operating surplus/(deficit)		(15,023,232)	(6,082,280)	(3,332,863)	(1,436,579)
Donor grants	16	11,286,319	4,569,360	2,887,851	1,244,763
Net surplus/(deficit)		(3,736,913)	(1,512,920)	(445,012)	(191,816)
Other comprehensive income/loss (foreign currency loss)		232,635	94,184	(2,142,694)	(923,575)
Net surplus/(deficit) after adjustment of other comprehensive income/loss		(3,504,278)	(1,418,736)	(2,587,706)	(1,115,391)

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.


Deputy Executive Director
BRAC International


Director - Finance
BRAC International

BRAC SOUTHERN SUDAN
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the year ended 31 December 2010

	2010		2009	
	US\$	SDG	US\$	SDG
Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Surplus of expenditure over income	(1,512,920)	(3,736,913)	(191,816)	(445,012)
Adjustment to reconcile changes in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities				
Loan loss provision	633,557	1,564,887	202,826	470,556
Depreciation on fixed assets	44,139	109,024	25,496	59,150
	-		-	
Adjustment for other accounts	-		-	
Increase in loan security fund	91,961	227,144	42,331	242,854
Increase in group members savings deposits		-		-
Increase/(decrease) in receivables	26,901	66,446	(1,457,725)	(3,381,923)
(Increase)/decrease in current liabilities	2,486,426	6,141,471	(356,222)	85,933
Increase/(decrease) in advances, deposits and prepayments	-		-	
	77,137	190,528	(37,601)	(87,234)
Net Cash provided/used in Operating Activities	1,847,201	4,562,587	(1,772,711)	(3,055,676)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities				
(Increase)/decrease in loan to group members	(303,651)	(750,019)	(240,734)	(509,572)
(Increase)/decrease in fixed deposits	(384,615)	(950,000)	(2,000,000)	(4,900,000)
Purchase of fixed assets	(112,189)	(277,107)	(125,088)	(294,432)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(800,456)	(1,977,126)	(2,365,822)	(5,704,004)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities				
Grant received during the year	3,661,369	9,043,582	1,363,786	3,367,808
Grant utilized during the year for:				
Operational expenditure and microfinance	(3,852,200)	(9,514,933)	(1,219,268)	(2,828,701)
Increase/decrease in term loan	(2,691,743)	(6,648,604)	4,240,733	10,592,167
Net Cash provided from Financing Activities	(2,882,573)	(7,119,955)	4,385,251	11,131,274
Net decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(1,835,828)	(4,534,494)	246,718	2,371,594
Cash and Cash Equivalent, beginning of the year	5,526,581	13,650,655	5,637,185	11,279,061
Cash and Cash Equivalent, closing of the year	3,690,753	9,116,161	5,883,903	13,650,655

The attached notes form an integral part of these accounts.

BRAC SOUTHERN SUDAN NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TO 31 DECEMBER 2010

1.0. Background

BRAC Southern Sudan, an international private development organization started its activities in March 2007 and registered under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Republic of Southern Sudan with a view to participating in the development activities by adapting an environmental friendly sustainable development approach through high-impact education, health, agriculture and employment and income generation activities for the poor specially for the women and children.

At present BRAC Southern Sudan has five development programs that cover the areas of health, education, adolescent development program and microfinance to improving the livelihood of the poor people of Southern Sudan.

2.0 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

BRAC Southern Sudan prepares its financial statements under the historical cost convention on a going concern basis. BRAC Southern Sudan generally follows the accrual basis of accounting or a modified form thereof for key income and expenditure items as disclosed in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. The financial statements are expressed in SDG and in US dollar.

The significant accounting policies followed in the preparation and presentation of these financial statements are summarized below:

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

BRAC Southern Sudan maintains its books of accounts and records on a project and branch-wise basis. The Country Office maintains records of all treasury and management functions. All cash balances including those held for program are held by the Country Office and transferred to branch offices as required. Balances between branches and Country Office are eliminated upon combination for the purpose of presentation of the financial statements.

BRAC Southern Sudan's accounting records and financial statements are maintained and presented in accordance with the principles of fund accounting.

2.2 Donor grants

Income from donor grants is recognized when conditions on which they depend have been met. BRAC Southern Sudan's donor grants are for funding of projects and program 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 charge on the fixed assets concern.

All donor grants received are initially recorded at fair value as liabilities in the grants received in advance account. For grants utilized to purchase fixed assets and motor cycles, 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 gift and/or service are recorded at fair value (excluding situations when BRAC Southern Sudan may receive emergency supplies for onward distribution in the events of a disaster which are not recorded as grants). Income recognition of such grants follows that of cash based donor grants and would thus depend on whether the grants are to be utilized for the purpose of fixed assets or expended as program related expenditure.

Grants 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 agreement.

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 grants receivable.

2.3 Revenue recognition

Service charge on loan from group members

Service charges on regular loans, that is, loans where no amounts are overdue as at the end of the reporting period are

recognized on an accrual basis as income. The recognition of service charge ceases when the loan is transferred to non-interest bearing loan account. These loans are referred to as "non-performing loans".

