

# Annual Report

## 2009-10



# Dhaka Ahsania Mission

# Annual Report

## 2009-10



### **Dhaka Ahsania Mission**

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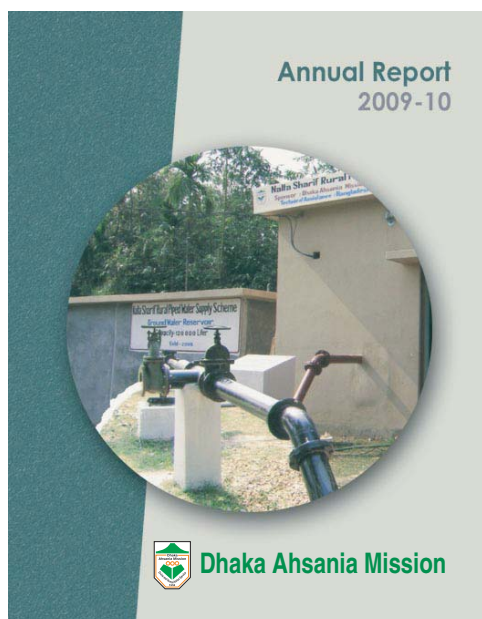
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Website : [www.ahsaniamission.org.bd](http://www.ahsaniamission.org.bd) &  
[www.zakatdonation.org](http://www.zakatdonation.org)

### **Link websites of DAM institutions and enterprises**

AUST	:	<a href="http://www.aust.edu">www.aust.edu</a>
AIICT	:	<a href="http://www.aiict.edu.bd">www.aiict.edu.bd</a>
AMCGH	:	<a href="http://www.ahsaniacancer.org.bd">www.ahsaniacancer.org.bd</a>
AMJIFC	:	<a href="http://www.amhajjfinance.com">www.amhajjfinance.com</a>
AMBDH	:	<a href="http://www.boibazar.com">www.boibazar.com</a>
AES	:	<a href="http://www.ahsaniags.com">www.ahsaniags.com</a>
AMIC	:	<a href="http://www.amic.org.bd">www.amic.org.bd</a>
Nogordola	:	<a href="http://www.nogordola.com">www.nogordola.com</a>



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## *DAM 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.



## *President's Statement*

Bangladesh has recently earned recognition from the United Nations for making significant progress towards realizing its Millennium Development Goals (MDG). It is indeed a great honour and remarkable achievement. Yet, there is no room for complacency. Bangladesh needs to make serious stride towards reducing poverty, ensuring food security for its 145 million people, generating employment opportunities for the vast reserve of unemployed labour force, removing illiteracy and providing quality education to all, making available health care to the poor, coping with the climate change impacts and dealing with multitude of other problems that the country is grappling with. The present democratic government has expressed its commitment to deal with the existing problems and has developed new policies and programmes in the areas of education, health, agriculture, energy, information and communication technology (ICT), infrastructure development, etc., to make Bangladesh one of the middle income countries by 2020, which will also mark the 50th birth anniversary of the country.

The NGOs have been working closely with the government at different levels and have made significant contribution in many of the above-mentioned areas with support both from the government and donor agencies. Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) is working over five decades and has made notable contribution, partnering with the government, in many of the development sectors focused on removing poverty and illiteracy, following a multi dimensional approach. Currently, DAM is implementing programmes in education, health, agriculture, ICT, human rights, climate change and disaster management, through field interventions spread over 150 Upazilas in 50 Districts.

The Annual Report 2009-10 gives a brief overview of DAM's interventions, experiences gathered and lessons learnt which have been applied and achieved significant output both for fine tuning and in developing future programmes. DAM has put priority on economic and social empowerment of socially excluded poor and extreme poor people, particularly women, through education, livelihood support, life skills development, and increasing coping capacity to deal with impending disasters associated with climate change. DAM has also focused on destitute children living in urban slums. DAM is not only providing centre-based education to these children and providing technical training to open up future employment opportunities but is also setting up a children city on 70 acres of land in Panchagarh for them. DAM's health programme includes water supply, sanitation support and promotion of safe hygiene practices through behavior change communication. DAM has set up a Cancer and General Hospital, which is now in operation in Mirpur; it is also setting up a 500 beds specialized Cancer Hospital in Uttara, due to go in operation early 2011.

