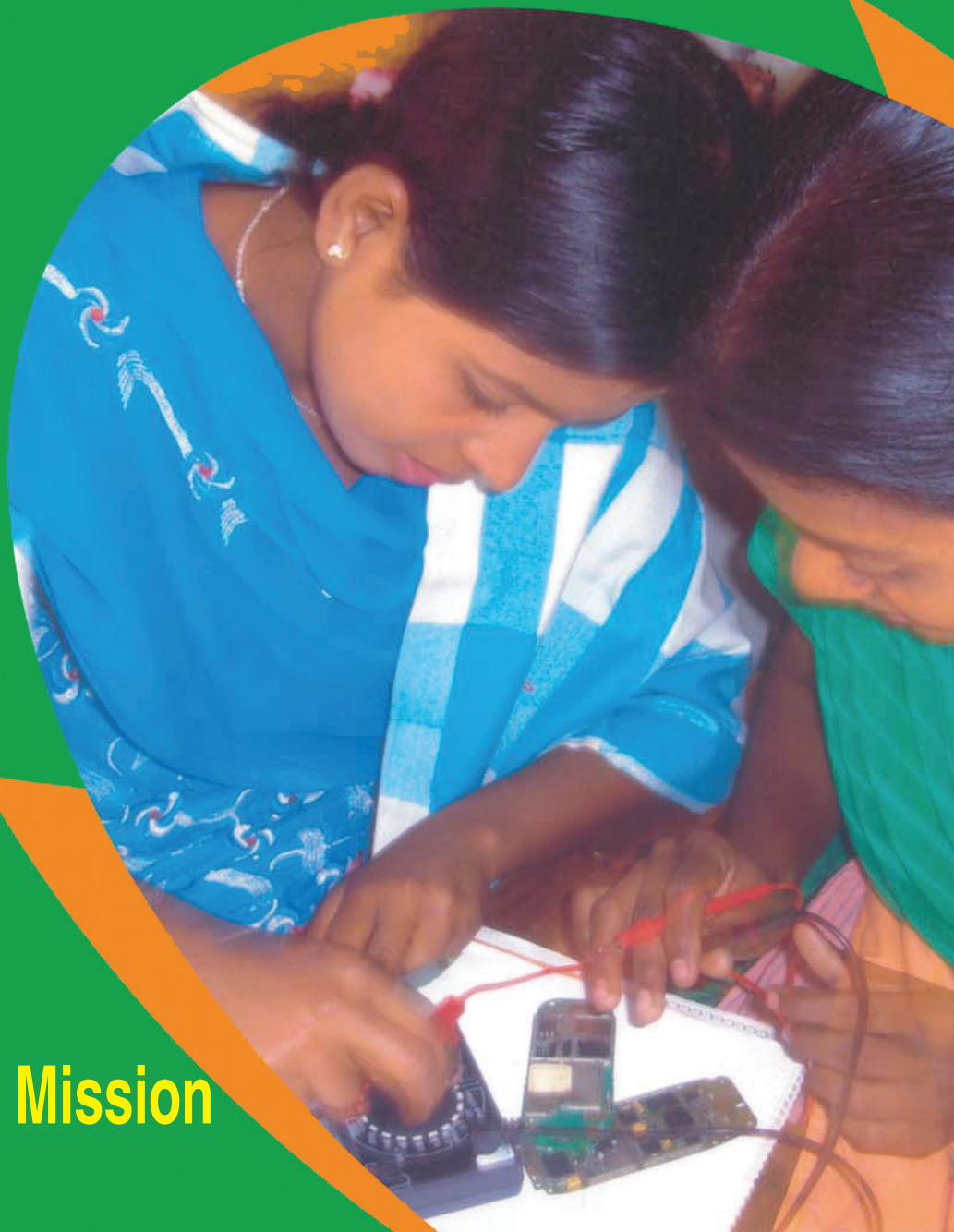


# ANNUAL REPORT

2008-09



**Dhaka Ahsania Mission**



# ANNUAL REPORT

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## **Dhaka Ahsania Mission**

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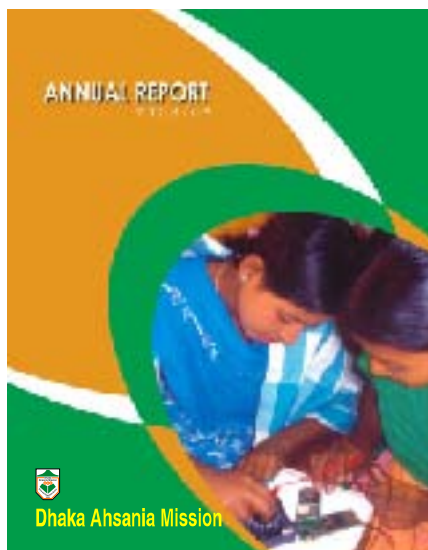
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*Dhaka Ahsania Mission Publication no. 375*  
*ISBN. 978-984-8783-40-5*  
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## The Founder



### Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (R.)

With the motto of Divine and Humanitarian Service and founding aim of 'social and spiritual development of entire human community', Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (R.) founded Dhaka Ahsania Mission more than half century back.

A great saint, philosopher, renowned educationist and social reformer, Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (1873-1965) dedicated his long chequered life for advancement of the backward community in late nineteenth and early twentieth century. He was the first Indian official to become a member of the Indian Education Service. As an Assistant Director of the Education Department in the undivided Bengal and Assam of British India, he made substantial reforms in the education system. He introduced the system of writing roll number instead of name of an examinee on the answer scripts of Honours and M.A. examinations. He motivated backward Bengali Muslim community to pursue learning English. His attitude towards life was non-communal. He established Makhdumi Library and Provincial Library in Kolkata so that neglected community of writers can publish their books. He created an opportunity for higher studies of Madrasah students in colleges and universities.

Because of his relentless efforts, many schools, hostels and institutes were set up for students at that time. These include Fuller Hostel in Rajshahi, Becker Hostel, Taylor Hostel, Charmichael Hostel and Muslim Institute. At the same time, he had established many schools and colleges for higher studies of girls. He played an active role in the establishment of Dhaka University. He was the first Muslim member of Calcutta University Senate and Syndicate.

Ahsania Mission is the outward manifestation of Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (R.)'s vision, ideals and mirrors the inherent beauty of his being. In his own words, "I have set my life's goal to serve people living far away from the cities. The pleasure that offering of service gives, cannot be found in personal aggrandizement. Boundless love will not come unless the element of 'self' is negated. If there is no love for the creation, there cannot be any love for the Creator. The aims of my life are to extend brotherhood, fraternity and spread the message of peace". By establishing Dhaka Ahsania Mission in 1958 he gave his thoughts and philosophy an institutional shape.

## DAM President's Statement



Since independence Bangladesh has been moving forward for the last 39 years with contribution of the hard working people, in spite of the challenges of poverty of about half of its population.

As many of the core reasons of poverty are related to weak governance, endemic corruption, centralised institutions and poor democratic practices, a multi-dimensional approach is required to address poverty. Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) believes that it is the people themselves and the community in which they live itself can reverse the situation through concerted efforts backed up by macro-level policy interventions. As such DAM continued its development interventions in extended manner to build up capacity of the communities and institutions at local level. DAM's programmatic interventions now encompasses education, health, human rights & social justice and micro-finance & skills development for livelihood in consonance with its 10-years perspective plan (2006-15). The interventions are aimed at improved living conditions of the target people.

This annual report is a sincere endeavour to present a synopsis of our activities for the year 2008-9, as well as a candid analysis of our experiences and learnings. With the philosophy of divine and humanitarian service, DAM came across another year of its manifold, divergent and diverse activities. The report touches on the more significant activities highlighting their important features.

DAM believes that one of the major causes of poverty is lack of education. Education not only develops awareness but also opens up pathways for self-employment and alternative livelihood. DAM extends education support to those who could never enter school, or dropped out due to poverty and structural barriers imposed by existing social structural system. Ganokendra or community learning centres continue to serve as the hub of all activities and are used by different organisations. Community people now undertake plans and collective actions for improvement of community life.

Under its health programme, DAM has concentrated on water supply, sanitation and safe hygiene promotion due to their close link to high incidence of infant and child mortality in rural areas. It also provides curative care through its hospital located in Mirpur; poor people get treatment at a nominal fee. Above all, Ahsania Mission Cancer and General Hospital, being built on the Turag River in Uttara in the capital, is nearing completion. The international standard hospital is likely to be commissioned by the year-end of 2010.

We have succeed to move forward in a positive manner due to sincere efforts of the staff members of DAM, continuous support of development partners, stakeholders, partners and benevolent persons of society. The experiences we have gathered during the year encourage us to look forward to implement more challenging activities as we continue to learn, innovate and expand through our activities.

**Kazi Rafiqul Alam**  
President



## Executive Director's Note



Over a period of more than half century, DAM has passed through different stages of organizational growth and challenges. With that rich experience, the organization is now attaining a sustainable level of organizational management. The Perspective Plan (2006-15) with focus on expansion and institutionalization is a glaring example of systematic efforts of sustainable organization development.

In line with the strategic framework of four-pronged sectoral interventions, Education, Livelihood, Health, Human Rights and Social Justice, the programmatic and institutional interventions of DAM during the year 2008-09 has been compiled and presented sector-wise in the Annual Report. This would enable the readers to find at a glance various types of interventions being undertaken at different fronts in the organization. For the planners in the respective sectors also it would provide a ready reference to see the coherence among the related interventions as well as the missing links.

The sector specific institutions are expected to bring out their own annual reports; many also have separate websites, where further details about the activities of the concerned institutions are available.

Simultaneous to publication of the Annual Report, its electronic copy is available in the website of Dhaka Ahsania Mission. The readers can also get further information of their interest from the relevant windows in the website and by sending online request.

A culture of preparing report through a collaborative manner is being developed in the organization, thanks to the efforts of the information focal points in various divisions, institutions and units. The Public Relations Office team worked hard in compiling the information and presenting it as a full report. I convey my hearty thanks to all of them for their contribution.

We express sincere apology for the delayed publication of the Annual Report for reasons beyond control. Information of all activities from various corners could not be covered in the report due to some obvious constraints, for which we apologise. Feedback and suggestions on the report would be highly appreciated which would be used in preparing the next year report.



**M. Ehsanur Rahman**  
Executive Director

## DAM at a Glance

### Founder

Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (R.)

### Year of Establishment

1958

### Legal Status

Registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1960 - Registration no. S5682(799)/06

Registered with the NGO Affairs Bureau - Registration no. 246

Registered with the Micro-Finance Regulatory Authority - Licence no. 00109-2243-00300

### Motto

Divine & Humanitarian service

### Founding Aims

- ◆ To develop the social and spiritual life of the entire human community
- ◆ To annihilate the distinction between man and man
- ◆ To cultivate unity and brotherhood and inspire divine love
- ◆ To teach one one's insignificance and shun one's pride
- ◆ To enable one to recognize and realise the relation between the Creator and the creation
- ◆ To enable one to realise the duty of man to his Creator and his fellow beings
- ◆ To render all possible help to the suffering humanity

### Sectoral Programmes

#### Education

- ◆ Early Childhood Care and Development
- ◆ Non-formal Primary Education
- ◆ Junior Secondary Education
- ◆ Literacy and Continuing Education

#### Livelihood

- ◆ Vocational/Skills Training
- ◆ Micro-Finance
- ◆ Agriculture Diversification
- ◆ Disaster Preparedness and Management

#### Health

- ◆ Health Care and Awareness
- ◆ Water and Sanitation
- ◆ Drug Addiction Prevention and Treatment
- ◆ HIV/AIDS Prevention

#### Human Rights and Social Justice

- ◆ Adolescent empowerment
- ◆ Child and Women Trafficking Prevention
- ◆ Child Labour
- ◆ Child Rights
- ◆ Prevention of violence against women

### Programme Coverage

Districts 43

Upazilas 151

### Human Resource

Full-time Staff 2,301

Part-time Staff 1,040

Community Workers 24,307



### **Core Functional Divisions and Units**

Programmes Division  
Training and Materials Development Division  
Research Division  
Human Resource and Administration Division  
Finance and Accounts Division  
Engineering Division  
Resource Mobilization Unit  
Monitoring and MIS Unit  
Internal Audit Unit  
Public Relations Office

### **Field Offices in Bangladesh**

Regional Offices 11  
Area Offices 46

### **DAM sponsored institutions with year of establishment**

---

#### **Education Institutions**

1992 - Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Teachers' Training College  
1995 - Ahsanullah University of Science & Technology  
1995 - Institute of Technical Vocational Education and Training  
2001 - Vocational Training Institute, Mirpur  
2001 - Institute of Information & Communication Technology  
2002 - Ahsania Mission College  
2004 - Vocational Training Institute, Jessore  
2005 - Ahsania Mission-Sadat Ali Education & Training Centre  
2005 - Ahsania Institute of Sufism  
2008 - Ahsania Mission Institute of Medical Technology

#### **Social Enterprizes**

1995 - Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House  
1997 - Shelter Home for Victims of Trafficking  
2001 - Ahsania Mission Cancer and General Hospital, Mirpur  
2004 - Addiction Management and Integrated Care - AMIC Centre  
2006 - Nagordola  
2006 - Hajj Finance Company  
2006 - Ahsania-Malaysia Hajj Mission

#### **Membership of National Networks**

Action Against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children  
Bangladesh Sishu Adhikar Forum  
Bangladesh Telecentre Network  
Campaign for Popular Education  
Coalition for the Urban Poor  
Credit and Development Forum  
Disadvantaged Adolescent Working NGOs Forum  
Health Cluster  
National Girl Child Advocacy Forum

National Sanitation Task Force  
 National STD/AIDS Alliance  
 Network among Drug Rehabilitation Centres in Bangladesh  
 Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation & Integration National Task Force  
 STI/AIDS Network  
 Voluntary Health Services Society  
 Watsan Cluster

### Membership of International Networks

ACCU Literacy Resource Centre Network  
 Appeal Resource and Training Consortium  
 Asia-South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education  
 Framework Convention Alliance  
 Fresh Water Action Network, South Asia  
 International Council for Alcohol and Addiction  
 International Council of Adult Education

### Affiliation with United Nations Agencies

Consultative Status with UN ECOSOC  
 Operational Relation with UNESCO  
 Associate Status with UNDP

### Development Partners

ACCU

Aga Khan Foundation

American Cancer Society

BNFE

CAFOD-UK

Care Bangladesh

Comic Relief

Commonwealth of Learning

Concern Universal

Concern World Wide

CORDAID, The Netherlands

DAM-U.K Charity

European Union

Family Health International

GTZ

ILO

Laubach Literacy International

PKSF

Plan Bangladesh

UNDP

UNESCO

UNICEF

UNODC

USAID

Water Aid Bangladesh

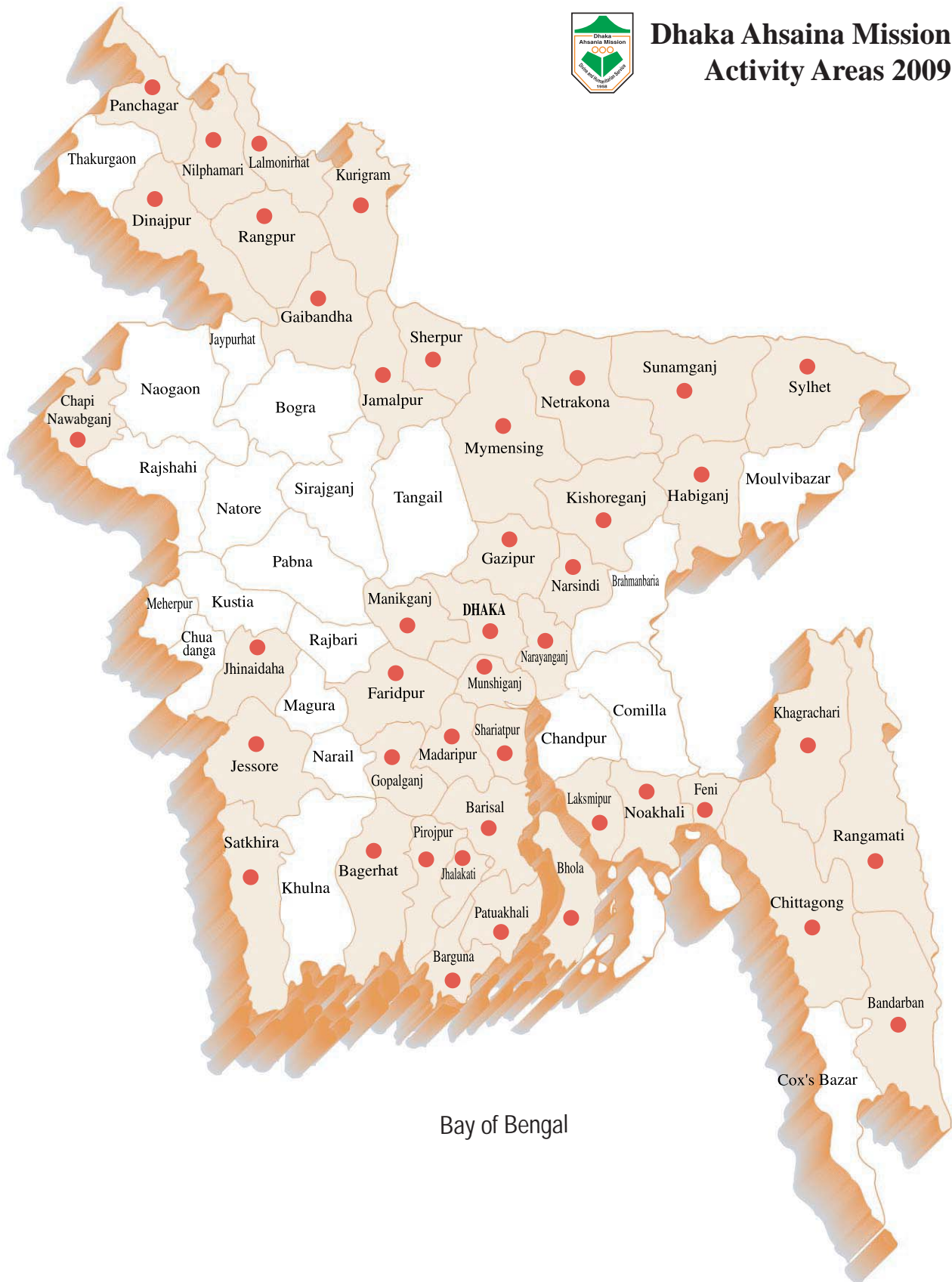
WINROCK INTERNATIONAL

World Bank

World Health Organization



## Dhaka Ahsania Mission Activity Areas 2009



# Dhaka Ahsania Mission Organogram



## Organizational Approach and Strategies

Towards fulfilling the organization founding aim of social and spiritual development of the human community, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) pursues a combination of approaches to address the needs of the people, particularly the suffering humanity, irrespective of sex, religion, race or affiliation to belief. For social and economic empowerment of the poor and enhancing capacity of the community, DAM implements field-based programmes in all four sectors of interventions - Education, Livelihood, Health and Human Rights and Social Justice - as planned in the Perspective Plan (2006 - 15).

Besides field-based programmes, towards sectoral capacity enhancement in offering quality services and reaching the unreached, DAM establish a number of institutions, which offer specialized services and are run on self-supporting basis.

DAM works closely with government and other social actors including the the private sector and civil society organizations through networking and partnership both at the national and international level. Besides advocacy and policy lobby through this working together approach, DAM exchanges experiences, implement joint projects which synergize the organizational interventions, become mutually beneficial and ultimately contributes to improves living conditions of the people.

In education sector, DAM actively works in policy advocacy through dialogues, besides providing education to the children, adolescents and adults in both non-formal and formal programmes. DAM also works on community empowerment to claim quality education, to monitor access and efficiency of available education services.

For improvement of livelihood conditions, DAM focus on capacity building of target disadvantaged households to engage in income generating activities, in particular through promoting agricultural diversity, establishing market-oriented vocational training facilities supported by employment support service, market linkage and facilitating access to micro finance.

DAM's health service focus is on increasing complemented health service system by engaging in capacity building of health workers, facilitating effective and sustainable water and sanitation practices, establishment of community managed 'satellite clinics', prevention of drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, and cancer care and mental health care.

In Human Rights and Social Justice sector, DAM's major focus is to mobilize communities to stand up for their social and human rights in the broadest sense including the right to live in a safe and peaceful environment, gender rights, and child rights. Besides, DAM joins policy dialogue on related issues at the national level.

## Core Strategies

### Community Capacity Building

Effective demand creation for quality services is an integral part of DAM's programme implementation strategy. Organizing people's voice under a people's organization platform and link them with other appropriate network is pursued as a basic strategy for community capacity building. DAM organize or engage the people's organization known as Ganokendra and Community Resource

Center to create an effective demand of the services and to bargain and negotiate with public and private education providers for increase accessibility, quality services and gender parity. All community mobilization related activities are implemented through community-based organizations popularly known as Ganokendra. DAM facilitate both the LGIs and CBOs for networking and collaborating, so that they undertake joint initiatives with the poor communities to extrapolate optimum level of local resources.

### **Institutional Capacity Building**

Creating and strengthening internal governance system as well facilitate the governance system of the service providers is an essential try out so that the collective negotiating capacity can be enhanced. Institutional capacity building as a core strategy of DAM is aimed at developing knowledge and skill of service providing institutions like schools, health centres and related government institutions particularly Union Parishad. The activities to that end include training, workshop, exposure visit and on-the-job support to explore internal potentials of the LGIs and build their confidence level to lead implementation. DAM works to facilitate a process so that the local government institutions create space for participatory planning and implementation at local level. Partnership and collaboration among the stakeholders i.e. GO, NGO, Corporate entities, LGIs, and community is considered an important strategy for institutional capacity building.

### **Advocacy**

DAM considers advocacy as a pleading technique used by social forces and even public forces themselves to influence policies. Its scope of work ranges from creation or reform of policies to effective implementation and enforcement of policies. It is a combination of multi stakeholders' efforts towards particular goals. DAM's present advocacy interventions are broadly categorized into four levels Grassroots or Local level advocacy, National level advocacy, Regional level policy advocacy and Global level advocacy. Periodic research and studies on strategic issues are undertaken to explore pro-poor new interventions and to present through advocacy campaign and lobbying among the concern authority for remedial actions and improved planning. As members of various thematic networks nationally and internationally, DAM works together with other stakeholders in launching advocacy campaign through seminar, workshop, collective lobbying with the policy maker and planners, publication of materials on the subject of advocacy, and organizing local level consultation meetings and community mobilization.