Service charge previously accrued but not received on loans subsequently classified as " non-performing" is reversed. Service charge is included in income thereafter only when its receipts becomes probable generally when it is realized.

Interest on bank deposits.

Revenue is recognized as the interest accrues unless collectibility is in doubt.

2.4 Expenses

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

2.5 Fixed assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided for on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives at the following rates:

Assets	Annual depreciation rate
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Equipment	15%
Vehicles	20%
Bi-cycles	20%
Motorcycles	20%

2.6 Loan to group members

BRAC Southern Sudan's activities include providing micro credit loans to group members without any collateral, on a service charge basis under various programs. Loans are stated net of provisions for loan losses.

2.7 Provision for loan losses

Loan losses are provided based on 2 % of the loan disbursed. Non-performing loans are monitored and service charges are not recorded. Such loans are written off against the loan loss provision when recovery is unlikely. Management regularly assesses the accuracy of the loan loss provision based on the age of the loan portfolio. Any collections received from loan previously written off are credited to income.

2.8 Foreign currency translation

At the end of the month expenditure incurred in US dollar during the month is translated into SDG at the average exchange rate for that month with a view to preparation and presentation of financial statements and other reports. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in US dollar at the balance sheet date are translated into SDG at exchange prevailing at that date.

2.9 Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognized in the balance sheet when the Company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

a) Receivables

Receivables are carried at anticipated realizable values. Bad debts are written off when identified and an estimate is made for doubtful debts based on a review of all outstanding amounts as at the balance sheet date.

b) Payables

Payables are stated at cost which is the fair value of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

2.10 General

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest SDG and US Dollar.

3. Fixed assets

Group of fixed assets	Cost			Depreciation				Net book value	
	Opening balance	Additions during the year	Adjustment for disposals / transfer	Closing balance	Opening balance	Charge for the year	Adjustment disposals/ transfer		Closing balance
Furniture & fixtures	90,120	38,926	-	129,046	10,330	11,577	(172)	21,907	99,096
Equipment	104,828	49,927	(210)	154,545	15,186	20,047	(32)	35,233	110,207
Vehicle	24,438	-	-	24,438	4,935	4,377	-	9,312	13,968
Bicycle	12,234	1,153	(676)	12,711	3,637	2,045	(57)	5,682	6,543
Motorcycles	19,130	22,183	(668)	40,645	3,765	6,093	(868)	9,858	30,758
Total in US\$	250,750	112,189	(1,554)	361,385	37,853	44,139	(1,129)	81,992	260,572
Total in SDG	619,353	277,107	(3,838)	892,621	93,497	109,023	(2,789)	202,520	643,613

4.0 Loan to group members

	2010		2009	
	Sudanese		Sudanese	
	Pound	US\$	Pound	US\$
Balance at 1 January	4,343,268	1,758,408	3,833,696	1,916,848
Disbursement during the year	6,220,100	2,518,259	5,176,800	2,396,667
Realization during the year	(5,277,666)	(2,136,707)	(4,516,231)	(2,090,848)
	5,285,702	2,139,960	4,494,265	2,222,667
Less: Write off	(192,415)	(77,901)	(150,997)	(65,085)
	5,093,287	2,062,060	4,343,268	2,157,582
Loan loss reserve	(1,812,175)	(733,674)	(439,703)	(189,527)
	3,281,112	1,328,385	3,903,565	1,968,055

Loan to group members bear annual service charge at 24 % per annum on the amount of loan disbursed. Repayments are made on weekly installment basis.

5.0 Advances, deposits and prepayments

Advance	678,520	274,704	869,048	374,590
Security deposit	-	-	-	-
	678,520	274,704	869,048	374,590

6.0 Cash and bank balances

Cash in hand	153,398	62,104	161,080	69,431
Cash at bank	8,962,763	3,628,649	13,489,575	5,814,472
Fixed deposit	7,910,000	3,202,429	6,960,000	3,000,000
	17,026,161	6,893,183	20,610,655	8,883,903

Break-up of fixed deposits are as follows:

Name of the bank	FDR No.	Date of issue				
Nile Commercial Bank Ltd	0010231001	20.11.2008	2,470,000	1,000,000	2,320,000	1,000,000
Nile Commercial Bank Ltd	0010231004	07.01.2009	4,940,000	2,000,000	4,640,000	2,000,000
Equity Bank Limited	20301	23.10.2010	500,000	202,429	-	-
Total			7,910,000	3,202,429	6,960,000	3,000,000

7.0 Grants received in advance

Balance at 1 January	2,561,286	1,036,958	2,295,061	1,144,574
Grants received during the year	9,043,582	3,661,369	3,367,808	1,363,786
Transferred to deferred income-investment in fixed assets	(277,463)	(112,333)	(294,432)	(126,910)
	-	-	-	-
Transferred to statement of income and expenditure	(11,177,296)	(4,525,221)	(2,828,701)	(1,219,268)
	150,110	60,773	2,539,736	1,162,182
Donation receivable	1,716,136	694,792	29,569	12,745
	1,866,247	755,565	2,569,305	1,174,927