DAM still has a long way to go. It believes that with its commitment it can, both individually and through partnering with the government, serve the socially excluded disadvantaged people to get them above sustainable level and integrate them in the development mainstream.



**Kazi Rafiqul Alam**  
President

## *Note for Users*

The annual report highlights the accomplishments of various functional divisions and institutions covering all sectors of DAM's development interventions - Education, Livelihood, Health and Human rights & social justice. Strategically important issues that DAM prioritizes during programmatic interventions are briefly explained as Thematic Focus in the relevant sections. The replicable Good Practices of DAM evolved over the years have also been summed up in the report. Few case studies from the field depicting impacts of interventions on the life of the people and community have been selected among numerous across the country.

The core divisions and units located in DAM headquarter play crucial roles in efficiency implementing programmes, providing technical services as well as managing institutions. Their contributions have been reflected in the report through brief presentation of accomplishments during the year. This would enable the readers to understand the management dynamics and accountability system in the organization.

Towards the end of the report there is a separate chapter on various divine services offered by DAM facilitating spiritual development of the people, in line with the founding motto of the organization - Divine and humanitarian service.

The information provided in the report has been contributed by the members of DAM family from respective divisions and institutions across the organization. Due to constraint of the space details of activities could not be incorporated. Particularly, information on the activities of the institutions and enterprises has been provided in a nutshell only. As these organs of DAM contribute significantly in the respective sector of national development, many of these institutions/enterprises publish their own annual report or share information through dedicated website. Further information may thus be collected from either source.



**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'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 - 36

Upazilas - 130

## **Human Resource**

Full-time Staff - 1,642

Part-time Staff - 2,598

Community Workers - 30,000

## **Core Functional Divisions and Units**

Programme 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 - 7  
Area, Field, Project Offices - 114

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

---

### **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 - Ahsanullah 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  
2010 - Ahsania Institute of Technology and Business  
2010 - Centre for International Education and Development

### **Social Enterprises**

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 - Nogordola  
2006 - Hajj Finance Company  
2006 - Ahsania-Malaysia Hajj Mission

### **Affiliation with United Nations Agencies**

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

## *Awards*

---

### ***International***

UN ESCAP HRD Award-1994  
ACCU-Japan Grand Prize-1996  
UNESCO International literacy prize-2003  
Global Development Network Award-2003  
AGFUND International Prize-2004

### ***National***

National Literacy Prize-1998  
Independence Award-2002  
Anjumane Mufidul Islam Award-2003  
Dhaka Nagar Padak-2004  
National Library Award-2004, 2006  
Anti-Smoking Award-2005  
Dr. Ibrahim Memorial Gold Medal-2006  
Bankers Forum Award-2007  
Peace Award-2008  
Education Watch Award-2009

## *Overview*

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) is a leading development organization functioning for social and spiritual development of the human community since 1958. DAM was established by Hazrat Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (r), an eminent educationist, social reformer and spiritual leader of South Asia, with the motto of 'Divine and Humanitarian Service'. In the mid-70s, there was a fundamental shift in the functioning approach of DAM - it moved from the welfare approach to the development approach with primary focus in human development through education and other interventions as needed. Since then, DAM gradually diversified its development interventions striving to build its programmes in the four major sectors: education, livelihood, health and human rights & social justice. With its multifaceted and diversified programmes and activities DAM is now in a very unique position to work with the people, particularly the disadvantaged, through need-based services towards improvement of their living conditions.

DAM pursues a mission to create conditions for increased access of the target groups and the communities to public and private services and enhance their capacities to maximally utilize such services particularly in the areas of their living needs. Besides field-based programmes, DAM operates a number of institutions, social enterprises towards contributing to national development.

## Partners of DAM

### Development partners

DAM works in the regional and international arena also in various ways. Its presence and participation in relevant events and programs, particularly in the Asia pacific region has always very prominent.

