

BRAC BANK PROJECT

PROJECT PROPOSAL PROJECT DOCUMENT YEAR WISE FUND COMMITMENT

SN KAIRY

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) 66 Mohakhali Commercial Area Dhaka 1212 Bangladesh

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DONOR LIAISON OFFICE

FUR: Pr. 1.11. Abod, Executave

BOTT 22 May, 1990

Director, BRAE

Door Liason Officer

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Programme (HDP) and Bural Credit Project (HDP) and any 1990 v

The behalf of the BRAC Donor Consurtium, consisting of the following functing members: Aga Khan (sometimes (SE), Daniell Liberary Continued Development Agency (DANIDA), West the many's Protestant Ossociation for Gooperation in Development (EZC), for Consisting (ET), Normegian Agency for International Development (MEMAD), Netherlands Organization for international Development Cooperation (NOVII), Overseas Development Assistance (UDA) and Emerican Unificational Development Authority (1986), a former Liberary Office has been established to facilities

the order to facilitate the yearly clearance of fours, true the above eight domars, for the two projects, moral Descriptions Project (1801) and the Haral Gredit Project (1801), a contratoring a bome two form established by the home tracementalists (1811) in clear respection with domars and DROC as follows:



YEARWISE CONTRIBUTION TO RDP & RCP (in million US dollars)

	1990		1991		1992		1993		TOTA	1	TOTAL.
Donors	RDP	RCP	RDP	RCP	RDP	RCP	RDP	RCP	ROP	RCP	
AEFICINA	-		-	-	1.00	3.00	1	4.00	1.00	7.00	U-00 Y
DANIDA	0.90	0.90	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	-	0,70	1.90	2.60	4.50
SEZE	0.90	-	0.90	4	0.00	-	-		2.60	0.00	2.60
APPE	0.01	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.06	-	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.40
5 HORAD	0.37	0.53	0.54	0.56	0.30	1.00	+	0.20	1.21	2.29	3,50
6 110VIII	2.50	1.20	1.20	3.00	0.30	3.20	-	0.60	4100	0.00	12,00
7- 00A	2.58	1.42	1.45	2.65	0.97	2,43	=	0.50	5.00	7,00	12.00
8 210A	1,12	0.78	0.68	1.42	0.39	1.51	-	0.30	2.19	3.01	6.00
TOTAL	8,40	12.90	5.30	0.20	4.30	11.60	+	6.40	10.00	31.00	49.00
			13:5								

Commitments for the year 1990 are fixed and likewise agreed upon by each funding donor. The figures under 1991-95 are tentative but changes will be minor considering the complexity of the total funding scheme.

The provision of these funds will be additional to contributions to programmes under official bilateral agreements with the Government of Bangladesh.

Yours sincerely.

Annika Magnusson Donor Liaison Officer

HANGLADESH RURAL ADVANCEMENT COMMITTEE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (1990-2) AND BRAC BARK PROJECT PROJECT DOCUMENT

A. BACKGROUND

- 1. A consortium of donors has been requested to provide the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) with financial assistance to expand its activities. There are presently nine members of the sonsortium: Aga Khan Foundation (AKF); Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA); Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA); Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe (EZE); Ford Foundation (FF); Netherlands Organisation for International Development Cooperation (NOVIB); Hoyal Norwegian Embassy Development Cooperation (NOVIB); Development Administration (ODA); and the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA).*
- 2. BRAC is a tax-exempt, non-government organisation registered under the Societies Act of 1860 and also under the Foreign Donation Regulation Act, 1978. First established in 1972, BRAC is by any national or international standard one of the largest, most innovative and successful non-government organisations. It has two fundamental inter-related objectives: the alleviation of poverty and empowerment of its target group, the landiess poor. On the basis of its experience, BRAC believes that neither objective can be reached without the other and that it must therefore address the basic needs of the poor while building local institutions which strengthen the poor's capacity to solve their own problems.
- 3. BRAC's core programme, the Rural Development Programme, reaches landless men and women through a network of Area Offices (AOs) At June 1989, there were 77 such AOs which had succeeded in developing some 6000 Village Organisations (VOs), with a total of over 315,000 members (128,000 males and 167,000 femiles) in 3200 villages. Through these VOs, supported by the BRAC Area Offices, large numbers of members have received training and developed the skills and confidence to manage their own affairs. At June 1989, the VOs had mobilised some Tk.70m in savings and received over Tk.350m credit in cumulative disbursements for individual and collective activities from the RDP's revolving loan fund for income generating activities since 1980. Total loan outstanding at June 1989 is Tk. 135m. At 31st Dec. 1988, late payments were at 3% of the loans portfolio outstanding at that date.

It is to be noted that the Government of Japan have been invited to join the donors consortium and have positively responded by contributing US\$36,000 to support the Vulnerable Group Development Programme within RDP.

- 4. In addition to the core Rural Development Programme, BRAC also manages a number of large Sectoral Programmes. With these programmes, BRAC has a particular operational objective which is to develop the programmes on a sufficient scale, and through coordination with government, in order to convince both government and the NGO community alike that national level programmes can be effectively designed and managed in the interests of the poor. For example, BRAC's principal health programme, oral rehydration therapy, has reached over 10 million households and has now been expanded into a more comprehensive Child Survival Programme (CSP). Its large-scale Non-formal Primary Education (NFPE) programme has opened over 1,814 schools and reached 54,275 children. BRAC's Income-Generation for Vulnerable Group Development (IGVGD) programme has already benefited over 33,037 destitute women who form the poorest 3% of Bangladesh's population.
- 5. BRAC is seeking funding from the donor consortium for two projects: a three year (1990-92) composite Rural Development Programme (RDP 2); and the establishment of a new self-supporting credit institution, the BRAC Bank Project (BBP). BRAC's original proposals for RDP 2 and the BRAC Bank were drawn up in late 1988 and submitted to a meeting of interested donors in January, 1989. The donors expressed interest in the proposals but decided to commission a comprehensive appraisal of both projects. By the time the appraisal took place, in April, 1989, BRAC had made numerous changes in the proposals. The Appraisal team recommended a number of further changes (described in detail in the two volume report published on 30th April, 1989) which were accepted by BRAC. On this basis, the appraisal team recommended donor support for the revised projects in the sum of US\$ 55.7m. In August 1989 one of members of the consortium decided to withdraw. As a result BRAC made further modifications to the projects reducing the total cost to US\$ 50m which included a \$1.5m moft loan. An additional grant of \$.5m will be recommended by DANIDA in lieu of this loan thereby making the total project \$49m. The donor consortium and BRAC agreed that a consolidated summary of the projects which incorporated all revisions would serve as the common project document for negotiations and approval. Any change or agreement would be reflected in this project document. This is the final version of the project document.

B. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

6. The two projects for which BRAC is seeking funding, RDF 2 and the BRAC Bank Project, share the same objectives and target group: alleviation of poverty and empowerment of the landless poor. RDF 2 comprises two primary components: Core and Sectoral Programmes. RDF 2 Core is the logical continuation of the ongoing Rural Development Programme BRAC initiated in 1986. The well-tested basic methodology for the RDF starts with the

establishment of Area Offices, each of which would cover 50 villages - 10 such Area Offices are planned to be set up in 1990 and 1991 and in 1992. Operating over a four year cycle, the Area Office initially concentrates on social conscientisation, human resource development and institution building, among the landless poor to establish the Village Organisations, one for men, one for women in each village. Second, working through the VOs. BRAC establishes the discipline of regular savings and then, by making credit and skills training available, helps to establish the economic base for a better life by enabling the landless to become engaged in employment creating and income generating activities.

7. One of BRAC's two operational objectives during RDP 2 is to initiate a strategy which could reduce BRAC's long-term dependency on donor funds - hence the BRAC Bank Project. The strategy is that after four years under RDP, the costs of which are largely borne by donor grant funds, the mature Area Offices transfer to become branches of the BRAC Bank Project. The transition is designed to take place when the outstanding loans made to VO members are sufficiently large that the income generated (the present interest rate is 16% which is the market rate in Bangladesh and the same rate which Grameen Bank currently charges) will cover the ongoing operating costs of the BRAC Bank branch. By this time, too, the local VOs should also have matured to the stage where they can continue to grow, as increasingly influential institututions, without intensive subsidized support services. Under RDP 2, the following transitions are planned:

	1990	1991	1992
Total RDP AOs @ Yr.Start	80	80	70
AOs to BRAC Bank Branches	10	20	20
New RDP AOs opened	10	10	10
Total RDP AOs @ Yr.End	80	70	60
Total BB Branches @ Yr.End	10	30	50

At the point of transition, the BRAC Bank Project "buys out" RDP's investment in the mature AOs, including the VO members outstanding loans, net of savings, the physical infrastructure of the AOs and the staff complement. The change would only marginally affect the VOs or their members - in that there would be continued increases in the availability of credit.

8. BRAC's preferred strategy for the geographic expansion of its BDP in to extend to contiguous areas before soving into new areas. This not only has administrative and logistical advantages but also increases the opportunities for setting up effective federations of VOs within unions and upazilas. BRAC acknowledges, however, that this preference for clustering its areas of operation is constrained by the need not to duplicate the efforts

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(b) Savings and Credit (Tk 85m or US\$ 2.7m)

12. As a basic technique in building the VOs, BRAC has always insisted on individual savings. These savings, on which BRAC currently pays 9% pa i.e. the market rate, are a necessary requirement for obtaining credit. New ground rules have recently been introduced applicable to RDP 2 including the following: (1) the savings requirement for obtaining a loss has been reduced from 10% to 5% of the total loss requested; (2) individuals may have two loss outstanding at a time only if one of these loss is for an asset (ie on repayment of which a physical asset remains); and (3) ceilings have been placed on the amount that an individual and a family can borrow for first, second and subsequent loss. Traditional collateral for loss is substituted for by peer group support and pressure. Each VO is divided into sub-groups of 5 members (of non family members). Each member's request for a loss must be unanimously approved by the sub-group to which he or she belongs before it is presented to the VO as a whole. The VO in turn can approve the loss only if 75% of the members agree.

13. The new rules for the provision of credit, end the availability of additional funds, are expected to lead to a substantial increase in lending for which there is good evidence of strong and continuing demand. At December, 31st, 1989, the total value of the loans outstanding for the 80 Area Offices under RDP - 1 is expected to be Tk. 145m (compared with just over Tk 100m at end 1988). The table below shows how this is built up and also gives the expected figures for the loans outstanding at the end of 1990, 1991 and 1992 for the AOs and Bank branches as they mature. It will be noted that loans outstanding of 4th year AOs in 1989 and 1990 are expected to be Tk. 5m and Tk. 6m per AO respectively instead of Tk.6.45m. This is due to the shortage of funds in 1989. It will also be noted that the figures are lumpy because of an uneven number of AOs per year at each stage of maturity.

Area Office/ Branch Type			Yea 198	r End	Lour 199		(Tk, m)				
	PLANE I IFE		AOs	gile	AOs			The	AOS	The	
	2nd Year (RDP) RDP) RDP)	30 20 20 10 80	5 30 60 50 145	20 20 20 20 20 80	12 37 77 120 246	10 20 20 20 70	37 77 129 249	10 10 20 20_ 60	6 18 77 129 230	
	6th Year (BBP) BBP) BBP)		:		76 -		172 96		181 212 116	

Consequently budgetary provision has been made in RDP 2 for Tk. 85m (Tk. 230-145m) required for the additional credit in RDP 2.

- (c) Employment and Income Generation Support (Tk 50m or US\$ 1.6m)
- 14. One of BRAC's primary objectives is to improve the economic wellbeing of VO members. In order to realise this, technical training is provided for a variety of activities using proven training techniques. During the first three years of development of a VO, this training is provided free to members. In the fourth year, the Area Office will institute a minimal charge for training (by adding the cost to the loan taken) except for new members who may still receive first time training free.
- 15. The skills training for group members is mainly conducted by BRAC's own technical experts and para-professional staff. The former are now located at different Area Offices reporting to the Regional Hanagers. A coordinating adviser for each technical sector is based at BRAC headquarters. The para-professionals are trained and supervised by the BRAC experts. They live in or near the communities they serve, some being employed by BRAC, others paid by those communities. The estimated number of VO members to be provided skills training during the three years of RDP 2 is planned to be as follows:

Activity	Number	of Tra	ince	i.
	1990	1991		1992
Poultry workers Poultry rearers		000 per		
Para-vets Cow rearers		00 per		
Horticulture nursery Horticulture crop		20 per 000 per		
Fish nursery Fish culture		200 per 500 per		
Irrigation mechanic Irrigation management	25 100	25 200		50
Apiculture		200 per	year	
Seri/eri culture - workers - rearers - operators	20 700 46	1000 106		1700 181
Other skills	500	700		1000

if. In addition to this substantial training assistance. ERAT also helps groups and individuals involved in poultry, fishery, sericulture, etc. in a number of other ways, for example, day-dischicks are supplied to chick rearers in the villager was then sell two month old chicks to poultry rearers. Fig. fingerlings are available from two BRAC fish hatcheries and BRAC helps some village groups to develop and maintain fish nurseries from which other groups are supplied. Fifteen sericulture centres are to be established by BRAC to produce eggs for distribution to village rearing centres from where they are to be made available to women borrowers to raise them to maturity.

(d) Area and Regional Office Costs (Tk 120m or US\$ 5.6m)

- Manager, three general Programme Organisers (POs), one accountant and a cashier, nine village level workers, and support staff. Their total costs, including transportation, for 80 such AOs in 1990 and 1991 and 70 in 1992 amount to Tk 137m. In addition the costs of regular staff training and development for all levels of staff, both induction and in-service training, totals almost Tk 4.5m plus there are the operating costs of the Regional Offices (one for 10 AOs), essentially the Regional Manager and an Auditor. In total all these costs amount to Tk. 85.4m net over the three years of RDP 2, after taking into account the interest income from loans to VO members (less a loan loss provision of 2% on disbursement). The costs of BRAC's head office, is senior management and logistical support, are covered by a 10% charge on all the primary budget components, which is an accurate proxy based on actual historical figures.
- 18. There are also the initial capital costs involved in establishing each new Area Office. This requires an investment of almost Tk is in land, buildings and fixtures, with an additional provision in 1990 for a motor cycle for each PO in each of the 80 AOs to facilitate contact with VO members. The total cost to RDP 2 is reduced by the proceeds of the sale of the Area Offices graduating to the BRAC Bank Project in their fifth year. Nonetheless, the total net investment cost over the three years of RDP 2, including the capital costs of certain items in the regional and head offices, eg a telephone installation and computer extension, amounts to Tk.36m.