7.1 Grant received

Name of the donor	Name of the project	2010		2009	
		SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$
IFAD	Microfinance Program			41,708	20,000
Oxfam Novib	Microfinance Program			143,892	69,000
UNCDF	Microfinance Program				-
BRAC USA	Microfinance Program	138,320	56,000	-	
BRAC USA	Microfinance Program	28,173	11,406		
BRAC USA (NORAD)	Microfinance Program	1,651,704	668,706		
SRF(UNDP)	Special Program			1,210,548	458,541
PSI	Health Program			1,174,552	444,891
BRAC UK	Education Program	618,678	250,477		
BRAC USA	Health Program			224,400	85,000
Stormme Foundation	Education Program	223,752	90,588	43,394	21,697
Stormme Foundation	Education Program			100,000	50,000
BRAC USA	Agriculture Program			392,888	196,444
FAO	Agriculture Program			9,900	4,950
FAO	Agriculture Program			6,600	3,300
FAO	Agriculture Program			3,426	1,713
WFP	FFTIG			16,500	8,250
P4P	Agriculture Program	123,500	50,000		
Oxfam Novib	Agriculture Program	291,460	118,000		
UNESCO	Agriculture Program	61,750	25,000		
UNDP	DDR	99,272	40,191		
WFP	DDR	154,128	62,400		
WFP	FFR	128,351	51,964		
FAO	FFR	25,656	10,387		
World Bank	AGI	419,900	170,000		
PSI	Mararia	625,384	253,192		
UNDP	SGW	4,096,090	1,658,336		
Gender Ministry	Agriculture Program	241,500	97,773		
UNMIS	Agriculture Program	58,000	23,482		
UNMIS	Education Program	57,964	23,467		
		9,043,582	3,661,369	3,367,808	1,363,786

8.0 Deferred income

Balance at 1 January	424,619	171,911	186,265	87,846
Transferred from grants received in advance	277,463	112,333	294,432	126,910
Amortization	(109,023)	(44,139)	(59,150)	(25,496)
	593,058	240,105	421,547	189,261

9.0 Term loan

Bank of Southern Sudan	360,500	145,951	412,000	177,586
KIVA Foundation	432,635	175,156	492,831	212,427
BRAC	7,410,000	3,000,000	1,392,000	600,000
BRAC Africa Microfinance Ltd.	-	-	12,296,000	5,300,000
United Nations Capital Development Fund	3,193,212	1,292,798	3,452,121	1,487,983
	11,396,347	4,613,906	18,044,951	7,777,996

- a) Loan from Bank of Southern Sudan US\$ 145,951 equivalent to SDG 360,500 was obtained for support to microfinance program and bears interest @ 5% per annum. It is repayable over a period of three years from the date of receipt of the loan after two years of grace period.
- b) Loan from KIVA Foundation US\$ 175,156 equivalent to SDG 432,635 was obtained for support to microfinance program. It is repayable in monthly installments starting from October 2008.
- c) Loan from BRAC US\$ 3,000,000 equivalent to SDG 7,410,000 was obtained for support to microfinance program. It is repayable within twelve months after five years of disbursement. Repayment of USD 2,400,000 was made by BRAC to BRAC Africa Microfinance Ltd and the amount was considered as loan from BRAC. Now total loan from BRAC stood at US\$ 3,000,000.
- d) Loan from BRAC Africa Microfinance Ltd US\$ 5,300,000 equivalent to SDG 12,296,000 was obtained for support to microfinance program and bears interest @ 12 % per annum. It is repayable in quarterly instalments starting from December 2012. The total loan was repaid in December 2010.
was repaid in December 2010.
- e) Loan from United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) US\$ 1,292,798 equivalent to SDG 3,193,212 was obtained for support to microfinance program and bears interest at 3% per annum. It is repayable in semi annual installments over a period of three years from the date of receipt of the fund after two years of grace period.

10.0 Other current liabilities

	2010		2009	
	SDG	US\$	SDG	US\$
Salaries and benefits	134,383	54,406	131,872	56,445
Payable to BRAC Bangladesh	8,815,681	3,569,102	5,020,207	2,148,790
Interest on term loan	503,946	204,027	754,349	322,883
Others	218,560	88,486	-	-
Adjustment of other comprehensive income (foreign exchange gain/loss)	232,635	94,184	(2,142,694)	(923,575)
	9,905,205	4,010,204	3,763,734	1,604,543

11.0 Loan security fund

Loan security fund from members	1,374,032	556,288	1,146,888	494,348
	1,374,032	556,288	1,146,888	494,348

12.0 Capital fund

Balance at 1 January	3,881,886	1,571,614	3,202,909	1,600,688
BRAC contribution			534,000	247,222
Surplus/deficit	(4,071,892)	(1,648,539)	(445,012)	(191,816)
	(190,006)	(76,926)	3,291,897	1,656,095