Development partners	Field of support
ACCU, Japan	Education
ADB/BNFE	Education
Aga khan Foundation/CIDA	Education
American Cancer Society	Cancer Hospital
Australian High Commission	Skill Training
BOOM Partners Netherlands	Health Program
CAFOD	Education, Livelihood development
CARE Bangladesh	Food security, Health, Education , DRR
Concern	Disaster risk reduction
Concern Universal	Trafficking prevention, Disaster preparedness, Continuing education
Cord-aid	Education, Community capacity building
Cosmic Relief	Education
DAM UK Charity	Education, Skill training, Trafficking prevention
DAM USA	Cancer Hospital
DANIDA	Water and sanitation
European Commission	Education, Human rights, Food security & Skill training
Family Health International	HIV/AIDS, Drug Addiction treatment
First Security Islami Bank Ltd	Micro Finance
GOB/DANIDA	Water sanitation, Hygiene Promotion
International labor Organization (ILO)/ DCC	Education, Skill Training
Irish Aid	Trafficking prevention,
Japan Embassy	Organization Development
Kirby Laing Foundation	Organization Development, Skill training
Manusher jonno Foundation	Education
OXFAM	Water sanitation, Hygiene Promotion
PLAN Bangladesh	Education,, Water and Sanitation, Organization Development
PKSF	Micro-Finance Program
Pro-Literacy world wide	Education
Relief International	Human Rights
UNDP	Disaster Preparedness
UNESCO	Education, Skill training, Adolescent empowerment
UNFPA	HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	Education, Skill Training, HIV/AIDS prevention
UNODC	Drug prevention
UN-HABITAT & Coca Cola	Water and Sanitation
Water Aid Bangladesh	Water and sanitation.
WINROCK	Basic Shelter support, Vocational Training, Legal Support
World Bank	Water & Sanitation,
World Food Programme	Livelihood development

## Networking and partnership

Education Sector	
Name of Forum & Network	DAM s Position
Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE)	Council Member
Asia-South Bureau of Adult Education (ASPBAE)	Member
International Council of Adult Education (ICAE)	Member
Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU) Literacy Resource Centre Network	Member
UNESCO Appeal Resource & Training Consortium (ARTC)	Consortium Organization
International Reading Association	Secretariat (Bangladesh Chapter)
Adult Learning Documentation and Information Network (ALADIN)	Member
Appeal Resource and Training Consortium	Member
Asia-South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education	Member

Livelihood Sector	
Name of Forum & Network	DAM s Position
Credit & Development Forum (CDF)	Member

Health Sector	
Name of Forum & Network, Taskforce	DAM s Position
Voluntary Health Services Society (VHSS)	Member
Health Cluster	Member
Watsan Cluster	Member
National Sanitation Taskforce	Member
Fresh Water Action Network, South Asia	Secretariat Member
Framework Convention Alliance (FCA)	Member
National STD/AIDS Alliance	Member
Network among Rehabilitation Centre in Bangladesh (NARCOM)	Member
International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (ICAA)	Board Member

Human Rights & Social Justice Sector	
Name of Forum & Network, Committee	DAM s Position
Coalition for Urban Poor (CUP)	Executive Committee Member
National Girl Child Advocacy Forum	Executive Committee Member
Disadvantaged Adolescents Working NGOs (DAWN) Forum	Member
RRRI Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation & Integration (By Home Ministry)	National Task Force Member
Victim Support Centre ( Home Ministry & UNDP)	National Task Force Member
Monitoring Cell (Home Ministry)	National Task Force Member
ATSEC	Member
Bangladesh Tele Centre Network (BTN)	Member
Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF)	Member
Steering Committee for Adolescents Policy	Member
Working Group on Protecting & Stopping Sexual Harassment against Children and Adolescents	Member
Action Against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children	Member
Coalition for the Urban Poor	Member