(c) Support Services (Tk 51m or US\$ 1.6m)

19. The figures given above for the costs of training both VO members and BRAC staff cover only the operating costs of training. Capital costs for one new TARC and cost to expand

the five existing TARCS during the period of RDF 2. This expansion of the training facilities is necessary in order to accommodate the substantial expansion of training needs for Vomembers summarised in (c) above. Total costs are estimated at Tk.29m.

20. In 1986, BRAC established an important new unit, the hural Enterprise Programme. The function of REP is to enhance the income derived from the economic activities in which VO members can invest by improving the profitability of existing traditional activities and identifying profitable new activities. Special attention has been given to expanding the range of profitable activities which women can undertake. Business activities identified by REP to date have included: freshwater shrimp and catfish culture in the fisheries sector; improved dyeing, block printing, sericulture in the textiles sector; milk marketing and duck hatchery in livestock; and in the agriculture sector, vegetable growing and marketing, and power tilling custom ploughing. While some of these tehnologies/techniques are relatively new to Bangladesh, others such as the power tillers and brickfield production are already in widespread use. The innovative element in such cases is the introduction of ownership and management of such enterprises by landless groups rather than by wealthier private entrepreneurs.

21. Although REP's budget is small within the whole context of RDP 2 Core, its role is regarded as crucial. As the markets for products from traditional enterprises become saturated and the demand for employment opportunities among BRAC's landless groups increases, new economic activities must be introduced. While the main source of such innovation will be the BRAC members themselves BNAC staff seeks to assist or accelerate this process. The methodology for identifying, testing and introducing such new opportunities is now established. REP takes responsibility for the initial project identification and feasibility study, for the experimental field projects and, if the technology/ technique is successful, for providing finance and technical support to pilot projects undertaken by the landless groups. REP staff works closely with RDP/BBP held staff and the TARCs. REP especially seeks to ensure that appropriate systems for effective business management of collectively owned projects are developed and introduced. During RDP 2, REP's staff will be increased from the present 12 to 25 to include not only additional technical personnel but also business management professionals. The total budget for the three years is Tk. 15m

22. Another small but crucial support service for RDP 2 is the Research and Evaluation Department (RED). This is responsible for carrying out ongoing studies, largely at the request of the programme managers, to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of BRAC's activities and to recommend changes in design and policy.

RED works closely with RDP's Monitoring Cell which is presently developing an improved fully integrated and computerised managment information system. When fully developed, the new system will operate under three broad headings: savings and credit activities; economic indicators; and social development indicators. RED is also collaborating with the RDP on the design, implementation and analysis of a new system for collecting baseline data from all loan applicants. This information will be computerised and used as the basis for continuous evaluation. The total budgeted cost of RED over RDP 2 is Tk. 7m.

23. The annual costs of these major components of RDP 2 Core over the three years 1990-92 can be summarised as follows:

	1990	1991	1992	Tot	al	
Instit. and HRD Dev. Savings and Credit Employ. and Inc. Gen. Area & Reg. Offices Support Services TOTAL	12 101 14 63 9 199	13 3 18 31 12 77	11 (19) 18 26 30 66,	50 120 51	(US\$	2.7m) 1.6m)

BRAC Bank Project

24. As described in Section B. above, after four years under RDP the mature Area Offices are bought out by the BRAC Bank Project (BBP) and become branches of the Bank. The costs so incurred during the first four years of the BBP and the additional loans made by these branches, together with BBP's investments for the later purchase of the planned total of 300 Area Offices by 2002, are summarised in the table below. Paragraph 29 shows the sources of the funds to meet these costs and Annex 1 provides a more detailed financial analysis of the Project's assets and liabilities to 2010.

BRAC Bank Project - Funds Required (in million Taka)

	15	990	199	91	- 15	992	11	993	2002
VO Members Loa - Purchase	Year	r Cum.	Year		Year	Cum	Year		
Ex RDP	50	50	120	170	129	299	129	428	3634
- Growth BBP	26	26	72	98	112	210	132	342	
Total	76	76	192	268	241	509	261	770	
Fixed Assets	15	15	22 ⁹	57	21	58	21	79	379
Invest.& Cash	100	100	129	229	221	451	94	545	130
TOTAL	191	191	343	534	483	1018	376	1394	4143

- (a) Funds Required VO Members Loans (Tk. 770m or US\$ 24.3m in 1993)
- 25. The purchase sum paid by the BRAC Bank Project for VO members' loans outstanding at the time of transition from RDP to the BBP is broadly expected to be the same (Tk. 6.45m per AO) each year from 1992 onwards. In addition, during the course of each year, the BBP will be financing the further growth of loans to members, for an increasing number of branches 10 by end 1990, 30 by 1991, 50 by end 1992, etc. By the end of the fourth year, the total loans by the BBP to VO members will account for 56% of the total funds available. Thereafter the Bank will continue to acquire the loan portfolios of mature AOs from RDP assuming BRAC secures continued donor grant funding for its Rural Development Programme after 1992 (RDP 3). By 2002 when the BBP will have reached its target of 300 branches, loans to members will be almost 88% of total assets (including depreciation).
- 26. The outstanding loans made to members by an Arca Office or a BBP branch are a function of many factors ref para 13. above. These include the total number of borrowers, the average size of loan, and the term structure of loans (short, medium or long). For example, by the time of transition from an AO to a Bank branch, the total number of group members is expected to be between 6-7,000 (ie 60-70 person per VO) and on the basis of BRAC's experience it is conservatively assumed that only 55-60% of these members will be borrowers. Similarly, increases in the average loan size occur as members gain experience in using credit, repaying one loan and then taking out another. By the time of transition from an AO to a branch, the average loan size is expected to have risen from Tk. 1600 at the end of the first year to Tk. 3500 at the fifth year. Finally, the term structure of the loans under the BRAC Bank Project is conservativly projected to be same as the present structure of RDP lending 60%:37%:3% for short: medium: long term loans.
 - (b) Funds Required Fixed Assets (Tk 79.4m or USF 2.5m 1993)
- 27. The fixed assets acquired by the BRAC Bank Project 10 AOs in the first year and 20 AOs in each of the next three years are shown at the gross purchase price, ic without deduction of subsequent depreciation. The AO complex includes land, office and staff accommodation, motor cycles, together with all office equipment and records. The annual figure varies because there are the occasional additional costs of establishing the regional offices of BBP. The accumulated figure at the end of the fourth year is Tk.79.4m or 6% of the total funds available.

(c) Funds Required - Investments (Tk 545m or US\$ 17.2m - 1993)

28. The remaining funds, is those not loaned to VO members or spent on acquiring fixed assets, will be held on deposit with one of the commercial banks. The investments perform two functions. In the early years they will produce a significant income (bank deposits presently yield 12%) in order to achieve the small projected annual operating profit - see Annex 2. By the end of the fourth year, total cash and investments will be Tk.545m, 39% of the total funds available. After 1993, they will be available to be drawn down each year to purchase additional AOs until the full planned complement of 300 is reached in the year 2002. At that date, investments and cash will be at their lowest level (Tk.130m). Thereafter, they build up again from accumulated profits, allowing repayment of the grant funds which BNAC lent to the BBP beginning in 2004. BRAC would reinvest these funds in similar programme to benefit the poor in Bangladesh.

(d) Sources of Funds - Donors (US\$ 30.8m at end 1993)

29. The following table shows the sources of funds for the first four years of the BRAC Bank Project and the year it achieves the 300 branch target.

BRAC Bank Project - Planned Sources of Funds

4	199	90	195	91	195	92	19	93	2002	
	Year	Cum.	Year	Cum.			Year	Cum.	Cum.	
Donors grant Members Funds Operations Surplus	156 33 2	156 33 2	260 75 84	416 108 101	358 94 31 ₅	774 202 41	202 117 5%	976 319 99	976 2555 612	11
TOTAL	191	191	343	534	483	1017	377	1394	4143	

- 30. All donor funds required to establish the BRAC Bank Project on a self-sustaining basis are disbursed to BRAC during the first four years and onlent to BBP without interest (As shown in ANNEX 1). The primary arguments in favour of this front-end loading structure are:
 - the upfront money allows BBP to be independent of donors after the four year commitment of funding. This benefits both BRAC and the donors, not least in the demonstration effect of self-sustainability for other NGOs and governments.
 - the upfront funding structure provides the BBP with significant financial protection from potential shortfalls in loan portfolio income. The investment

income (for which no loan loss provision is required) is a secure source of income for the future.

- it is difficult for an organisation to plan its expansion in an environment of uncertain funding. BRAC's rate of growth would have to be much less in order to avoid the risk associated with the posibility of funding being held up or not provided, an donors try to juggle competing demands for funding in the future.
- 31. A further and most important advantage of front-end loading is the flexibility it allows in the event of certain key assumptions not being realised. BRAC carried out various sensitivity analyses to test the effect of modifying the most critical assumptions, specifically:
- increasing the loan loss provision by 50%, i.e. from 2% to 3% of annual disbursement.
- reducing the rate at which the loan portfolio of an RDP Area Office and BBP Branch builds up by approximately 10%.
- increasing the number of staff (by one PO or three PS) in a BBP Branch from the third year of BBP operation.

Significantly each of these downside scenarios can be accommodated by different solutions instead of the obvious solution which is simply to raise more funds for BBP from donors. BRAC staff have conducted sufficient contingency planning and have now run several dozen scenarios illustrating the effects and inter-relationships of the various project elements. The most flexible option is for BRAC management to adjust the timing and number of AOs which become BBP branches (therefore delaying the date that BBP reaches its target of 300 branches). BRAC can also postpone BBP's repayment of the donor grant funds to BRAC. These decisions would be made by BRAC and its donors as needed and only after the results of several years of actual implementation of BBP at which time the correctness of the critial assumptions can be re-assessed.

(e) Sources of Funds - Members Fund (Tk 319m or US\$ 10.0m in 1993)

32. The Hembers Funds are made up of individual members savings together with the 5% group tax (which each borrower is required to pay on the value of every loan taken). The discipline of regular saving is an essential part of RDP's human resource development training and the projected levels of savings are based on the past experience of existing RDP Area Offices with a progressive adjustment to allow for members to reduce or withdraw their savings over the years. By the end of the fourth year, these funds will account for Tk. 319m or 23% of the funds available to BBP increasing to 61% by 2002.

- (f) Sources of Funds Operations Surplus (Tk 99 m or US\$ 3.2 m in 1993)
- 33. The Operations Surplus or Net Operating Profit (ref Annex 2) is the interest income received by BBP from loans to VO members plus the income from investments, less the interest paid on members' savings/deposits and less branch/regional/head office operating expenses. There is also a loan loss provision @ 2% of disbursements. (NB Depreciation of the fixed assets has been added back ref para 26.) The financing structure for BBP is designed to ensure that this surplus is positive every year (except for a loss in 2002). By the end of the fourth year, this operations surplus is projected to be Tk. 99 mor some 7% of the total funds.

(g) Legal Status of the BRAC Bank

34. On the advice from senior officials in the Bangladesh Bank, the government's central bank, BRAC has decided to follow a two step process in forming the BRAC Bank. It will initially begin as a project of BRAC (similar to any other NGO project, such as RDP 2) for which formal approval by the government has already been requested. After two-three years of operating experience, depending on developments, it will request a special charter from the government to establish a separate legal entity to operate for the benefit of the poor similar to that of Grameen Bank which also initially began as a project. As an NGO project, the Bank is simply an operating unit of BRAC without its own equity structure. As such it will be under the overall control of BRAC's existing Board of Directors and subject to the regulations governing NGOs.

RDP 2 - Sectoral Programmen

(a) Non-Formal Primary Education (Tk 152m or US\$4.8 m)

35. BRAC's NFPE programme provides appropriate education to rural poor children (70% girls) between the ages of 8-10 and 11-14, who have either never enrolled in, or who have dropped out of formal primary schools. The younger children receive three years of education whilst the same curriculum is compressed into two years for the older children. Since the programme was first started with 22 centres and 676 students in 1985, it has expanded rapidly with a total of over 2000 centres expected to be in operation by the end of 1989 and a total of over 60,000 students enrolled or graduated. Of the first batch of students who graduated in 1988. 95% have gained admission to formal primary schools in Class IV and are continuing their studies.

- 36. Under the umbrella of RDP 2, BRAC will be starting a total of 1500 new classes for the younger children in the three years 1990-92, and 1500 classes for the older children in the same period, a total of 3,000. The total number of schools then in operation will be: 2,606 (1990); 2,880 (1991); and 2,500 (1992). In terms of geographical location, priority will be given to achieving a major coverage of all areas where either the RDP or the BRAC Bank is or will be in operation. Given the popularity of the NFPE programme with parents, this will facilitate more coherent integration with BRAC's other activities, increasing the opportunities for awareness raising, community participation and solidarity.
- 37. The total cost of the NFPE over the three years is estimated at Tk.152.0m (US\$4.8m) of which Tk87m is for the 8-10 year old classes. The major costs components are: teachers salaries, all of whom are trained by BRAC at the TARCs; teaching aids and equipment; books, charts and supplies; and supervision by BRAC's specially trained NFPE Programme Organisers each of whom looks after 15-20 schools. Taking all costs into account, including the rer'al of classrooms, the average annual cost per 8-10 old child is ...503 and for the 11-14 year old Tk.560.
 - (b) Income Gen'tion for Vulnerable Group Dev'ment (Tk 42m or US\$ 1.3m)
- 38. BRAC's IGVGD programme is a special component of the multidonor assisted nationwide Vulnerable Group Development programme
 targeted at the destitute women in rural Bangladesh those with
 no land, minimal income, and living without a humband's support.
 BRAC's IGVGD is a cooperative effort with the Department of
 Relief & Behabilitation, the Department of Livestock, and the
 World Food Programme operating in 32 upazilas. The initial,
 ongoing, programme launched in 1987 provides skills training in
 poultry rearing to 1500 destitute women in each upazila and the
 subsequent opportunity, assisted by credit from BRAC, to earn
 between 150-400 Tk./month. BRAC is seeking a total of Tk. 41.6m
 with which: (a) to complete its current two year programme in the
 original 32 upazilas by mid 1990; and (b) to repeat the highly
 successful programme in a further 32 upazilas. BRAC's RDP is in
 operation in a few of the initial group of upazilas and some of
 the IGVGD women are also members of BRAC's VOs but while there
 is close collaboration between the IGVGD staff and RDP staff,
 each have separate offices.
- 39. The Department of Livestock's active collaboration in the IGVGD programme comprises supplying free vaccines to poultry workers and supplying chick rearers with improved breed of day

old chicks at cost price. BRAC regards this collaboration as an important achievement in its own right since a major objective of the IGVGD programme is to facilitate the access of poor women to existing government services which will continue to function after the BRAC project has come to an end.