13.0 Other income

Membership, Loan Application and Appraisal Fee	1,030,719	417,295	1,541,567	664,469
	1,030,719	417,295	1,541,567	664,469

14.0 Borrowing costs

Interest expense	2,437,708	986,926	1,291,494	556,678
	2,437,708	986,926	1,291,494	556,678

15.0 Loan loss provision

Balance at 1 January	439,703	178,017	120,144	60,072
Provision for the year	1,564,887	633,557	470,556	202,826
Less: Write off	(192,415)	(77,901)	(150,997)	(73,371)
	1,812,175	733,674	439,703	189,527

The loan classification and provisioning methodology followed by BRAC Southern Sudan is based on the conventional international practice of microfinance institution in different parts of the world catering to a large number of borrowers. The methodology which takes in to account international best practice and circumstances relevant to Southern Sudan has five aging categories which are labeled correspondingly as "Standard", "Watch list", "Substandard", "Doubtful" and "Loss". For each aging category and loan classification, there is a corresponding percentage loan loss provision, which is graduated upward as the period of arrears lengthens as shown below;

Loan	Days in Arrears	Required
Standard	Current (no arrears)	2%
Watch list	1-30	5%
Sub-stand.	31-180	20%
Doubtful	181-350	75%
Loss	Over 350	100%

Had the loan classification and provisioning methodology stated above been followed the required provision would be SDG 1,812,175 and details of which are given below:

Loan classification	Days in arrear	2010		2009	
		Principal	Loan loss	Principal	Loan loss provision
		SDG	SDG	SDG	SDG
Standard	Current (no arrears)	2,641,039	52,821	2,655,478	53,414
Watch list	1-30	439,091	21,955	398,577	19,929
Substandard	31-180	330,248	66,050	1,091,908	218,382
Doubtful	181-350	46,236	34,677	197,305	147,979
Loss	Over 350	1,636,673	1,636,673	-	-
Total		5,093,287	1,812,175	4,343,268	439,703

	2010 SDG	2009 SDG
Total Current loan loss reserve	1,812,175	439,703
Total required loan loss reserve	1,812,175	439,703
BRAC current loan loss reserve is lower than the required reserve	-	-

Based on the above it is concluded that BRAC Southern Sudan loan loss reserve is adequate because the required reserve is SDG 1,812,175 which is equivalent to loan loss reserve balance of SDG 1,812,175.

16.0 Donor grants

Transferred from grants received in advance	11,177,296	4,525,221	2,828,701	1,219,268
Transferred from deferred income:				
amortization of investment in fixed assets	109,023	44,139	59,150	25,495
	11,286,319	4,569,360	2,887,851	1,244,763

J.R. Chowdhury & Co.
Chartered Accountants

BRAC SOUTHERN SUDAN
BALANCE SHEET
As at 31 December 2010

ASSETS	FFTIG		Education(Petrofac)		Education (BRAC USA)		Stromme Foundation		AGI		Agriculture (BRAC USA)		Agriculture (UNMIS)		Agriculture (Gender Ministry)		Agriculture (UNESCO)		
	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	
Fixed assets	7,253	2,936	6,332	2,564	9,855	3,990	2,523	1,021	1,785	723	23,522	9,523	44,924	18,188	-	-	-	-	
Loans to Village Organisation members	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants and accounts Receivable	6,370	2,579	107,465	43,508	399,081	161,571	-	-	109,542	44,349	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Advances, deposits and prepayment	-	-	400	162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash in hand and at banks	(6,370)	(2,579)	(103,223)	(41,791)	(396,578)	(160,558)	67,336	27,262	(8,117)	(3,286)	8,557	3,464	8,084	3,273	3,061	1,239	39	16	
Fixed Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	7,253	2,936	10,974	4,443	12,358	5,003	69,859	28,283	103,210	41,785	32,079	12,987	53,008	21,461	3,061	1,239	39	16	
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	-																		
Liabilities:																			
Donor Fund investment in Fixed Assets	7,253	2,936	6,332	2,564	9,855	3,990	2,523	1,021	1,785	723	23,522	9,523	44,924	18,188	-	-	-	-	
Donor Fund investment in Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Grants received in advance account	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,336	27,262	85,843	34,754	-	-	8,084	3,273	3,061	1,239	39	16	
Term Loan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Liabilities for Expenses	-	-	4,642	1,879	2,503	1,013	-	-	15,582	6,309	8,557	3,464	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Group Member Savings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loan security deposit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
BRAC Contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Retained Surplus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL	7,253	2,936	10,974	4,443	12,358	5,003	69,859	28,283	103,210	41,785	32,079	12,987	53,008	21,461	3,061	1,239	39	16	