### **Delivery of Services**

All four programmatic areas of DAM perspective plan, namely, education, livelihood, health, human rights and social justice, are in DAM agenda to facilitate access to adequate provision of quality services either by DAM directly or through linkage with other service providers. In making provision for delivery of services, DAM takes into account the factor of reaching most affected and vulnerable areas in respect of supply of the items or services. Other considering factors are (a) Community level interventions that influence community norms, attitudes, and practices, (b) Care management that assists clients in receiving timely coordinated services, support services, (c) Coalition building with the agencies those who provide similar types of services to avoid duplication and fill up the gaps, and (d) Increased level of institutional capacity and political and societal commitments related to the particular service area.

## **Cross-cutting Interventions**

### **Environment and Climate Change**

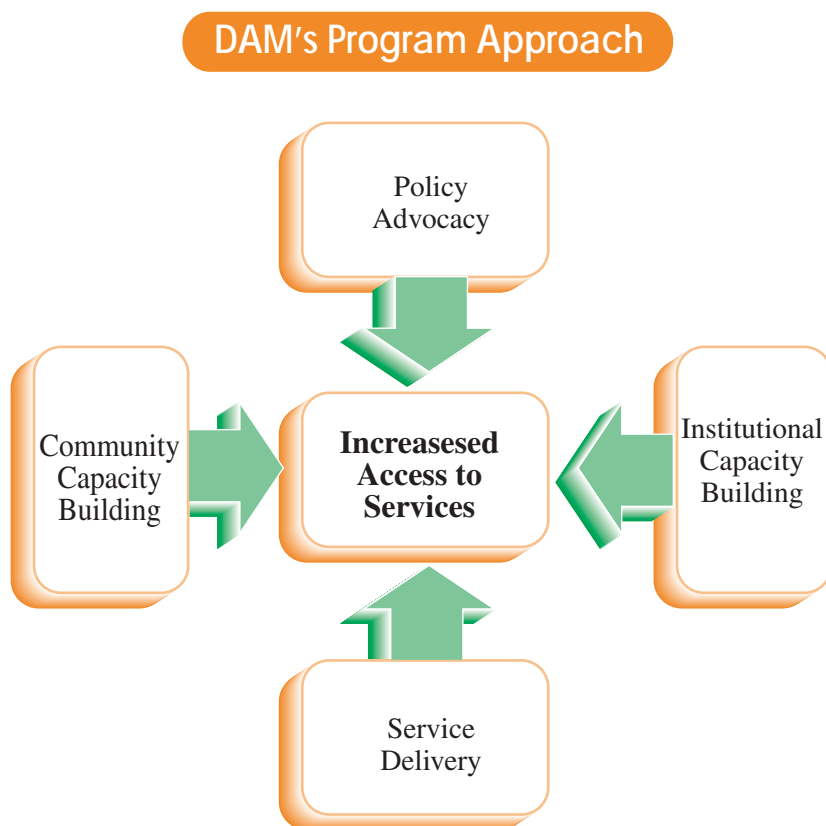
Environment and Climate Change has been identified as a cross-cutting intervention in DAM's strategic framework. Bangladesh is a highly vulnerable country for adverse affects of environment



degradation and climate change. Due to its geographical location and composition of rivers, mountains, low lying areas and sea in the boarder areas, the economy is dependent on agricultural production and other primary activities. The phenomenon which are related to climate change like floods, storms, cyclones, draught, increase of temperature, sea surge, have been observed increasing year to year over past 20 to 30 years. Bangladesh is a flood prone which affect crop production and displace millions of people. Consequently, all development sectors are affected to a great extent by climate change implications. DAM takes initiatives to train and make people aware of adopting a coping mechanism as well as take precautionary measures to reduce loss of life and properties and sufferings to a minimum level as well as ensure continuation of existing support to the people at risk.

### Disaster Risk Reduction

Due to the geographic location Bangladesh is a disaster prone country. Every year the country is affected by various types of natural disasters like fold, cyclone, sea surge, drought, thunderstorms and river erosion. When it occurs the poor people become vulnerable and affected with losses of life and assets. DAM's experience over years suggests a comprehensive preparedness and risk reduction as the most appropriate strategy to face and address disasters. The typical problems in the relevant sectors during any natural disasters are displacement of people as refugees, damages of houses and infra-structures, the poor suffers from un or under employment, hunger, poverty. Therefore, along with preparedness, recovery packages are planned and offered for the poor affected people. Cross-sectoral team-work and community-based planning and management of preparedness and mitigation programmes are key features of DAM interventions in disaster risk reduction.

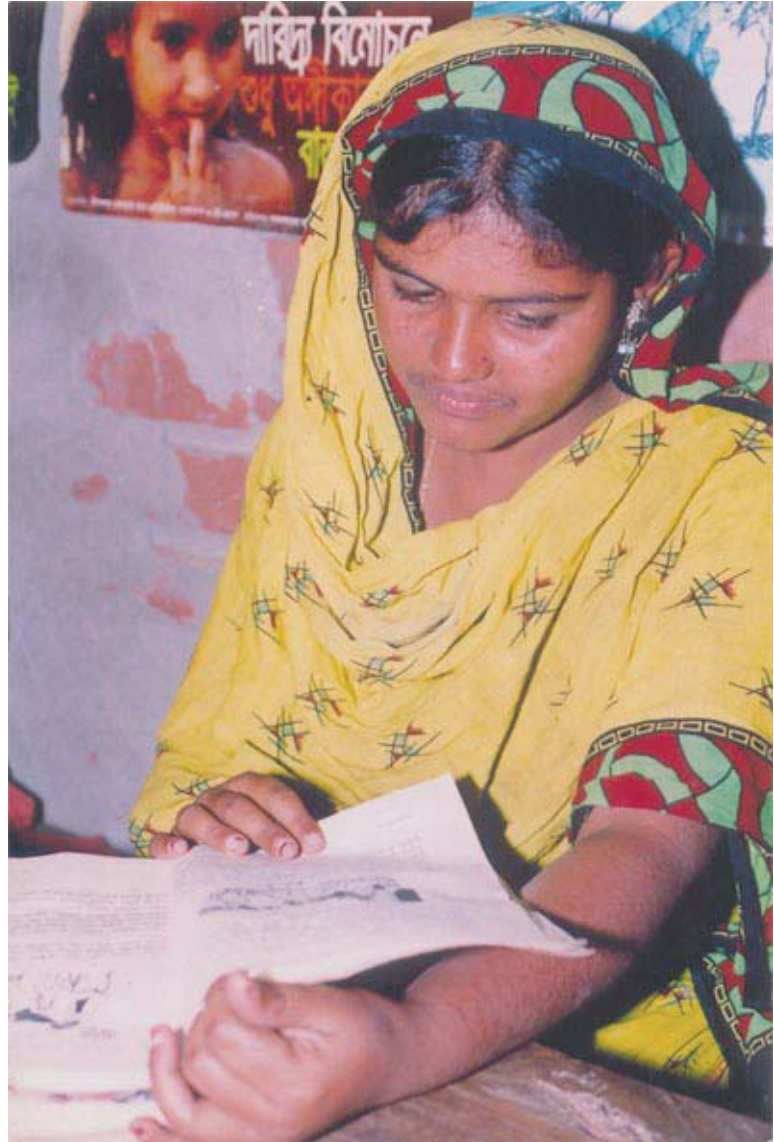


DAM views education as fundamental human rights and as an enabling right, catalyst for human development; assurance of entitlement to education is not an act of charity. Education is a tool for improvement of people's living standard. From experiences and analyzing the contextual changes, DAM upholds the philosophy that education per se is not enough to address the issues of people's empowerment and fulfillment of their rights; education needs to be life skills based as well as livelihood-oriented. It needs to function as a tool for generating knowledge, acquiring skill and self-improvement. However, it also requires to function as a tool for reduction of poverty where recipients of education can meet up their immediate needs and demand of challenges of the world of work at local, national and international levels.

According to the Perspective Plan 2006 -15, DAM would like to help poor people in improvement of their quality of life by creating increased access to the available public and private sector educational services. The education sector strategy envision

an enabling environment of quality education reflecting needs of disadvantaged groups of people equipping them to explore and apply appropriate solutions towards improved life and livelihood. During the year 2008 - 09, DAM revisited the strategic benchmark for education sector and set following benchmarks:

- ◆ By 2015, at least 50% of the disadvantaged groups of people including children in the target areas who are deprived of education would have increased access to education courses of their choice for improved life and livelihood.
- ◆ Increased both public and private sector human and financial resources and enhanced institutional capacity.
- ◆ Key organizational units of educational management in DAM are equipped with professional capacity decentralized management and adequate quality assurance measures.



## HIGHLIGHTS

◆ Number of Projects	: 9
◆ Major focus areas	: NFPE, ECD, Secondary School support, Adult & CE
◆ Beneficiary coverage	: 145,000 (Children, adolescent and adult)

For spread of education at grassroots level, DAM has undertaken a number of programmes which contribute to enhance the livelihood status of a large number of downtrodden people. The programmes remain operational across the country including hard-to-reach areas.



## Field Based Programmes

### Early Childhood Care and Development

In line with Bangladesh Government's ECCD framework to promote school preparedness for below 6 age group children through pre-schooling DAM together with three partner NGOs implementing ECDSP-B project with support of Aga Khan Foundation, Canada and CIDA. The goal of the project is to contribute to the improved quality and delivery of services in ECD appropriate to the needs of the poor and to their increased access to these services. The project has three major objectives such as capacity building, replication and innovation and policies lobby.

#### Parenting

Parenting is organized to raise awareness on positive child rearing practices and create demand for ECCD activities. It is further designed to assist parents/caregivers to increase their knowledge, skills

## Crippleness no bar to education

Choyon is a physically challenged poor boy hailing from a remote village in Barisal district. Since death of Choyon's father five years ago, his mother Amena had been running their five-member family. Her source of income was a small industry at Kamrangirchar where she works as a labourer. But she became sick most frequently. This is why most often the family members had to pass days without food. Amena's eldest daughter also worked at a factory. But she was often harassed there in many ways. As a result she had to leave the job.

Two younger daughters of Amena started collecting garbage and sold the same to local garbage shops. They used to earn merely 20-30 taka daily. Very often they do not find any garbage to sell.

In 2007, cyclone Sidr completely damaged Amena's house. In such a situation, she had to take a decision to leave her beloved homeland. The family members migrated to Dhaka with a fresh hope to start life anew. They took shelter at a slum at Kamrangirchar. In the meantime, Choyon's uncle illegally grabbed Amena's landed property in Barisal.

Amena could not think anything but to arrange daily food for herself and her children. Choyon's schooling was a luxury to her.

Incidentally, a staff member of DAM went to Choyon's house and asked Amena if she would allow Choyon to be enrolled at a DAM Community Learning Centre (CLC). At once she agreed to the proposal and the DAM worker enrolled Choyon at Surovi Learning Centre at Kamrangirchar. There he began to pursue non-formal primary education.

This has changed Choyon's attitude to life. He understood that crippleness is no bar for education. He took up life as a challenge to him. He is now a confident boy.

'I am very happy now. I play and study with my classmates everyday', Choyon replied smiling when asked to comment after DAM's intervention.



and confidence, and abilities to support their children's development. The programme provides education to parents and caregivers of young children on child development, child rights, child health



*DAM President in a Children Centre*

and nutrition. DAM organized 12 parenting groups covering 300 women and their spouse who were directly involved in this program. In total 600 male and female received 30 sessions where they can learn about child development issues, nutrition, health and sanitation through parenting program.

### **Shishu Bikash Kendra (SBK)**

SBKs are established to create a home-based early learning opportunity for children between ages 3 and 5 years. About 20 children are enrolled in each centre, which is located at a mutually agreed community place, usually at Ganokendra. The centre operates for two and half hours each day, 6 days a week and is facilitated by one of the mothers under the guidance of DAM staff. Locally developed materials are used in addition to centrally supplied materials. SBK promotes social, emotional, physical, and intellectual development of children and helps in building their confidence, skills and abilities so that they can attend the pre-school programme with full confidence. The major activities the children do in the centres include rhyme and singing, outdoor and indoor play, free play in the corners, story telling etc. DAM through its partners are implementing 42 SBKs where 840 children are direct beneficiaries.

### **Pre-School**

Pre-School interventions are made to ensure holistic development of children preparing them for entry into primary school. Children are involved in pre-academic activities such as pre-writing, pre-reading, pre-mathematics etc. and they take part in some academic activities like - brain gym, rhyming, story telling, art and craft, reading and writing alphabets and numbers, knowing the nature and playing. Under ECDSP-B project, 42 Community based Pre-Schools are being implemented in 3 Upazilla of Barguna district where 840 children of 5-6 year age achieved competencies for admission in primary school.

In UNIQUE Project, school preparedness activities were started from March 2008. Through a nine-month preparedness course at pre-schools, the project has prepared 6,788 learners (3,503 girls) and admitted them into class -1 of formal primary schools. In 2009, a total of 17,415 (9,010 girls) learners attended the course and it is expected that most of the learners will be able to get admitted into primary schools in 2010. School preparedness program has been intended to increase enrolment in primary schools with adequate preparedness of the children, particularly from poor families.

## Non-formal Primary Education

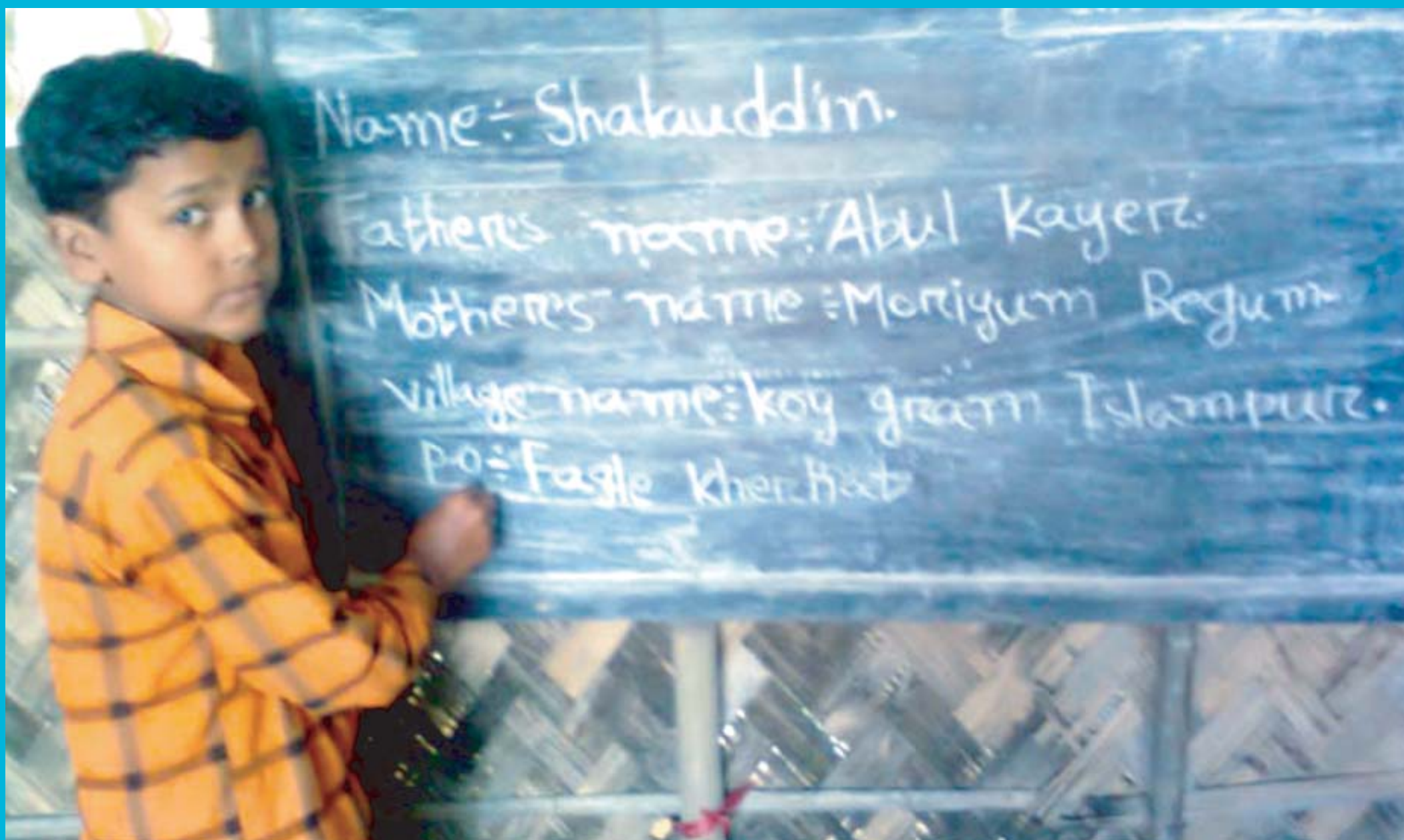
### The 'UNIQUE' Approach

For the Non Formal Primary education of around 150,000 out of school children, a groundbreaking and large project titled UNIQUE. DAM is implementing 'UNIQUE Project' in 24 districts across the country. Key objective of the project is to bring flexibility in the learning process to suit the learning level of the out-of-school children. Enhancement of community capacity for effective management of the NFPE programmes, provision of NFPE to 88,060 out of school children and development of a mutually beneficial collaborative network of formal and non-formal primary education providers remain as specific objectives.

Besides education service to the children, under the project during 2008 - 09, a total of 21,430 parents (approximately 58% women) have been linked with different types of support services like skills development training, micro credit support, nutrition, old age allowance, 100 days' work (government safety net program), education stipend, VGF cards and necessary orientation on managing IGAs. The project has facilitated them to be linked with the services of different organizations/agencies both from government and non-government sectors. DAM also provides support through its vocational training institutes (VTIs) and micro finance coverage.







## A blessing for Salauddin

Twelve-year-old Salauddin is a member of a poor family at Koy Gram Islampur of Patiya in Chittagong district. His mother is a housewife while his father is a sick person who is unable to earn money.

Salauddin was enrolled in a primary school at the age of 6. But he had to discontinue study after one year due to abject poverty and location of the school at a distant place. At this tender age, he started earning money for the family. He purchased betel nut from the nearby market of Fakirnir Hat and later went from door to door to sell the same to the villagers. On average he used to earn merely Tk 50 (USD .7) per day. But the amount was not enough for maintenance of a four-member family.

In the meantime, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) launched the UNIQUE Project in the aforesaid area. Project workers came to know the plight of Salauddin. They came to his help. They arranged a job for Salauddin's elder brother at a tailoring shop. Because of his association with the staff members of UNIQUE Project, Salauddin dreamt of a bright future. On a query, Salauddin said to the staff members of UNIQUE Project about his ambition. He said that he wants to be a doctor. He cherishes a dream to serve the poor by providing treatment to them free of cost.

With the help of Community Learning Centre (CLC) committee members, Salauddin enrolled himself at a nearby CLC on January 1, 2008. Because of flexible time at the centre, Salauddin restarted his education. During enrollment, CLC committee members found Salauddin's level at 'Praromvik,' beginners' grade in Bengali, English and Science subjects and 'Aragami,' advanced grade in Social Science and Mathematics. From then on, Salauddin attended classes at CLC on time. He was very attentive in his study. Now his level of education is 'Dakkho' skilled in Bengali and English subjects and 'Shadhin' Independent in Social Science, Science and Mathematics.





*Publication ceremony of supplementary books of children*

The project has been operating all 2,380 CLCs as targeted through multi-grade teaching learning approach for 74,327 children. Of the total learners enrolled so far, 38,317 (52%) learners are girls. According to geographical consideration, UNIQUE working areas have been clustered in five regions- Monga-prone northern region, reverine chars, natural calamity-prone coastal area of southern region, indigenous community based hill areas and urban slums.

In UNIQUE project five types of activities were specifically pursued during the year. These are, (a) allowing CLC learners to appear in government primary school administered examination and creating opportunities for developing assessment tools jointly with government school teachers; (b) admitting CLC learners and pre-school graduates of UNIQUE schools into government primary schools; (c) Engaging government school teachers for improvement of slow learners; (d) preparing educational year book on educational status of respective upazilla; and (e) continuous contact, discussion and communication with community by the project staff. The specific objectives of this linkage are to address jointly quality of education issues in primary education sector as well as sharing of innovative and creative ideas in teaching learning process and management.

Implementation of **Multi-grade Teaching Learning approach** has been another milestone for this project during the year. Despite many challenges, the method has successfully been consolidated and applied in most of the NFPE classes in the year. The mid term evaluation of this project held in this year; the experts from home and abroad commissioned by the European Union (project donor) has termed this approach as 'World class' model.



## Tania cherises a dream to become a banker

Tania is a nine-year-old daughter of Kulsum Begum and Tota Khalifa at Mostartona village in Barguna district. Her parents got her admitted to 'Mostartona Shishu Shikkha Kendra.'

In the meantime, Tota Khalifa died leaving behind a seven-member family. In such a situation, Tania dropped out of class II in 2007. She wanted to continue her education. But economic condition of her family did not permit her to do so.

Meanwhile, she learnt about the activities of Dhaka Ahsania Mission's (DAM) UNIQUE learning centre as well as its flexible timing. Because of UNIQUE Project, Tania got a chance to re-enroll herself at its learning centre and restarted her primary education.

After demise of Tania's father her mother Kulsum had to shoulder the responsibility of the entire family. Kulsum undertook a job of tailoring work. Soon she started earning Tk 2,000 (29 \$) per month and somehow managed to run the big family in hardship.

Meanwhile, with the help of project staff, Centre Management Committee and Tania's tutor, Kulsum was linked to the Micro-finance Programme of DAM.

In dry season, Tania also began to collect leftover bean and pulse from fields fetching around 20 BDT (USD .25) per day for assistance of their big family.

In September 2007, Tania started schooling at a UNIQUE sponsored CLC. Her working mother permitted her to go to school as the timing was for only three hours. After school hours, Tania took care of her siblings.

Tania came to her school regularly. Her handwriting in English and Bengali was very good. She always assisted her teacher and other learners in the teaching-learning process. She also enjoyed the co-curricular activities.

Tania is optimistic that she would be able to continue higher education.  
In future, she wants to be a banker.