# Chapter 1

## Field-based programmes

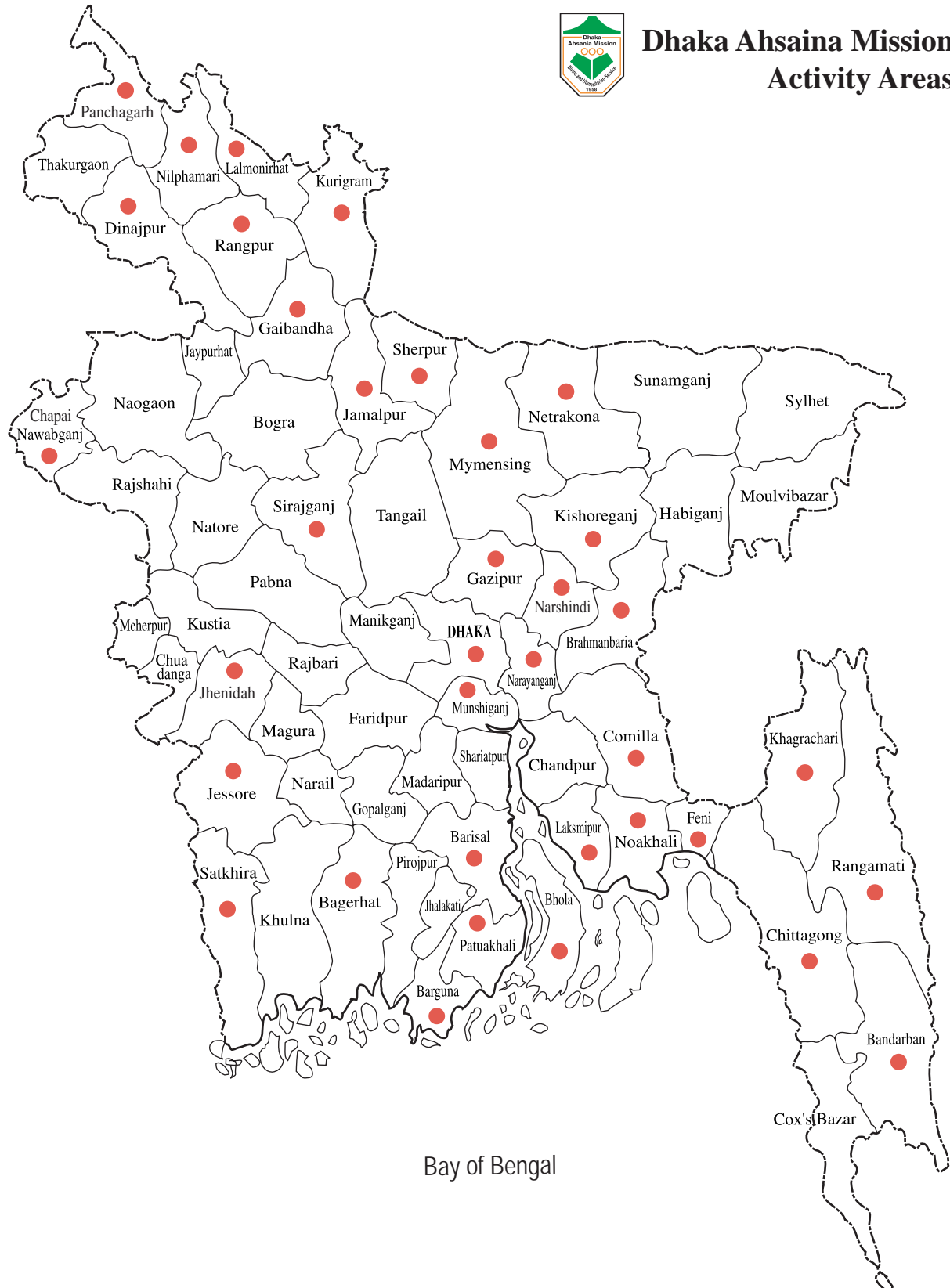
*Children are seen studying at a learning centre*







## Dhaka Ahsaina Mission Activity Areas



Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) systematically identify its programme operation areas and gradually expand taking into consideration local context in terms of socio economic conditions, climate change impact, frequent disaster risk, propensity of internal migration, poverty scenario due to lack of employment and income opportunities, literacy rate etc. DAM's current programme operation areas are divided into six geographical locations e.g. poverty stricken northern districts, central riverine chars and haor districts, south western districts including the Sundarbans, south and south-east coastal districts, hill districts and urban municipal areas. A map showing field activity location is given in the annexure.

The **poverty stricken northern regions** which are economically most vulnerable due to lack of industrial growth, unequal distribution of land, persistent landlessness, seasonal migration and frequent disaster like drought and or floods. Districts of Rajshahi division fall under this locations where DAM is working in six districts and 15 Upazillas.

The region covering **central districts** with riverine chars and Haors are the most vulnerable to different types of threats like influence of river movement and erosion, effects of regular floods with sever damages unstable settlement pattern, loss of agricultural lands, deposition of land, poor but time and money consuming and risky communication, insufficient health care services, disrupted, education system with irregular and poor school enrolment, poor water and sanitation system specially in the period of flood. The regions cover greater Dhaka division where DAM is working in nine districts and 21 Upazillas.