Agriculture (Oxfam Novib)		Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (UNDP)		Purchase for Progress (WFP)		Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (WFP)		Food for Recovery (WFP)		Food for Recovery (BRAC Contribution)		Health		Malaria (PSI)		Small Grant Window Project (SRF-UNDP)		Microfinance		Total	
SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,794	2,346	46,468	18,813	16,390	6,636	478,767	193,833	643,613	260,572
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,281,112	1,328,385	3,281,112	1,328,385
	-	-	40,412	16,361	172,579	69,870	43,111	17,454	244,822	99,118	901,131	364,830	-	-	90,681	36,713	-	1,200,283	485,945	3,315,477	1,342,298
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	678,120	274,543	678,520	274,704
291,460	118,000	(39,744)	(16,091)	(171,896)	(69,594)	(42,907)	(17,371)	(244,822)	(99,118)	(891,635)	(360,986)	74,366	30,108	129,324	52,358	1,345,502	544,738	17,003,724	6,884,099	17,026,161	6,893,183
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
291,460	118,000	668	270	683	277	204	83	-	-	9,496	3,845	80,160	32,453	266,473	107,884	1,361,892	551,373	22,642,006	9,166,804	24,944,883	10,099,143

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,794	2,346	46,468	18,813	16,390	6,636	428,213	173,366	593,059	240,105
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
291,460	118,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,921	26,284	-	-	1,345,502	544,738	-	-	1,866,246	755,565
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,396,347	4,613,906	11,396,347	4,613,906	-
-	-	668	270	683	277	204	83	-	-	9,496	3,845	9,445	3,824	220,005	89,071	-	-	9,633,420	3,900,170	9,905,205	4,010,205
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,374,032	556,288	1,374,032	556,288
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,199,000	1,700,000	4,199,000	1,700,000
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,389,007)	(1,776,926)	(4,389,007)	(1,776,926)
291,460	118,000	668	270	683	277	204	83	-	-	9,496	3,845	80,160	32,453	266,473	107,884	1,361,892	551,373	22,642,006	9,166,804	24,944,883	10,099,143

BRAC SOUTHERN SUDAN
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE STATEMENT
For the period from January to December 2010

Notes	FFTIG		Education (Petrofac)		Education (BRAC USA)		Stromme Foundation		UNMIS		AGI		Agriculture (BRAC USA)		Agriculture (UNMIS)		Agriculture (Gender Ministry)		
	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	
Income																			
Donor grants	14	906	367	697,869	282,538	468,780	189,789	206,090	83,437	57,964	23,467	332,272	134,523	191,662	77,596	4,992	2,021	238,439	96,534
Service charge on Loans to group members		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other income	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total income		906	367	697,869	282,538	468,780	189,789	206,090	83,437	57,964	23,467	332,272	134,523	191,662	77,596	4,992	2,021	238,439	96,534
Expenditure																			
Salaries and Benefits		-	-	152,747	61,841	96,591	39,106	23,400	9,474	-	-	170,946	69,209	100,094	40,524	-	-	81,000	32,794
Travelling and Transportation		-	-	37,751	15,284	8,194	3,317	7,019	2,842	-	-	55,388	22,424	33,449	13,542	-	-	16,200	6,559
Rent, Utilities and Stationery		-	-	33,403	13,523	34,548	13,987	11,921	4,826	-	-	33,345	13,500	3,056	1,237	-	-	-	-
Maintenance and General Expenses		-	-	15,221	6,162	16,027	6,489	6,982	2,827	-	-	-	-	3,495	1,415	-	-	-	-
HO logistics and management support		-	-	62,287	25,217	32,587	13,193	15,217	6,161	-	-	53,323	21,588	-	-	-	-	21,195	8,581
Training and development		-	-	46,957	19,011	58,837	23,821	11,573	4,685	-	-	17,841	7,223	32,085	12,990	-	-	90,384	36,593
Teachers Salary		-	-	133,380	54,000	104,550	42,328	50,700	20,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers Training		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Rent		-	-	139,762	56,584	78,227	31,671	37,050	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
School construction		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,964	23,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program supplies		-	-	18,436	7,464	22,794	9,228	38,875	15,739	-	-	1,121	454	15,544	6,293	-	-	29,660	12,008
Monitoring research and evaluation		-	-	57,169	23,145	14,724	5,961	3,017	1,221	-	-	200	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
NGO capacity development		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on Term Loan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest on VO members savings deposit		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan loss Provision		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation on Fixed Assets		906	367	756	306	1,701	689	336	136	-	-	108	44	3,939	1,595	4,992	2,021	-	-
Total Operational Expenditure		906	367	697,869	282,538	468,780	189,789	206,090	83,437	57,964	23,467	332,272	134,523	191,662	77,596	4,992	2,021	238,439	96,534
Net Surplus for the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		906	367	697,869	282,538	468,780	189,789	206,090	83,437	57,964	23,467	332,272	134,523	191,662	77,596	4,992	2,021	238,439	96,534