Familiarizing the concept of the multi-grade with the tutors is more or less a challenge. Also qualified and skilled tutors are hardly available to understand the multi-grade concept and apply it in classroom situation. To face the challenge, intensive training including routine refreshers training had been organized for the tutors and all level of staff. This has been a main agenda in the regional and area level monthly meetings. Also, in the CAG, CMC and parents' meetings the issue was elaborately discussed with topmost priority over other concurrent education specific issues to give a clear understanding of the groundbreaking "multi-grade" concept to the stakeholders.

Particularly in hill areas where indigenous children attend the NFPE or pre-school programme have language barriers. To address the multilingual context, the tutors are recruited from the community having majority children as learners. Also supplementary materials based on indigenous local elements are developed to use in the class room. Most importantly, the medium of instruction by the tutors are the indigenous language most of the children speak or use.

## Support to Formal Primary Education

### Remedial supports for children in primary schools

#### *Sopan*

The primary focus of Sopan is to strengthen the foundation of children of classes 1 and 2 through providing additional tutoring. The tutors and co-tutors are recruited locally. The students get 2 hours of coaching each day before or after school hours for 6 days a week over a period of 10-11 months. The tutor use child friendly pedagogical methods and create an enabling environment for the students to





enjoy learning. The tutorial classes take place at school premises. A management committee administers all Sopan functions; however, the parents support the endeavour and participate actively as the course positively contributes towards improving the quality of education of their children. Parents also put in money to pay for tutors' honorarium. During the year, 2541 learners are provided support through 107 Sopan centre at 52 primary schools 5 different unions of Sreepur Upazila in Gazipur.

### *Camp*

Camp is a community based learning programme designed to meet special learning needs of low achieving students of classes 3-5 who need extra coaching to make up their deficiencies. Under this programme, community supported learning assistance is provided through Camps (foundation, self-



learning and achievement courses). The courses are offered before/after school hours, run by locally recruited tutors and supported by the parents. Camp can be of different types. Tutoring duration depends on the learning needs of participating children and the preparedness of their parents to support such Camp. These activities are implemented also in 5 different Unions of Sreepur Upazila of Gazipur district. 693 low performing learners are rendered this service through 37 camps in 37 schools in Gazipur.

### **School Improvement Programme**

For promoting effective teaching-learning process in formal primary schools, School Improvement Programme (SIP) is introduced. This programme works for improving school environment, ensuring joyful learning system, providing primary health education, awareness raising on cleanliness, increasing infrastructural facilities, appointing community teachers, monitoring and supervision of school activities etc. Schoolteachers, SMCs, PTAs, guardians, UP members and NGO representatives are included in the SIP committee. 19 para-teachers are appointed at 12 different schools in Sreepur

# A beacon of hope for a street hawker

This is a tale of an ill-fated boy who changed his lot by dint of his firm determination and all-out help from Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM).

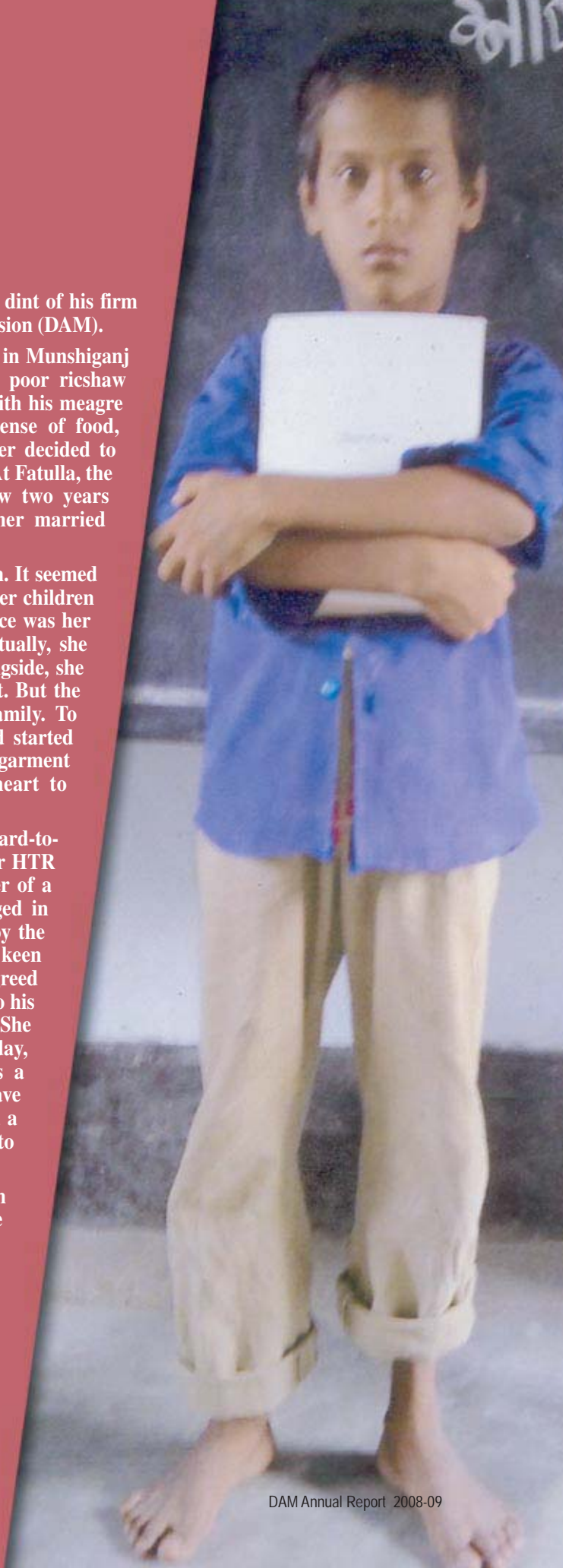
Shuvo was born at a poor family at a backward village in Munshiganj district on 12th December in 1999. His father was a poor rickshaw puller and mother a housewife. He had two siblings. With his meagre income, Shuvo's father was unable to bear the expense of food, clothing and shelter. In such a situation, Shuvo's father decided to settle at Fatulla in Narayanganj and acted accordingly. At Fatulla, the family's economic condition improved a bit. Somehow two years passed. But they faced hard days when Shuvo's father married another woman and abandoned them.

Shuvo's mother was not at all ready to face the situation. It seemed she fell alone in a vast ocean. Her dream of educating her children shattered. At the moment, the struggle for mere existence was her main challenge. She frantically looked for a job. Eventually, she got a job of domestic help at a neighbour's house. Alongside, she started selling Pitha (cakes) and ice-cream on the street. But the income seemed to be quite inadequate to run the family. To relieve his mother, Shuvo became a street hawker and started selling ice-cream. His elder brother also got a job at a garment factory. But Shuvo always cherished a dream in heart to become an educated person.

An opportunity arrived when the personnel of DAM's Hard-to-Reach (HTR) Project started collecting new entrants for HTR Learning centres at Fatulla. A supervisor and a teacher of a DAM learning centre saw Shuvo who was then engaged in selling ice-cream on the street. They narrated to the boy the activities of HTR learning centres. As Shuvo showed his keen interest in the programme, the DAM staff members agreed to help him. On return home, the boy shared the story to his mother. Her mother was delighted to learn the story. She gave her nod to go ahead in his noble task. The next day, Shuvo met the teacher urging her to enroll him as a learner. The teacher enrolled him as a learner and gave books, exercise books, pencil, sharpener, ante cutter and a beautiful school bag. The teacher asked him to come to the centre on time every day. His joy knew no bound.

As a learner, Shuvo usually studied at the centre from 8:00 A.M. to 10:30 A.M. regularly. On return home, he went to the street to sell ice-cream. He continued such activity till 4.00 P.M. At home he exercised his lessons in the evening.

Shuvo said that on conclusion of study at the learning centre he wants to take skill development training on embroidery work. Because he has a plan to set up an embroidery factory in near future. Shuvo hopes to bring back happiness in face of his mother.





Upazila of Gazipur district.

## Education for urban children

### Basic Education for Hard To Reach Urban Working Children

Basic Education for Hard to Reach Urban Working Children (BEHTRUWC) is an example of public - private partnership. Bureau of Non-Formal Education under Ministry of Primary and Mass Education is with support of Dhaka Ahsania Mission and other NGOs implements the project. UNICEF provides financing support for the project. Target population of the project consists of school dropped and children who never attended schools and are deprived of education. During the year, the first stage of BEHTRUWC has completed their 40 academic months and children of this stage finally assessed during November 2009. On an average graduation rate is nearly 50% and above. Out of 2500 children only 10% children were dropped out over a period of time of last 40 months. DAM working areas include Dhaka City Corporation and Narayanganj are Demra, Sutrapur, Shaympur, Jatrabari, Fatullah and Narayanganj Sadar.

### Urban Community Learning Centers

As an organizational commitment towards change in quality of life of the disadvantaged poor living in the slums, DAM works in the publicly owned squatter settlements and in the pavements with key focus for improved livelihood and basic education of the working children. Urban Community Learning Centre (UCLC) were established at the periphery of Mirpur and Mohammadpur areas under Dhaka City Corporation covering 1500 children of different age groups for a period of 5 years. Comic Relief UK and DAM-UK Charity fund the project. The project has enrolled 1500 students from 1371 families out of which more than half are girls. Student's attendance in all classes is normally high, above 90%. 60 Teachers and 9 Community Workers are involved in education and management of the centres.

During the year a range of noticeable changes have been observed, which include gradual elimination of child labor, increasing rate of enrolment in community school, establishment of cooperation with private and public service providers. Local resource mobilization, raise of collective voices, leadership quality of the adolescents, employment opportunity, enhancement of coping capacity of the ultra poor have been some remarkable changes in the project areas despite complex and multi dimensional challenges of slum situation.

### Drop-in Centre (DIC) for Street Children

The Drop-in-centre renders services to the underprivileged street children who are deprived of their basic rights for proper growth and development. The centre provides emergency food, rest and recreational amenities, cooking and bathing facilities etc. apart from non-formal education and vocational training. The Drop-in-centre has been operating in Ward No. 41, 42, 43, 44 and 46 under Mohammadpur Thana of Dhaka City. A total number of 150 children (81 boys and 69 girls) are provided such services. While a total number of 103 families are provided support through this centre. Targeted family members are provided different supports including imparting vocational training and arranging jobs for them, conducting different types of awareness sessions, home-based literacy training etc.

## Junior Secondary Education

Junior Secondary Education programme is a second chance for the disadvantaged learners who were dropped out or could not continue to high school and those who had no opportunity for admission in the high school. The learners who were dropped out from the formal secondary education and those who could not continue education after completing primary due to poverty or any other social reasons have got a second chance to get education in open distant non-formal mode up to grade VIII. The program is fully cost effective, so that



## Laizu's journey towards economic emancipation

Laizu Akhter is a member of a poor peasant's family at Mirzaganj village under Mirzaganj upazila in Patuakhali district. Her father is a marginal farmer whose income is too meagre to run a big family. At her childhood, Laizu was a bright girl. She dreamt of a prosperous life. She enrolled herself at a local primary school. Within a short period, she proved herself to be a meritorious student. Her teachers took special attention to her. As a result she performed well in the school examinations. But because of poverty, her school life lasted for a short period. All of her appeals to parents for

continuation of her education proved to be futile. When she was a student of class-IV she had to quit schooling engaged herself totally in domestic work. She cursed her fate saying, 'I could shine in life if luck favoured me'.

In the meantime, Laizu's parents received several marriage proposals for their daughter. Laizu expressed her unwillingness to get married. As she attained the age of 16, her parents pursued her to get married against her will with a local resident named Nurul Islam Khondokar. Her bridegroom was a peasant by profession. But he was not a solvent one. So, poverty became Laizu's constant companion. At one stage, Laizu became a mother. Within a short span of time, she became mother of another child. As their economic condition did not improve, the four-member passed a miserable life. Laizu was frantically searching for a way out of the poverty circle.

In the meantime, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) set up PLCEHD-2 learning centres in the area. When Laizu came to learn about the literacy centres, at once she visited one of the centres the next day. She saw a ray of light and enrolled herself at Surjomukhi Learning Centre.

She attended the classess regularly. Within a period of three months, Laizu completed the basic literacy couese. Subsequently, she enrolled herself to undertake a six-month vocational training course. She chose the trade of tailoring at the training course which started on 1st September, 2009. Laizu proved herself to be a competent trainee. Her training was completed on 24th February, 2010. As soon as she completed her vocational training she started searching for a job of a cutting master. She managed to get a job of Tk 2,000 monthly salary at a tailoring shop at Subidkhali Bazaar. Later, she took loan from Dhaka Ahsania Mission and opened a tailoring shop at her own house. Now her income increased from Tk 2,000 to Tk 3,000. Laizu's family has become a prosperous one.

From then on Laizu never looked back. Laizu's children do not have to pass days without food. They were enrolled in schools where they are getting proper education. Not only that Laizu now saves money for future.

On query, Laizu said, 'I will do everything possible for flourishment of dormant talent of my children'.



the learners and their families do not suffer from any financial problem. With general subjects the learners have the opportunity to learn need based vocational skills to start income and employment schemes. In total, 600 learners have been covered under this programme during the year. The adolescent boys and girls above 12 years from the disadvantaged poor families who were dropped out or discontinued in the schools earlier and the adolescent girls who were enrolled with Ganokendra based Adolescent program of DAM. The indirect beneficiary of the project has been considered the family members and neighboring people, members of Ganokendra. The programme has been implemented in three upazillas in Jessore district. These are Jessore Sadar, Keshabpur and Chowgacha upazilla is located in the southern part of Bangladesh.

## Post Literacy and continuing education

It's not possible to sustain the literacy programmes for neo-literates and include them into the development process for improved living and contribute to the society unless post literacy and continuing education provision are there. In the light of this reality, the Bureau of Non-Formal Education (BNFE) has initiated Post Literacy and Continuing Education for human development (PLCEHD-2) project. One of the prime activities of this project is to produce productive human resources through providing skills development training on income generating activities by the assistance of post literacy and continuing education courses designed for neo-literates of the underdeveloped areas of the country. DAM is implementing the project directly in four upazilas of Patuakhali district such as Patuakhali Sadar, Mirzaganj, Kalapara and Galachipa while three other partner NGOs are implementing the project at Dumki, Dasmina and Bauphal upazilas. The project came into being through a mutual agreement signed between DAM and BNFE. This is a five-year project from February 2008 to January 2013 with target population of 12 to 45 years' age group. Major components of the projects include post-literacy and continuing education programme, skill training development, social mobilization, etc. In 28 unions, the project is being implemented covering 14,280





**Highlights**

Over the course of the year 2008-09 the Training and Material Development Division (TMD) of DAM had quite a diverse types of educational activities. Some major works are training and materials development for Housekeeper course, Training on Literacy and Skills Development for employment creation, BEHTRUWC project BNFE-UNICEF, ROSC Project of DPE, UNDP-CHTDF, SHEWAB-CHT UNICEF, Save the Children-Sweden Denmark, mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in NFE in Bangladesh supported by UNESCO, DAM's staff training on Gender Analysis and Planning. Other significant works during the year include, organizing Strategic Planning Workshop of DAM, Sub-Regional Training Workshop on Life Skills, and CLTS training of HYSAWA Project DPHE. A number of materials development activities were undertaken and 68 IEC BCC and AV materials were published during the year 2008-09. Another milestone for the Division was renovation of Regional Training Centre (RTC) in Jessore for providing improved services to its clients.

**Participation of TMD in National NFE Programme****Training Support to BEHTRUWC Project of BNFE**

TMD has been providing technical support to BEHTRUWC project on behalf of UNICEF in the form of facilitation of teachers' foundation trainings of various durations for cycles 1-5, supervisor's training on supervision, training follow up and on-the-job training/coaching support services for capacity development of Teachers and Supervisors. Bureau of Non Formal Education (BNFE) has been implementing the project in an objective to enhance the life options of urban working children, to access their rights to education, protection and development. During the year TMD was responsible for providing training and follow up support services in Dhaka, Chittagong and Barisal divisions.

**Training Support to ROSC Project**

The division has been providing training support to Reaching Out-of-School Children (ROSC) project of the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE) since 2006. The objective of the project is to reduce the number of the Out-of-School children of age group (7-14) years through improved access, quality and efficiency in primary education, especially for the disadvantaged children. The delivery mechanism is participatory teaching-learning process in non-formal way by using NCTB Curriculum and Learning Materials. During the year, TMD has been involved in 5 upazilas for professional development of 1054 LC's teachers through providing i) Teacher's Foundation Training, ii) Teacher's Refreshers Training, iii) Academic Supervision, and iv) Teacher's Group Meeting (TGM). At the community level, the CMCs are responsible for managing the LCs and utilizing grants properly with support of ESPs hired by them.

**Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS Prevention in NFE in Bangladesh**

The project on mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in NFE in Bangladesh, supported by UNESCO Dhaka has been implemented by TMD as a special educational intervention contributing to health sector. The objective of the project is to create awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention education among the NFE young and adult learners in Bangladesh. Through this project TMD has been providing Training of Trainers to 300 Literacy/NFE professionals of PLCEHD-II project of BNFE. During the year, TMD has published 8 IEC materials of various forms and 3 AV materials on HIV/AIDS prevention awareness education.

**Teachers Training Support to Basic Education in CHT under UNDP-CHTDF**

TMD has been providing ToT support from 2008 for capacity development of training officers of PNGOs of UNDP-CHTDF under the project on "Teachers' Training Support to Basic Education in

CHT, UNDP-CHTDF". The ToTs were on teachers' training and head teachers' training. TMD provided training follow-up and on-the-job training to training officers. TMD has so far completed ToT1, ToT2 & ToT3 within the reporting period through designed developed and finalized 3 package resource materials based on TNA findings and recommendations. Each ToT package contains i) ToT Manual; ii) Teachers' Basic Training Manual; iii) Head Teachers' Training Manual; iv) Teachers' Guide; v) Teachers' Handbook; vi) Head Teachers' Handbook; vii) Teachers' Follow up Checklist; viii) Head Teachers' Follow up Checklist and ix) Training Officers' Follow up Guideline.

## **Smile-ACCU Project**

TMD has implemented a project on improvement of maternal and child health through creating literate environment: SMILE project by the support of ACCU Japan. The project aim was to improve basic vocabulary of learners, which can help to practice reading and writing and able to improve the learners' reading speed and writing quality, develop their analytical ability, imaginative thinking and implement learning on maternal and child health in their family life. The project developed capacity of managers & facilitators, established libraries, developed literacy materials especially for women learners and creating literate environment in family and community level. The project yield results of improved capacity of mothers and future mothers and appropriate application of their knowledge and learning into practice for the betterment of their family life.

## **ACCESS-ACCU Project**

Advocacy and Communication for Communities to access Education and Social Services (ACCESS) project has been implemented by TMD and supporting by ACCU Japan to overcome the effect of climate change through education for sustainable development. This has been done through making education responsive to community needs and establishment of integrated community-based civil society networks in targeted communities for effectively advocacy and lobbying and empowering local communities to play an active role in their own development. The objective is to re-orient education to contribute to improve sustainable living by the disadvantaged target communities with fulfillment of needs and rights. In the project, TMD has developed 2 training manuals, 2 posters, 1 flipchart, 1 folder, and 1 motivational video relevant to climate change based on baseline survey findings.

## **CLTS Training Support to HYSAWA Project DPHE**

TMD provided staff training support to HYSAWA Project of DPHE on "Community Led Total Sanitation" as Training Agency. DPHE, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development & Cooperatives on behalf of the GoB has been implementing Hygiene Promotion, Sanitation and Water Supply (HYSAWA) Project from 2008. Local government bodies in village, union and Upazila level shall have a direct role in planning; implementation and maintenance of rural water supply and the activities of public and private sector agencies. The objective of the Project is to develop and demonstrate sustainable hygiene, sanitation and water supply service delivery through local governments and in consultation with local people. DPHE is responsible for planning, designing, implementing and monitoring water supply and sanitation projects in both rural and urban areas of the country.

## **Teachers' Training Support to Save the Children Sweden-Denmark**

TMD provided training support to Save the Children Sweden-Denmark in the form of designed and developed training manual based on training needs assessment findings and recommendations,

# Sub-Regional Training Workshop on Material Development for Literacy and NFE Dhaka, 22 - 26 February 2009



conducted batch wise teachers' basic training, refreshers trainings and provided follow up and on-the-job training to teachers for their capacity development in a way to achieve quality education. The assigned tasks have been contributing to the overall development of human resource to accelerate growth for achieving standard of living of the urban working children of Dhaka and Mymensingh. The objective of the project was to enhance the life options of the urban working children to access their rights to education, protection, development and participation through non-formal basic education.

## National and International Workshops and Seminars

During the reporting period Training and Material Development Division of Dhaka Ahsania Mission organized and facilitated the following national and international workshops and seminars by the support of UNESCO.

- i. "International Workshop on Mainstreaming Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) at the Community Level" for 2 days jointly with Okyama University Japan
- ii. "Sub-Regional Workshop on Post Literacy Material Development" for 5 days
- iii. "Regional Workshop on Capacity Building of NFE Personnel in Life Skills" for 5 days
- iv. Seminar on Adult Literacy Learning
- v. Seminar on Critical Analysis of Teachers' Training in South Asia

## Published Materials

In 2008-09, the TMD released 62 publications in print and ICT format. The title and form of the published materials are shown in the table below:





Sl. No.	Title of Material	Format
1	Amader Paralekha-1	Booklet
2	Amader Paralekha-2	Booklet
3	Amader Paralekha-3	Booklet
4	Gachher Chhya	Booklet
5	Gao Gramer Chhura	Booklet
6	Kato Prabhad Kato Dhadha	Booklet
7	Saburi Guro	Booklet
8	Madhu Bhat	Booklet
9	Hal Panoni	Booklet
10	Literacy and Livelihood Training for Housemaid	16 Video CDs
11	Amader Thikana	Booklet
12	Counseling	Guidebook
13	Rights of women & Girls	Leaflet
14	Sweater Linking	Booklet
15	Sweater Knitting	Booklet
16	Jalabadhatta Dur Karbo Basabas Upojogi Paribesh Garbo	Poster
17	Mitha Panite Karbo Chash Falbe Fasal Baromas	Poster
18	Upokulio Paribesh Raksha Kari	Chart
19	Upokulio Paribesh Biparjoy Mokabela	Folder
20	Bannya, Ghurnijhar, Khara & Manga	4 CDs
21	Monthly Alap Patrika 12 issues	Magazine
22	Monthly A mader Patrika 12 issues	Wall Magazine
23	Mainstreaming Prevention of HIV/AIDS in NFE	3 Video CDs
24	Durjoge Noy Abohela Aso kori Mokabela	Puzzle
25	Gurnijhar O Jalochhas	Booklet
26	Toiri Poshak Shikshar Mechine Operation	Booklet



The Research Division of DAM engages in survey and research activities addressing the in-house needs of DAM covering the fields of education, poverty alleviation, women development, human rights, health care, water and sanitation, environment and other socio-economic priority issues (e.g. drug, women and child trafficking etc.). Simultaneously the Division also engages in consulting role through research/special studies to support national, regional and international agencies for designing and assessing interventions, testing relevance of projects within and across countries, making situation analysis/needs assessment, and policy studies etc. The issues are mostly empirical ones - programmatic, policy relevant, and linked to other development interventions. DAM's overall research experience is thus very rich in terms of studies conducted over last fourteen year since its inception in 1996 by applying different methods/approaches fulfilling the criteria of rigorous scientific procedures.