- (c) Management Development Programme (Tk 42m or US\$ 1.3m)
- 40. While BRAC's collaborative efforts with government on programmes such as oral rehydration therapy, NFPE and IGVGD have been successful to date, BRAC feels there is a need to extend the lessons of such experience, especially among senior government officials, in an attempt to achieve even more and not least when BRAC's inputs are concluded. This is a logical extension of BRAC's attempts to promote programmes which reach the landless poor in the massive numbers required, and it forms the rationale behind the Management Development Programme (MDP). The twin objectives of the MDP are therefore to:
 - development activities and projects, especially local government officials but also staff of BRAC and other NGOs, can operate more efficiently, notably in the delivery of goods and services to the landless poor, through intensified practical collaboration work at upazila, union and village level.
 - Inform and orient menior government officials to the benefits arising from and the methods of achieving a more equitable distribution of government services, especially to reach the landless poor, and to indicate the role they themselves can play in enabling field based officials to work effectively for the rural poor
- 41. Following discussions with the appraisal team, BRAC's original proposals for the MDP have been scaled down. The planned programme will still include: research and documentation of BRAC's experiences and methodology in managing rural development for incorporation in training materials; field workshops and laboratories; and in-service education and training courses. However, the field training activities will utilise existing facilities such as the TARCs and only in Dhaka will there be an additional facility, a management training centre. The capital cost of the HDP is therefore reduced to Tk. 29.8m, largely in 1990 and 1991, and there is a similar reduction in operational costs to a net total of Tk. 10.8m.
- 42. The annual costs of these three sectoral programmes under RDP 2 over the three years 1990-92 can be summarised as follows:

	1990	1991 (Tk.	1992 m)	Total
Non-Formal Prim. Educ. Inc. Gen. for VGD Management Dev. Prog.	45 12 12	54 14 22	53 16 8	452 (US\$ 4.8m) 42 (US\$ 1.3m) 42 (US\$ 1.3m)
TOTAL	69	_90	22-	236 (US\$ 7.4 m)

D. METHOD OF FUNDING

(a) Requested Contributions

43. The revised budgets for RDP 2 and the BRAC Bank Project can be summarised as follows:

1990 1991 1992 1993	0	RDP	2		BRAC	Bank	Tot	Total			
	Tk. m	US\$m	Tk. m	US\$m	Tk. m	US\$m	Tk. m	05\$m			
1991 1992	199 77 _66	6.3 2.4 1.6 RDF	69 90 77	2.1 2.9 2.4	156 260 358 202	4.9 8.2 11.3 6.4	424 427 501 202	13.3 13.5 15.8 6.4			
TOTAL	342	10.8	236	7.4	976	30.8	1554	49.0			

^{*} From January, 1993, donor funding will be required for the next phase of RDP - RDP 3.

44. Against these budgets, and on the basis of information from individual members of the donor consortium, BRAC is seeking to obtain the following contributions from the donor agencies:

	1990	1991	1992	1993	TOTAL
AKF/CIDA DANIDA EZE FF NORAD NOVIB ODA SIDA	0 1.8 0.9 .1 0.9 3.7 4.0 1.9	0 1.0 0.9 .1 1.1 4.2 4.1 2.1	4.0 1.0 0.8 .1 1.3 3.5 3.4 1.7	4.0 .7 .0 .1 .2 .6 .5	8.0 4.5 2.6 .4 3.5 12.0 12.0 6.0
TOTAL	13,3	13.5	15.8	6.4	49.0

- All donors have indicated their preference to contribute collectively to the RDP 2 and BRAC Bank projects, is not to earmark funds for specific items in the budgets. There is an understanding that EZE funds would be applied to RDP only and NORAD funds would be used for NFPE and BBP. BRAC has requested that the disbursements be phased to match the cash flow requirements of the two projects as summarised above.
- 45. The Ford Foundation office has agreed to continue to act as the local liaison office in Dhaka on behalf of donors until project implementation gets underway. Individual donors should communicate to the FF, together with BRAC, on any constraints such as the timing of formal commitments and disbursements. FF, together with BRAC, will coordinate with the local donor representatives to secure the final project agreements and to ensure disbursements of funds to meet BRAC's cash flow requirements. NOVIB has agreed to take over coordination of the consortium from the Ford Foundation by the start of the project in January 1990.

(b) Financial Disbursements

- 46. The following arrangements for financial disbursements have been generally agreed upon:
 - (a) Disbursements would be made twice a year, in January and July (unless otherwise qualified by a particular donor agency) in three stages:
 - BRAC would prepare and forward withdrawal applications to the donors based on the previously agreed disbursement schedule
 - donors would disburse funds by transfer to the BRAC account at a commercial bank which would be redited with the take equivalent of donor fund remittances. Donors would forward a notice of disbursement to BRAC and the donor liaison office
 - Within five days, BRAC would confirm the receipt of funds to the donor and the donor limison office
 - (b) Financial accounts, in a format to be mutually agreed upon, would be prepared and sent quarterly to donors

E. DONOR COORDINATION

(a) Auditing

47. The consortium will jointly hire external auditors for RDP-2/BBP for 1990. The auditing firm, ACNABIN Co., was selected by donors from a short list assembled by NOVIB and BRAC of ten reputable companies working in Dhaka. ACNABIN is BRAC's auditor for 1989. To comply with donor regulations and optimise use of resources BRAC will propose to use the same chartered accounting firm to its Annual General Meeting scheduled to be held in May 1990 as the BRAC external auditor for 1990 and BRAC will continue to pay for its annual audit. To cover the first six months of 1990 before BRAC selects its firm, the donor consortium will contract with the auditing firm to undertake specific auditing tasks with respect to RDP-2/BBP at the request of the consortium. The consortium may also exercise its option to request additional investigations should circumstances warrant and at the request or recommendation of the external monitoring team (see below). A provision has been made in the consortium budget for this extra auditing work.

48. The selection process will be repeated at the end of 1990 for 1991. At the end of 1990, a new auditing firm will be selected using the procedure described above. The change of firms is necessary because of Government auditing requirements for NGOs which necessitate a change every two years. With this procedure there will be one annual external audit of RDP-2/BBP accounts undertaken by a firm agreed by the consortium which would also serve as BRAC's external auditor for RDP-2/BBP and its other activities. Should BRAC decide to employ a different firm than that engaged by the consortium then two external audits will be conducted for that year.

(b) Reporting

- The consortium will accept a common framework for reporting by BRAC.
- A) BRAC will provide quarterly financial reports, in a mutually acceptable format, which includes key statistical information on all aspects of RDP- 2/BBP, comparison of actuals to targets disaggregated by gender and use of funds.
- B) BRAC will provide a comprehensive semi-annual narrative and financial report for RDP-2 and BBP within 90 days of the period.
- C) BRAC will provide annual audited financial reports for RDP-2/BBP.

D) BRAC will provide copies of all RED reports and studies to consortium members and other special information it produces as part of its MIS.

(c) Monitoring, Evaluation and Impact Assessment

- 50. The donor consortium agreed that monitoring, evaluation and impact studies are required to assess levels of achievement of project objectives. The process of each of these three activities to be reported in both qualitative and quantitative terms were defind as:
- A) Monitoring to assess progress made in the field against targets and goals defined in each of the programme (and project) plans
 - to recommend adjustments in programme plans as necessary
 - to provide an early warning system with respect to future targets and goals
- B) Evaluation to establish the achievements of each programme over time
 - to analyse their achievements in the context of the original objectives
 - to assess whether inputs were sufficient and appropriate in relation to the objectives and achievements of the programme
 - to make recommendations for the planning of future programmes
- C) Impact Assessment to measure the impact of interventions and services provided under RDP-2 and the BRAC Bank Project and of BRAC itself on the lives of the people served by the programmes.
- 51. A permanent core team with four members will undertake regular monitoring visits at least once a year. Team members' main fields of attention will be; BRAC Bank operations; small enterprise activities; rural development; and management. The

team leader will be responsible for ensuring that gender issues are addressed by all members. The first visit will take place in the third quarter from the start of the projects and each monitoring exercise is expected to last about four weeks. In addition to this core monitoring schedule, certain programmes and issues will require attention at intervals depending on specific programme cycles and the observations and recommendations of the core monitoring team. These issues are expected to include: staff development and training; non-formal primary education; institutional development of village organisations; development of the bank; and management information systems. Other specific monitoring requirements may also be identified after commencement of the projects.

- 52. A mid-term evaluation will be carried out in the first quarter of the third year (1992). The main objectives will be to undertake an in-depth investigation of progress of the BRAC Bank Project assessing its effectiveness in lending to the poor and financial viability, and to evaluate RDP-2 and to make recommendations for the implementation of RDP-3. A final evaluation of the project will also be conducted at the end of the project. Donors may also hire short-term consultants to assist BRAC in drawing up and implementing a long term plan for impact assessment if needed by BRAC's Research and Evaluation Division. RED has already drawn on advise from outside experts and is initiating some assessment of its activities through a planned logitudinal study in four clusters of Area Offices/Branches of RDP/BBP to measure changes in social indicators.
- 53. Each donor submitted resumes of suitable candidates for the above functions to BRAC and to other consortium members for consideration. The consortium selected the monitoring team and four persons for sectoral reviews at the November 1989 meeting.

(d) Bonor Liaison Office

54. A Liaison Office in Dhaka will be established to serve BEAC as well as the donors in the execution of the agreements made by the consortium. The purposes of the Liaison Office are to: facilitate the necessary communications between BEAC and the donors as well among the individual donors, and prepare and undertake follow up action on activities resulting from agreements made by the consortium. The Office will be staffed with one Liaison Officer to be employed by NOVIB on behalf of the consortium. The selection and subsequent performance of the Officer must be acceptable to all members of the consortium including BEAC. Each donor will contribute to the annual budget for the liaison office.

- 55. Specific tasks of the Liaison Office will include:
- monitoring and coordinating of planned disbursements according to BRAC's requirements and donors' financial abilities.
- coordinating any necessary changes in financial requirements as well as planned disbursements.
- monitoring and coordinating reporting by BRAC.
- assisting in the preparation and conduct of consortium meetings and the preparation and timely distribution of minutes from all such meetings.
- assisting in the preparation of terms of reference and scheduling and conduct of monitoring review and evaluation missions.
- informing donors of any unforeseen changes in BRAC's plans and facilitating agreement among donors to any significant amendments in the plans.
- other tasks as decided by the consortium.

(e) Consortium Meeting

- 56. The consortium members will neet at least twice a year in Dhaka during May and in the first week of December. This schedule will permit briefings after the completion of monitoring missions or evaluation missions to allow for discussion of findings. Exact dates for such meetings will be set at least 3 months in advance to ensure maximum attendance and to enable members not living in Dhaka to attend.
- 57. The consortium members will ensure that a follow up programme is planned at least one year before RDF-2 expires to ensure programme continuity. An initial meeting will be called to invite any interested donors for future funding of RDF-3. This does not imply any commitment by existing consortium members to fund RDF-3.
- 58. Each donor will contribute to the cost of these functions in an equitable proportion. An overall budget of roughly two percent of the total cost of the project (US\$ 49π) was accepted by the consortium.

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TOTAL MOSETS	189.3	27.3	105.5	1375.1	1573.0	1765.1	1977.6	2213.4	2571.5	290.8	3175.5	353.7	3751.5	083.2	695,7	407,6	5175.1	5417,6	541.6	NO.	627,7
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TOTAL OVERALL	6.7	3.6	2.3	6.3	137,7	20.4	2/7,7	32.1	373.2	6E.3	431.4	40.5	(25.1	426.5	CE.I	49.1	464.1	517.1	\$57.9	40.8	144.9
THE LINE THE AC LYTIN	19.1	27.3	1005.5	125.1	1573.4	1745.1	1577.4	2245.4	227,5	290.8	3175.5	254.7	362.5	€2:7.2	6549.7	4547.0	5131.1	540.6	5744.0	8.00	627.2
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Liar interest incom	10.1	21.5	62.3	101.6	144.3	179.0	201.5	239.3	25.2	10.4	397.1	66.5	535.5	511.2	\$18.3	424.8	625.9	430,4	430.3	LEA	430.3
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DESKING EPOXES																					
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Required sometime expense	0.5	1.5	2.8	3.6	4.6	5.2	5.7	1.7	8.3	1.8	11.4	12.9	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
head office operating express	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.7	5.2	6.2	1.0	7.7	7,7	7.7	7,7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7,7	7.7	7.7	2.7
limited depositation	6.8	2.5	4.2	5.9	7.4	0.5	9.3	11.4	13.5	16.1	15.6	21.1	25.4	25.4	25.4	2.4	25.4	25.1	25.1	2.4	25.4
Recipros office depreciation	0.2	6.5	4.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.1	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.7	6.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.5	5.0	5.4	5.0	3.0	5.0
Not office promission	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
last last fro. sag	1.1	1.1	11.5	37,5	27.2	24	26.7	2.4	40.8	5.4	32.6	47.0	75.7	62.3	D.6	84.0	\$1.0	86.0	94.0	8.4	\$6.0
Staff Training	6.1	6.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.0	2.4	3.6	3.6	1.8	3.6
THE O'SHALL ELECTED	14.3	37.4	41.5	h.3	110.7	124.2	127,1	366.4	177.9	234.1	277.9	307.1	366.1	307.7	77.4	Pil	370.7	DV.1	370.7	375.7	370.7
€1 DOCHE BOTT (IBS)	0.7	2.6	26.1	50.5	57.6	42.2	47.7	57,4	41.2	20.1	23.1	12.5	+16.7	1.4	11.5	15,7	21.6	33.6	40.7	45,6	8.1

A PROPOSAL

ON

BRAC BANK PROJECT

OCTOBER 1989

BRAC BANK PROJECT PROPOSAL

Summary

institution, the BRAC Bank Project (BBP), to supply credit to landless groups organised under its Rural Development Programme (RDP). BBP will be established in 1990 and will be managed by BRAC. Both BBP and RDP will engage in credit operations - with RDP developing and managing branches for the first 4 years and establishing a stringent credit discipline and showing prospect of financial breakeven within 4 years. All the costs of establishing and operating new branches for the first 4 years of each branch will be borne by RDP out of grant funds. At the end of 4 years, each branch will be bought out by BBP. By the year 2,002 there will be 300 BBP branches covering 1,200,000 landless borrowers.

