Bagerhat is a district in Khulna. It shares a part of the Sundarbans, which is the world’s largest mangrove forest. BRAC runs some of its core programmes such as microfinance, education, health, nutrition and population (HNPP), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Among them, microfinance is the largest programme offering three types of loans – dabi (microloan), progoti (enterprise loan) and tenant farmers’ development loans.

On the other hand, BRAC’s Education programme (BEP) stands as the second largest programme in this district. BEP runs 300 schools, the adolescent development programme (ADP), and gonokendros (community libraries) in Bagerhat. BRAC’s health programme is also running successfully in this district. This programme is a combination of preventive, curative, rehabilitative and promotional health services, focusing on improving maternal, neonatal and child health (IMNCS). It also combats communicable diseases and common health problems forming the key component of essential health care. Another core programme is water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), which mainly deals with water and sanitation services. In this district, WASH has achieved 76 per cent sanitation coverage by installing sanitary latrines in the schools and villages. Apart from these, BRAC also runs human rights and legal aid services (HRLS), targeting the ultra poor (TUP), the community empowerment programme (CEP), skills development and fisheries successfully.

At a glance
(as of December 2016)

Microfinance
- Branches: 26
- Village organisations: 1,627
- Members: 133,642
- Borrowers: 38,313

Progoti
- Small enterprise clients: 3,911

Tenant farmers’ development project
- Village organisations: 342
- Population covered: 11,989
- Amount of money disbursed: 135,549,000

Education
- Pre-primary schools: 40
- Shishu niketon schools: 6
- Adolescent development programme (ADP) centres: 18
- Community libraries: 34

General information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-districts</td>
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<td>Unions</td>
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<td>Villages</td>
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<td>Children (0-15)</td>
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<td>Primary schools</td>
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<td>Literacy rates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bazaars</td>
<td>238</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Village women collecting arsenic free safe drinking water from a water treatment plant supply set up by BRAC WASH.
### Health, nutrition and population

- **Health volunteers (shasthya shebika):** 650
- **Health workers (shasthya kormi):** 219

### Community empowerment

- **Community-based organisation (poli shomaj):** 280
- **Union-based organisation (union shomaj):** 21
- **Popular theatre team:** 9

### Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **Sanitation coverage:** 76%
- **Committee members:** 10,780
- **Deep tubewell installed:** 215
- **Sanitary latrine installed in schools:** 139
- **Loans for sanitary latrines:** 2,361

### Human rights and legal aid services

- **Human rights and legal education (HRLE) shebikas:** 407
- **HRLE graduates:** 62,719
- **Legal aid clinics:** 9

### Targeting the ultra poor

- **Specially targeted ultra poor (STUP) member:** 857
- **Other targeted ultra poor (OTUP) members:** 1,115
- **Asset and training received:** 857
- **Health care availed:** 857

### Skills development

- **Number of master craft persons (MCPs):** 53
- **Number of trades:** 5
- **Number of graduate learners:** 105

### Social enterprises

- **Fisheries:** 2