The research works conducted by the Division during the year are classified as follows:

- ◆ Feasibility study
- ◆ Benchmark survey
- ◆ Needs /resource assessment
- ◆ Evaluation studies: On-going, Mid-term, End project evaluation etc.
- ◆ Effectiveness, Outcome and impact analysis
- ◆ Process documentation research
- ◆ Exploratory research
- ◆ Country case study
- ◆ Action research
- ◆ Policy

### **Research Methods**

The multifaceted nature of research that the Division has to undertake demands application of varied methods and approaches in response to the internal demands of DAM projects, national demands, and regional and global demands. Objectives and scope of each study determine specific methods and tools. More frequently used methods of the research are:

- ◆ Survey - using purposive or random sample frame
- ◆ Before-after analysis
- ◆ Case-control method (Using intervention/experimental and control/comparison groups)
- ◆ Situation analysis (national/regional) -- Combination of document study and case study at varying levels
- ◆ Analysis/review of secondary data, project documents
- ◆ Consultation /brainstorming sessions/participatory group work with stakeholder groups
- ◆ Focus group discussion (FGD)/Group discussion/NGT
- ◆ Observation/Case study
- ◆ Intensive interview
- ◆ PRA/RRA method
- ◆ Reflect method/Problem identification tree analysis
- ◆ Participatory resource mapping
- ◆ Action research with experimental design
- ◆ Quasi-ethnographic method
- ◆ Use of Proximal Similarity method

## **Use of research output of the year**

Output of research studies are utilized to:

- ◆ Promote innovative approach to improve quality of education with local community participation;
- ◆ Examine the use effectiveness of context-specific and target group-relevant learning materials; carry out action research on piloting of models for validation);
- ◆ Promote non-formal education activities through community learning centers (CLCs) addressing adults, adolescents and youth - never-enrolled in formal education and early dropout, with special focus on female's increased participation;
- ◆ Assess the effectiveness post-literacy and continuing education empowering the neo-literate/learners to:
  - Upgrade literacy skills or education by mainstreaming at various levels in the formal system,
  - To participate in vocational skill training for increasing the learners' capacity to access wage-employment/ self-employment opportunities with better income potentials, and
  - To improve learning practice in a knowledge seeking behaviour for improvement in living conditions and for effective participation in citizen role in the society.

## **Research and consultancy services provided to external agencies**

The broad areas of research and consultancy services provided to external agencies during the year include: basic literacy, early childhood education and learning, post-literacy and continuing education, life skills training, Research studies in these areas are often focused on issues that would contribute to policy formulation and broad-based changes necessary in the society.

## Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST)

Established by DAM in 2005, Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST) is a non-profit and non-sectarian private university specialized in engineering based education. The university offers undergraduate and postgraduate education characterized by academic excellence relevant with modern time and anticipated needs of the society. It operates CISCO Networking Academy Program and as usual provides for various extra-academic activities. The university has a large campus of its own at Tejgaon in the capital city with multiple buildings accommodating different departments/ schools under various faculties. The university has adequate classrooms, laboratories, library and students' hostels.

To meet the local demands a second campus of the university was started at Rajshahi in April 2004 to cater to the needs of the students of the northern region of the country.

In AUST, the Bachelor's Degree Programs are conducted under three faculties. These are: i) Faculty of Architecture and Planning, ii) Faculty of Business and Social Science and iii) Faculty of Engineering. The Masters Programs are conducted under the Faculty of Business and Faculty of Education. The departments/schools under these faculties are of architecture, business, civil engineering, computer



*The President of Bangladesh in the 3rd convocation of AUST*

science and engineering, electrical and electronics engineering, textile technology, related subjects and education. At Rajshahi courses on computer science and engineering, electrical and electronic engineering and business administration are offered.

In the 2008-09 academic year, the total number of students was 7958. As per recent estimate, there are 648 students in Architecture, 1189 in BBA, 1205 in Civil Engineering, 885 in Computer Science and 2208 in Electrical Engineering and rest 1826 students in Textile Technology Department.

A total of 1377 students were enrolled in two semesters during 2008-09 session. In 2008, the final examinations of Spring and Fall Semesters showed a very good pass rate of 91% and 90%

respectively. The 3rd Convocation ceremony of the university was a very significant and eventful day of the year to the students. On this occasion, Honorable President of Bangladesh Professor Dr. Iazuddin Ahmed distributed Degree and Masters Certificates to 1650 students and handed over Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Gold Medals to seven students for their outstanding performances.

AUST also organized a number of seminars and workshops during the year. Faculty members also participated in several international conferences. Several study tours were conducted and there were events like departmental exhibition and jury session, intra-AUST programming contest, freshers' reception as well as farewell ceremony and football tournament.

Rajshahi campus of AUST is planned to be developed as a full-fledged private university. Government approval and other formalities for its operation are underway. The name of the new university will be Ahsania Mission University.

## **Institute of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (ITVET)**

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Bangladesh Technical Education Board and Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology on 25 October 1995 and Diploma-in-Engineering Program was launched subsequently at AUST. Institute of Technology and Vocational Education and Training (ITVET), an institute of the university and the first of its kind in the private sector in Bangladesh, has been, offering mid-level technical education with an innovative delivery method. Qualified and experienced teachers are conducting the classes of the program.

The institute now offers the academic programs in 7 (seven) disciplines, viz i) Architecture Technology ii) Civil Technology iii) Computer Technology iv) Electrical Technology v) Electronic Technology vi) Chemical Technology and vii) Textile Technology leading to the award of Diploma-in-Engineering. The programs are open to the candidates with SSC or its equivalent qualifications, irrespective of age or year of passing the examination. Since the programs are operated in the afternoon, the people engaged in full-time jobs can get themselves admitted in the programs. This innovative aspect of the programs has opened up new opportunities to those who aspire to attain or improve their skills and competence in technology. The duration of the program is now 4-year and the semester final examinations are held under Bangladesh Technical Education Board. Most of the graduates of the institute are employed in the public and private sectors at home and abroad.

For admission of the students in the session 2008-2009 in the Institute of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (ITVET), an admission notice was published in local dailies. The number of students admitted in various technologies of the session 2008-2009 is 1502 (male-1471 and female-31).

## **Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Teachers' Training College (KATTC)**

Since inception in 1992, Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Teachers' Training College has been successfully conducting B. Ed program under the National University. From the beginning this college has been maintaining a high standard of education and training, performing multi-dimensional functions aiming at realizing the objectives of the teacher education curriculum and training strategies. The trainees learn to organize learning resources, devise effective curriculum transaction strategies, conduct





*Prize distribution ceremony of KATTC in annual sports & literary week*

interactive classroom teaching, evaluate the outcome of learning and implement compensatory education programs. They also acquire competency in preparing teaching aids and their proper use and many other educational programs.

The B. Ed course is being conducted with an aim of imparting quality teaching and training to produce hardworking devoted and dedicated teachers imbued with ennobling ideals, zeal and enthusiasm for making worthwhile contribution for raising the standard of teaching at the Secondary level of education which has been facing a setback for lack of adequately trained teachers. The main strength of the college is to maintain strong and effective administrative and management mechanism and pursue co-ordinated educational programs guided by experienced and dedicated teachers.

Classes are conducted regularly and assessment tests are held. Along with the curricular programs various co-curriculum activities were also conducted to equip the trainees ethically, psychologically and intellectually so as to shape them as well-balanced and well-integrated personalities who will be well-equipped to impart total education to the learners.

The number of students enrolled during 2008-09 session was 149. According to a recent study conducted on teachers' training colleges of the country by the government department concerned, KATTC was regarded as one of the best three institutions. During 2008-09 academic session, 86 students appeared at the B. Ed final examination under National University.

## **Ahsanullah Institute of Information & Communication Technology (AIICT)**

Ahsanullah Institute of Information and Communication Technology (AIICT) was established with a view to meeting the growing needs of skilled manpower in the field of information and

communication technology. It enjoys affiliation of the National University. The institute follows semester system and students have to complete eight semesters for securing the Bachelor degree. AIICT offers four year B. Sc (Hons.) in Computer Science & Engineering (CSE), Electronic & Communication Engineering (ECE) and Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA). During 2008-2009, 10 students appeared in the BBA final examination and all were placed in first class. In the CSE department 4 students were placed in first class out of 24 students. The rest 20 students were placed the second class. Mr. Serajul Islam secured 4th position among all students of C-SE under National University.

## Ahsania Mission College (AMC)

Ahsania Mission College (AMC) was established in 2002 with a dream of developing a concept of a model college in the country. It was established with the main objective of providing quality education to students for infusing in them values and spirit of self-respect, humanism, peace and mutual understanding, tolerance, patriotism and creativity. DAM has a future plan to establish such type of college in major cities and different places in capital Dhaka.

There are science and business sections at HSC level. An excellent team of teachers, with high standard of academic qualification and teaching capabilities, has been sharing their experiences to ensure high standard of result of students. The results of HSC and SSC are fully satisfactory with cent per cent pass records. The college has a well-equipped laboratory and library having latest and diversified collection of books, journals, newspapers etc. Last year, AMC was in the category of



*Prize distribution ceremony of AMC in annual sports & literary competition*

organization- run- college duly approved by the government. This is why, the governing body of the college was reconstituted anew. At present, AMC has 677 students who are studying in different classes. At primary level, the number is 397, at secondary level it is 241 while at higher secondary level it is 39. During reporting year, success rate in both SSC and HSC examinations was registered at 100%. AMC also takes care in promoting extra-curriculum activities of students. During the year, it organized annual picnic, sports and games and literary and cultural programs.



*Inside view of AMBDH*

## **Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House (AMBDH)**

Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House (AMBDH) was established in 1995. Popularly known as Boi Bazaar, the book house was established to promote the habit of reading books and other materials, to enhance the knowledge level of people and publication of books of local authors and dissemination of information. The house has given emphasis on the issue of establishing a strong distribution network and libraries at various levels across the country.

AMBDH maintains close connection and cooperation with more than 100 renowned world publishers. During 2008-09 fiscal year, the significant gains of Boi Bazaar is as follows. During the reporting period against total sale target of Tk. 2 crore 80 lacs, actual sale reached at Tk. 3,81,33,057.00. This year Boi Bazaar has opened an outlet at Banani. Reputation of Boi Bazaar rose in recent time in terms of increase in customer turnout. It has already earned popularity as a prestigious book shop.



Bangladesh has made remarkable progress in poverty reduction over the past three decades but more than 50 percent of the country's 140 million people remain in poverty. The pace of poverty reduction must accelerate if Bangladesh is to reduce the number of people living below the poverty line from 58.8% (1990) to 29.4%, as agreed under the MDGs. Main purpose of DAM is to change the livelihood pattern of the people in general and the poor people in particular. In order to improve the livelihood pattern of the vulnerable people of the country, it is essential to arrange multi dimensional support for the poor people. Skill development and micro finance support play key roles for achieving 1st and 3rd goal of MDGs - Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger; Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women. DAM experience shows that, through services like savings and credit, people starts gaining access to the capital needed to start or expand a business. Financial management and business training are helpful for entrepreneurs to improve their skills and find markets for their goods and services. These new skills contribute economic growth and stability to a community.

In the above context, DAM envisions a society free from poverty and exploitation with expanded opportunities for improved livelihood of disadvantaged people as per their preference and capacity. Strategic benchmarks set in the DAM perspective plan (2006 - 15) are:

- (a) to ensure that by 2015, at least 50% of the target groups within intervention areas will have access to inputs and services to achieve improved quality of life;
- (b) there is increased human and financial resources both public and private sector and enhanced institutional capacity to support livelihood sector; and
- (c) key organizational units of livelihood management in DAM are equipped with professional capacity, decentralized planning and adequate quality assurance measure.

In line with the vision and strategies set in the livelihood sector strategy paper during the year 2008 - 09, DAM has undertaken a number of activities covering all four programmes of the sector on Financial Services, Skills Development services, Extension services and Employment support services for ensuring improved living condition of the beneficiaries.

### Financial Services (Micro Finance)

DAM initiated the Micro Finance Program (MFP) in 1993 as a supportive component of education program with the objective of attainment of economic self reliance and women's empowerment. Microfinance is a provision to render financial services to poor households who traditionally lack access to commercial banks and other services. Thus, families were able to start or expand tiny businesses. This has resulted in freedom from the vicious circle of poverty. Over the years, MFP has increased its working areas to different locations of the country with diversified savings and credit product. Savings and credit products include Savings, Insurance, Rural Micro Credit, Micro Enterprise Development, Housing, Water and Sanitation, Disaster Risk Reduction and Special Credit Support for Ultra Poor. As on June 2009, DAM has been implementing MFP in 22 upazillas of seven districts covering 792 villages with 27 branches and serving 33,699 members of 1,670 groups.





Overview of Micro Finance Program	
Inception of MFP	1993
No. of Districts covered	7
No. of Upazilas covered	22
No. of Union covered	142
No. of Branch offices	27
No. of Area offices	05
No. of groups	1670
No. of members	33699
No. of borrowers	30757
Cumulative amount disbursed	1114.83 m
Total member savings	53.06 m
Average loan size	9886
Recovery Rate	97.48 %
Operational self sufficiency	83 %
Financial self sufficiency	64 %



*Cow Rearing*

In 2008-09, in line with the sectoral strategy, MFP emphasized on increasing the agricultural production and extended 46% of credit support in agriculture for increasing the family income and creating employment. To increase the safety net options for the borrowers, a new credit scheme named EFRRAP has been introduced to support Aila cyclone and flood effected people. In addition, DAM amended its Apadkalin Fund Policy in this year for providing financial assistance in case of death of key income earning member of the family as another safety net option. Besides, for smooth implementation of the program, loan sanction authority has been delegated upto Tk. 15,000 to field level during this year. To strengthen the internal audit cell of MFP, Regional Audit Team has been established during this year. To make the training more practical, MFP introduced in-house training for credit organizers in the last quarter of the reporting year. So, the newly recruited staffs can learn from practical fieldwork during the probation period.

# FLOWER CHANGES LIFE OF ALEYA

Here is a tale of a distressed woman who changed the course of her life by doing commercial cultivation of flowers.

Aleya Begum was born of a poor family at Patibila village in Maheshpur upazila, Jhenidah district. She was the third child of her parents' six children. She lost her father at tender age. As poverty was her constant companion, she could not continue education for a longer period. She simply read upto Class-V. She locked in wedlock at the age of 15 with a day labourer at Jugihuda village in the aforesaid upazila. But marriage could not change her fate. In the meantime, she became a mother.

In 2006, an incident has changed her lifestyle by opening up a new avenue for her. Aleya was poor but she was an admirer of beauty. Since childhood, gardening was her favourite hobby. She created a beautiful flower garden at her courtyard. One day, her garden attracted attention of a motorbike rider. The motorbike rider came down from his vehicle and asked a child standing nearby about the beautiful garden. The child happened to be the eldest child of Aleya. In reply, the child told the stranger that her mother had created the garden. When Aleya emerged from indoors, the stranger gave his identity as manager of Dhaka Ahsania Mission. He informed her about the activities of Dhaka Ahsania Mission Jaba Mohila Unnyan Dal at Jugihuda village since 1998.

The Dhaka Ahsania Mission official further informed Aleya about countrywide massive cultivation of flower on commercial scale. He said the soil of Maheshpur is congenial for flower cultivation. If Aleya desires, Dhaka Ahsania Mission can come forward in her assistance to launch a venture.

Taking permission from her husband, Aleya became a member of Jaba Mohila Unnyan Dal. She started attending weekly group meetings and began to save Tk 10 regularly. She read books on flower cultivation from the Ganokendro. Later, she underwent a three-day training on nursery and flower cultivation imparted by Dhaka Ahsania Mission. On

ALEYA 

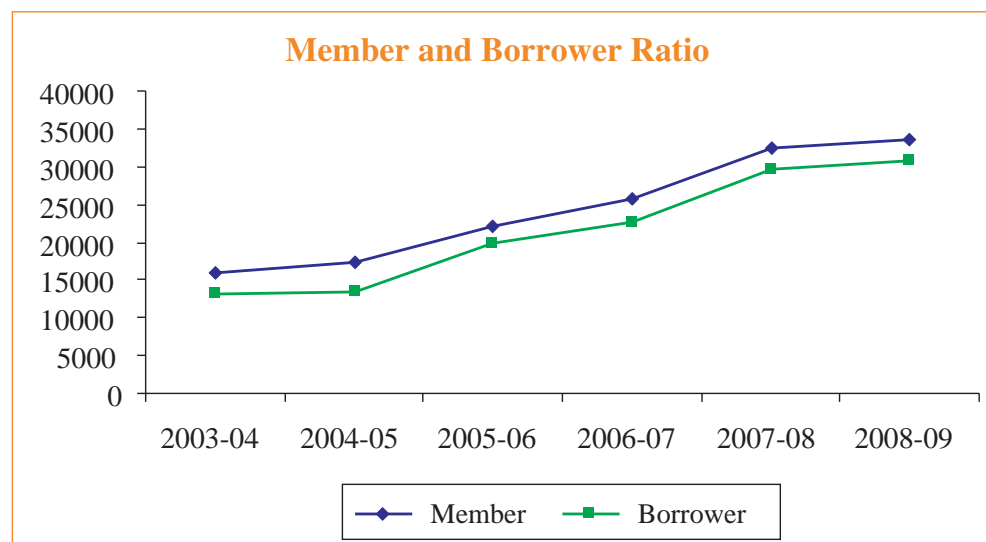


an exposure visit, she went to Bagachra flower farm in Sharsha upazila of Jessore district. There she was ashtonised to see the flower gardens on a vast tract of land. Aleya recollected the message of Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him). From this spot she came to know that floriculture is an industry which has a bright prospect. Besides meeting up the country's requirement, flowers also fetched valuable forex for the country. She learnt that local flower cultivators straightaway supply flowers to the wholesalers in Dhaka. Being inspired, Aleya returned home to become a flower cultivator in its right sense. Later, she took loan amounting to Taka 15,000 from Dhaka Ahsania Mission. Adding money from own source, she took lease one bigha of land in cooperation with her husband and started flower cultivation on a wide scale. From then on, Aleya never looked back. With blessings from all, she became a successful entrepreneur. She expanded her farm by cultivating various types of flowers. Now every week she picks up flower from her gardens. By implementing the project, self-employed Aleya also created job opportunities for the women members of 10 to 12 families in her locality. Following her footsteps, many other women also started flower cultivation at their village.

## Programme Approach

### Group Formation and Member Enrolment

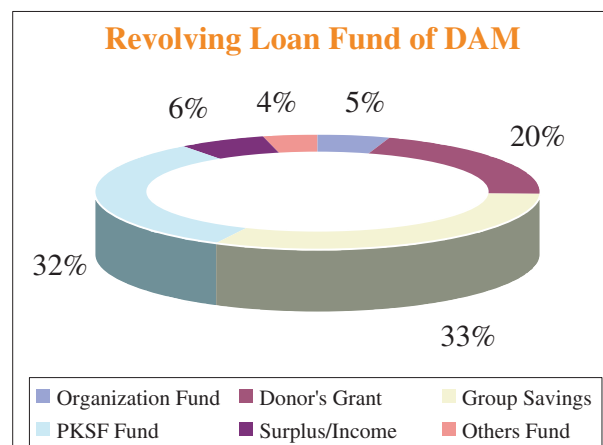
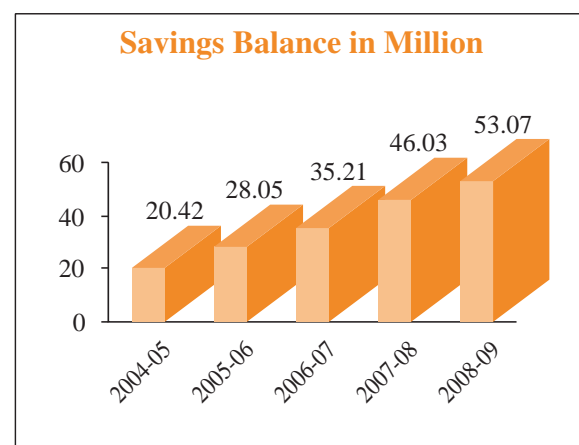
Program implementation is made through group approach where each group is formed with participation of 20-30 poor women. Specific selection criterion has been followed at the time of member selection; members from the learning centres and Ganokendra are given priority for enrollment in the group. During 2008 - 09, in total 181 new groups were formed and 11,082 new members were enrolled in the groups. In cumulative (as on June 2009), MFP has 1670 groups with 33,699 members all together.



### Members' Savings

Savings are used to increase the capital base of households. As part of the capital base, savings are used to finance the establishment or expansion of economic activities. However, they may also serve as a reserve to cover unexpected working capital needs, responding to emergency, or simply to provide temporary loan to meet family consumption needs. In another word, saving is considered as a part of income not consumed immediately.

