Cox’s Bazar is one of the most popular tourist destinations in Bangladesh. It is known for having the world’s longest uninterrupted natural sandy beach. BRAC runs some of its core programmes such as microfinance, education (BEP), health, nutrition and population (HNPP), and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in this district. Among them, microfinance is the largest programme, offering two types of loans – dabi (microloan) and progoti (enterprise loans).

BEP stands as the second largest programme in this district, running more than 300 schools, the adolescent development programme (ADP), and gonokendros (community libraries). HNPP is another core programme running successfully in this district. It is a combination of preventive, curative, rehabilitative and promotional health services focusing on improving maternal, neonatal and child health (IMNCS), as well as combating communicable diseases and common health problems, forming the key component of essential healthcare. Another core programme is WASH, which mainly deals with water and sanitation services. In this district, WASH has achieved 85 per cent sanitation coverage by installing sanitary latrines in schools and villages. BRAC’s new initiative, the skills development programme, provides holistic skills development training and decent employment opportunities to enable young women and men to realise their potential.

Additionally, in this area, BRAC runs human rights and legal aid services (HRLS), community empowerment (CEP), targeting the ultra poor (TUP), gender justice and diversity (GJD), agriculture and food security (AFSP), migration programmes and a social enterprise.

At a glance
(as of December, 2016)

**Microfinance**
- Branches: 31
- Village organisations: 2,111
- Members: 143,484
- Borrowers: 51,720

**Progoti**
- Small enterprise clients: 1,711

**Education**
- Pre-primary schools: 240
- Primary schools: 47
- Shishu niketon: 50
- Adolescent development programme (ADP) centres: 167
- Community libraries (gonokendros): 34

**Health, nutrition and population**
- Health volunteers (shasthya shebika): 1,120
- Health workers (shasthya kormi): 56
### Water, sanitation and hygiene

- **Sanitation coverage**: 85%
- **Sanitary latrines installed in schools**: 83
- **Loans for sanitary latrines**: 965,000
- **Deep tubewells installed**: 36

### Community empowerment

- **Community-based organisation (polli shomaj)**: 218
- **Union-based organisation (union shomaj)**: 17
- **Popular theatre teams**: 7

### Human rights and legal aid services

- **Human rights and legal education (HRLE) shebikas**: 350
- **HRLE graduates**: 44,911
- **Legal aid clinics**: 6

### Skills development

- **Number of master craft persons (MCPs)**: 115
- **Number of trades**: 9
- **Number of graduate learners**: 165

### Migration

- **Safe migration facilitation centre (SMFC)**: 3
- **Community-based organisations (CBO) facilitators**: 3
- **Number of unions**: 19

### Gender justice and diversity

- **MEJNIN (meyeder jonno nirapad ngorikotta - safe citizenship for women)**
- **Number of community watch groups (CWG)**: 18
- **Number of student watch groups (SWG)**: 20
- **Number of SWG members**: 500

### Targeting the ultra poor

- **Specially targeted ultra poor (STUP) members**: 506
- **Assets and training received**: 506
- **Health care availed**: 437
- **Other targeted ultra poor (OTUP) members**: 5,250
- **Soft loans received**: 11,880,000

### Social enterprises

- **Salt**: 1

---

Although every effort has been made to include and verify the accuracy of relevant information in this fact sheet, users are urged to check independently on matters of specific interest. Report any discrepancies/suggestions to visitors@brac.net. This document was last updated on 31 December 2016, is revised yearly and made available on [www.brac.net/visitors](http://www.brac.net/visitors).