The **south-western region** under Khulna division covers a long costal range and mangrove forest susceptible to heavy impact of climate change which included high salinity, arsenic concentration, tidal surge and other seasonality causing peoples' life and livelihood most uncertain. Acute crisis of safe drinking water, coercive employment status especially in the shrimp culture and increase of salinity causing scarcity of agriculture land are the basic feature in the region. The region has a long stretch of borderline with India making the area most suitable for human trafficking route. DAM is working in five districts and 12 Upazillas in this region.

**Coastal region** covering south and south-eastern districts face extreme food insecurity and natural calamities like cyclone, tidal surge and erosion. The geographical location of this area has a long coastline ended in Cox's Bazar. The increasing number of climate refugees from these areas to main land and living in the embankment created new development priorities for these areas. The regions faced two consecutive cyclones (Sidr and Aila) in recent times. Barisal and Chittagong divisions are part of this region where DAM is working in 10 districts.

DAM's strategic choice to work in the **hill districts** has many reasons. In terms of education, health, livelihood and justice issues, hill people deserve an integrated development programmes with long term commitment. The hill region's Adibashi people are vulnerable to social exclusion, extreme economic poverty due to geographical location. Large-scale migration of people from plain land to the hill areas generated socio-cultural conflict between the Adibashi and the Settlers. Due to long traditional practices, the Adibashi people in these areas are less responsive to change accustomed to traditional livelihood activities (as for example, zhun or indigenous method of cultivation). Disperse location of the community and limited transportation and communication facilities make the opportunity cost of education very high that parents can seldom afford to bear. Language is another bar. Taking all these into consideration, DAM has undertaken its programme operation in three districts and 16 Upazillas.

The **urban slums**, in comparison to rural areas, have some intrinsic features that work as strong barrier to education. Households often change their locations for various reasons like search for newer livelihood opportunities, eviction, or migrate to other cities. A significant number of households in slums are often temporary migrants from rural areas. So, the overall slum environment is quite degenerated, particularly in urban cities that are more metropolitan in nature, and life is harsh and people deserve development interventions in various sectors including livelihood, education, shelter and water and sanitation. DAM is working in a number of municipalities and city corporations for over a decade.

# Education

DAM's grassroots education endeavour included a wide range of interventions in line with the vision and strategic choices of the organization. Education programme components are based on DAM's evidence spanning more than half a century for a positive effect of education to marginalized and disadvantaged people. Major programme components of DAM education endeavour are now materialised for the people irrespective of race, religion, caste, sex and age. People from all strata of life have the opportunity to participate in the DAM education programmes. During 2009-10, educational interventions were extended to cover the following programmes:

- ✓ Early childhood development and pre-primary education
- ✓ Non-Formal primary education
- ✓ Formal primary education support
- ✓ Non-formal junior secondary education
- ✓ Adult literacy, continuing education and lifelong learning
- ✓ Drop-in Centre for urban poor and street children
- ✓ Equivalence education

## **Early childhood development and pre-primary education programme:**

Pre-primary education lays the foundation of a child's knowledge, skills and rules of behavior that create prerequisites for successful progress in daily life and school preparedness. Early childhood education provides a stimulating play environment for physical, intellectual, language, social and emotional development of the child. It prepares children for the primary schools and it focuses on the holistic development of the child. It is now a fact that school preparedness along with parents and community mobilisation contributes to increase school enrollment and primary completion rates. The early childhood development and school preparedness is therefore included in EFA goals, MDGs, and in line with those the government has adopted a ECD policy. Accordingly the same is a priority intervention area in DAM education sector strategic planning document.



*Learners are seen in front  
of Hydergonj Unique  
Shishu Shikhan Kendra*



## Success Story

# UNIQUE opens door for Laizu's education



Laizu Begum, a 10-year-old girl lives with her family at a government-shelter in Char Majid village of Subarnachar upazila in Noakhali district. Hailing from Hatia Island Laizu's father Mosharraf Hossain is an impoverished carpenter while her mother Dilara Begum is a housewife. Mosharraf runs a nine-member family with his tiny income. He does not have any land of his own. Mosharraf fell victim of river erosion which turned him into a destitute. This ultra poor family got shelter under government's Ashrayan project. The family was chosen for providing livelihood support by the UNIQUE project of Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM). As a school dropout child, Laizu also got an opportunity to be enrolled at a CLC run by a project partner DORP. The girl proved to be a meritorious learner. She also contributes towards her family financially. In the rainy season, she catches fishes from the Megna River. With assistance of her younger

brother, she sells fishes to nearby markets. Liza earns about Tk.20-30 every day. She also works as an agricultural labour in other seasons. Usually she works for collecting soybean seeds. On an average, she earns an amount of Tk.15 every day. Laizu dreams to continue her education even after successful completion of her study at UNIQUE CLC. Her mother still doubts whether Laizu will be able to continue her study in the future with her father's meager income. But Laizu is confident and uncompromising. She wants to continue her study even if it is done with her own income.