DAM offers two types of savings - Mandatory Savings and Voluntary Savings. It is mandatory for each member to save and deposit Taka 10 to the group fund as a regular activity. MFP accumulated



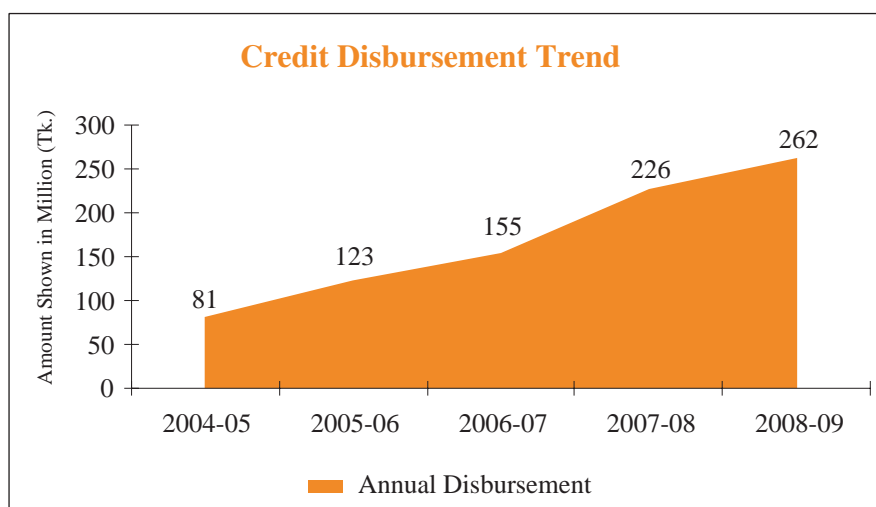
Taka 2,36,43,272 from mandatory savings during the reporting year. The cumulative group savings balance stands at Taka 5,30,66,051. Under voluntary savings scheme, group members have the right to withdraw their deposited money at any working day. New members are encouraged to deposit 5% of fund as savings on proposed loan amount before loan application.

## Credit Support

Micro credit is an intervention capable of producing a quadruple bottom line. It does so in a way that builds self-esteem in the individual and self-sufficiency as well. When executed effectively, it can relieve suffering, bring dignity and help to become sustainable. A total of 25,326 members of 1,670 groups received micro credit amounting to Taka 26,24,25,800 from micro finance program for carrying out different income generating activities during 2008 - 09. Since inception, DAM served 159,204 members and provided Taka 1,04,04,75,000 as credit support for income generation schemes.

## Micro Enterprise Development

Development of micro entrepreneur is a key objective of Micro Finance Program of DAM. With the experience of undertaking small-scale income generating activities, many women members took initiatives to scale up their activities to establish or run rural enterprises. DAM supports these initiatives through providing entrepreneurship development training and guidance to these entrepreneur women to expand their enterprises gradually. Technical and financial support is provided to these group members with the aim of creating employment opportunities for them as well as for others in the community. DAM provided credit support amounting Taka 1,48,26,000 to 415 members for developing micro enterprises during this year. The cumulative credit support is Taka 5,13,74,000 to 2,456 members for establishing or running micro enterprises by the members.



## Small Business Loan

It has been observed that there is a group of people who is neither very poor nor rich. They have good experience of handling small business and small capital as well. Despite, they are often rejected to receive loan from the conventional banks as they are unable to provide bank security/collateral. Thus, they can not expand their small business even though they have ample potential to turn a small business initiative into a micro enterprise. DAM believes that providing micro finance with necessary business development training and marketing support can bring a positive change in their livelihood and they can play a greater role to create employment and income generation for others too in a broad



perspective. During July 2008 to June 2009, a total amount of Taka 5,13,50,000 million has been disbursed among 1,548 members under this scheme. Most of the recipients are male. While implementing this scheme, a huge demand was created in the community. Proper selection of beneficiary and guidance could bring a significant success in this field of investment.



*Pottery*

### **Loan waiver and financial assistance facilities for the families of departed members**

It becomes worse to a family, when somebody died left behind the burden of loan repayment. The similar situation arises when a family loses key income earning member of the family. In the most cases, continuity of loan repayment becomes difficult for the family members of departed borrower or for the borrowers who lost the key income-earning member of the family. DAM's MFP generated an emergency fund known as Apodkalin Tohbil to assist the family member or borrower by relieving from the burden of loan repayment or providing financial assistance to meet up emergency family needs. In case of death of borrower, family gets loan waiver (outstanding of loan) and additional Taka 1000 for family welfare and in case of death of main income earning person of a family, borrower gets Taka 2000 to meet up emergency family needs, so that, s/he can avail little bit of time to come out from the situation. Group members contribute to accumulate this fund, and receive the benefit following death incidents. During July 2008 to June 2009 a total of 15 members receives Taka 30,000 financial assistance for losing key income earning person and a total of 70 families received Taka 2,96,883 loan waiver for death of loan receiver during this year from Apodkalin Fund.

### **EFRRAP project implemented by MFP for Disaster Preparedness**

Micro Finance program of DAM started implementing a new credit scheme with the financial assistance of PKSf named "Emergency Flood Restoration and Recovery Assistance Program (EFRRAP)" in Satkhira, Jessore, Narsindi and Netrakona region from March 2009. Under EFRRAP

scheme, beneficiaries of MFP will have chance to receive credit support for 'Disaster preparedness', 'Tube well installation and repair' and 'Livelihood restoration through initiating IGA'. Facilities have been provided to repay the loan in soft installments in two years period with a sufficient grace period. The rate of interest is 4%. During the year, MFP extended credit support to 887 Aila cyclone and flood effected members amounting to Taka 24,03,500 under this scheme in its different working area. Beneficiaries of MFP have shown great response for the scheme, as it proved to be very useful for them before rainy season and possible floods.

## Agricultural Diversification through Micro Finance

Agricultural Diversification is given emphasis for livelihood development as incorporated in the sectoral perspective plan. As non-crop sector can absorb a large segment of women labor force of



rural Bangladesh and majority of MFP clients are women, MFP targeted this group to involve them in agricultural diversification activities. Involving livestock and poultry rearing, fish culture, fruit production, crop diversification with high yield variety of products round the year, could bring change to improve livelihood of the target beneficiaries. During the year 2008-09, MFP provided 46% credit support to the agriculture sector out of total disbursements. 11,393 MFP members, who received a total amount of Taka 11,17,22,500 credit support under agriculture sector.

Summary of Loan Disbursement in Agriculture Sector		
Name of Sector	No. of Recipients	Amount Disbursed (Tk.)
Livestock	3,488	34,203,000
Poultry and Duck Rearing	1,246	12,215,500
Fish Culture	1,370	13,437,000
Agriculture	5,289	51,867,000
Total	11,393	111,722,500

# Fortune in 'Misri' and 'Batasa'



A liquid solution of sugar boils in a vessel placed on an oven in the courtyard of a small house at Pashchim Kulia village of Number 1 Kulia Union in Debhata Upazila, 13 kilometre south of Satkhira town. Aklima, 27, a housewife, is thoroughly engrossed in her work: she has to make 'Misri' and 'Batasa', a kind of light convex sweet drop, from where she will have to earn a good profit by marketing in wholesale markets at Nalta, Gazirhat, Parulia and other places of the district. "I want to keep up pace of my work to ensure secured livelihood for my family," Aklima says, while a girl assists her,

"because I don't want to go back to the hard days of poverty."

After marriage with Shafiul Islam, the couple had no means of survival other than a grocery shop. "It was in the year of 1999 when I became a member of 'Swanirvar Mohila Samity' run by Kulia Branch of Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) and it turned a new chapter in my life". "I can't forget the day when I got Tk. 5,000 as loan from the Samity," she recalled. "From then onward I didn't look back. I spent all the money in making 'Misri' and 'Batasa' to earn profit bit by bit." Within a period of 10 years, Aklima took loans from DAM for 10 times, the total amount of which turns around three lac 25 thousand taka. She herself prepares the product while her husband has taken the burden of marketing in the wholesale markets. She earned Tk 1,000 daily with net profit of Tk 700. As her business flourished, she has built a pucca house at a cost of Tk 2 lac. She also mortgaged three bighas of land at Tk 60,000, bought an old motorbike at Tk 30,000, purchased an engine-driven van (Nasimon) at Tk 25,000 for carrying her products all around, assisted her father-in-law in construction of a pucca room and purchased a 'chanachur' manufacturing machine at Tk 40,000. Inside Aklima's home, a 19 inches television, a showcase, a bed, VCD player vouch for her prosperity. She now sends both her son Raihan and daughter Ria to school.

Inspired by her success, neighbours like Shahanara-1, Nurjahan, Feroza, Tanzila, Afroza, Parul, Shahanara-2 and Sakhina have also come forward to do the same business. DAM has changed the course of Aklima's world, but she wants to push even further on her own. She dreams of owning a factory where a lot of workers will be employed and her products wrapped in colorful packets will be supplied to the remote areas of the country.

## Capacity Development

Success of any development program or initiative depends on the appropriate deployment of skilled human resource. For development of human resource, training has no alternative. DAM has a core strategy of human resource development. In line with the strategy, MFP had organized a number of training courses for the staffs during the year 2008-09.

It was a felt need for developing capacity of staffs, as staff drop out rate of MFP was too high in 2008-09. To reduce the rapid drop out of staffs particularly in the Credit Organizer position, MFP provided training soon after recruitment during this reporting year. To make the training more practical, MFP management introduced in-house training for credit organizers in the last quarter of the reporting year. This in house training was proved effective for newly recruited credit organizers.

Staff Development Training		
Name of Training Courses	No. of Batch	Number of Participants
Basic Training on Micro Credit Program	3	56
Basic Micro Finance In-house Training	3	24
Total	6	80



## Vocational Training Institutes

Since 1985, DAM has been offering variety of livelihood skills development training courses through vocational institutes and short and special courses at rural based vocational training centers or outreach centers (Ganokendra, CLC, CRC, NFE centre etc.). Along with skills development training DAM provides employment support services including linking up with other institutions. At present Dhaka Ahsania Mission is running four full-fledged Vocational Training Institutes/Centers in rural and urban areas and another one is under construction at Pallobi, Dhaka.

The ultimate goal of the SDT program is attaining improved of living conditions by the target people through access to the world of work and contributing to sustainable and increased family income. Specifically, SDT programmes.

- ◆ Improve work skills of the target population to the levels of national standard technical vocational skills.
- ◆ Increase employment opportunities of the SDT graduates in viable and decent working conditions.
- ◆ Provide international standard SDT courses in selected fields to facilitate overseas employment.

### Target Group

Working children/child laborers who are engaged in hazardous works, Street children/ Pavement dwellers, School drop-out , Unemployed adolescents and youths, Poor and disadvantaged women, Women headed family member, Unskilled labour (specially of garment sector), Trafficking victims. Vulnerability (social & economical), age (between 14 to 25 years), aspiration on training and job and physical fitness (for concerned trade) are used as criteria for selecting trainees under SDT programme.



## Existing Vocational Training Institutes of DAM:

- ◆ Vocational Training Institute, Mirpur Dhaka - established 2001 (yearly capacity 480)
- ◆ Vocational Training Institute Jessore - established 2004 (yearly capacity 360)
- ◆ Ahsania Mission Syed Sadat Ali Memorial Vocational Training Center (AMSSMVTC), Shyamoli, Dhaka - established 2005 (yearly capacity 420)
- ◆ AMIC Vocational Training center, Gazipur - established 2008 (yearly capacity 480)
- ◆ Vocational Training Institute, Pallobi, Dhaka - under construction (Yearly Capacity 360)

Workforce: 46 staffs including course instructors are directly involve with the STD Program: VIT Mirpur: 23, VTI Gagipur: 8, VTI Shyamoli: 10, VTI Jessore: 5

## SDT Programme Components and Major Activities

- ◆ Vocational skills training
- ◆ Life skills training
- ◆ Employment support service
- ◆ Market linkage support
- ◆ Production centre to generate income towards sustainability of training centres
- ◆ Social mobilization
- ◆ Training resource development
- ◆ Networking and partnership development



### Types of Courses

◆ Basic trade	: 6 months (432 hrs.)
◆ Para-trade	: 3 months (216 hrs.)
◆ Short course	: 1 week to one month
◆ Advance course	: (as required)
◆ Day long Training	: 1.5 Months
◆ Life Skill training	: (one day in a week)

## Courses offered during 2008 - 09

### *Institute based courses*

Electrical Works, (2) Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning, (3) Electronics Repairing & Maintenance, (4) Tailoring & Dress Making, (5) Block, Boutique & Screen Printing, (6) Embroidery & Jori Chumki, (7) Beautician Course, (8) Leather Craft, (9) Mobile Phone Servicing, (10) Sweater Knitwear-Knitting, (11) Sweater Knitwear -Linking, (12) Garment Machine Operation

### *Rural Vocational training Centre, CRC or outreach based courses*

(1) Hand Embroidery, (2) Tailoring & Dress Making, (3) Vegetable Cultivation, (4) Beautician Course, (5) Apiculture/Bee keeping, (6) Mobile phone servicing

### Trainees Covered (from 2001 to June 2009)

◆ Enrolled in skill development training	: 7,102 (girl 4,269 )
◆ Training completed	: 6,181 (girl 3,825)
◆ Placed in Job	: 3,769 (girl 2,426)

### VTI Wise Training Coverage

VTIs	Enrollment			Graduates			Job placement		
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total
VTIC Mirpur, Dhaka	2029	2089	4209	1676	1974	3650	1029	1220	2249
VTI Shyamoly, Dhaka	398	665	1063	305	552	857	93	274	367
VTI Jessore	250	610	860	237	586	823	99	307	406
VTI Gazipur	156	733	889	138	713	851	122	625	747
Total	2833	4097	7021	2356	3825	6181	1343	2426	3769



Certificate distribution by Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment





# THE ART OF LIVING WITH DISASTER

Bahirchar Lathimara is a village on the Bishkhali River of Patharghata upazila in Barguna district. 2,000 families inhabit the village. Sona Mia is also an inhabitant of this coastal village who is also a fisherman by profession. Like others he lives with natural disasters.

Entire Bahirchar Lathimara village was greatly damaged during last devastating cyclone Sidr. Water level rose above 15 feet causing colossal loss of lives and property. There was none but Sona Mia to stand by the Sidr victims. He extended his helping hands in rehabilitation of the ill-fated people. He helped reconstruct ruined homes, damaged roads and re-excavate canals.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) intervened under its Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction Project (CBDRR) project. Training sessions were conducted under the project to mitigate sufferings of people and losses of property during and after disasters. Sona Mia underwent a training course as Radio Spot Manager. He attended monthly meetings at Community Learning Centre (CLC) and actively took part in repairing roads and bridges. He also constructed temporary bridges over two canals. He applied his training methods in raising homesteads of 11 houses. He also inspired people specially women in making portable ovens. Sona Mia enjoyed much the activities of disseminating early warning messages to community people. He motivated people to follow his techniques that he learnt from the training course. This will lessen sufferings of disaster victims, he said.



### Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Project

Bangladesh is a country that has been intrinsically associated with natural disaster vulnerability. Because of its geography, Bangladesh frequently suffers from devastating floods, cyclones and storm surges, tornadoes, riverbank erosion, and drought as well as constituting a very high-risk location for devastating seismic activity.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission and Concern Universal's Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction Project primarily targets people living in cyclone prone areas. The Upazilas of Pathorghata and Mirzagonj have been amongst the most affected by past cyclones and tidal surges and are under continuous threat of disaster.

The project directly addresses the limited informational and organizational capacity of vulnerable and marginalized communities to effectively mitigate the impact of recurring natural disasters in their Districts. It focuses on strengthening the capacity of local communities to access goods, services and, most importantly, information to minimize the harm caused by natural disasters. This is achieved through working with 3 essential stakeholders: Union Parishads, Community Learning Centers and Schools.

Located in Pathorghata upazilla of Barguna and Mirzagonj upazilla of Patuakhali districts respectively, the project addressed 11,200 beneficiaries directly and capacitated 1,175,300 community members to reduce their disaster related risks. Launched with the objective to achieve a sustainable decrease of the negative impact of natural disasters in the targeted Districts of Bangladesh, through this project, the communities, local NGOs and International Practitioners started practicing standard CBDRR Model in the targeted vulnerable locations against multiple natural hazards. Following are few achieved results from this project:

- ◆ The capacity of communities and local institutions to operate as conduits for DRR at local level is strengthened
- ◆ Productive linkages between targeted CLC or Ganokendro, relevant government DRR mechanisms, schools and other service providers are established at local level
- ◆ CBDRR process and materials are shared with and replicated by GOB and NGOs
- ◆ Advocacy and information-sharing mechanisms amongst DRR practitioners are in place

### Safety Net Options for Disaster Risk Reduction

As Bangladesh has been subjected to frequent natural disasters in many forms, particularly floods, cyclonic storms and tidal surges, drought besides man-made disaster and outbreak of diseases, livelihood of people living this country frequently leads insecurity. It also increases the risk of Micro credit loan repayment of





*Simulation on disaster preparedness*

the organization. DAM considered Disaster Risk Reduction as a cross cutting issue of development and incorporated it in the organizational perspective plan. Consequently, DAM created a Disaster Management Fund under micro finance program to provide pre and post disaster support as a safety net option. The fund plays an important role in disaster preparedness and mitigating sufferings of disaster victims at pre and post disaster situation. DAM generated a total amount of Taka 759,175 under Disaster Management Fund at the end of June 2009. In the year 2008-09 DAM introduced a new credit scheme titled EFRRAP (Emergency Flood Restoration and Recovery Assistance Program) for providing support to Aila cyclone effected people and flood restoration, further information of which is mentioned above.

### **Summary of Disaster Risk Reduction activities during 2008 - 09**

- ◆ Construction of three cyclone resistant Multi-Purpose Community Resource Centre (MCRC) in the coastal district Barguna
- ◆ Construction of 800 houses
- ◆ Reconstruction of 35 Ganokendra
- ◆ Construction of 199 CLCs
- ◆ Economic support to 14200 Sidr cyclone affected families
- ◆ Community restoration works with 11,000 families
- ◆ Emergency response to 10,000 Aila affected families
- ◆ Coverage of affected population: 3,50,000 (approx)



In the health sector, DAM envisions an enabling society with appropriate health care by acknowledging entitlement and increase access to the private and public health services in need. Towards that vision, in the sector strategy paper of DAM for 2006-15 following benchmarks have been set.

- ◆ By 2015, at least 50% of disadvantaged people in the target areas would have reduced health risk through increased access to quality services as per entitlement.
- ◆ Increased public and private sector human and financial resources and enhanced institutional capacity.
- ◆ Key organizational units of health management in DAM are equipped with professional capacity, decentralized planning and adequate quality assurance measures.

In the context of poor and marginalized families lack of health knowledge, access to health services and capacity to avail of health facilities, an important strategic approach of DAM is to establish a coordination mechanism between Health and Livelihood Sectors to increase affordability and facilitate more access to public services. Health sector thus would work closely with the Livelihood sector to ensure health services to the target population and groups.

A significant achievement of DAM in 2008 -09 is finalization of the Health Sector strategy paper through a consultative process across the country and discussion with key stakeholders. Comparing to Education and Livelihood sectors, DAM's interventions in the health sector, was limited to certain specific services. The formulation of the strategic document created an enabling condition to consolidate those experiences and gradually expanding the programmes. Following are the highlights of the strategy:

### Health sector programmes

#### a. Environmental Sanitation and Public Health :

- o Water
- o Environmental Sanitation including waste management
- o Hygiene practice
- o Occupational health at work places

#### b. Mother and Child health care:

- o Maternal health
- o Child health
- o Reproductive health for Women, Adolescent group and high risk group
- o Nutrition
- o Health Professionals including Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA)
- o Quality Health care services

#### c. Limited Communicable Disease Control:

- o RTI/STI prevention
- o HIV/AIDS prevention

#### d. Limited Non-Communicable disease control:

- o Drug Prevention
- o Cancer prevention
- o Mental Health and disability

# Beginning of soil lifting from abandoned latrine



Here is an amazing story of farmer Ruhul Amin, 41, son of Abdul Khaleque and a resident of Matarpara village of Dikpait Union in Jamalpur Sadar Upazila, Jamalpur. He lives with wife at his home while daughter Rupali Pervin studies at Meherunnessa College in Dhaka. As a born leader, Amin underwent a two-day training course conducted by the SSTSB Project of Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) recently aiming at implementation of sanitation technology.

This is the beginning of the major event. During training, Amin collected a packet of organic fertiliser from patrons. He applied it along two lines of his betel-leaf plantation and stool of poultry birds along other lines. Within a few days, the leaves turned brighter and bigger than those of others. Soon the news was circulated all over. All the neighbours were amazed to see betel leaves of his plantation.

Amin's two cousins Abul Hossain, son of late Yakub Ali and Abul Kalam, son of Darbesh Ali, live near his homestead. They were amazed to learn from Amin the utility and benefits of organic fertiliser as well as the technique of preparation of organic fertiliser from human excreta. But they were worried observing small size and fading away betel leaves of their plantations and decrease in its production. They could not wait till preparation of organic fertiliser through setting up improved sanitation technology. They won't get organic fertiliser instantly from the existing latrines. All of a sudden, they recalled the memory of their elder cousin who went away building homestead elsewhere. At once the two brothers went near their latrine. They cleaned the bush, removed broken rings, dug and collected soil. They divided the same among themselves and dried it under the sun on the compound of their house. At this stage, Abul Hossain and Abul Kalam had a dialogue with their cousin. They informed that they would apply organic fertiliser collected from abandoned latrine at their betel-leave plantations.

Gradually, 11 people including Nasima, Monowara, Saleha, Helena, Kana, Moti, Md. Darbesh Ali expressed their interests. Born leader Ruhul Amin demonstrated the technique of manufacturing organic fertiliser from cage compost, twin pit and eco latrines. He also taught them its benefits. To their utter astonishment, everyone expressed eagerness for improved sanitation technology as well as in manufacturing organic fertiliser.



## Geographical priority:

- ◆ Special efforts will be made to scale up health program in geographically inaccessible areas and areas having difficult geo-hydrological conditions. On the other hand unserved poor and disadvantage community people, who are not getting quality health services, will be concentrated in the areas, through other programs of DAM such as education, livelihood and human rights are being implemented through integrated approach.
- ◆ The health service will focus primarily on community level either through direct service provision or through capacity building of institutions and advocacy to increased access quality services.
- ◆ The emerging health needs will be targeted the existing working areas. DAM has been taking the initiatives of regional and area level program since 2006.
- ◆ DAM Programme Regions in terms of geographical coverage will be preferred to launch new health program considering better Regional coordination.