BBP is expected to operate profitably from 1990, generating surplus over operating expenses. Total investment requirements to establish 300 BBP branches by 2002 are projected at Tk. 976 million (US \$30.8 million).

BRAC is seeking these funds as grants for financing lending operation of the BRAC Bank Project.

BRAC BANK PROJECT

1. INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) is a non-government organization, established in 1972 and has been working to improve the lives of the rural poor. Its core programme, the Eural Development Programme is reaching the landless poor men and women through 72 Area Offices in 45 upazilas. These offices have succeeded in mobilizing and developing more than 5043 Village Organizations (VOs), 2495 for women and 2248 for men with 270,093 members in 2677 villages. Through these Village Organisations, supported by BRAC Area Offices, large number of landless men and women have received training and developed skills to manage their own affairs. These village organisations have mobilized savings (Tk. 66 million) and utilized local resources to engage in employment and income generating activities and have received, either individually or as groups credit through BRAC's Revolving Loan Fund (Tk. 337 million).

The demand for credit is increasing with the increase of members in village organizations attained through intensive coverage by and expansion of Area Offices. BRAC at this stage plans to develop a new strategy. Three features characterise the new stages of evolution as projected for future involvment:

- Adoption of four year cycle of the Rural Development Programme (RDP).
- ii) Phasing out of direct BRAC support to a given RDP area after approximately four years of operation of BRAC Area Office, thus enabling staff to operate in new areas.
- iii) As a consequence of (ii), establishment of new and largely

Project) to meet the credit needs of villages formerly served by the Revolving Loan fund operated by BRAC Area Offices under the RDP.

2. The Proposal

2.1 The Objectives

2.1.1 The Primary objective of the BRAC Bank Project (BBP) is to improve the quality of life of the most disadvantaged section of the rural community by raising level of income through extending credit support to those who have not been served by the formal credit institutions.

The objectives of establishing the bank is to sustain the support extended to the rural poor by RDP and to institutionalize the credit scheme by forming a viable and self-sustaining entity as a credit institution specializing in financing the rural poor.

2.2. The Target People

The assetless poor, men and women, who survive by selling manual labour are the target people of BRAC Bank Project. The target people will be mobilized, trained and formed into Village Organizations (VO), separate for men and women (mostly covered during RDP phase). Special emphasis will be given to women.

2.3 The Major Components

The major components of the proposal may be outlined as:

- Provision of credit to members of village organizations for income generating activities.
- Mobilization of savings of the V.O members.
- Establishment of Branch Office, Regional and Head Office.

Credit:

Currently BRAC's Rural Development Programme (PDP) operates a Revolving Loan Pund (RLP) designed to meet the credit needs of BRAC's landless group members. Loans realised are credited to and form a part of the Revolving Loan Fund which is used for extending further credit. This revolving process (lending, recovering and again lending) ensures credit facilities available eventually to all group members so that they can create self employment and earn income.

The RLF programme has the following objectives:

- Revolving loans should stimulate employment for both men and women
- Credit should help mobilise unproductive or underutilised resources (for example village ponds, unused government land)
- Credit should stimulate new kinds of rural industries (for example seri-culture, which had previously been confined to only one part of the country)
- Credit should diffuse appropriate fish culture technologies,
 irrigation technologies, horticulture technologies etc.

The types of projects funded by loans include 1) paddy, potato and other crop cultivation, usually on leased land, 2) irrigation projects in which the landless own the tubewells and supply water to farmers, 3) paddy and oil seed husking, 4) cattle and goat rearing, 5) rural transport, rickshaws and push carts, 6) rural industry including rice mills, brickfields, weaving, seri and eri-culture (silk production), and api-culture (bee keeping), 7) leasing of market place, 8) petty trading, 9) fish culture, 10) poultry rearing, 11) vegetable and horticulture nurseries, and 12) food processing. Loan

disbursements by June, 1989 totalled Tk. 337 million with an on-time recovery of 93.39%. (See Appendix 1 for RDP Report, June, 1989).

There are nine basic underwriting criteria for RDP loans:

- 1. The loan will be granted on a self-liquidation basis.
 Repayment of principal and interest is generally expected to derive from the use to which the loan is put, but the borrower is expected to make regular weekly payments and retire the loan from any available resources.
- 2. No loan is given for consumption purposes
- No loan is given to a borrower to buy land from another borrower who owns less land than he does
- Since poor people have competing demands on their income,
 loan repayments must immediately follow receipt of income
- 5. The borrowing group must contribute its own resources so that all members have a significant stake in the success of the venture
- No "collateral" in the normal sense is required, unless it
 is available from previous projects or group resources
- There is continuous and intensive monitoring of the project during the life of the loan
- Priority is given to projects which have a strong social development component
- Priority is also given to projects which have high profit potential.

Before a group is eligible for loans it must meet the six following conditions:

1

1. It must have regular weekly meetings and make regular

savings deposits

- 2. It must have a bank account
- It must be able to manage its own finances and administration
- It must have savings equivalent to ten percent of the loan requested
- The members of the group must have completed functional education training (Social Awareness part)
- 6. It must have proven group cohesiveness.

RDP and BBP will continue to serve BRAC's current target group the rural landless defined as "those who sell their own manual labour for more than 50% of their household income". Current policy stresses a group formation period of about 3 months, during which groups of unrelated people (either male or female, never mixed) are encouraged to form and are closely observed. During this period after an initial survey to determine eligibility, RDP assists the individuals through meetings to form an informal group which after 2 months or so becomes a VO with rules and regulations. These require regular attendance at weekly group meetings, participation in a savings scheme and in functional education courses conducted by BRAC. Groups are generally 50-70 strong with leaders selected by group members and given additional training by BRAC's TARC in leadership development and management. During this phase groups are encouraged to undertake economic schemes on a collective (group) basis using own group savings. Loans are deliberately not given during this initial 6months phase with exception to women groups who start receiving loan after three month of group formation. These VOs are further divided

up into small groups of 5-7 members in each sub-groups each with an elected group leader to facilitate lending operations.

The processes necessary to meet these conditions normally take at least six months. In the early stages of BRAC's credit operation programme, a one year period was thought to be needed to create group cohesion, but experience has shown that six months period was sufficient.

Five percent of the loan amount is set aside as borrower's saving and since loans normally require almost no collateral, another 5% is kept aside in group fund to serve as a security to ensure repayment.

All group savings and group tax will be deposited with Bank.

Loan Proposals:

Loans can be given to individuals or to groups. If the loan is to an individual group member, it must receive the approval of the group. For effective supervision of loans, a Management Committee (MC) of 5 to 7 members selected by all members is formed for each village organisation. The duties of the committee are to supervise all loans.

Loan proposals are considered by the groups during their weekly meetings. For a valid meeting, two thirds of the membership must be present, and 75% of those attending must approve the loan application. Participation and group responsibility is thus an essential element of the loan process.

After the group has approved the loan application, the BRAC Programme Organiser (PO) responsible for the group submits it to the Area Manager. If the loan is below Taka 5,300 it can be authorised by the Manager, otherwise it must be authorised by the Regional Manager.

BBP Loans will be made to members of village organisations. These loans will be made to individuals and groups for a range of farm and non-farm businesses. Statistics as of June 1989 reveals that the majority of funds have been invested in agriculture-irrigation, agricultural commodity trading, livestock, fisheries, food processing, etc.

The distribution of credit vis a vis, engagement of borrowers in sector is as follows as of June 1989, RDP report:

Major Scheme Financed

	Schemes		Total Loan	% of Total								
A.	Agriculture & Agricultural related:											
	i) Ag	riculture & Irrigation	68,905,766	20.4								
	ii) Li	vestock	54,069,705	16.0								
		ricultural Commodity	119,341,759	35.4								
	iv) Fo	od Processing	55,213,411	16.4								
В.	Rural I	ndustries	20,296,826	6.0								
c.	Rural T	ransport	11,703,980	3,5								
D.	Others		7,509,242	2.3								
			337,040,689	100.0								

Agriculture and Irrigation which cover crop cultivation as well as ownership of irrigation assets (Deep tube-well and shallow tube-well) by the landless groups account for 21% of BRAC credit. BRAC puts special emphasis on extending more credit to facilitate the purchase of more deep tube-wells and shallow tube-wells during the coming years under the Bank Project as an effort to increase

agricultural productivity and also improving the income distribution pattern in the rural sector. The share of agriculture and irrigation sector loan is expected to increase in the future. BRAC is convinced that in the absence of a well developed and well organised non-farm sector, agriculture will continue to absorp the new entrants in the rural labour force in the foreseeable future.

Trading in rural areas is based on agricultural commodity. 35% of BRAC loan goes to commodity trading and 16.4% to food processing. Livestock which accounts for 16% is basically to strengthen the agricultural crop cultivation. Hence, more than 30% of BRAC credit goes to strengthen the agriculture sector by creating infrastructure and self-employment opportunities for the rural labour force.

Interest will be charged at 16% for term loans of various maturities - short (up to 1 year), medium (up to 3 years) and long term (above 3 years). Borrowers are expected to borrow on average Tk. 1,600 (first loan), Tk. 2,200 (second loan), and Tk. 2,800 (third loan) and Tk. 3,500 for a fourth loan. In addition, loans will be made to group businesses. Current on-time loan repayment is 93.39%.

Both BBP and RDP will continue current practices whereby BRAC take credit to the villages via POs and village-level workers (Palli Shebok - PS, for more on staffing, see Sections 5 and 7). To be eligible for credit, borrowers must have participated in a functional education (FE) course and a regular savings programme. Those without a savings record or with a history of loan default will not be eligible for loans.

These loans would continue to be made for purposes decided by individuals (in the case of individual loans) and by group (in the case of group loans), with individual loans subject to discussion by

the borrower's group, particularly with regard to loan purpose, borrower's skill and knowledge, and loan size. Within the group of 5 and the group of 50, peers scrutinise loan proposals, repayment records, attendance, etc., to determine individual eligibility for loans. A loan proposal is made (on a standard format), agreed within the group of 5, then the group of 50- with the group acting as equivalent to collateral. Any loan default within the smaller groups of 5-7 renders all 5-7 members disqualified from taking further loan until the overdue is paid.

Group borrowers are expected to establish satisfactory individual loan repayment records and demonstrated group solidarity. In the case of individual loans, first-time borrowing would be largely confined to short-term 1-year loans of Tk. 1,600 or so, but with exceptions expected for some businesses like weaving, rickshaw pulling, land remortgage, etc. Group loans are not made in the first year.

Savings are a precondition for loan-taking, with loan repayments collected weekly by the PS and deposited in the Area Office of RDP.

Once BBP resumes operation loan instalment will be collected by Bank Project staff and will be deposited with BBP.

Procedures:

Loan approval ceilings are:

Branch Manager (BM) - Tk.5,000 (according to salary scale designation-VII, VIII)

Regional Manager (RM) - Tk. 10,000

Executive Director (ED) - Above Tk. 10,000

(Upward revison of financial authority is in process)

Record-keeping and reporting formats are shown in Appendix ?:

- loan proposal form;
- weekly financial statement;
- monthly credit statement;
- 3 monthly non-financial statement.

Money Transfer Procedures:

In RDP loans are issued in the form of cash made out to the group members in the presence of the Management Committee of the village organisation. All accounts are kept by the staff in the Area Office. PS of RDP collects repayments from the loanees as they are due and deposits the money with RDP Area Office.

After RDP being bought out by BBP the loans will be made directly to the member of groups by BBP staff in presence of the managing committee as is done by RDP now.

Loan repayment currently averages 93.39% with some variation according to borrowers' gender, loan maturity, loan purpose and branch location. Broadly speaking, loan recovery is above average for female borrowers and (marginally) below average for male borrowers - a phenomenon experienced also by Grameen Bank. The greater rink (and associated lack of prior group experience) of fisheries and rural industry investments which require medium to long term loans are also reflected in below average recovery. Variations according to location reflect 3 factors:

- age of the branch: older branches generally have lower recovery due to overdues accumulated in the early days of the credit programme, when procedures were still being worked out;
- local variations in suitability to loan types and the higher risk

of new schemes;

- some variation in BM and PO commitment and ski.ls.

RDP policy will be to aim for 100% recovery with overdues met from group fund. The 2% loan loss provision is not a substitute for a 100% recovery objective but rather a conservative accounting convention, chosen to protect against some inevitable write-off of losses.

By incorporating RDP branches into BBP, BRAC intends to create 3 effects:

- build up capacity to lend to the poor;
- facilitate the training of branch staff;
- provide a financially sound base for expansion of the credit operation.

Upon muturity of an RDP branch, BBP would buy out the assets and liabilities following a period of initial operation, calculated from past RDP performance and shown in the projections as 4 years.

Valuation for buy-out will be determined by a formula taking account of the cost of land, the depreciated value of building, equipment and furniture, and a figure for loans outstanding net of overdues.

Current projections show BBP taking over each 4 year branch for Tk. 985,000 for fixed assets and Tk. 6,457,000 to cover loans outstanding.

Criteria for buy-out would be based on performance, taken to include:

- financial breakeven
- on time loan recovery of 100%.

It is expected that an RDP branch will take 4 years to reach this point of "maturity". Some branches may take longer, in which case they would remain within RDP until operating at or near breakeven.