Agriculture (UNESCO)		Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (UNDP)		Purchase for Progress (WFP)		Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration (WFP)		Food for Recovery (WFP)		Food for Recovery (BRAC Contribution)		Health		Malaria (PSI)		Small Grant Window Project (SRF-UNDP)		Microfinance		Total	
SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD	SDG	USD
61,711	24,984	139,684	56,552	296,080	119,870	197,239	79,854	398,829	161,469	608,001	246,154	281,416	113,934	1,697,769	687,356	3,629,694	1,469,512	1,776,931	719,405	11,286,328	4,569,364
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,037,068	824,724	2,037,068	824,724
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,030,719	417,295	1,030,719	417,295
61,711	24,984	139,684	56,552	296,080	119,870	197,239	79,854	398,829	161,469	608,001	246,154	281,416	113,934	1,697,769	687,356	3,629,694	1,469,512	4,844,718	1,961,424	14,354,115	5,811,383
3,255	1,318	14,326	5,800	11,599	4,696	91,200	36,923	102,258	41,400	105,086	42,545	109,545	44,350	805,354	326,054	253,857	102,776	2,589,981	1,048,575	4,711,239	1,907,384
1,976	800	7,415	3,002	2,683	1,086	14,486	5,865	142,272	57,600	124,118	50,250	27,167	10,999	121,771	49,300	45,388	18,376	431,653	174,758	1,076,930	436,004
-	-	-	-	1,171	474	530	215	69,358	28,080	201,582	81,612	66,839	27,060	22,527	9,120	93,330	37,785	393,049	159,129	964,659	390,550
-	-	-	-	317	128	7,407	2,999	65,949	26,700	10,047	4,068	8,300	3,360	22,160	8,972	31,926	12,926	290,336	117,545	478,167	193,590
2,939	1,190	-	-	16,425	6,650	-	-	18,992	7,689	29,013	11,746	29,801	12,065	217,823	88,187	74,839	30,299	713,018	288,671	1,287,459	521,238
48,601	19,677	54,217	21,950	186,425	75,476	83,616	33,853	-	-	107,149	43,380	38,891	15,745	238,419	96,526	73,395	29,715	70,359	28,485	1,158,749	469,129
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	288,630	116,854
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	255,039	103,255
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,964	23,467
4,940	2,000	63,726	25,800	77,460	31,360	-	-	-	-	31,006	12,553	-	-	266,950	108,077	-	-	-	-	570,512	230,977
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,110	30,409
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,054,942	1,236,819	-	-	3,054,942	1,236,819
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,384,172	965,252	2,384,172	965,252
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,536	21,674	53,536	21,674
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,564,887	633,557	1,564,887	633,557
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	873	353	2,765	1,119	2,017	817	90,631	36,693	109,024	44,139
61,711	24,984	139,684	56,552	296,080	119,870	197,239	79,854	398,829	161,469	608,001	246,154	281,416	113,934	1,697,769	687,356	3,629,694	1,469,512	8,581,622	3,474,341	18,091,019	7,324,299
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,736,904)	(1,512,917)	(3,736,904)	(1,512,917)
61,711	24,984	139,684	56,552	296,080	119,870	197,239	79,854	398,829	161,469	608,001	246,154	281,416	113,934	1,697,769	687,356	3,629,694	1,469,512	4,844,718	1,961,424	14,354,115	5,811,383

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:

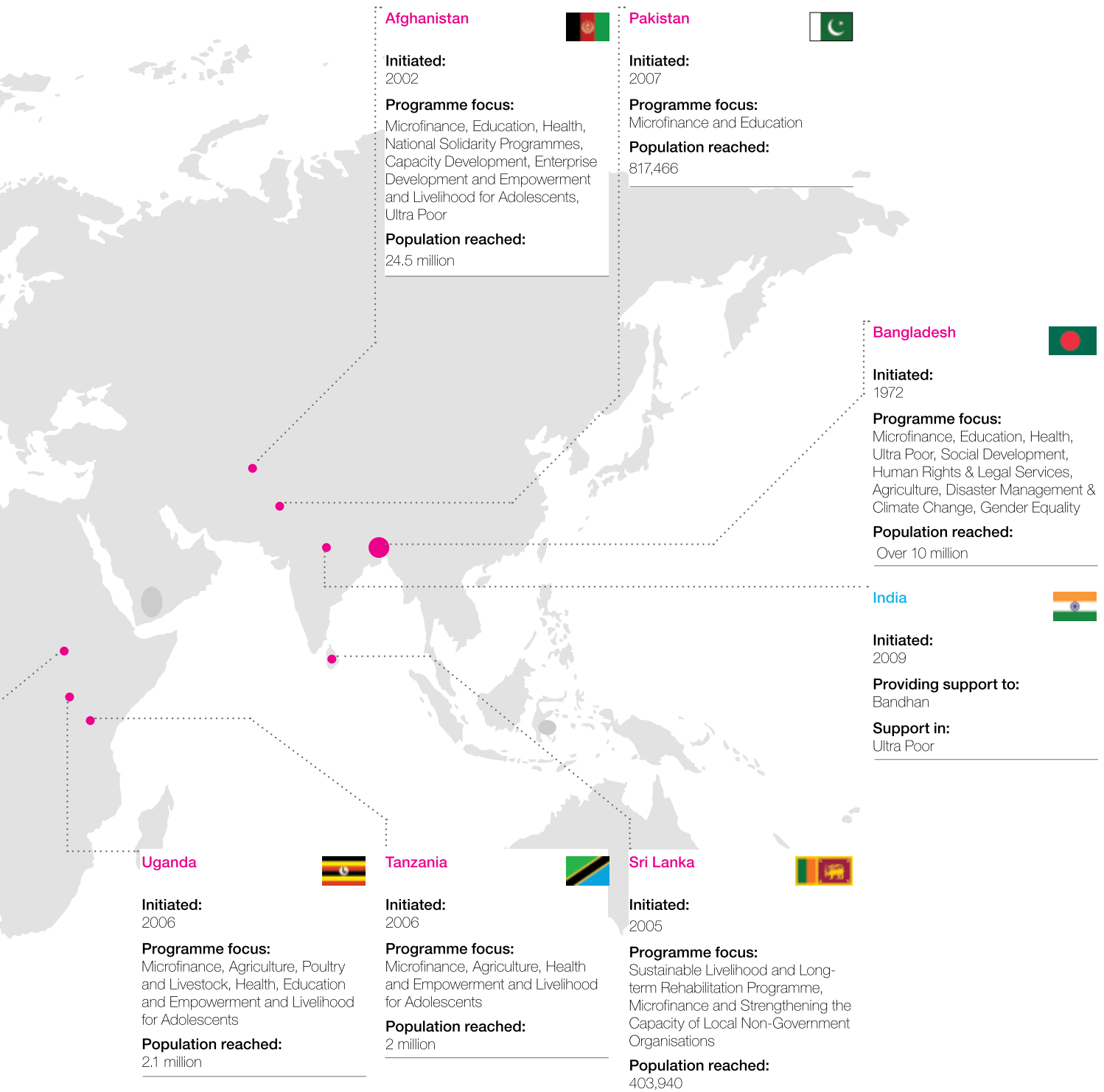
348,359

Key

Programme Countries

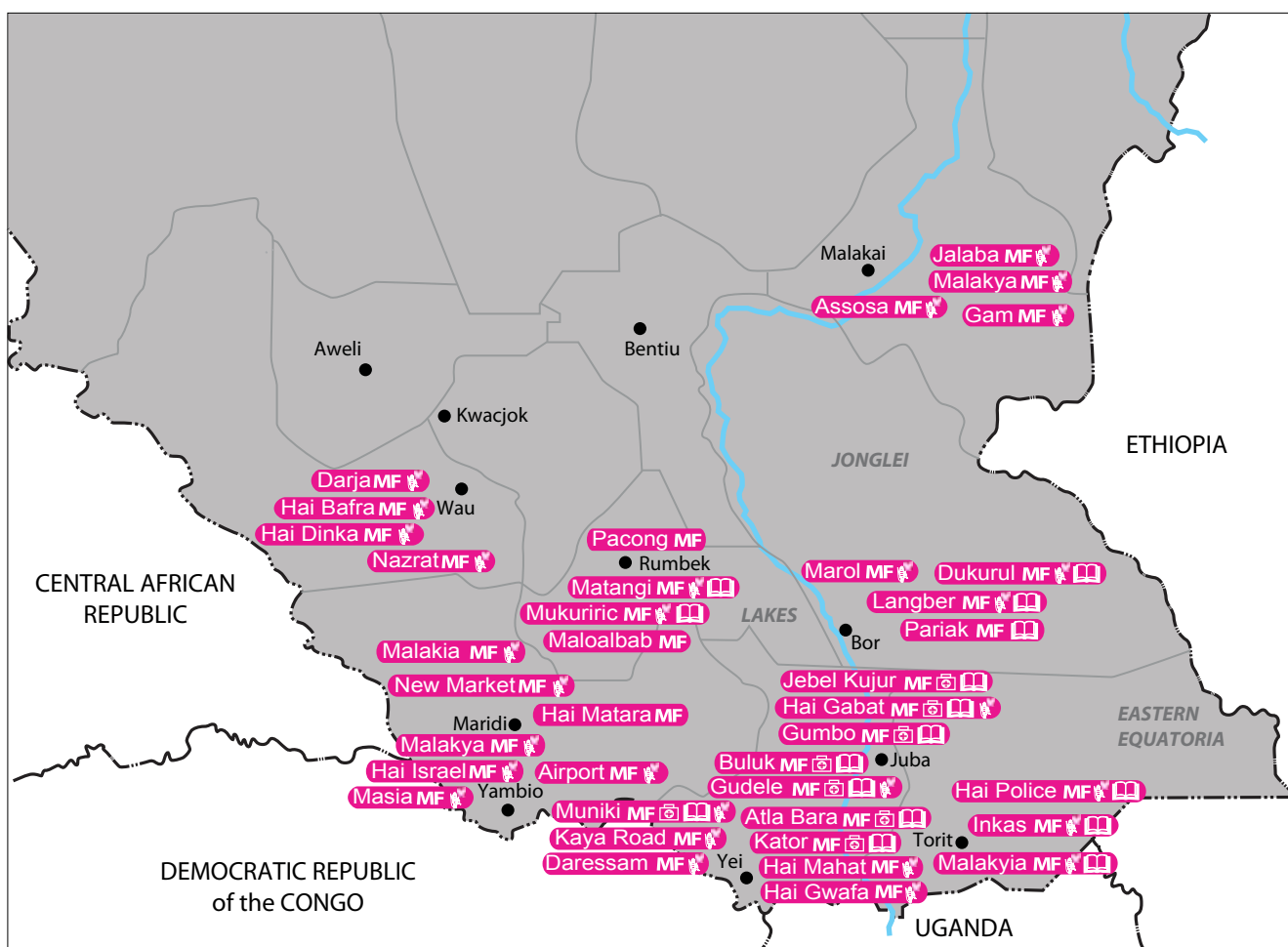
Affiliate Countries

Technical Support Countries



BRAC in South Sudan

BRANCH LOCATIONS



At a glance

Programme Update as of December 2010

Programme Outreach

Total number of branch offices	29
Total number of area offices	9
Sudanese staff (79% women)	406
Bangladeshi staff	41

Health

Community health promoters	2,289
Health meetings	319
Health meeting participants	2,497
Health services provided	1,385
Immunisation	319

Agriculture

Community agriculture promoters	144
Model farmers	1,200
General farmers trained	2,400

Microfinance

Microloan groups	1,725
Microloan group members	26,752