*WatSan Para Committee Meeting*

## Water and Sanitation (WATSAN) sub-sector

The Water and Sanitation program of DAM has a diversified range of activities and approaches to serve the disadvantaged poor community including Hard-to-Reach in different areas of the country. DAM had a major thrust during this reporting period for introducing technology focused entrepreneurship development in WatSan service delivery. This included piloting of disaster friendly WatSan concept and improved sanitation technologies. Capacity building of community and local government institution especially the Union Parishad has been addressed as a cross-cutting agenda in DAM WatSan intervention. This has been accomplished effectively through providing support to

GoB-Danida and GoB-Unicef program. DAM has also played a strong supporting role to LGD for publication of sanitation technology guide at the national level and monitoring mechanism for assessing national sanitation coverage. Some effort was made during this period for linking WatSan with Microfinance and livelihood and this has been demonstrated through establishing new financing mechanism for social marketing of environment friendly appropriate sanitation technologies. The ongoing partnership with Danida, Unicef, WaterAid Bangladesh, Concern Universal Bangladesh and WSP of World bank was more consolidated during this period. DAM WatSan Program is now spread over 48 upazillas of 19 districts covering 8.32 million people. The WatSan coverage of DAM during 2008 - 09 is presented below.

<b>HIGHLIGHTS</b>	
◆ Number of Projects	: 9
◆ Major focus areas	: Safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion, disaster friendly watsan, Access to health services, Rural health practitioners development
◆ Service provided to	: 8,316,176

**The following projects are being implemented by DAM during the period under report.**

1. WSS in Coastal Belt, Barisal, DPHE-Danida
2. Dishari, Plan-Bangladesh and Water Aid Bangladesh
3. Scaling up and sustainability of Total Sanitation, WSP WB
4. Sustainable Sanitation and Resource Mobilisation Approach (SSARA), WAB
5. SHEWA-B (CHT), GoB-Unicef
6. SHEWA-B (Plain land), GoB-Unicef
7. HYSAWA Project, GoB-Unicef
8. Disaster Friendly Water & Sanitation, CUB
9. Rural Piped Water Scheme, BWSP

## **Dishari - Replica in Community Led Total Sanitation**

Dishari has been working since April 2004 to improve the quality of life of the people living in poverty in terms of access to sanitation and safe water by increasing the capacity of Union Parishads. Over the period, Dishari has completed 5 years of the total tenure. During the period of FY 08-09, the project has completed its intervention in the north western and central north region of the country and made significant changes in community lives and also has made remarkable progress across the Upazillas and Unions in the working areas.

### **Initiatives under Dishari were:**

- ◆ Facilitate Upazila and Union Sanitation Taskforces for maintaining the government procedure and community participation to declare the 100% latrine coverage Union.
- ◆ Facilitate Ward Sanitation Taskforces and Para Action Team to mobilize community people for achieving latrine coverage, changing hygienic behavior at their respective areas and promoting disposal of solid and liquid waste at fixed place with hygienic manner at household and institution level.

- ◆ Facilitate Union level hardware implementation committee and Upazila level quality assurance committee to install tube-well, constructing tube-well platforms, school toilet and Public toilet along with establishing the management system for maintaining the installed toilets through leasing.
- ◆ Arrange training to develop capacity of Caretakers to provide support for making functioning tube-wells.
- ◆ Arrange training for users of tube-wells to raise awareness regarding water safety.



*Village Sanitary Latrine Production Centre*

## Major Achievement in Community Life

Some significant changes in different areas through multiple interventions have been noticed during the reporting period. Some good practices, innovative initiatives by the Union Parishad, commendable contribution and participation by the community and encouraging involvement of GO-NGO brought a big momentum in sanitation movement in the working areas which were good examples for other sectoral stakeholders to adopt and scale up their programme both nationally and globally. The major achievements of Dishari project are:

**a) Latrine Coverage at household level:** In 2004, only 110,764 House Holds (HHs) of the Dishari working area had access to any type of hygienic sanitation facility. They used to defecate in the open or use unhygienic latrine facilities, with serious exposure to sanitation related diseases. During reporting period sanitation coverage increased remarkably from 110,764 in 2004 to 495,182 in March 2009 and during this reporting period 22,033 HHs installed hygienic latrines. Present status of Upazila wise household latrine coverage: Up to June 2009. (SRP- Sreepur, HTB-Hatibandha, KSM-



Khansama, CBR-Chirirbandar, JLD-Jaldhaka, JMS -Jamalpur Sadar, MLD-Melandha, BKJ-Bakshiganj).

**b) Latrine Installed at Hatbazar and School:** For achieving the total sanitation Dishari provided latrine facilities in Hatbazar for covering the mobile people when they are working outside the residence. Table- shows the achievement of public/hatbazar latrine. For promoting the total sanitation and improved the students facilitates during school hour Dishari provided improved hygienic latrine to 100 schools.

Particulars	Bazar Toilet			School Toilet		
	New	Renovated	Total	New	Renovated	Total
Number of Latrine	3	1	4	5	8	13
Beneficiary	825	230	820	1,163	3,377	4,540

**c) Water supply:** In Jamalpur Sadar, Melandah and Bakshiganj Upazila, Dishari facilitated the Taskforces at all levels (Upzilla, Union and Ward) to implement the activities relating to Safe Water Supply and School & Public Latrine Construction. To improve the overall scenario of school sanitation and growth centers (hat, bazar) hardware support was provided with specific design of Advancing Sustainable Environmental Health (ASEH)-Rural project.

Construction of safe water options, repair and upgradation work were implemented on the basis of community demand and cost sharing. Dishari facilitated the Ward Taskforce to raise awareness on safe water collection, preservation and use of safe water and construction of platform to reduce the use of polluted water for maintaining a hygienic situation. For ensuring safe water, regular tests of arsenic and water quality were conducted during the installation, repairing and upgradation of water options. Awareness on these issues was also created at the community level. In cases where the results





of the tests were negative, immediate measures were taken to address the problems. To ensure safe water Dishari tested arsenic of 3,094 TWs and tested quality of water of 92 TWs.

**d) Hygiene Promotion :** For sustaining the intervention and behavior regarding total sanitation, Dishari provided necessary hygiene messages to the community people. In addition, Dishari provided special hygiene knowledge to the young and adolescent. Table shows the hygiene promotion activities at community level on reporting period. For accelerating the achievement and foster the community hygiene promotion Hygiene promotion achievement during the reporting period 109 schools introduced hygiene promotion and a total 168,258 students received hygiene related messages.

## GoB-Danida Water Supply and Sanitation in Coastal Belt Project

The WSS Coastal Belt Project contributed to facilitate the policies of the GoB in line with Danida's concerns in the sector. The project contributed directly in improvement of health condition of the population residing within the eight coastal districts through the provision of water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion interventions. DAM had the opportunity to provide water and sanitation services to the coastal belt people through this Project. The project has been in operation in 5 coastal districts under Barisal region. DAM in consortium with AQUA Consultants facilitated implementation of the project as Regional Support Organization (RSO). The project covered 21 Upazillas and extended its support to 4.4 million people. Up to phasing out of the project in June 2009 a good number of hardware facilities have been installed under this project. A total of 4,256 water points were installed ensuring access of about 98.3% population to safe water. The estimated household latrine coverage was 85% including repairing/ replacement of gooseneck of 34% household latrines by installing PVC trap/ gooseneck. A total of 0.4 million people have got direct benefit from these hardware facilities.



## GoB-Danida HYSAWA Project in Chapai Nawabganj

The 'Hygiene, Sanitation and Water Supply Project' abbreviated name as "HYSAWA Project" is under the WSS Component of WSSPS-II. The HYSAWA Project facilitates and promotes Union Parishad (UP) based investments and activities to improve the hygiene, sanitation and water supply situation focusing on the poor, un-served and under-served areas in 200 Union Parishads of three north-western districts Rajshahi, Chapai Nawabganj and Naogaon and in 146 Union Parishads in 19 Upazilas of 8 coastal districts. Dhaka Ahsania Mission-DPC consortium started activities in Chapai Nawabganj District for HYSAWA Project from August 2008 as Support Organization for the Project and extending its support to 45 Union Parishad under 5 Upazilla of Chapai Nawabganj (Chapi sadar, Nachole, Bholahat, Shibganj and Gomostapur). During the reporting period 2,000 community scheme for water point installation were prepared of which 754 schemes were implemented benefiting 75,000 people directly.

## GoB-UNICEF SHEWAB Project in Plain Land and CHT

Dhaka Ahsania Mission Provides support to DPHE in implementing SHEWAB project in Sribordi Upazilla of Sherpur district and to both DPHE and ICDP in 3 districts of CHT for installing WatSan facilities. During the reporting period 143 tube wells were installed in Sribordi benefiting 7150 people and 445 water points (GFS-11, Tara devied- 186, IFS- 6, Ring well- 242) were installed in 8 upazilla under 3 CHT districts benefiting

## Capacity Development of LGI, Community and other Stakeholders

For smooth implementation of the project and ensuring the sustainability of the achievement, the capacity development activity in terms of safe water and sanitation was initiated under most of the





projects. The Local Government Institute and other relevant stakeholders were prioritized as participants in the capacity development activity. Dishari, DRR (WatSan) and VMWC project gave more emphasis on building capacity of LGIs and Sanitation Taskforces as these projects were implemented following the community approach under leadership and coordination role of Union Parishad.

## Performance of Taskforces at Ward, UP and Upazila level in Dishari:

Announcement of 100% sanitation coverage by the respective Union has caused a sense of contentment among the members of WTF and UPTF and has made baneful impact on the active functioning of the taskforce at different level. Total sanitation is an integrated system which involves a numbers of interlinked stages, in which lateralization is the just one stage among many. Over the period the taskforces at Ward, UP and Upazila levels have gained ample capacities to handle the total sanitation project and has showed significant performance to achieve the Total Sanitation Program. *(Source: Unnayan Samannaya, Sep 08)*

Sanitation facilities (in terms of supply of latrine hardware by the UP, tubewell installation provided by UP increased considerably over time. The figure shows that increasing concern of the Union Parishad to provide sanitation facilities to the people who are not capable to enjoy the facilities by own finance. *(Source : Final Periodic Report of Unnayan Shamannya)*





*Launching ceremony of publication and website on disaster-friendly water and sanitation*

## Disaster Friendly WatSan Intervention

Bangladesh, due to its geographic location and climatic condition, is one of the highest disaster prone countries in the world. Each year it experiences frequent natural disasters causing huge loss of lives and properties. The existing social, economic and environmental problems are exacerbated by the horrible disasters such as flood, cyclone, tidal surge, river erosion, drought, hill slide and earthquake etc. Disaster directly affects the water and sanitation situation and as a result the WatSan infrastructures like Tubewell and Latrine are mostly damaged. Thus, every year, millions of people especially poor and vulnerable people are exposed to high risk of health hazards, wasting their efforts and repeated investments and slowing down the development of our country.

Experiences show that number of people badly in need of water and sanitation services during and after disaster, are much higher than the number of people killed, injured and displaced by disaster. During emergency, functional mechanism of safe water and sanitation services are extremely important for the activities such as drinking, washing and personal as well as family hygiene. In addition, these are crying needs for the people in shelter, medical service for the victims, cleaning, search and rescue activities etc. Ensuring availability of safe water and basic sanitation is crucial for protecting the health of the people particularly during disasters.

In the above context Dhaka Ahsania Mission and Concern Universal Bangladesh took a joint initiative to popularize Disaster Friendly Water and Sanitation concept through two pilot projects. The concept emphasizes on installation of disaster resilient safe water option and hygienic latrine that would be less damaged by disaster and will remain functional. The technology is initiated considering all the effect of disaster which finally results into sustainability of the structure. By this way, the access to safe water and sanitation is ensured for all the year round as well as during disaster. Disaster friendly water and sanitation facilities established at community and institution level contributed a lot to reduce suffering of the vulnerable people. Considering the issue of flood and cyclone, DAM has initiated the projects on disaster risk reduction through WatSan intervention.





During the reporting period 294 disaster friendly TWs, 152 Platform, 97 school and shelter based latrine and 10 public toilets were constructed in Daulatkhan of Bhola, Chilhari of Kurigram, Kalapara and Galachipa of Patuakhali, Sadar and Fulpur of Mymensingh. Household.

To share the learning and success of Disaster Friendly WatSan project and technologies with the sectoral stakeholders, a national conference was held on January 31, 2009, which was participated by high officials of Government and different international organizations, NGOs personnel and national Watsan experts. A consensus was made in the conference on the following issues:

- ◆ Go-NGO collaboration need to be in place to address disaster coping mechanism. From GOs, the initiatives are taken almost hardware focused. In fact the integration of software and hardware is essential for effective disaster response.
- ◆ There is a remarkable gap between policy design and its implementation. Thus GO-NGOs should concentrate on policy development and its proper implementation simultaneously.
- ◆ In line with national policy on safe drinking water and sanitation, the "Disaster Friendly Concept" should be adopted in the donor's guideline. Besides, this particular issue can be more vividly emphasized in the next national WatSan policy review.

## Technical support to national sanitation movement

Dhaka Ahsania Mission is contributing to national sanitation through knowledge management policy advocacy and capacity building. This is done through undertaking a project "Scaling up and sustainable Total Sanitation in Bangladesh" supported by WSP, World Bank. The specific objectives are, (a) Introduction of a strong monitoring system to evaluate performance, (b) Linking incentives

to performance, (c) Integration and alignment of various agencies towards promoting total sanitation, and (d) Mainstreaming the lessons learned for sustainability and scale up.

## Participatory Monitoring Model

A functional model of participatory monitoring by local government and community has been developed with linkage to National Sanitation Secretariat. The model included multiple monitoring indicators, and GIS based recording. In this regard, a consultation meeting with LGD and other sector professionals was organized by WSP for reviewing of existing monitoring to recommend for piloting by DAM. It was expected that during the consultation meeting LGD may place their demand for national sanitation secretariat and may be involved in the process from the beginning. The designed period of piloting the mechanism ended in December 2008 with following achievement.

### Achievements:

- ◆ Monitoring Strategy along with information flow finalized
- ◆ Data collection tool for sanitation census developed
- ◆ Data collection tools tested at 3 Wards
- ◆ A test database monitoring software developed
- ◆ Result of field testing presented with tested SIS database and shared in STT- ITN
- ◆ Draft sanitation census guide developed (Jorip nirdesika) and sent to DS, LGD
- ◆ A draft circular (Paripatra) on sanitation census for the Government was developed and sent to DS, LGD

## New Financing Mechanism for Better Sanitation and Technological Options

New Financing Mechanism was aimed at developing new ways of financing better sanitation options including micro-finance and introduction of more durable models to entrepreneurs. This mechanism contributed establishing linkage between micro-finance organization and social enterprise to enable people to move towards quality sanitation and adopting more durable technological options for environmental sanitation. The designed period of piloting the mechanism ended in May 2009 with following achievement.

### Achievements:

- ◆ NFM strategy finalized
- ◆ Strategy for Demand Creation Developed
- ◆ Training module for Local Entrepreneurs and resources developed
- ◆ MOU signed with Financial Organization (Soft Loan from Micro Finance Institute)
- ◆ Demand already raised in the community
- ◆ Skill of 20 local entrepreneurs from 15 union developed on various technological options
- ◆ 58 Local Resources from 3 Union developed as technology promotional agent

# Addiction Management and Integrated Care (AMIC)

## Prevention of Transmission of HIV among Drug Users in SARRC Countries

The intersection of unsafe drug use and unsafe sexual practice is a significant factor in the increased risk for HIV infection of drug user females. Female drug users are not only vulnerable to HIV infection because of unsafe drug practices; they are also often involved in unsafe sexual activities, which increases their vulnerability to HIV transmission even further. Female drug users differ from their male counterparts in terms of their background, their reasons for using drugs, and their psychosocial needs. However, most HIV&AIDS prevention and care programmes are not reaching this vulnerable group because services are designed for men.

Bangladesh is still considered as a low HIV/AIDS prevalent country. However, it is at a critical moment in the course of its AIDS epidemic. It is estimated that there are 17,000 HIV-positive people in the country and that HIV prevalence in the adult population is less than 0.01%. However, the country's vulnerability is very high. National HIV surveillance indicates that the rate of HIV infection among street-based sex workers in central Bangladesh is high compared with sex workers in other parts of South Asia. In that case if appropriate steps are not taken immediately, the situation will go out of control. With a view to combat the situation, Dhaka Ahsania Mission has been implementing a programme named "Prevention of Transmission HIV Among Drug Users in SARRC Countries" in Gazipur district with the financial assistance of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) since 2007. The project is more focused on females and female regular sex partner of male drug user.

The objectives of the project are to reach out female drug users and female sex partners of male drug users to provide harm reduction services and refer for linking up with existing services. The project has taken number of specific intervention through Drop In Center and Outreach services. Those include.

### Coverage of services

So far we identified and enlisted the mother list no. of 32 Female Drug User (FDU) and 155 Regular Sex Partner of Male drug User (RSP). At the outset of the Phase, number of enrollment in the mother

<i>Drop In Center based Service</i>	<i>Outreach Service</i>
Group Session	One to one session, Group session
Counseling (Individual and Group)	Condom distribution
Recreational Facilities	Support group meeting with RSP and Male Drug user
Treatment facilities (STI & General health)	Satellite Clinic
Peer Volunteer Training	Community Sensitization Meeting
Condom demonstration and distribution	IEC/BCC materials distribution
Referral (VCT through ICDDRDB)	Day Observation
Support Group Training with FDU	
Family meeting	
DIC Committee meeting	
Sewing training	

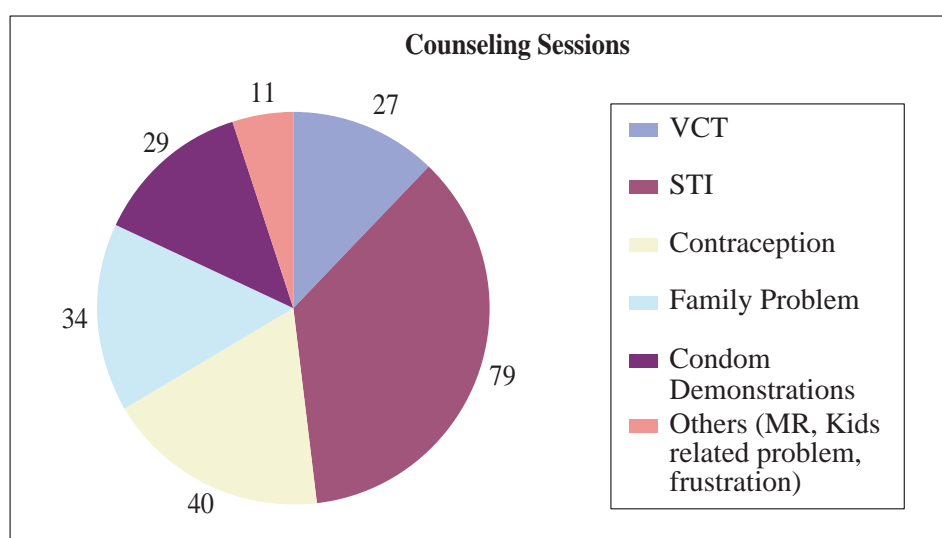
list was very small as the target group especially female drug users have a tendency to keep things secret. The using drugs category of the enrolled clients is tablet as sleeping pill, marijuana, wine, heroine etc.

Status of Female Drug User					
Marital Status	No.	Occupation	No.	Category of Drugs	No.
Married	18	Sex worker	23	Heroin	18
Unmarried	10	Housewife	04	Marijuana	03
Abandoned	1	Tailors	01	Wine	06
Separation	3	Garments Worker	01	Tablet	01
		Drug Selling	01	Glue	03
		House owner	01		

### Counseling Sessions

Total 220 counseling sessions were conducted during this period with 13 FDU and 58 RSP. The general counseling was conducted with the issues like, VCT, treatment of husband, tortured by the husband and mother in law, contraception, MR, family problem. No. of 2 group counseling were conducted with 1 FDU group and 1 MDU group. The following table and chart show the category wise individual counseling session.

No. Counseling Sessions	
VCT	27
STI	79
Contraception	40
Family Problem	34
Condom Demonstrations	29
Others (MR, Kids related problem, frustration)	11



### Referral service:

During this reporting period, total 102 beneficiaries were referred for the various services through referral. 63 for VCTC (36, RSP, 14 FDU, 13 MDU), 23 for long term treatment (21 MDU, 2 FDU),



### **Clinical service**

During this period 64 RSP and 11 FDU received Clinical service for STI and general health for 237 times. The following chart shows the frequency of STI service in the target group. Among them 2 FDU and 11 RSP were detected as severe STI and others as Symptomatic STI.

## **HIV and STI Prevention Project for Injecting Drug Users**

Considering the reality spread of HIV infection of Bangladesh is concern and the need of halt the epidemic, Dhaka Ahsania Mission lounded a comprehensive free drug treatment with the financial and technical support of Family Health International (FHI) entitled on HIV and STI Prevention Project for Injecting drug Users for marginalized people. The approach is to assist the drug users to bring them back to the mainstream society with the project supports. In addition to the supports to the victims of addiction, family-level support was provided by forming family and community support group. The project has the scope of providing quality 3 months long drug detoxification & rehabilitation program, HIV testing, Psycho social counseling and Education, STI treatment to marginalized male IDUs including partner referral, TB treatment, abscess management, condom and lubricant supply with proper demonstration and also establish necessary referral mechanism (eg. emergency health services, HIV+ve support group etc) in greater Dhaka City. Two Centers are running in Dhaka City and one in Mymensingh City.

### **Major Achievement:**

DAM is trying to assist drug user's re-entry into the mainstream of society and to prevent HIV and STI among them. In 2008-09, DAM reached 529 clients through assessment where 161 from Mymensingh center and 508 clients were medically screened. Of them 481 clients successfully completed three month's long free drug treatment (in house detoxification & rehabilitation program). It is a common scenario of IDUs abscess in their body, In the period of 2008-09 DAM tested HIV 323 clients where 03 clients were identified as HIV +ve and referred them for further management and Mymensingh Center 154 referred from for HIV test, 551 clients got STI treatment, 1700 Strategic Behavior Change sessions were conducted (Dhaka & Mymensingh), Self-help Group Meeting 94 in Dhaka and 39 in Mymensingh, Family Meeting conducted 97 sessions where in Mymensingh Center 49 sessions. To prevent HIV/AIDS and STI DAM distributed 16290 condoms and lubricant 8997 along with proper demonstration, referred for TB treatment 117 clients. To rehabilitate the recovery drug users, DAM referred 19 clients for job placement and 17 family support group meeting under this project. This project supported by Family Health International (FHI).