BBP would not buy-out branches, which cannot fulfill these criteria.

During RDP phase a branch is initially staffed by 1 BM and 3 POs, usually in rented accommodation to begin with. From the start of the Area Office an accountant is appointed. As lending grows, the village-level PS are increased in number (On an average 1 branch covering 50 villages will have 10 PS).

Savings:

The saving programme is a vital component of the Revolving Loan Fund. To obtain a loan, borrowers must have savings in the group fund equivalent to 5% of the loan requested. However, these savings are not necessarily invested directly in the loan-assisted activity as group individual equity. Savings accumulated by group members uptil June 1989 stood at Tk. 66 million.

Savings are compulsory contributions - initally of Tk. 1 per week for women and Tk. 2 per week for male numbers and based on the concept of "mushti" (whereby households save 1 handful of rice/day). Besides compulsory contribution of Tk. 1 and 2 per week the members are encouraged to save more. Savings are individual savings. In addition, group savings are made by charging individuals 5% as group tax on loans made. Group funds are also supplemented by profits on group business.

The incentives to save arise partly from interest (at 9%) but largely from access to credit. Without savings, no credit is given. Individuals cannot withdraw own savings - unless they complete a

minimum number of years of membership, or leave or are ejected from the group when members take their full savings subject to adjustment for loan overdues.

Each individual has a Passbook where deposits of savings are recorded. All cash transactions - savings, loans or repayments - are made against receipts in duplicate/triplicate. RDP maintains consolidated savings record of each group, but loans are recorded on individual basis.

5. BB Network:

Currently RDP 72 branch credit operation partially covers 45 upazilas in 20 districts. These 72 branches cover 2677 villages in which 270,093 group members have formed over 5043 VOs. At maturity, 1 BBP branch would cover approximately 50 villages or 3 unions, giving 3 branches on average in an upazila. Currently 6 Regional Offices (ROs) exist under RDP and these would be taken over and 26 more would be created by BBP by 2002, with 1 RO supervising 10 branches.

Coverage for expansion to 300 branches under BBP has yet to be finalised but is expected to be concentrated in greater Jessore, Khulna, Sylhet, Comilla, Rajshahi, Kushtia, Mymensingh and Jamalpur. 80 existing branches will be taken over between 1990-1994 and an additional 220 new branches to be developed by RDP will be taken over by BBP from 1994-2002. In all 300 BBP branches will be established by 2002 serving 1,200,000 borrowers.

Groups are formed into Village Organisations (VOs) - 2 VOs per village. Each VO has a Management Committee (MC) of 5-7 members, who take responsibility for book keeping and accounts of the VOs, supervision of scheme, and purchases etc. Each MC member receives

management/leadership training.

During RDP phase BRAC emphasises institutional development of the landless which concentrates on establishing member-controlled organisations at 2 levels:

- Village Organisations (VOs)
- Centre Federations (CFs)

Each branch will have 1 CF, managed by representatives from VOs covered by that branch. CFs will continue to organise monthly meetings to discuss issues such as wage bargaining, political representation, action for gaining access to local resources, etc., as well investing in CP-owned enterprises.

6. Structure and Management:

6.1 Structure

BBP and RDP will be separate, mutually supportive units of BRAC with separate staff and management. RDP will be responsible for the formation of branches, taking care of the initial tasks of group formation, conscientisation, functional education and development of savings and credit operations. BBP would then buy out these branches after their formative phase (of approximately 4 years or more if necessary) and expand the credit operation on a commercial basis.

Although no charter yet exists (draft or final) for BBP, it is expected to be a project administered by BRAC. Eltimately it is expected to take the form of a public company with its shareholding restricted to BRAC and BBP borrowers. The company will be registered as a bank with its own character akin to the special Grameen Bank Ordinance of 1983. BBP will have its own management reporting to the Board whose Chairman would be BRAC's Executive Director.

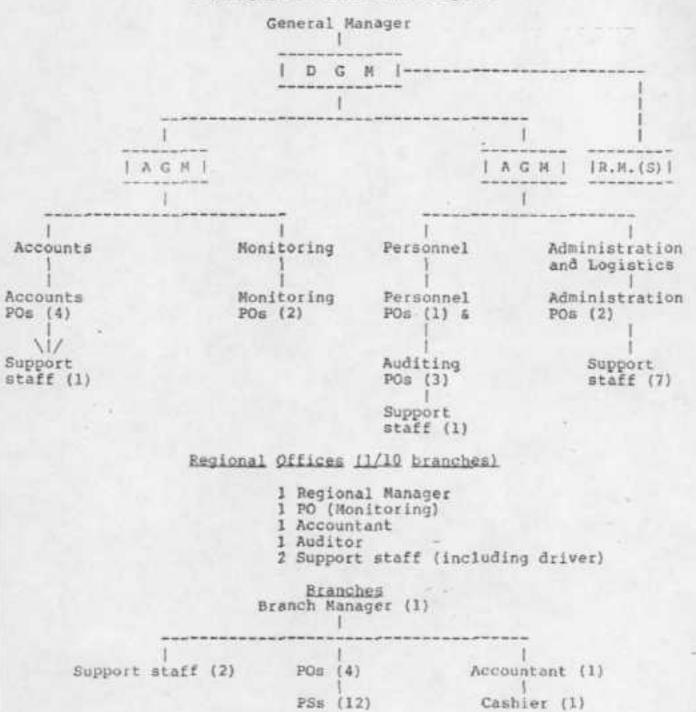
6.2 Hanagement

The Bank Project will be implemented through field branch offices. Each branch (taken over from the Rural Development Programme after four years of operation) will be covering about fifty villages. The field operation, lending and recovery, will be organised and carried out by Programme Organisers (POs). POs will be assisted by Polli Shebok(s) in the day to day administration of the project activities. A Branch Manager will be in charge of a Branch and will also be assisted by a suitably qualified Accountant and Cashler. One Regional Manager will be supervising 10 branches. The Regional Office will require 1 PO (Monitoring), 1 Accountant, 1 Auditor.

The overall project management will be undertaken by a Head Office (HO) team. The HD team will be staffed by 1 General Manager (GM), 1 Deputy General Manager (DGM), 2 Assistant General Managers (AGMs), (1 AGM responsible for "Accounts and Monitoring", 1 AGM responsible for Personnel, Audit, Administration and Logistics") 12 section POs (Accounts 4, Monitoring 2, Personnel 1, Audit 3, and Administration and Logistics 2) and 10 support staff (Accounts 1, Personnel 1, Audit 1 and Administration and Logistics 7).

The Head Office and Regional Offices will be responsible for the Management Information System (HIS). An Organogram is given below:

Organogram of BRAC Bank Project



Staff Selection:

Each branch will be staffed by 1 Branch Manager (BM) supported by 4 Programme Organisers (POs), 1 Accountant and a Cashier. Each branch will recruit local level field staff of 12 Palli Shebok (1 PS/4

villages) at maturity.

The main criteria for staff selection would continue to be willingness to work in rural areas and educational achievement - minimum Bachelor degree for Branch Managers (BMs) and POs. PS have minimum 10 years education and are selected by BMs. They are given 5 days training at the branch level and on the job training by POs. Purther in-service training is then given by TARC for specific subjects - technical(fisheries, livestock, etc.), conscientisation, leadership development.

PS are selected from a local village, which is included in their jurisdiction. Each PS looks after 4 villages; They supervise weekly meetings, collect savings and weekly instalment of loans made to members and assist in management of economic schemes. Auditing will be the responsibility of 1 Auditor per 10 branches.

Currently all POs and BMs are male. While desirable, previous work experience would not be a pre-condition for appointment. Rather BRAC would continue to recruit and then train up fresh graduates. The entry point is at PO level with 2-3 years before consideration for BN appointment. Salaries are currently in the range:

Per month:

BM Tk. 6000 - 7500 (Level VII - VIII)

PO Tk. 3500 - 4500 (Level VI - VII - VIII)

PS Tk. 1600 Local Recruit

Additional fringe benefits of house rent, provident fund, etc., are included in these consolidated figures. The incentives to work in rural areas are the provisions of free accommodation and a bonus (recreation allowance) equal to 2 month's salary for 4 years' service.

Staff are assessed by immediate supervisors on an annual basis for promotion, increments or termination. Assessment is made after probation considering probationer's performance against set criteria:

- personal qualities
- performance
- -. potential.

Upon retirement, the retiree receives one month's salary per year of employment.

branches will be 5870. Staff training will be organised by BRAC's
Training and Resource Centre (TARC) during the RDP development phase.
Staff training would continue to stress classroom training and through on-the-job assignements. Currently classroom training of 10-15 days is conducted at TARC, emphasising group formation, conscientization, etc. In the first year, 2 further in-service training courses are then given through a management training modules prepared before confirmation of appointment.

In projecting training needs for 300 BBP branches by 2002, dropout rates are assumed at current RDP levels - 40% for POs and 20% for accountants, auditors other staff as follows:

	Trainces	Dropmont	requirement
RM/AGM/GM/	DGM 50	10	40
BM	375	75	300
POs	2100	850	1250
Accountant Auditors/C	s, Cashier 850	170	680
PS	4500	900	3600
	7875	2005	5870

8. Accounts, MIS:

Current accounts, audit and MIS procedures would continue, with support from specialist to develop and strengthen these systems.

Accounting procedures are already in place with responsibility divided up between BM, PO and PS. Current procedures are based on the forms and formats as designed for that purpose. The essential feature of the accounting system will be "dual control" - the division of book-keeping, cash handling and other functions between 2 individuals - to act as check and balance and ensure honest (transparent) transactions.

There is a NO <u>audit</u> team for regular branch audits twice a year, as well as periodic, unannounced spot checks. All audit visits result in written audit reports with a summary list of action, copied to BRAC's ED, DA, Chief Accountant, BBP head and the relevant BM.

Currently BRAC has 10 auditors auditing 80 RDP branches plus BRAC's other programmes. Provision is made in the proposal for 1 auditor per regional office (PO) covering 10 branches.

In addition, there is a regular external audit, undertaken by a public accountants' firm. The external auditor is changed every 2 years according to GOB rules.

A Management Information System (MIS) exists which emphasises regular monthly reporting of key statistics on:

- loan numbers and volume, broken down by branch and consolidated, gender, loan maturity, activity type;
- numbers of group members, VOs, borrowers, savings;
- disbursements, loans due, loans not yet due, loan repayments and overdues - by branch and consolidated;

- statements on branch operating expenditure broken down by branch into accounting heads (salaries, rents, utilities, etc);
- others such as staff numbers, functional education and skill training given, etc.

This information is computerised and reported monthly by BMs and consolidated for the whole of RDP in HD. RDP reports are published 6-monthly (within 3 months of period ending) and carry both consolidated and branch-wise information. BBP also should be preparing a 6 monthly and an annual report.

BBP will use this MIS with additional information added to the system as deemed necessary in the future. Current MIS policy emphasises periodic reporting of minimum necessary information for effective and efficient management and trouble shooting.

9. Projections:

By the year 2002, coverage will expand to 300 branches and 1,200,000 borrowers. Detailed projections of borrowers, loan volume, interest income and operating costs for BBP are given in Appendix 3.

Interest income is shown at 16% of loan outstanding. Provision is made for 2% loan loss charged to the profit and loss account.

After meeting the operating costs of all branches, regional offices and head office (including depreciation on fixed assets), BBP is expected to operate profitably from 1990, generating sufficient profits each year to be able to start repaying BRAC loan from year 2004.

Each branch is projected to break-even in its first year under RBP (following four years under RDP). At this point, branch-wise disbursements will be Tk. 10.86 million (based on lending to 4000

borrowers) rising at maturity to Tk. 14.00 million (based on lending to 4000 borrowers - see Branch Models in Appendix 4).

Projecting BBP growth to 300 branches by 2002, borrowers, disbursements, year-end outstandings and profits are projected as per financing model (annex 5) as follows:

Year	Disbursement (Tk. million)	Year-end Outstandings (Tk. million)		Profit/(Loss) (Tk. million)
1990- 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004	91.7 317.7 589.7 877.0 1159.2 1330.6 1485.4 1792.5 2120.3 2518.3 2930.9 3348.8 3986.0 4113.4 4179.0	76 268 509 770 1033 1204 1357 1633 1932 2292 2671 3060 3634 3794 3885	40,000 120,000 200,000 280,000 360,000 400,000 440,000 540,000 640,000 760,000 880,000 1,000,000 1,200,000 1,200,000	0.2 2.8 26.1 50.9 57.6 62.7 67.2 57.4 48.2 35.1 23.1 12.5 -18.7 1.4

expensive moneylender credit and as a source of finance for expansion of individual and group businesses continues to grow. Past BRAC and Grameen Bank experience suggests that the projected volume of lending covering 15,000 villages - 20% of Bangladesh's villages - by the year 2002 is feasible. Both Grameen Bank and BRAC have been successful in developing sustainable credit programmes capable of wide-spread replication. The magnitude of rural poverty demands that these institutions continue to grow.

10. Financing Requirement:

BRAC is seeking Tk 976 million (US \$ 30.8 m) to establish 300

branches over 13 years beginning 1990. The requirement is phosed as follows:

	Tk	2
Year 1	156	4.9
Year 2	260	8,2
Year 3	358	11,3
Year 4	202	6.4
Total	976	30.8

The requirement and phasing thereof were arrived at through various alternative exercises done with a view to i) making the BBP financially viable and self-sustaining and ii) keeping the capital requirement as minimum as possible.

APPENDICES

- 1 Summary RDP Report of June 1989; .
- 2 Current MIS and loan forms;
- 3 Financial Projections;
- 4 Year-wise Branch Model;
- 5 Financing Model (Balance Sheet & Income Statement).