Borrowers (current)	18,498
Microloan disbursement (cumulative)	USD 7,375,789
Microloan disbursement (Jan-Dec 2010)	USD 2,518,219
Loan outstanding	USD 2,062,060

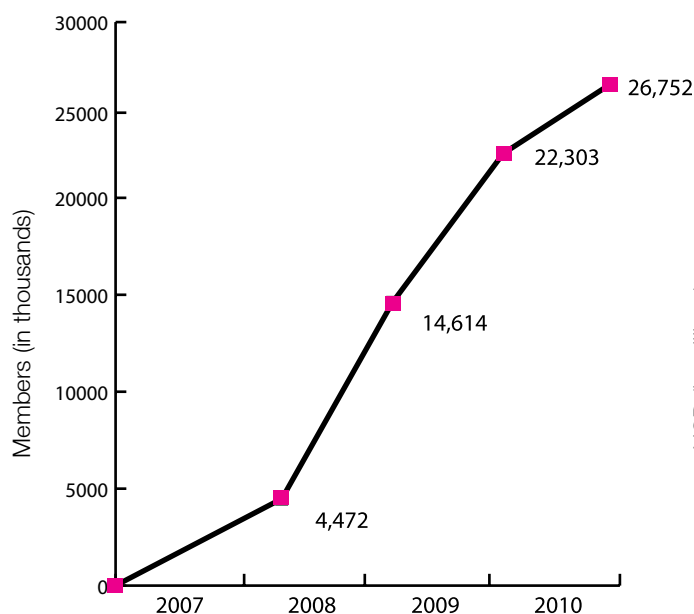
Education

Number of primary schools	140
Students	4,079

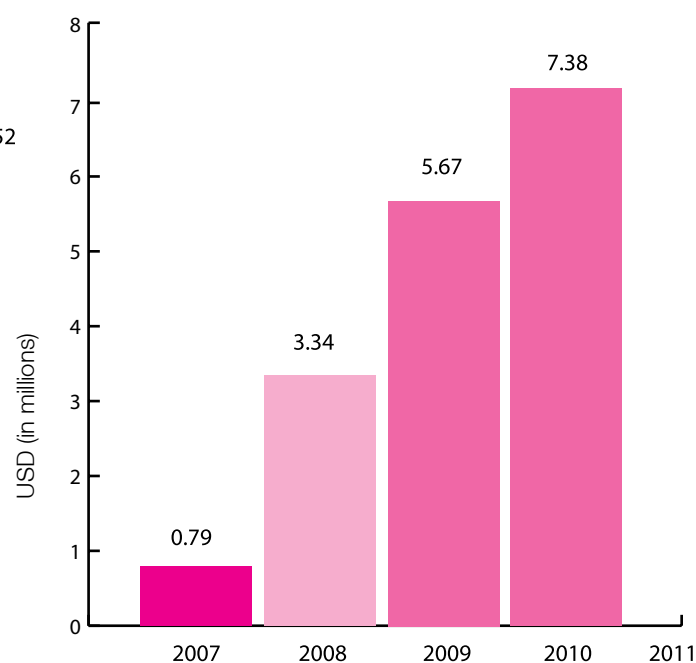
Adolescent girls initiative

Number of clubs	100
Club members	3,000

Number of Microloan Members (100% women)



Cumulative Microloan Disbursement (USD)



1 USD = 2.47 SDG (Sudanese Pounds) (2010)

NOTES

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 South Sudan

MD. Abu Bakar Siddique
Country Representative

Photo Credit:

BRAC/Shehzad Noorani

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