## **Tobacco Control Program**

DAM plays an important advocacy role on Anti-Tobacco activities. DAM in collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO), Framework Convention Alliance (FCA) and American Cancer Society organized many programmes. During reporting period DAM organized one training course on tobacco cessation and three training course on watchdogs for NGOs of 64 districts to monitor the implementation status of tobacco control law. DAM also developed two training manual - one is tobacco cessation and another is watchdog training with the support of WHO. This year DAM organized four sensitization meeting with Launch Owners Association at Dhaka, Rangamati, Aricha and Mawa. This year DAM organized a Seminar on Pictorial Warning with Journalists, one workshop on "Tobacco Control Law and our Role" with NGO representative where Secretary of the Health Ministry was present as Chief Guest. And also organized a Press Conference in Dhaka Reporters Unity on Indirect Tobacco Advertisement.



DAM representatives participated in numerous national and international conferences (WCTOH -14) INB-2, forums, seminars and workshops regionally and internationally. DAM also developed a good number of IEC/BCC materials on tobacco control.

## Drug Addiction Treatment & Rehabilitation Center, Gazipur

Bangladesh with a population of 140 millions faces many challenges including drug that has become an issue due to its geographical location, poverty and illiteracy. Although there is no precise figure of the drug dependent people, but it is estimated around 4.0 million people mostly youths are dependent to some from of drugs, and increased trend among all kinds of people is alarming. In that situation, AMIC started Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center in Gazipur on May 2004. The main objectives of this center are treatment and rehabilitate of drug users in their personal, social and familial life and to reduce the risk behaviors among the drug dependents clients by providing comprehensive treatment.

The center has 100 bed and all necessary modern facilities for taking care and treatment of the drug addicts. The major activities of this Center are assessment, counseling, medical facilities, narcotics anonymous meeting, family meeting with the family members of drug users, vocational training, observance of different day and organize training for the staffs. During this reporting period there are 118 patients admitted in this center and 68 patients completed their treatment

### Detoxification Camp

Treatment Center organized a short term (14 days) detoxification camp in Treatment Center with the finance of CARE Bangladesh. In all 36 IDUs who have been referred from CARE Bangladesh under GFATM 906 participated the camp which continued 10 June '09 to 24 June '09. The first seven days of the camp was concentrated with medication and interaction with family members and the remaining days of the part have been chalked out which includes counseling , group therapy, group session, one to one session and others that aim at bringing about behavioral changes of the clients.

# Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital (AMCGH)



*Under construction AMCGH building*

Over one million people suffer from cancer in Bangladesh. Every year, 1.5 lakh people die of the dreadful disease. There is lack of adequate medical facilities for treatment of cancer patients. At present, there is no cancer hospital of international standard in the country.

Under this backdrop, Dhaka Ahsania Mission has undertaken an initiative to build a 500-bed world class hospital in name of Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital (AMCGH) on the bank of the Turag at Plot 3, Embankment Drive Way, Sector 10, Uttara Model Town, Dhaka-1230. The cost of the hospital has been estimated at Tk 256 crore (approximately). Funds are being mobilized from the private, public and corporate sectors. During a period from July 2008 to June 2009, an amount of Tk 4.86 crore was donated to the AMCGH fund. Of them, Tk. 2.54 crore came from the Corporate Sector and Tk. 2.32 crore from individual donors.

The Honourble Prime Minister of Bangladesh laid the foundation stone of the hospital on 10 July, 2004. The hospital will be run on 'No Profit No Loss' basis. At least 30 percent of service will be provided to poor and deserving patients free of cost. Work on the hospital started in July 2005 and it has been progressing fast.

## **Present Situation of AMCGH**

**Work Component:** Infrastructure already completed upto 7th floor. After three years of pause, rest of work of 8th to 12th floor started again. For the purpose, tender was floated and work order to this effect was also given.

1. Retaining wall and sand filling completed. 2. Process of drawing is going on. 3. Plumbing and drinking water supply system. 4. Waste disposal. 5. Electrical and sub-station. 6. Medical gas. 7. CSSD. 8. Central air-condition and fire fighting. 9. Deep tube well. 10. Kitchen and laundry. 11. Central water treatment plant. 12. ICT

**Equipment components:** Radiotherapy machine is in pipeline. For the purpose, Tk 14 crore was already spent. MRI machine is also in pipeline. sponsor from USA has been managed for donation of the valuable



machine. Draft specification of other equipment completed. Verification and procurement of equipment is being processed. RTR of equipment progresses.

## **Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital (AMCH), Mirpur**

Dhaka Ahsania Mission has established this Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital in 2001. It is a 42 bedded. Non profit services oriented cancer hospital with facilities for general patients. We provided 30% treatment & service facilities free or at subsidized rates to poor & needy patients.

This hospital has the facilities for Medical & Surgical oncology and is equipped with a modern laboratory where most of the investigations including tumor markers, FNAC Histopathology can be performed. This hospital has radiology & imaging facilities with X-Ray, Mammography & Ultrasonography. It has fully equipped two operation theaters with Endoscopy facilities where most of the major cancer surgery can be performed. This hospital has the facility for Dental & Facio- Maxillary surgery & Physiotherapy.

This hospital is run by a group of experienced 17 specialist - Oncologist, General Surgeon, Orthopaedic, Gynaecologist, ENT Specialist, Medicine, Paediatric, Anaesthetist, Radiologist, Medical Specialist, Sonologist, Pathologist, Histopathologist and Cardiologist. 46 medical technical and administration personal and 28 support staff.

This hospital has both indoor (IPD) & Outdoor (OPD) facilities for cancer & general patients. We have provided service to 90 thousand patients till December 2009. From 2001 - 2009 a total of 10000 cancer surgery were performed. Considerable number of patients got chemotherapy. There are daycare facilities for chemotherapy. In male cancer & in female breast cancer are the majority cancers. Other common cancers are of Oesophagus, stomach, Colon, Gall Bladder, Carcinoma of cervix & cheek and carcinoma of unknown primary majority. Majority of the patients were in the 40 - 60 yrs age group, 50% patients were males & 44% females.



*Noted singer Ferdousi Rahman inaugurating a month-long screening programme in observance of International Breast Cancer Awareness Month-2008*

<i>Number of patients treated I investigated so are mentioned in the following table</i>	
Chemotherapy	10,109
Surgery	1,240
Radiology (X-Ray, Mammo & Ultra)	32,257
Pathology	1, 96,675
OPD (Cancer Indoor & Outdoor)	68,800
OPD (General Indoor & Outdoor)	5,218
Dental	1,034



*Professor Dr. M. R. Khan speaking as chief guest while inaugurating the AMIMT*

## **Ahsania Mission Institute of Medical Technology (AMIMT)**

Ahsania Mission Institute of Medical Technology (AMIMT) has been approved by the Health and Family Welfare Ministry of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and duly registered by Bangladesh State Medical Faculty on 6 January, 2008. It is a medical educational institution of Dhaka Ahsania Mission. At the initial stage, a 3-year diploma course on three subjects was introduced. The subjects are Laboratory Medicine, Radiology and Physiotherapy. In each subject, 25 students can get admission. In first batch, there were 13 students and all of them came out successfully.

As per policy of State Medical Faculty, those students are eligible for admission who have the educational qualification of S.S.C. in Science Group with at least GPA-2.5. Besides fresh passed students, those who passed two years ago are also eligible for admission. Each student must have subjects like Chemistry and Physics. Admission Fee at the Institute of Medical Technology is Tk 2,500/ and each year's Development Fee is Tk 12, 500 and Monthly Tuition Fee is Tk 1,150. After passing Diploma Course, there is an opportunity for higher study in B.Sc.-in-Medical Technology or job opportunities abroad. DAM provides scholarships/ stipends and special concession to poor and

All human beings have the right to live with dignity at all times, regardless of their legal, social or political status. Human rights are not gifts to be bestowed at the whims or fancies of anyone or a privilege, an act of grace or charity. Equity and justice are at the heart of all human rights. Policies and programs, which rest primarily on a perception of need and powerlessness, subtly reinforce the powerlessness of the recipients who are seen as being given justice rather than as receiving their rights. The recognition of entitlement is in itself an act of empowerment. Recognizing the fact that each and everyone are entitled to rights constitutes the crucial step towards self-development. The ability of the poor and marginalized to break the veils of oppressive fear and injustice is the key to any process of socio political and economic empowerment. This process of empowerment requires a rights based perspective and to create an enabling environment for people to realize their own potential to change their lives.

With that end in view, in line with the founding aim of annihilating distinction between human beings, DAM envisions a society promoting rights and justice with prevailing conditions to live a life with harmony and dignity, annihilating discrimination among human beings. The strategic benchmarks of the perspective plan focus on following three milestones:

- ◆ Advocacy and Communication with Communities to Empower for accessing Social Services (ACCESS) supported by CORDAID, The Netherlands started in January, 2007 and will be ended in December, 2009
- ◆ By 2015, at least 50% of the disadvantaged groups of people in the target areas would have increased access to the services for which they are entitled.
- ◆ Increased institutional capacity and accountability of both public and private sector is visible in protecting rights of the deprived communities.
- ◆ Key organizational units of DAM are equipped with professional capacity decentralized planning and adequate quality assurance measures.

DAM continuously undertakes initiatives for improving the situation at the community as well as the country level. During the year 2008 - 09, the targeted field areas were in 12 wards in urban locations and 44 unions in rural locations. The works were spread over 33 Upazilla and 10 thana of 21 Districts. In Dhaka division the districts were Dhaka, Gazipur, Narshingdi, Manikganj, Jamalpur, Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Faridpur, Gopalganj, and Shariatpur; in Sylhet division - Sunamganj, Hobiganj and Sylhet; in Barisal division - Barisal, Barguna, Bhola, in Rajshahi division - the Gaibandha; and in Khulna division - Jessore, Satkhira, Jhenaidah, Chuadanga districts. Total population coverage was 109,499. Particularly women and children and the fisherman of targeted areas were addressed through Ganokendra, Community Resource Centers (CRC), Community Care Communities (CCC), District Anti Trafficking Committees (DATC).

In 2008 - 09, following projects were implemented under the Human Rights and Social Justice Sector, with focus on Anti trafficking, Child protection, Violence prevention, Rights and Entitlement of disadvantaged:

- ◆ Advocacy and Communication with Communities to Empower for accessing Social Services (ACCESS) supported by CORDAID, The Netherlands started in January, 2007 and will be ended in December, 2009
- ◆ Advocacy and Communication with Communities to Empower for Accessing Social Services supported by CAFOD, UK
- ◆ Action for Combating Trafficking in Persons (ACT) was started in October, 2008 supported by WINROCK International



- ◆ Community Based Work to Develop Child Protection Mechanism (CDCPM) under Technical support by Ministry of Home Affairs and UNICEF Bangladesh and financially supported by United Arab Emirates has been started in August, 2008 and will be ended in January, 2010.
- ◆ Kafe Mukti supported by International Organization for Migration (IOM) started from January, 2009 to December 2009
- ◆ Prevention of Cross-Border Trafficking in Women and Children between Bangladesh and West Bengal, India (C-BAT) Project financial support from the EIDHR programme of the European Commission, Irish Aid and Technical support provided by Concern Universal started in October, 2007 and ended in April, 2009.
- ◆ Collaborative services for Victim Support Center (VSC) run by the Bangladesh Police

## Major strategies pursued during the year

A variety of Community Action Groups (CAG) were formed to aware the community people about the human rights issues for claiming entitlement. The stress was on access to quality services. Advocacy and social mobilization was mostly concentrated to ensure quality services, for increasing enrolment and reduction of drop out in primary education, for example. The areas of community mobilization were making the people aware on HIV/AIDS, prevention of exploitation and abuse, informed about the laws and policies. These have been done through courtyard meeting, interactive sessions, Child-to-Child approach, Art competition, debate, street drama, etc. 117 children's births were registered during this period. Besides, a total of 18 conflicts were resolved through alternative dispute resolutions.

During the period, numbers of training modules and IEC materials were developed provided TOT to various stakeholders. Trainings were conducted on project management, teaching learning, responsibilities and duties of the teacher, religious leaders, law-enforcing agencies and community leaders on the issue of women and child rights and protection, advocacy, building network and social mobilization to capacitate them to perform their duties properly for establishing the rights and entitlements. A total numbers of 950 participants attended actively in 56 training programs. Among them majority of them were women.

In order to mobilize local resources Ganokendra management committee and Community Action Groups have collected seasonal crops with the assistance of project staff. During reporting period, collected the total 2,294 kilogram of seasonal crops, the value of the product was Taka 25,892, which was used for local level activities.

Required numbers of communication materials were developed, adopted and collected for use in the people's organization and centers to disseminate the information among the community people as well as for the Community Care Committees. Prepared profiles by the above-mentioned organizations and Preserved in the centers. Among them 464 and 419 were for disabled and marginal communities respectively.

CRC were playing a vital role in last cyclone 'AILA' for disseminating weather forecast and damaged information to the affected people. 243 courtyard meetings on pre and post disaster activities were held where 7,765 women and 1,123 men took part. Ganokendra mobilized a fund of Taka 46,530 as emergency fund and deposited in the bank for future use.

Sensitized the stakeholders like judicial personal, journalist, representatives of the key ministries of local level through training on Advocacy and networking issues. Community based advocacy network effectively lobby with the concerned government organizations, service provides as pressure group to improve quality services. Liaison was maintained with local administration for prevention of violation against human rights.

## DAM in the national committees

DAM has a proven record of accomplishment in working with the community both directly and through partners. Recognizing DAM's contribution on rights and protection, the government included DAM in a number of national committees. As an active member of task force on Rescue Release Repatriation and Integration (RRRI), DAM was accredited for family tracing of the victims, rehabilitation and integration. DAM is also an active member of the National Coordination Committee run under the Ministry of Home Affairs. DAM was also the steering committee member of Victim Support Centre (VSC) run by Bangladesh Police.

## Rehabilitation Centre

During the said period, total 86 survivors including 5 victims from VSC were transferred to the DAM shelter home, Jessore and enjoyed the survival support. Among them 68 rescued and referred by the partner organizations and Learned District Court. Among them 75 received counseling support, 17 legal aid, 27 health & 13 were given education support. DAM offered vocational training to the 41 survivors and 47 survivors were integrated in their families and job placement.

## Shelter Home

In the year 2008-2009 shelter home provided a package of quality services to the survivors. A project entitled "Action for Combating Trafficking In persons) was started in October 2008 and it was also implemented in the shelter home for the last one year. The project provided services to the trafficked survivors through shelter home. Below the achievements of Shelter home in last one year can be seen at a glance:

**Rescue/Release:** A number of 68 survivors were rescued /released during the last one year. Data shows that most of the survivors who were rescued/released in this period were mostly referred from some local NGOs like Rights Jessore, Jagarani Chakra Foundation, Savior , Salvation Army and also some from court and Thana and few are from Victim Support Centre

**Survival Support:** Total 86 survivors enrolled in shelter home and received survival support which includes accommodation, food, cloths etc.

**Counseling support:** A number of seventy five survivors received individual counseling support.

**Health Support:** Twenty seven survivors received medical support for various health problems. All of them were referred to Smiling Sun for the same. Most of them have some common problems like ear ache, fever, body ache, tonsil etc.

**Education Support:** Total thirteen survivors received NFE while three has received distance leaning education as well.

**Legal Support:** Seventeen survivors were received legal support through the lawyer and all of them received legal counseling as well.

**Life Skills Trainings:** As part of empowerment of the survivors and assisting them to cope with practical life, DAM organized life skill training programme where thirty survivors took part actively.

**Vocational skill training:** Vocational Skill Training: DAM provided vocational skill training on different trades (garments Machine Operation, Beautification, Mobile servicing, embroidery etc) to 41 survivors & all of them completed the training successfully

#### **Integration:**

1. **Family Reintegration:** Forty seven survivors family were identified and they were also reintegrated in their families.
2. **Job Placement:** Seven survivors were placed in job in garments in Dhaka. One were placed in job in a canteen in Jagarani Chakra Foundation's Joyoti Society. Another one was provided to Joyoti Society's beauty parlor as a beautician. One was provided in a mobile shop as an intern and while she will be skillful in mobile servicing then she will be provided in job in the same mobile shop or elsewhere. One survivor got chance to work with WINROCK International as an intern.

**Follow Up:** total fifteen survivors (reintegrated) were followed up in this period. Their houses were visited and their status was observed as well. Follow up helped in identifying the specific needs of the reintegrated survivors and measure their status in the families and society.

**Public Awareness Events:** Apart from the above achievements, DAM also organized for public awareness events under the project during the last one year. Amongst the four events two were discussion meetings with different stakeholders and two events were folk songs and street drama at the community level.

*In short it can be said that the main impact of the above services were to empower the survivors in long run and the above services laid the foundation of empowering the survivors. Eventually with the help of the services the survivors were empowered to some extent and at the end of the day these will help in increasing their self esteem and empower them to a great extent which will help in successful rehabilitation of the survivors in the society. All the services met the individualized needs of the survivors. Shelter Home also worked in sensitizing the families and communities for creating an enabling environment for mainstreaming of the survivors.*

## **Access to Services**

### **ACCESS - CORDAID project**

The objective of the ACCESS (Advocacy and Communication with Communities to Empower for Accessing Social Services) project is to strengthen the capacity of poor people to understand and demand their rights and to improve their socio-economic condition. The project actively empowers rural poor enhancing their ability to raise their voice and to engage in actions to protect and promote their interests, and to place demands before those responsible for delivering available services. It also strengthens the capacity of community-based public organizations to build network among them with a view to stand behind the poor people. Thus it is expected that the project support would enhance the capacity of the poor ultimately to be organized, to get their voice heard, to demand quality services





## Ganokendro opens up new avenue for Rani

Joyanto Rani is the second daughter of five children of her father Nantu Chokrabarty at Ulga Kandipara of Nuralapur union in Narsingdi district. Once the Chokrabarty family was a famous one in the locality. But the name and fame waned through passage of time. Rani read upto class nine. Because of poverty, she had to drop out of school afterwards. Her parents started thinking of her marriage.

But Rani was not ready for marriage. She used to maintain good relationship with community members. From them she came to know about the activities of Ganokendra and Community Resource Centre (CRC) run by Dhaka Ahsania Mission. With the help of Community Worker of a Ganokendra, Rani became its member. As a member of Ganokendra (GK), she undertook training on manufacture of improved oven and found a way of income. Besides, GK members helped her arrange tuition through which she helped continue her education. Again she was admitted to Bangladesh Open University (BOU) from where he passed the S.S.C examination successfully.

The Community Worker also informed Joyanti about a training course on cell phone servicing for poor girls being conducted by Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) at Khathalia Sukherdisha Community Resource Centre (CRC). She underwent the two months' training course.

On completion of the training, DAM provided a set of servicing tools to Rani. With the tools, she started a cell phone servicing shop at her house. Within a few days her fame spread all around. At the same time her income increased. Later, Rani and her friend Nasima jointly hired a shop at the local market and started their service centre. Each of them earned profit amounting to Tk 150 per day from the centre. Later, Rani completed a basic computer training course from Sukherdisha CRC. Now she has become a model in the locality. Other girls try to emulate her example. Rani is grateful to Dhaka Ahsania Mission.



and to facilitate access to the available services. The project has been implementing at 8 Upazila like Jessore sadar, Keshabpur and Chowgacha under Jessore district and Jhenaidha sadar and Mohespur under Jhenaidha district, Narshingdi sadar under Narshingdi district and Dewangong and Sharishabari under Jamalpur district. In the project 45,400 vulnerable and marginalized rural poor specially women and children under 44 Unions have been directly benefited.

Another project on entitlement is being implemented by DAM in Barguna district supported by CAFOD, UK since February 2008. Overall objectives of the project is to create an enabling environment to increase access of vulnerable and marginalized groups, in particular women, children and fisherman to quality public resources and services. The vulnerable, marginalized rural poor, with an emphasis on the destitute and distressed women, persons with disability, adolescent and the children of hardcore poor and extremely poverty stricken poor, land less, asset less and fishermen families who is the victim of denials basic services are the target population of this project. 222 disabled children, 13,849 poor farmers and 49,381 women are living in this working area are the target beneficiaries. Cross cutting issues of the project is Gender, Environment and Disability. The Ganokendra which is generally termed as community based organizations are acting as grass roots level development centre as well as catalyst by linking the target group with Community Resource Centre (CRC) at union level. The project is following a four dimensional integrated intervention approach to increase access of the target people and community to quality public and private services. The 4 dimensions of the intervention package are education, livelihood, health and rights. The project is implementing at Aylapatakata, Burirchar, Kewrabunia, Phuljhuri, Gourichanna Union of Barguna Sadar.

## Piari Begum wins the battle for life



Ms. Piari Begum (25) is hailed from East Kewrabunia village under Aylapatakata Union of Barguna Sadar. Piari is the youngest among the four children in the family. Piari's father died when she was only two years old. After that her mother barely could manage the subsistence working as a housemaid. This acute poverty did not allow Piari to continue her study. She got married to Mosharaf Hossain of the adjacent village in 2002. She was 18 then Musharaf had been a day laborer. After the marriage Piari was having a good time in the joint family. But problem ensued as Piari's husband proved to a lazy person. When the first child was born Musharaf could not manage the expenses. At one point Piyary Begum returned to her father's house along with her child. After salish (local arbitration), it was decided that Piyary would stay at her father's home while Musharaf pays 10 kgs rice monthly as subsistence. At that point Musharaf fled to Dhaka leaving his 15 days old child behind. After 6-7 months it was known that Musharaf has taken another wife in Dhaka. Piyary Begum informed that to the members of Belly GK. After some discussion with the assistance of GK she lodged a lawsuit against Musharaf with Family Court alleging his second marriage without the consent of first wife. Musharaf came back to his village with second wife after warrant was issued in Badda and Mirpur thana in Dhaka. GK members informed the matter to UP Chairman. Piari Begum decided to break away from Musharaf. One day UP Chairman arranged a Shalish. Musharaf's elder brother and his brother in law were also presented in the salish. As per the decision of the Salish it was decided that Piyary's sons will stay with his father. Piyary Begum has been given total 60 thousand taka (50 thousand taka as a KHORPOSH and 10 thousand taka for withdrawn of the case). Piyary has deposited the money in Bank and she is leaving with her mother. Piyary aims to run a small business and get her son admits into a school for his better future. She expresses her sincere gratefulness to GK and CAFOD, UK supported ACCESS Project.