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP) STATISTICAL SUMMARY (As of June, 1989)

-	Aspects	Upto Dec. '88	Spto June 189
1.	No. of areas in operation	56	72
2.	No. of villages covered under the prog	raume 2449	2677
3.	No. of village organisations	4648	5043
	Male Penale	2094 2554	2248 2495
4.	No. of household covered	145861	165948
5.	Total No. of VO membership	251668	270093
	Male Female	105329 146339	111026 159067
6.	Credit distursed to group (in Tk.)	272317329	337040689
6.1.	Principal amount realised (in Tk.)	171001328	216312350
6.2	On-time cumulative principal repayment rate (% of realisable)	93.77	93.39
7.	Total group savings (in Tk.)	55492190	66130114
8.	No. of members enrolled in functional education course (FEC)	57497	57497
9.	No. of Non formal primary education (NFPE) centres opened	809	1814
9.1	No. of children enrolled	24270	54275
	Male Female	7281 16989	17739 36536

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (RDP) FIELD ACTIVITY REPORT

	FROM	REGION	-	
YIL	LAGE INFORMATION:			
1.	No. of operational Union		/	
2.	No. of village targeted		/	_/
3.	No. of villages covered		/	/
4.	Total No. of households in the organised villages.	covered/		_/
5.	Total No. target households in villages.	the covered		/
6.	Target households covered		1	_/
7.	No. of Union Level Organizatio	ns formed (if any)	/	_/
8.	TYPE OF INSTITUTIONS FORMED (u	pto 198) Male	Female	Total
	a) Village Organizations (V.Os)		
	b) Groups			
	Total			
9.	Target population eligible for the organised villages (upto .			
10.	No. of membes enrolled (upto .	198)		

1.	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT TRAINING	No. 0	No. of Farticipants				
		Male	Female	Total			
	a) Consciousness Raising						
	b) Leadership Development						
	c) Project Planning and Management						
	d) P.B. Teachers Training						
	e)						
	f)						
	g)						
	Total	i					
2.	OCCUPATIONAL SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAIN	ING Male	Female	Total			
	a) Poultry Rearing and Management						
	b) Agriculture						
	c) Livestock						
	d) Fish Culture			l-nr-n			
	e) Water Management and Control						
	f) Pump Driving	osas Janonean					
~	g) Others specify (if any)			1			
	Total		BENERADA	100000			

MEETING AND WORKSHOP: (During the reporting period/year (Jan.-June)/ Jan.- Dec.)

Meeting and Workshop	shop Heetings ((No.)	Participants (No.)		
	М	P	1 T	11	P	Į T
a) Weekly meeting	į					
b) Inter Village Workshop						
c) Inter Union Workshop						
i) Other Workshop						
e) Cadres Workshop						
f) Members meeting on special issue (if any)			İ			
Total:	1	1	1		1	1
a) Members eligible for F.E. b) Total F.E. Centres opened c) Total learners enrolled		-				
d) Total centres completed		-i		-3		
	od contr	- es				
e) Learners enrolled in complete	ed centr				!	
	ed centr	-			1	
f). Total learners graduated	ed centr	-				
f) Total learners graduated g) On going centres						
f) Total learners graduated g) On going centres h) Learners enrolled in ongoing						
h) Learners enrolled in ongoing	centres	-				

NON-FORMAL PRIMARY EDUCATION (NFPE)	Male	Pemale	Total
a) No. of centres opened			
b) No. of learners enrolled			
c) No. of learners dropped out			
d) No. of disadvantaged families covered under NFPE			
e) No. of Kishore/Kishori Centre opened			
f) No. of learners enrolled			
g) No. of learners-dropped out			
h) No. of children eligible for enrollment Kishore/Kishori Education			
Total			
FUND GENERATION (TK): (Cumulative)	Hale	Female	Total
a) Group saving			
b) FDR security			
c) Reserve/Emergency			
d) General			LEBERT
e) Group Tax (GT)			
f) Others (specify)			
Sub-Total			355055
g) BRAC loan till June/Dec. 198			
h) Loan from others till June/Dec.198			
i) Economic scheme profit			
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE:			
INVESTMENT:	Male	Female	Total
a) Collective scheme			
b) Individual scheme			

CASH AT BANK:	1		
a) Saving Account	1		
b) FDR Saving			
c) FDR Security			
LOSS ON ECONOMICS SCHEME			
CONSUMPTION LOAN			
LOAN REALISED TILL JUNE/DEC. 198			
CASH IN HAND			
TOTAL FUNDS USED	i	i	i

Appendix 3: Financial Projections for BRAC Bank A.5.1. 1990 - 2002:

Tables 1-21 give projections of borrowers, loan volume, interest income and operating costs for BB to the year 2010. By the year 2002 BBP will manage 300 branches which on attaining maturity in 2004 will be lending to 1,200,000 borrowers as shown below:

Year	BB Branches	BB Borrowers
2002	300	1,200,000

This compares with the June, 1989 position of 270,093 group members, of whom 140,000 are borrowers, under RDP.

Annual disbursements are expected to grow to Tk. 3,986 million (in 1988 prices) by the year 2002 and loan outstandings to Tk. 3,634 million (in 1988 prices). Interest income is shown at 16% of outstandings and projected on-time recovery at 90% plus 8% late recovery. Provision is made for 2% loan loss reserve, charged against the profit and loss account. BBP is expected to operate profitably, as shown in financing model at appendix 5, from 1990 generating sufficient surplus funds each year to be able to start repaying BRAC loan by 2004.

The RDP phase projections are based on actual RDP experience and the BBP phase projections are based on projections of likely branch growth. The BBP growth phase is based on the experience of RDP's largest branches which have up to 3,000 borrowers. Currently these branches have lent to 50% of group members and have annual loan disbursements of Tk.6,000,000 and outstandings of Tk.3,000,000.

Essentially by increasing to 4000 borrowers, BRAC projects that annual disbursements will increase to Tk.14,000,000 and outstandings to

Tk.12,879,000 by year 8 of a branch. Given the further likelihood of an increase in group collective investments beyond current levels, the year 8 projection for each branch is regarded as a conservative estimate of lending volumes and BRAC expects BBP to be able to overfulfill these targets.

Financing requirements for establishing 300 BBP branches are Tk.976 million (US\$ 10.8 million) at the 1988 exchange rate of Tk.31.70: 1 US\$. Funds will be sought from multilateral and bilateral sources as grant to BRAC who will lend these funds to BBP free of interest.

A.5.2. BRAC Bank Project 1990 - 2010:

In its first 4 years, BRAC Bank Project will take over RDP's 80 existing branches and a further 220 between 94 and 2002. Those will be developed by RDP between 1990 and 1998. The establishment of branches by year is shown in (A. 5:4).

All 300 branches will have been under RDP management for at least 4 years and each will have reached annual disbursement of Tk. 8,140,000 and year-end outstandings of Tk. 6,457,000.

Each branch will continue to grow for a further 4 years reaching maturity by its 8th year with 4,000 borrowers and an annual disbursement of Tk. 14,000,000. At this point, each mature branch will be earning Tk. 1,161,714 in profit (in 1988 prices) before allowing for any interest charges on BBP's capital and before contributions to overheads. (See branch models in Appendix 4).

In summary form:

BBP Branches	Disburse- ment	Year-end outstanding	BBP Borrowers	Profit (Lone)
Number	Tk. million (1988)	Tk. million (1988)	Number	(Tk.
10	91.7	76	40,000	0,2
30	317.7	268	120,000	2.8
50	589.7	509	200,000	26,1
7.0	877.0	776	280,000	50.9
90	1159.2	1033	360,000	57.6
100	1330.6	1204		62.7
		1357	The state of the s	67.2
				57.4
		The second secon	A SANTON CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO	48.2
			F 200 (200 \$ 100 \$	35.1
				23.1
				12.5
				-18.7
0.2012-0204				1.4
				11.9
	Number 10 30 50 70	Number Tk. million (1988) 10 91.7 30 317.7 50 589.7 70 877.0 90 1159.2 100 1330.6 110 1485.4 135 1792.5 160 2120.3 190 2518.3 220 2930.9 250 3348.8 300 3986.0 300 4113.4	Branches ment outstanding Number Tk. million (1988) Tk. million (1988) 10 91.7 76 30 317.7 268 50 589.7 509 70 877.0 770 90 1159.2 1033 100 1330.6 1204 110 1485.4 1357 135 1792.5 1633 160 2120.3 1932 190 2518.3 2292 220 2930.9 2671 250 3348.8 3060 300 3986.0 3634 300 4113.4 3794	Branches ment outstandings Borrowers Number Tk. million (1988) Tk. million (1988) Number 10 91.7 76 40,000 30 317.7 268 120,000 50 589.7 509 200,000 70 877.0 770 280,000 90 1159.2 1033 360,000 100 1330.6 1204 400,000 110 1485.4 1357 440,000 135 1792.5 1633 540,000 160 2120.3 1932 640,000 190 2518.3 2292 760,000 220 2930.9 2671 880,000 250 3348.8 3060 1,000,000 300 3986.0 3634 1,200,000 300 4113.4 3794 1,200,000

The projections show BBP earning a surplus from the very first year of operation (1990). This is possible due to BBP taking over 4-year old RDP branches rather than having to build up branches from scratch. The surplus is earned after covering all branch, regional and head office costs and setting aside a 2% loan loss provision.

A.5.3 RDP 1989-1998:

Between 1990 and 1993 BBP will buy out the existing 80 RDP branches. In its first 3 years between 1990 to 1992 RDP will start up 30 new branches at a rate of 10. Between 1993-1997 RDP will develop 140. In 1998 RDP will develop another 50 branches to be taken over by BBP in 2002. Although RDP will keep adding new branches in the subsequent years, it is not shown since BBP is projecting and has budgeted for 300 branches only.

RDP will sell fourth year branches to BBP at book value of its fixed assets and its loans outstanding. These funds will be re-

invested in the subsequent round of new Area Offices opened by RDP.

A.5.4 The financial projections presented below (Tables 1 - 21) are based on an analysis of current RDP operations. Forecasts of numbers of borrowers and disbursements are based on 4 types of RDP branch based on yearly performance.

Type A - branches with loan outstanding over Tk. 4,000,000

Type B - branches with loan outstanding over Tk. 3,000,000

Type C - branches with loan outstanding over Tk. 1,800,000

Type D - branches with loan outstanding over Tk. 500,000

These branches are categorized and currently there are:

- 10 Type A branches
- 20 Type B branches
- 20 Type C branches
- 30 Type D branches.

Type A branches are 4 years or more old, operate near financial breakeven and will be ready for buy-out by BBP in 1990. Type B branches are 3 years old and require one additional year of RDP consolidation and expansion to approach financial breakeven. Type C branches are 2 years old, and require minimum 2 additional years of RDP consolidation and expansion and the rest are opened during 1989.

The branches represent the first set which will be taken over by BBP over the next 4 years as follows:

1990 - Type A: 10 1991 - Type B: 20 1992 - Type C: 20 1993 - Type D: 30

Thereafter, rest new branches will be created at the rate shown below:

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
10	10	10	25	25	30	30	30	50

Loan disbursement projections have been built up by projecting the likely number of new borrowers per branch per year (600, 800, 1000, 1000 and 600 over 5 years to a maximum of 4000) and likely loan size (taken from past RDP experience as Tk. 1,600 first loan, Tk. 2,200 second loan, Tk. 2,800 third loan, Tk. 3,500 fourth and subsequent loans). It is assumed that all borrowers take loans on a regular basis - if not for individual purposes, then for group - collective schemes. Already, the Type A branches have 2-3,000 borrowers.

A.5.5 Donor disbursements to BRAC Bank Project is requested in 4 tranches as follows:

1990 156 4.9 1991 260 8.2 1992 358 11.3 1993 202 6.4 976 30.8	· ·	Amount [1988 prices]	Million US \$
1992 358 11.3 1993 202 6.4	1990	156	4.9
1993 202 6.4	1991		8.2
	1992	358	11.3
976 30.8	1993	202	6.4
		976	30.8

A.5.6. The projections attached as Tables 1-21 with explanatory footnotes have been put together as shown below in the flow chart: Build up of borrowers and disbursements by branch (Table 1) Disbursement by branch age (T2) Consolidated disbursement, Group Tax (T3) Consolidated year end outstanding (T4) Consolidated deposits, (T5) Loan loss provision (T6) Branch unit investment and depreciation cost (T7) · Consolidated branch investment cost (T8) NI - Branch unit operating cost (T9) - Consolidated branch operating cost (710) Unit Regional Office operating cost (T11) Regional Office Vehicle Investment and Depreciation (T12) Regional Office Furniture Investment and Depreciation (T13) - Consolidated Regional Office operating cost (T14) - Head Office Fixed Assets, Depreciation (T15) Head Office Management Cost (T16) -> Consolidated cost schedule (T17) --> Profit and loss statement (T18) Build-up of branches (T19) Consolidated build-up of borrowers (T20) Statement of Savings and Group Tax (21)

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	AUGUS	and .	-	-	-	777	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
į	Cien	1.9	5.7	19,1	15.8	15.7	12.7	17.5	22.5	25.1	75.4	21.6	25.7	39.4	42.7	45.5	11.5	51.3	51.4	57,8	60.4	
	Vietness .	75,1	727.4	446.3	571.5	\$22.9	45.7	\$14.9	46.7	450.5	300,4	\$191.4	276.8	90,7	230.2	426.9	40.4	100.6	1250.5	1554.4	183.1	67.4 7041.3
	One hisr Look Marian/Long Term Leans	51.2 22.3	\$57.6 WL4	12.7	205.3	725.0 309.0	943.0 561.3	950,1 407,2	1147.4	1352.1	5634,4	1870,0	20(2,0	2543.5	255.4	2719.2	2747.5	275.5	2757.4	2757.7	3757.7	3757.7
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	Total Loss	28.1	766	381	770	\$922	12/4	1777	1633	1922	2292	2671	367	3634	3294	3005	1925	3936	3636	3940	2940	3940
	Sess Soss Reserve	0.0	9,8	8.9	0,0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.8	.0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	0.0	0,0
	Net Louis	76.0	38.0	505.0	270.5	1037.E	1204.3	1207.3	1633.5	1921.4	2292.4	2571.4	3000.0	3675.5	3795.7	5251.6	301.9	303.4	3677.1	W19.5	3937.4	THE A
	Fixed Resets	15.2		56.4	29.4	101.0	117.2	136,4	170.4	205.7	244,7	281.5	317.1	376.8	379.8	275.8	272.8	DLI	378.6	2,816	176.8	379.6
	Less Depreciation	+2.0	4.0	-17.0	-20.0	-30.1	-41.2	-51.3	-67.9	-85.0	100.2	-139.5	-154.6	-15a.i.,	-thi	-956.1	-164.1	1,621	-196.5	-Hs.1	-16h.1	-Hb.1
	Net Fried Robert	15.7	35.8	46.0	59.4	70.5	77.3	63.6	102.8	126,2	135.5	153.0	142,5	192.4	192.7	100.7	192.7	177.7	\$12.7	192.7	192.7	192.7
	TOTAL AREAS	100 3		-	1777	-				-	-	-		100	DIM	-	_	10000	-	_	-	1144
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	- Committee of the Comm	-	-	1100	141/5	100.5	47341	252.9	454.5	375.4	719.1	802,4	1066.5	1095.0	1499.1	13871	1916.4	203.6	2539.4	2546.4	2750.4	256LA
	Total Incresits	21.00	101.2	295.3	319.0	69.5	50,7	223.7	146.4	1174.7	1956.5	1766.1	2114.3	259.1	294.5	3185.7	3312.5	300.1	4117.4	480.2	4766.0	584.5
	MIC LIM	356.0	414.0	774,0	975.6	\$76.9	99.5	976.0	175.0	576.0	116.0	\$71.8	976.0	976.4	Wa.0	47.0	105,0	101.0	776.0	720.0	476,0	826.0
	Total taxes	156.0	411.5	774,0	Would	97a.0	976.0	976.0	975.0	\$76.0	975.28	975.4	976.0	976-7	WALE.	10.0	\$5.0	EST	776.0	726.0	476,0	63.0
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	Rouse sample	0.5	2.5	9.0	10.0	0,0	8.8	0.6	6.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.6	* 8.0	6.3	0.0
	fire, fet from Maria	0.0	9/2	1 3.0	3.2	B).1	177.1	200.4	207.3	35.1	375.2	466.1	430.4	45.5	425.1	431.5	472.4	CLI	415.1	517.1	557.6	526.8
	Correct Not Profestions	0.2	2.0	3.1	56.7	57.4	42.2	07.2	57.4	48.2	25,1	21.1	12.5	-15.7	1.4	11.9	17.2	26.0	33.6	40,7	41.8	50.1
	TOOK DATING	9.7	Le	75,7	- DI.I	137,7	500,4	267,7	775-1	375.2	100.5	401.4	117,1	43.1	43.5	10.1	55.1	404.1	415.4	-	A	10.4
	TOTAL LINE LLTERS AND OPTION.	1817	221.2	10/5/5	175.1	1573.0	1765.1	1977.A	2235.4	2507.5	7640.2	3179.5	2531,3	MADDID I	400.3	4519,7	4037.0	3031.1	517.1	557.9	2.80A 8.710a	6587.7

178 460 840 1064

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TETAL PATEREST DICORE	14.0	No. of	102.0	186.7	205.4	254.1	267.9	591.5	\$41.4	307.8	691.1	44.1	29.5	617.5	194.1	691.2	73.5	762.3	26.1	674.7	er.,	
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NET GROWTH WASTE HUND	6.2	2.9	28.1	86.6	27,4	42.7	67.2	27,1	41.7	3.1	25.1	12.5	<0.7	53	11.5	19.2	:267,	23,0	40,3	17.0	361	

Attr FACION Total Bounaits to Total Resets Total Bounaits to Total Departs Intro Loves to Total Departs Interest Interest Departs Interest Interest Total Resets Not Interest Europe Total Acerts Not Interest Europe Generality Departs Not Proint/Total Acerts Not Proint/Total Acerts Not Proint/Total Acerts	17.7% 672.7% 397.9% 139.9% E.4% 6.8% 7.7% 7.3% 6.10	11.73 201.73 201.73 11.73 11.73 11.73 11.73 11.73 11.73 11.73	26.73 20.75 20.75 20.75 26.15 4.72 2.61	20.23 20.00 10.00	声,在 20.00 2	ILE NO. NO. NO. NO. NO. NO. NO. NO. NO. NO.	13.14 131.44 131.45 131	松. 松	e.c. c.c. m.n he.c. ii.n lc. ii.n ln ln ln ln ln ln ln ln ln ln ln ln ln	MAR MAR MAR MAR MAR MAR MAR MAR MAR MAR	5.70 5.70 5.60 5.60 5.61 5.61 5.63 5.63 5.63	54.00 64.00 67.10 15.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00	44.61 1.62 16.13 14.13 5.12 5.12 5.13 4.13	6.33 6.73 6.73 6.73 6.74 6.73 6.73 6.73	70.40 70.40 70.40 6.40 6.40 6.41 6.42	20.50 20.7	71.62 74.75 66.53 14.75 4.43 7.75 7.75	76.75 87.75 87.75 81.95 94.85 6.85 7.40 6.85 6.85	94.5 44.5 10.6 4.7	14.73 36.93 13.13	17.41 42.71 39.01 13.71 7.03 6.71 3.91	
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Table 1 : Buildup of borrowers and disbursement by branch

Year	Age of Borrower	Borrowers	Taka	Taka	Total
1	1	600	1600	960000	960000 RDP
-2	1 2	800 600	1600 2200	1280000 1320000	2600000 RDP
3	1 2 3	1000 800 600	1600 2200 2800	1600000 1760000 1680000	5040000 RDP
4	1 2 3 4	1000 1000 800 600	1600 2200 2800 3500	1600000 2200000 2240000 2100000	8140000 BDP
. 5	1 2 3 4 5	600 1000 1000 800 600	1600 2200 2800 3500 3500	960000 2200000 2800000 2800000 2100000	10860000 BB
6	1 2 3 4	0 600 1000 2400	1600 2200 2800 3500	1320000 2800000 8400000	12520000 BB
7	1 2 3 4	0 0 600 3400	1600 2200 2800 3500	0 0 1680000 11800000	13580000 B8
8	1 2 3 4	0 0 0 4000	1600 2200 2800 3500	0 0 0 14000000	14000000 BB

Table 2 : Disbursement by branch age

Year	1990	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Disb	Year 1991	Branch #	Disb/br Totl Disb
Age	5	10	10860000	108600000	Age 5	20	10860000 217200000
1000	6	0	12520000	0	Age 5	. 10	12520000 125200000
	7	0	13580000	. 0	7	0	13580000 0
	В	0	14000000	0	8	0	14000000 0
70	otal	10	22000000	108600000	Tota		342400000
						75 777	042400000
Year	1992	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Disb	Year 1993	Branch \$	Disb/br Totl Disb
Age	5	20	10860000	217200000	- Age	5 20	10860000 217200000
1111111	6	20	12520000	250400000	1000	5 20 6 20	12520000 250400000
	7	10	13580000	135800000	- 39	7 20	13580000 271600000
	8	0	14000000	0		8 10	14000000 140000000
T	stal	50		503400000	Tota		879200000
		- Table 10070 1000 1000				500 TOOL	
Year	1994	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Disb	Year 199	5 Branch	# Disb/br Totl Disb
Age	5	20	10860000	217200000	Age	5 10	10850000 108600000
7700000	6	20	12520000	250400000	1000	6 20	12520000 250400000
	7	20	13580000	271600000		7 20	13580000 271600000
	8	30	14000000	420000000		8 50	14000000 700000000
3	Total	90		1159200000	Total		1330600000
Year	1996	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Disb	Year 199	7 Branch #	Disb/br Totl Disb
Age	5	10	10860000	108600000	Age	5 25	10860000 271500000
and an	6	10	12520000	125200000	1180	5 25 6 10	12520000 125200000
	7	20	13580000	271600000		7 10	13580000 135800000
	8	70	14000000	980000000		8 90	14000000 1260000000
To	otal	110	71000000	1485400000	Tota		1792500000
3,73				**********		4. 4.47	110000000
Year	1998	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Disb	Year 199	9 Branch #	Disb/br Totl Disb
Age	5	25	10860000	271500000	Age	5 30	10860000 325800000
. (6	25	12520000	313000000	-	6 25	12520000 313000000
	7	10	13580000	135800000		7 25	13580000 339500000
	8	100	14000000	1400000000		8 110	14000000 1540000000
	Total	160		2120300000	Tota		2518300000
Year	2000	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Disb	Year 200	1 Branch #	Disb/br Totl Disb
Age	8	30	10860000	325800000	Age	5 30	10860000 325800000
1	5	30	12520000	375600000	rigo.	5 30 6 30 7 30	12520000 375600000
	7	25	13580000	339500000		7 30	13580000 407400000
	8	135	14000000	1890000000		8 160	14000000 2240000000
	Total			2930900000	Tota		3348800000
	100000	777,000		The State of the S	1000		111000000000000000000000000000000000000

Year	2002	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Disb	Year 2003	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Dist
Ago	5 6 7 8 Total	50 30 30 190 300	10860000 12520000 13580000 14000000	543000000 375600000 407400000 2660000000 3986000000	Age 6 7 8 Total	50 30 220 300		626000000 407400000 3080000000 4113400000
Year	2004	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Disb	Year 2005	Branch \$	Disb/br	Totl Dist
Age	5 6 7 8	0 50 250 300	10860000 12520000 13580000 14000000	0 0 679000000 3500000000 4179000000	Age 6 7 8 Total	0 0 300 300	10860000 12520000 13580000 14000000	4200000000 4200000000
Year	2006	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Disb	Year 2007	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Dist
Asto	5 6 7 8 Total	0 0 0 300 300	10860000 12520000 13580000 14000000	0 0 0 4200000000 4200000000	Ago 6 7 8 Total	0 0 0 300 300	10860000 12520000 13580000 14000000	4200000000 4200000000
Year	2005	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Disb	Year 2009	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Dist
Age	5 6 7 8 Total	0 0 0 300 300	10860000 12520000 13580000 14000000	0 0 0 4200000000 4200000000	Age 6 7 8 Total	0 0 0 300 300	10850000 12520000 13580000 14000000	4200000000 4200000000
Year	2010	Branch #	Disb/br	Totl Disb				3
Age	5 6 7 8 Tota	0 0 0 300 1 300	10860000 12520000 13580000 1400000	0 0 0 4200000000 4200000000				

Table 3 : Consolidated disbursement and group tax

Yoar	Disbursemen	Group Tax (5%*dimb)	RDP Bal	Cun Bal
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2006 2006 2007 2008 2009	91706667 317700000 589700000 877000000 1159200000 1330600000 1485400000 2120300000 2518300000 2518300000 2930900000 3348800000 4113400000 4179000000 4200000000 4200000000 4200000000	4585333 15885000 29485000 43850000 57960000 66530000 74270000 89625000 106015000 125915000 146545000 167440000 205670000 205670000 210000000 210000000 210000000 210000000	4953846- 10742564 11160000 11160000 5580000 5580000 13950000 13950000 16740000 16740000 27900000 0 0 0 0	9539179 36166744 76811744 131821744 200941744 273051744 352901744 456476744 576441744 719096744 882381744 1066561744 1293761744 1499431744 1708381744 1918381744 2128381744 2338381744 2548381744 2758381744
2010	42000000000	210000000	0	2968381744

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Table 5: Statement of deposits

		196	T	
Year	Members	Rate/weck	Total	Cumulative
1	1250	2 4	150000	150000
2	2490 1150	2°4 2°4	268000 138000	576000
3	4500 300	2°4 2	540000 36000	1150000
4	5000	2	600000	1750000 >
5	5000	2	600000	2350000
6 7 8 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 500	21 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	600000 600000 600000 600000 600000 600000 600000 600000 600000 600000 600000 600000 600000	2950000 3650000 4150000 5350000 5350000 6550000 7150000 7750000 8350000 8950000 10150000 10750000 11350000 12550000 13150000
14 15	5000 5000	2 2	600000	13750000 14350000

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Table 6 : Loan loss provision

Year	Disburse	Loss	Provision
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2001 2002 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009	91706667 317700000 589700000 87700000 1159200000 1330600000 1485400000 2120300000 2518300000 2518300000 2930900000 3348800000 4113490000 41790000000 4200000000 4200000000 4200000000		1834133 6354000 11794000 17540000 23184000 26612000 29708000 35850000 42406000 50366000 58618000 66976000 79720000 82268000 84000000 84000000 84000000 84000000
2010	4200000000		84000000

Table 7 : Branch unit investment and depreciation

Item		Cost Depriciation				
Land	2	00000	Nil			
Building		00000	30000			
Furniture		50000	7500			
H/Cycle(5)		25000	45000			
Others		10000	2000			
Total		85000	84500			

Table 8: Consolidated beanch investment cost

\$8220000 \$82200000 \$8220000 \$8220000 \$8220000 \$8220000 \$8220000 \$8220000 \$8220000000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$8220000000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$8220000000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$8220000000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$82200000 \$822000000 \$822000000 \$822000000 \$822000000 \$822000000 \$82200000000 \$822000000 \$8220000000000	000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986 000986	300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300 300	\$5000 \$5000
Intel	%d\JeoD	donerd to	Year #

Table 9: Branch unit operating cost

Item	3	Unit/month	Total/yr	Item	
Manager	1	7500	90000	Manager	99000
POs (4/5)	4	4500	216000	POs + Sr. PO	294000
Accustants	1	4000	48000	Accuntants	48000
Cashier	1	2800	33600	Cashier	33600
PS	12	1600	230400	PS	230400
TA, DA	2	1000 -	24000	TA, DA	24000
Transport	5	1000 🗸	60000	Transport	60000
Others	1	5000	60000	Others	60000
Total		762000		TOTAL	840000

Table 10: Consolidated branch operating cost

228600000	362000	300	2010
228600000	000291	300	600Z
228600000	000297	300	2002
228800000	762000	300	2003
226600000	000294	900	2002
228600000	762000	900	2002
226600000	162000	360	5002
228600000	162000	900	2002
000009822	162000	300	2002
190500000	762000	520	2001
167640000	162000	220	0002
144780000	762000	190	1999
121920000	762000	091	9661
102870000	762000	132	1661
83820000	762000	IIO	9661
76200000	762000	001	9661
00008888	762000	06	1661
93340000	162000	10	1993
38100000	000297	0.9	1992
22860000	762000	30	1661
7620000	960287	10	0661
icto!	2021/ps	donesd to	t rest