## Nogordola

Bangladesh historically inherits a great culture and tradition that includes crafts in daily life and livelihood. The rural-based infrastructure has made it a potential ground for the development of numerous items. The items produced by early craftsmen are not only singularly beautiful but also the representative of the country identity, art, heritage, tradition and customs. With the passage of time, new modern styles and designs have been adapted and this has paved the way for a unique blend of the old and the new. Dhaka Ahsania Mission being a reputed NGO in social and human capital development realized the present needs of rural artisans and buyers interest that includes high society and visitors from abroad.

Tendency, amid young generation, high society people and the fashionable middle class, is high towards western styles and designs which is challenging in promotion of handicrafts and handloom sector of our country as well as conservation of traditional art, heritage and cultural identity Bangladesh. To address those issues Dhaka Ahsania Mission has established Nogordola for our heritage and cultural promotion, sustainability of handicraft and artisans in line with modern style and technology. Nogordola is striding steadily ever since its surface in the business area of handicrafts. On reaching 3rd year of the business Nogordola has gained huge response from the customer thus increasing reputation and turnover as well. Dhaka Ahsania Mission has taken some positive steps towards the expansion of business and image building of Nogordola as a prestigious and favorite Boutique shop in the country. As a result this year Nogordola obtained membership of Deshi Dosh, a business consortium, established in joint collaboration with 10 renowned boutique shops of the country. Now Deshi Dosh has taken up a dynamic business plan to set up a fashion court, first time of its type in Bangladesh, at Basundhara City, Dhaka, the largest supermarket in the country.



*DAM President and representative of Development Partners inaugurating the third anniversary function of Nogordola*



*2nd Annual General Meeting of Hajj Finance Company Limited*

## **Hajj Finance Company Limited**

Hajj Finance Company Limited (formerly Ahsania Malaysia Hajj Investment And Finance Company Limited) is a Sharia based Non Banking Financial Institution incorporated in Bangladesh on July 25, 2006 as a public limited company under the Companies Act 1994. The company received its commencements of business certificate on July 25, 2006. The company received the license from Bangladesh Bank under the section 4 of Financial Institution Act 1993 on September 06, 2006 License No. FID (L)/30. The Register Office of the company is located at 72, Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000. It is a Joint venture company collaborates with Dhaka Ahsania Mission Dhaka Bangladesh and Global Hajj and Umrah International Corporation Malaysia (capital ratio 51:49). The company extends all types of finance like Lease, Hire Purchase Sherkatul Melk, Bai Muazzal Household Scheme, Housing finance etc. Company receives the deposit against Monthly Hajj Savings Scheme, Mudaraba Term Deposit, Mudaraba Hajj Term Deposit and other shariah base deposit product from Bangladeshi Muslim.

## **Ahsania-Malaysia Hajj Mission**

Dhaka Ahsania Mission has established Ahsania-Malaysia Hajj Mission on 15 March, 2004. Ahsania Malaysia Hajj Mission is a voluntary institution whose main aims and objectives are to assist Bangladeshi citizens in performing Hajj and Umrah smoothly and without any hassle. Ahsania Malaysia Hajj Mission is being managed by a capable Trustee Board.

Since 2006, Ahsania-Malaysia Hajj Mission has been sending people for Hajj. At the same time, it has been conducting free Hajj related training course to intending government and private pilgrims. Any Bangladeshi and foreign citizen/ organisation can contribute to this development and service-oriented institution. In the current year also, free Hajj training is being conducted to intending pilgrims.

DAM has Consultative Status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Associate Membership Status with UNDP and Operational Relations with UNESCO. By virtue of having these relations, DAM has continued to contribute in policy dialogue and strategic planning discussions undertaken by UN bodies and also towards promoting education, science and culture at the national, regional and global levels. DAM represents the Asia-Pacific region in the Collective Consultation for EFA based in UNESCO Headquarters Paris. Also, as members of International Council of Adult Education (ICAE), Asian South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education (ASPBAE) and International Council for Alcohol & Addiction (ICAA), DAM is actively engaged in advocacy to introduce such policies and planning conditions that will better work for a balanced economic and social development leading to sustained human well-being. DAM also functions as the member institution of UNESCO APPEAL Resource & Training Consortium (ARTC), which is the technical arm of the UNESCO Regional Bureau of Education to support educational resource development in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. The Resource Centre of DAM, named as Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre (BLRC), has networked with 20 Literacy Resource Centres (LRC) in the region. It has been coordinating for UNESCO with the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre (APCC) to facilitate cross-fertilisation of ideas and exchange of information and resource materials.

The involvements of DAM are mainly in the form of: (i) advocacy and policy lobby through regional and global forums, (ii) providing technical support for programme planning and implementation, (iii) implementing joint projects, (iv) organizing exchange visits and (v) facilitating internship of students from foreign universities.

In fulfilling the commitment of extending support at global level, the President of DAM attended the following international events during the reporting period:

- ◆ Meeting of the Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs (UNODC) "Beyond 2008" VIENNA FORUM held in Vienna from 7 July to 10 July 2008 as Resource Person. A multimedia presentation on Drug Situation in the South Asia Region was made in the Session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
- ◆ Invited by UNESCO Bangkok, participated in the CONFINTIA VI Regional Preparatory Conference in Asia Pacific on "Building Equitable and Sustainable Societies in the Asia Pacific; The Challenge to Adult Learning" held in Seoul, Republic of Korea from 6 October to 8 October 2008
- ◆ Ninth Meeting of the Working Group and the Coordination Group of the CCNGOs/EFA held at UNESCO Headquarters, Paris from 11 to 15 November 2008 as Resource Person. The Working Group developed proposed outcomes for the High-Level Group (HLG) meeting on EFA, which took place later on in Oslo, Norway from 16 to 18 December 2008.
- ◆ Building Bridges Steering Committee Meeting on "Engaging Civil Society from Muslim Countries and Communities with the Multilateral Sphere" held in Cairo, Egypt from 14 to 15 December 2008 on Invitation from the Forum International de Montreal - Canada.
- ◆ Executive Council Meeting of ASPBAE held in Manila, Philippines from February 17 to 20, 2009 as a Member of its Executive Council.
- ◆ ICAA Board and Conference Planning Meeting held in Lisbon, Portugal from 23rd to 24th May 2009 on invitation from the International Council on Alcohol and Addiction (ICAA) Secretariat.



Again, during the same period the Executive Director of DAM participated in the following events overseas:

- ◆ Two separate sessions to finalize the National Literacy Action Plan in Afghanistan held in Kabul from 3rd August to 12th August 2008 organised by UNESCO to provide technical support.
- ◆ CONFINTIA VI Regional Preparatory Conference in Asia Pacific on "Building Equitable and Sustainable Societies in the Asia Pacific; The Challenge to Adult Learning held in Seoul, Republic of Korea from 6 to 8 October 2008 on invitation from UNESCO Bangkok as Resource Person.
- ◆ 10th Regional Meeting of National Education for All Coordinators and Regional Launch of the 2009 Global Monitoring Report held in Bangkok, Thailand from 3rd May to 5th May 2009 organized by UNESCO Bangkok.
- ◆ Regional expert meeting on decentralized planning and management of literacy and continuing education held in Bangkok Thailand from 1st June to 5th June 2009 organized by UNESCO Bangkok.

In addition to above, DAM organised a "Sub-Regional Training Workshop for building up National Capacity on Material Development for Literacy & Non-formal Education" involving participants from Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh which was held in Dhaka in February 2009 under UNESCO Participation Programme.

As part of its joint venture project implementation, DAM successfully completed the Cross-Border Anti-Trafficking project (CBAT) in partnership with two Indian NGOs - Social Legal Aid Research & Training Centre and the Women's Interlink Foundation. The project activities mainly focused on repatriation, reintegration and rehabilitation of the trafficked victims. In that project efforts have been made towards building a social movement to prevent human trafficking through regular community meetings, mass dramas, seminar and discussion in the border areas of both Bangladesh and India.

DAM also supported UNICEF in repatriation and rehabilitation of the trafficked boys from UAE who were being used as camel jockeys.

## **New network partner of DAM**

USA based International Reading Association (IRA), which is an international network of literacy professionals in more than 45 countries of the world, has granted affiliation to DAM to establish Bangladesh Reading Association (BRA). IRA officially announced the affiliation on 28 July 2008. BRA has started functioning in DAM initially by undertaking activities for teachers' development and promotion of reading habits.

## **Overseas offices of DAM**

DAM UK and USA, who are registered as Charities in their respective countries, have continued to mobilize resources in support of various development programmes of DAM in Bangladesh. Also DAM has representatives in Australia and Canada who are mobilising funds, particularly for the Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital project.



*DAM in ACCU-LRC SMILE Asia Joint Monitoring Mission in Cambodia*

Dhaka Ahsania Mission Pakistan (DAMP), which was registered with the Government of Pakistan in 2007, begun its field operations in 2008 with the aim of helping the marginalized people of Pakistan, by undertaking programs associated with socio-economic development of the country, particularly in the fields of education, training and health in line with the programme approach of DAM Bangladesh. DAMP has been rendering its services to the needy people of the society through establishing a Community Learning Centre (CLC), a Vocational Training Centre and 3 Early Childhood Care & Education (ECCE). Further expansion of DAMP's programme activities is under process.

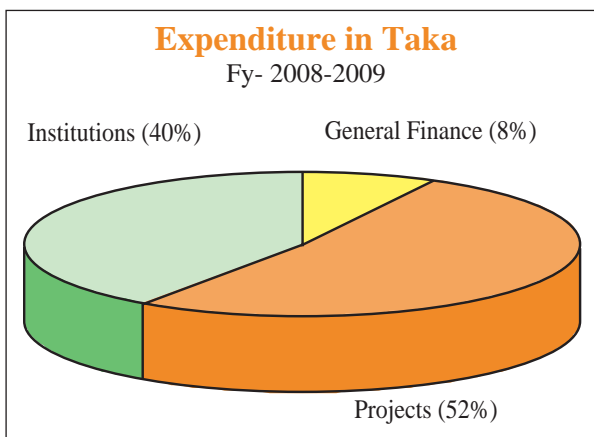
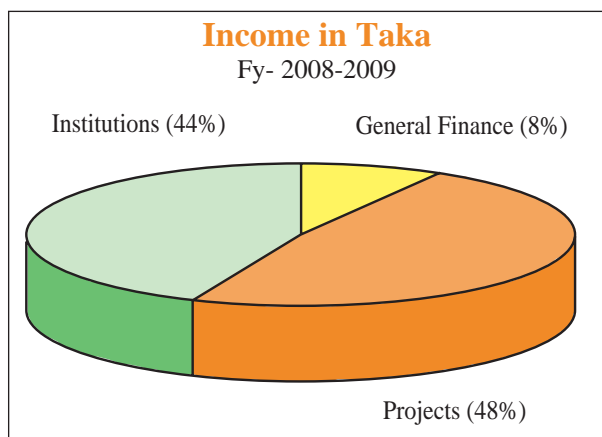
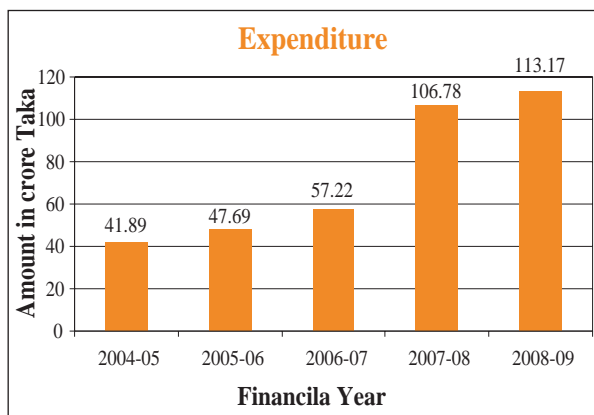
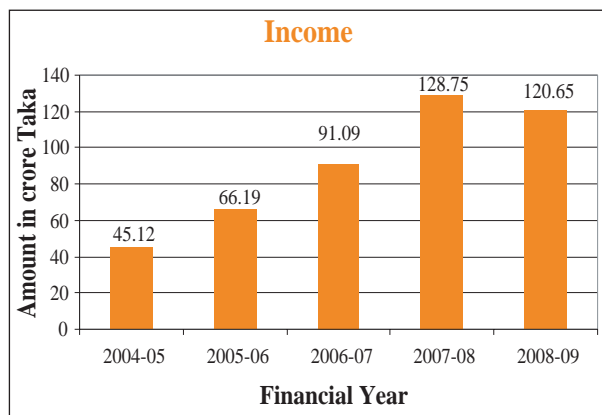
### Audited Financial Statement

The Finance and Accounts Division ensures smooth functioning of accounting and finance related matter of Dhaka Ahsania Mission. It preserves records of all financial transactions and maintains accounts transparently. It provides appropriate information for the top management to take timely decisions. The division is headed by a Chartered Accountant who is a fellow member of ICAB. He is also assisted by an adequate number of qualified and trained professionals.

The division also prepares financial statements following international standards as adopted in Bangladesh (BAS) and provides those information to donor agencies regulatory bodies and other stakeholders as per their requirements. It also provides necessary documents and assists the external auditors as per requirement of the organization's management and donor agencies.

DAM receives funds from four main sources: (i) Foreign donations from bi-lateral and multi-lateral donors or donor funded projects, (ii) Locally raised funds, (iii) Fees and Service Charges, and (iv) other source of income.

With the expansion of the program outreach and diversification there has been continuous rise in the income and expenditure situation. Growth pattern of Dhaka Ahsania Mission's Income and expenditure is presented graphically below.







# AZIZ HALIM KHAIR CHOUDHURY

## Chartered Accountants

### Auditors' Report

#### To the Management of Dhaka Ahsania Mission

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Dhaka Ahsania Mission namely, Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2009 and related Income & Expenditure Account, Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended on that date. The preparation of these financial statements is the responsibility of the management of the organization. Our Responsibility is to express an independent opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.


We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The audit includes, examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the financial values of transactions and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management of the organization, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements, referred to above, prepared in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the organization as of 30 June 2009 and of the results of its operation for the year then ended and comply with the applicable laws and regulations.

We also report that:

- we have obtained all the information and explanations, which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the management so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- Dhaka Ahsania Mission's Balance Sheet, Income & Expenditure Account and Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account.

07 October 2009  
Dhaka.

  
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants

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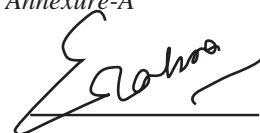
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## Dhaka Ahsania Mission Consolidated Balance Sheet As At 30 June, 2009

SL. No.	Particulars	30-Jun-09 Taka	30-Jun-08 Taka
<b>A.</b>	<b>Fixed Assets ( Written Down Value)</b>	<b>1,491,264,693</b>	<b>1,228,282,005</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Current Assets</b>	<b>1,367,229,453</b>	<b>1,289,021,878</b>
	Cash & Bank Balances	774,925,087	638,118,600
	Accounts Receivables, Loan & Advances	550,269,548	619,463,745
	Inventory / Stock	42,034,818	31,439,533
<b>C.</b>	<b>Total Property &amp; Assets: (A+B)</b>	<b>2,858,494,146</b>	<b>2,517,303,883</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>262,323,229</b>	<b>270,525,675</b>
	<b>Net Assets: (C-D)</b>	<b>2,596,170,917</b>	<b>2,246,778,208</b>
	<b>Represented by:</b>		
<b>E.</b>	<b>Equity &amp; Capital:</b>	<b>2,596,170,917</b>	<b>2,246,778,208</b>
	Capital Fund	1,822,241,984	1,581,765,679
	<b>Other Funds</b>	<b>682,680,163</b>	<b>521,549,951</b>
	Donor"s Fund	91,248,770	143,462,578
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,596,170,917</b>	<b>2,246,778,208</b>


*For detail may be read in detailed consolidated Balance Sheet marked as Annexure-A*

  
Director, F & A

  
Executive Director

*Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed*

**07 October 2009**  
Dhaka.

  
**Aziz Halim Khair Chowdhury**  
Chartered Accountants

**Dhaka Ahsania Mission**  
**Consolidated**  
**Income & Expenditure Accounts**  
For the year ended 30 June, 2009

Particulars	30-Jun-09 Taka	30-Jun-08 Taka
<b>A: Income:</b>		
Training	28,161,644	26,169,459
Sales(Inventory)	89,054,348	58,461,222
Monitoring	615,383	446,024
Research	2,355,108	4,130,611
Donation	142,201,936	198,206,808
Project Service Charge	8,393,059	19,233,068
Bank Interest	13,083,256	16,869,266
Milad Income	492,311	422,663
Zakat Income	5,665,063	8,914,148
Fees & Charges	255,850,983	239,484,824
Project/Program Receipts	651,121,139	713,200,558
Miscellaneous	9,562,211	1,942,675
<b>Total Income:</b>	<b>1,206,556,440</b>	<b>1,287,481,326</b>
<b>B.Expenses:</b>		
Purchase(Inventory)	70,182,240	47,327,342
Training	9,587,316	7,058,765
Research	515,262	2,855,377
Donation	1,245,235	1,390,568
Registration & Other Fees	20,400	5,687,381
Bank Charge	536,653	196,070
Salary & Allowances	216,765,206	167,276,214
Honorarium	22,175,663	21,286,083
Travelling Expenses	1,862,708	2,807,916
Conveyance	2,742,180	2,050,175
Insurance	101,829	1,180,496
Utilities	1,628,340	9,182,806
Vehicle Expenses	2,392,167	5,803,969
Repiar & Maintainance	8,799,798	6,542,477
Advertisement	3,531,585	4,599,688

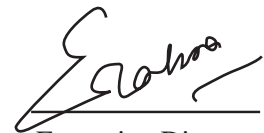


Particulars	30-Jun-09 Taka	30-Jun-08 Taka
Audio Visul Expenses	557,591	110,756
Contingency	79,783	63,500
Accommodation	3,757,154	28,003,174
Cultural Expenses	2,574,557	179,928
Entertainment	1,068,812	2,438,618
Legal Expenses	200,091	69,645
Medical Expenses	390,166	93,821
Magazine & Newspaper Supply	80,542	457,900
Membership Fees	94,444	1,695,662
Photocopy Expenses	622,724	1,390,478
Postage & Courier	607,943	1,228,493
Printing & Stationery	4,706,794	4,645,174
Rent, Rates, Taxes & VAT	6,267,647	2,834,054
Audit Fee	184,500	726,000
Milad Expenses	534,928	439,032
Zakat Expenses	3,087,478	1,553,272
Depreciation	100,139,648	20,357,394
Project/Program Expenses	647,028,848	706,847,987
Miscellaneous Expenses	17,658,490	9,433,937
<b>Total Expenditure:</b>	<b>1,131,728,722</b>	<b>1,067,814,152</b>
<b>Net Surplus / (Deficit) A-B</b>	<b>74,827,718</b>	<b>219,667,174</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,206,556,440</b>	<b>1,287,481,326</b>

*For detail may be read in detailed consolidated Income & Expenditure Accounts marked as Annexure-B*




Director, F & A



Executive Director

*Signed in terms of our separate report of even date date annexed*

**07 October 2009**  
Dhaka.

  
**Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury**  
Chartered Accountants

## Abbreviation

ACCESS	Advocacy and Communication for Communities to Empower for Accessing Social Services
ACCU	Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO
AED	Agricultural Extension Department
AIICT	Ahsanullah Institute of Information and Communication Technology
AMBDH	Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House
AMC	Ahsania Mission College
AM-HIFC	Ahsania-Malaysia Hajj Investment and Finance Company Limited
ARTC	APPEAL Resource and Training Consortium
ASHROI	Action to Safeguard Human Rights of the Indigent
ASPBAE	Asia-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education
AUST	Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology
BEHTRUWC	Basic Education for Hard to Reach Urban Working Children
BLRC	Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre
BNFE	Bureau of Non-formal Education
BTEB	Bangladesh Technical Education Board
CAFOD	Catholic Fund for Overseas Development
CAG	Child and Adolescent Group
CAG	Community Action Group
CBO	Community-based Organizations
CCDB	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh
CCNA	CISCO Certified Network Associate
CLC	Children Learning Centres
CLC	Community Learning Centres
CLRP	Community Level Resource Person
CMES	Centre for Mass Education in Science
CODEC	Community Development Centre
CRC	Community Resource Centre
CW	Community Worker
DAM	Dhaka Ahsania Mission
DAMP	Dhaka Ahsania Mission Pakistan
DMC	Disaster Management Committee
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DIC	Drop-in-Centre
DNC	Department of Narcotic Control
DORP	Development Organization of the Poor
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering

ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
EFA	Education For All
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
FHI	Family Health International
GMC	Gonokendra Management Committee
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HRD	Human Resource Development
IBI	Institution Building for Income Generation
ICAA	International Council for Alcohol and Addiction
ICAE	International Council of Adult Education
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDU	Injecting Drug User
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IER	Institute of Education and Research
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMPAC	Implementing AIDS Prevention and Care Project
IPM	Integrated Pests Management
IQE	Improvement of Quality Education
ISU	Incarcerated Substance User
KATTC	Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Teachers' Training College
LGI	Local Government Institution
MGD	Millennium Development Goal
MPC	Multi Purpose Centres
NA	Narcotics Anonymous
NCTB	National Curriculum Textbook Board
NFE	Non-formal Education
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIER	National Institute for Education Policy Research
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
PAT	Para Action Team
PKSF	Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation
PLI	Peer Led Intervention
PS	Police Station
PTA	Parent-Teachers Association
RMD	Resource Mobilization and Development



ROSC	Reaching Out of School Children
RSRA	Rapid Situation and Response assessment
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SAP	Social Assistance Programme
SBC	Strategic Behavioural Change
SBK	Shishu Bikash Kendra
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SIPP	Social Investment Programme Project
SMC	School Management Committee
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
SWOT	Strengths Weaknesses Opportunities and Threats
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TC	Therapeutic Community
TMD	Training and Material Development
TOT	Training of Trainers
UCLC	Urban Community Learning Centre
UHC	Union Health Centre
UNDPI	United Nations Department of Public Information
UNECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
UNESCO	United Nations Economic Social and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIQUE	Up-scaling Non Formal Primary Education through Institutionalizing Qualitative Endeavor
UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
UNODC-ROSA	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime-Regional office for South Asia
UNWFP	United Nations World Food Programme
UP	Union Parishad
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
VDC	Village Development Centre
VDC	Village Development Committee
VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
VTC	Vocational Training Centre
VTIWC	Vocational Training Institute for Working Children
WHO	World Health Organization