Table 11: Unit Regional office Operating cost

Items	Unit cost/m	Total/yr
RM	12000	144000
POs	4500	54000
Accountant	4000	48000
Auditor	4000	48000
Service	1500	18000
Transport	6000	72000
TA, DA	1000	12000
Office Rent	8000	96000
Others	2050	24600
	Total	516600

Tuble 12: 80 wehicle investment and depreciation

Year	# of region	Unit cost	Total	Unit dep	Total Dep	Cum Total
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	1222211333335000000000000000000000000000	800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000	800000 1600000 1600000 1600000 800000 800000 2000000 2400000 2400000 2400000 0 0 0	160000 160000 160000 160000 160000 160000 160000 160000 160000	160000 320000 320000 320000 160000 400000 480000 480000 480000	160000 480000 800000 1120000 1440000 1600000 2160000 2560000 3520000 3520000 3520000 3520000 3520000 3520000 3520000 3520000 3520000 3520000 3520000 3520000 3520000

Total 24000000

Table 13:80 Furniture investment and depreciation

Year	# of Region	Unit cost	Total cost	Unit Dep	Total dep.	Cum Total
1990 1991 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 -2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	1 2 2 2 1 3 3 3 3 5 0 0 0 0 0	50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000 50000	50000 100000 100000 100000 50000 50000 125000 150000 150000 250000 0 0	7500 7500 7500 7500 7500 7500 7500 7500	7500 15000 15000 15000 7500 7500 18750 18750 22500 22500 22500	7500 22500 37500 52500 67500 75000 82500 101250 120000 142500 165000 165000 165000 165000 165000 165000 165000 165000 165000
				16.	Total	1500000

Table 14: Consolidated Regional Office Operating Cost

Year	Cost/region	# of New Region	# Of Tot	al Total Cost
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600 516600	1 2 2 2 2 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 5 0 0 0 0 0	1 3 5 7 9 10 11 14 16 19 22 25 30 30 30 30 30 30	516600 1549800 2583000 3616200 4643400 5166000 5682600 8265600 9815400 11365200 12915000 15498000 15498000 15498000 15498000 15498000 15498000 15498000 15498000 15498000

Table 16: NO fixed assets, depriciation

Item & No	Rate	Total	Dep
1 Car 2 Buses 2 Jeeps 3 ACs 4 Terminals Sub total	800000 800000 800000 60000 30000	800000 1600000 1600000 180000 120000 4300000	860000
Furniture	200000	200000	30000
Total		4500000	890000

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1991 23.5 17.5 53.3 3.6 3.9 5.9 1.2 1.0 6.7 10 1914 35.0 35.2 88.6 4.6 5.4 7.6 1.5 1.0 0.8 14 1995 47.2 26.6 76.2 5.2 4.2 8.5 1.5 1.0 1.1 17 199 39.5 29.7 83.8 5.7 4.7 9.3 1.8 1.0 1.1 19 1997 75.5 15.9 102.9 7.0 5.2 11.4 2.2 1.0 1.4 24 1998 43.5 42.4 121.9 8.3 6.2 13.5 2.7 1.0 1.8 29 1998 118.6 50.4 144.8 9.8 6.8 16.1 3.2 1.0 2.2 30 1998 118.6 50.4 144.8 9.8 6.8 16.1 3.2 1.0 2.2 30 20 142.4 38.5 11.4 7.7 18.6 3.7 1.0 2.2 30 20 142.4 38.5 10.5 12.9 7.7 21.1 4.2 1.0 2.7 40 20 20 174.7 47.0 190.5 12.9 7.7 21.1 4.2 1.0 2.7 40 20 20 174.7 47.0 190.5 12.9 7.7 21.1 4.2 1.0 2.7 40 20 20 210.1 29.7 27.0 29.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 80 20 20 210.1 29.7 229.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 80 20 20 210.1 29.7 229.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 80 20 20 210.1 29.7 229.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 80 20 20 210.1 29.7 229.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 80 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	2.8
1994 35.0 25.2 88.6 4.6 5.4 7.6 1.5 1.0 9.8 14 1995 47.2 26.6 76.2 5.2 4.2 8.5 1.5 1.0 1 17 199 59.5 29.7 85.8 5.7 4.7 9.3 1.8 1.0 1.1 19 1997 75.5 15.9 102.9 7.0 5.2 11.4 2.2 1.0 1.4 24 1998 95.5 42.4 121.9 8.3 6.2 13.5 2.7 1.0 1.8 29 1998 118.6 50.4 144.8 9.8 6.8 16.1 3.2 1.0 2.2 30 1998 118.6 50.4 144.8 9.8 6.8 16.1 3.2 1.0 2.2 30 200 142.1 38.6 167.6 11.4 7.7 18.6 3.7 1.0 2.7 40 200 174.7 47.0 190.5 12.9 7.7 21.1 4.2 1.0 2.7 40 200 210.1 79.7 229.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 80 200 241.9 82.1 229.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 80	9.7
1995 87.2 26.6 76.2 5.2 4.1 8.5 1.5 1.0 1 17 1996 59.5 29.7 85.8 5.7 4.7 9.3 1.8 1.0 1.1 19 1997 75.5 15.9 102.9 7.0 5.2 11.4 2.2 1.0 1.4 24 1998 95.5 42.4 121.9 8.3 8.2 13.5 2.7 1.0 1.8 29 1999 118.6 50.4 144.8 9.8 8.8 16.1 5.2 1.0 2.2 30 2000 145.4 58.6 167.6 11.4 7.7 18.6 3.7 1.0 2.3 41 2001 174.7 47.0 199.5 12.9 7.7 21.1 4.2 1.0 2.7 43 2002 210.1 79.7 229.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 8	5.7
1996 99.5 29.7 85.8 5.7 4.7 9.3 1.8 1.0 1.1 19 1997 75.5 15.9 102.9 7.0 5.2 11.4 2.2 1.0 1.4 24 1998 95.5 42.4 121.9 8.3 6.2 15.5 2.7 1.0 1.8 25 1998 118.6 50.4 144.8 9.8 6.8 16.1 3.2 1.0 2.2 35 1900 142.4 38.6 167.6 11.4 7.7 18.6 3.7 1.0 2.1 40 2001 174.7 47.0 199.5 12.9 7.7 21.1 4.2 1.0 2.7 40 2002 210.1 29.7 228.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 50 2003 241.9 82.1 228.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 60	1.8
1997 75.5 15.9 102.9 7.0 5.2 11.4 2.2 1.0 1.4 29 1998 95.5 42.4 121.9 8.3 6.2 15.5 2.7 1.0 1.8 29 1999 116.6 50.4 144.8 9.8 6.8 16.1 3.2 1.0 2.2 30 2000 145.1 38.6 167.6 11.4 7.7 16.6 3.7 1.0 2.1 40 2001 174.7 27.0 190.5 12.9 7.7 21.1 4.2 1.0 2.7 40 2002 210.1 29.7 228.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 5 2003 241.9 82.3 228.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 60	b.b
1988 #3.5 #2.4 121.9 #8.3 #8.2 #3.5 2.7 #1.0 #1.8 23 1989 #18.6 50.4 #4.8 #8.8 #8.8 #6.1 #3.2 #1.0 2.2 #3.0 2000 #42.1 58.6 #67.6 #1.4 #7.7 #8.6 #3.7 #1.6 2.3 #4.0 2001 #74.7 #7.0 #9.5 #2.9 #7.7 21.1 #4.2 #1.0 2.7 #6.0 2002 #219.1 #7.7 #228.6 #5.5 #7.7 #25.4 \$5.0 #1.0 \$3.2 *5.0 2003 #41.9 #21.3 #228.6 #5.5 #7.7 #25.4 \$5.0 #1.0 \$3.2 *6.0	2.5
1999 118.6 50.4 144.8 9.8 6.8 16.1 3.2 1.0 2.2 33 2000 142.4 38.6 167.6 11.4 7.7 18.6 3.7 1.6 2.3 41 2001 174.7 67.0 199.5 12.9 7.7 21.1 4.2 1.0 2.7 46 2002 210.1 79.7 229.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 51 2003 241.9 82.3 228.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 61	5.5
2000 143.4 58.6 167.6 11.4 7.7 18.6 3.7 1.6 2.3 41 2001 174.7 67.0 199.5 12.9 7.7 21.1 4.2 1.0 2.7 65 2502 210.1 274.7 229.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 55 2003 241.9 82.3 228.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 65	2.5
2001 174.7 67.0 190.5 12.9 7.7 21.1 4.2 1.0 2.7 40 2002 210.1 79.7 229.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 5.2 50 2003 241.9 82.1 228.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.2 60	\$10
2002 210.1 79.7 228.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 5.2 5 2003 241.9 82.3 228.6 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 5.2 6	1.8
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AND ALANE THE ADDRESS THE TAIL THE PARTY THE P	2.2
	1.6
	0.8
	9.4
	13.65
	5.9
2010 442.2 94.9 228.4 15.5 7.7 25.4 5.0 1.0 3.4 8	

Table 18: Profit and Loss Statement

Year	Interest Income (Investment	Interest Income (Loan)	Cost	Profit (Loss)	
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1996 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2006 2006 2006 2006 2008 2009	5.9 19.3 39.8 58.3 59.1 55.1 56.9 60.2 56.2 49.9 42.0 35.7 22.0 19.7 39.9 66.5 97.9 132.3 168.5 204.3	10.1 27.5 62.2 102.4 144.3 179.0 204.9 239.3 285.2 337.9 397.1 458.5 535.5 594.2 614.3 624.8 628.9 630.0 630.3 630.3	15.8 44.0 75.9 109.8 145.7 171.4 196.6 242.1 293.3 352.7 416.0 481.8 576.2 612.6 642.2 671.5 700.7 729.3 758.0 785.7	0.2 26.1 50.9 57.7 62.7 67.2 57.4 46.1 35.1 23.1 12.4 -18.7 1.3 12.0 19.8 26.1 50.0 40.8	
2010	240.7	630.3	812.9	56.1	

Table 19: Consolidated Build up of Branches and Borrowers

Year	# of	Branch	Cumulative	Total
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002		10 20 20 20 20 10 10 25 25 30 30 50	10 30 50 70 90 100 110 135 160 190 220 250 300	

Table 20: Consolidated Build up of Borrowers

Year	# of Branch Branches	# of Borrower	Cumulative # of borrowers
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010	10 20 20 20 20 10 10 25 25 30 30 30 50 0	40000 80000 80000 80000 40000 40000 100000 120000 120000 200000	40000 120000 200000 260000 360000 400000 440000 540000 840000 1000000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000 1200000

Table : Statement of interest expenses

Year	Savings	Group Tax	Total In million
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1996 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2007 2008	23500000 72075000 125550000 187150000 258350000 315650000 380975000 487825000 601837500 737387500 85725000 1047725000 1261575000 1365325000 1476850000 1594550000 1809050000	9539179 36166744 76811744 131821744 200941744 273051744 352901744 456476744 576441744 719096744 882381744 1293761744 1293761744 1293761744 1708361744 1918381744 2128381744 2338381744 2548361744	33039179 108241744 202361744 318971744 459291744 588701744 733876744 944301744 1178279244 1456484244 1768106744 2114286744 2214286744 2364756744 3185231744 3512931744 3820931744 4460181744
2010	2002625000	2758381744 2968381744	4761006744 5066281744

Appendix - 4

YEARWISE BRANCH MODEL	-	YEARWISE BRANCH MODEL	
Year 1 Branch(RDP)		Year 2 Branch(RDP)	
Disbursement:	960000	Disbursement:	2600000
Opening outstanding	0	Opening outstanding	611968
Closing Outstanding	611968	Closing Outstanding	1858437
Average Outstanding	305984	Average Outstanding	1235203
Interest Income	48957	Interest Income	197632
Branch Operating cost .	763000	Branch Operating cost	762000
Branch Depriciation	84500	Branch Depriciation	84500
Total Branch cost	846500	Total Branch cost	846500
Surplus/(Deficit)	-797543	Surplum/(Deficit)	-548868
Loan loss Provision	19200	Loan loss Provision	52000
YEARWISE BRANCH MODEL		YEARWISE BRANCH MODEL	
Year 3 Branch(RDP)	200	Year 4 Branch(RDP)	2 363 126
Disbursement:	№ 5040000	Disbursemen	8140000
Opening outstanding .	1858437	Opening out	3832472
Closing Outstanding	6 3832472	Closing Outstanding	6457237
Average Outstanding	2845455	Average Outstanding	5144855
Interest Income	455273	Interest Income	823177
Branch Operating cost	762000	Branch Operating cost	762000
Branch Depriciation	84500	Branch Depriciation	84500
Total Branch cost	846500	Total Branch cost	846500
Surplus/(Deficit)	-391227	Surplus/(Deficit)	-23323
Long loss Provision	100800	Loan loss Provision	162800

YEARWISE BRANCH MODEL		YEARWISE BRANCH MODEL	
Year 5 Branch(BB)		Year 6 Branch(BB)	
Disbursement:	10860000	Diebursement:	12520000
Opening outstanding	6457237	Opening out	9050236
Closing Outstanding	9050236	Closing Outstanding	10949504
Average Outstanding	7753737	Average Outstanding	8999870
Interest Income	1240598	Interest Income	1599979
Branch Operating cost	762000	Branch Operating cost	762000
Branch Depriciation	84500	Branch Depriciation	84500
Total Branch cost	846500	Total Branch cost	848500
Surplus/(Deficit)	394098	Surplus/(Deficit)	753479
Loan loss Provision	217200	Loan loss Provision	250400
YEARWISE BRANCH MODEL		YEARWISE BRANCH MODEL	
Year 7 Branch(BB)		Year 8 Branch(BB)	
Disbursement:	13580000	Disbursement:	14000000
Opening outstanding	10949504	Opening outstanding	12223457
Closing Outstanding	12223457	Closing Outstanding	12879223
Average Outstanding	11586481	Average Outstanding	12551340
Interest Income	1853837	Interest Income	2008214
Branch Operating cost	762000	Branch Operating cost	762000
Branch Depriciation	84500	Branch Depriciation	84500
Total Branch cost	846500	Total Branch cost	846500
Surplus/(Deficit)	1007337	Surplus/(Deficit)	1161714
Loan loss Provision	271600	Loan loss Provision	280000