Having a long experience, DAM has been replicating and implementing the ECD package during a period from 2009 to 2010 in 25 districts of Bangladesh through the projects of Early Childhood Development Support Programme-Bangladesh (ECDSP-B) Project financed by Aga Khan Foundation and UNIQUE financed by EU. During the reporting period 42 Shishu Bikas Kendra (child development centre) have been established in three upazillas of Barguna district for 424 girls and 416 boys of 3 to 5 age group. This project was implemented by three partner organisations-- AVAS in Amtoli Upazilla, Jago Nari in Barguna Sadar upazilla and Multi Task in Patharghata Upazilla.

A total of 14,306 learners of the age group of five plus were provided pre-primary education programme in 25 districts by UNIQUE and ECDSP-B projects among them 52% are girls. Pre-primary course completed 99% learners were enrolled in grade one in formal schools. As part of community capacity building in education programme management, 238 Union Education Standing Committee were re-organised or activated and they met 2,498 times in regular monthly meetings. In most of the cases, UP Chairmen chaired the meetings and reviewed education scenario of their respective unions. Besides, Centre Management Committees and Community Action Groups jointly met 30,083 times during the period and reviewed progress and problems of their learning centres. They also participated in quality monitoring process with the project team.

The early childhood development intervention projects broadly covers, parenting education on child development, health & hygiene, nutrition, mainstreaming, parent liaison and community involvement. Other major focuses of this project are capacity building (human resource and organisational), replication and innovation.

As a part of the process of developing own ECD model during reporting period, DAM has organised a curriculum and material development workshop in cooperation with different resource persons in this field. DAM also has drafted three curriculum, three tutors/facilitators guidebook and three training manual which are being reviewed by a panel of expertise. Besides this, three supplementary materials have been developed and also used in the ECD centres during this period.

## *Early Child Development*

## *Thematic Focus*

Early childhood is the foundation of learning because optimal brain development of a child occurs within first three years. There is evidence that early learning improves the child's chances of enjoying good health, of finding work later in life, of social inclusion and of being less likely to commit crime. Proper growth and development of children largely depends on nurturing environment, appropriate learning experience and proper nutrition. Besides that, parents also play important roles in development. Most of our parents do not have adequate knowledge and skills on child rearing. To ensure development of children, it is also required to create awareness on positive child rearing practices among the parents.

DAM has been implementing Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme since 1992. The programme ensures proper environment for physical, intellectual, social, emotional and behavioral development of children aged 0-6 years and prepare them for primary school through Child Development Centres and Pre-Schools. The programme also improves the capacity of parents on child rearing through parenting sessions which help parents to build their children's confidence, skill and abilities from early life.



### **Non-Formal Primary Education:**

DAM is implementing several Non Formal Primary Education (NFPE) projects in 2009-10 to address out of school and dropped out children in both urban and rural areas. Quality primary education, increased enrollment, increased completion rate, continued education through mainstreaming are encouraged through community mobilisation and capacity building, institutional capacity building and advocacy are other major strategic interventions in these projects.

Basic Education for Hard to Reach Urban Working Children (BEHTRUWC), the national project by the Bureau of Non-Formal Education of the government, was implemented by DAM covering a total of 213 learning centres and providing services. A total of 3,195 girls and 2,130 boys were provided educational services in Dhaka and Narayanganj city.

The UNIQUE project covering a number of 90,259 children through 2,380 NFPE centres running in 24 districts supported by EU and implemented through 5 other partner NGOs. Thirty children are enrolled in each centre having one teacher to support for 36 to 40 months courses in which multi-grade teaching learning process is applied. When completed the children acquire competencies equivalent to grade four standard. During the reporting period, a total of 19,448 new learners were enrolled in the centres and 14,909 learners were mainstreamed in formal primary schools.

DAM also implements Urban Community Learning Centre (UCLC) in Mohammadpur and Mirpur areas covering 1,500 (of which 50% girls) slum working children through 9 centres for basic education. Out of which 750 older children acquired employable vocational skills and linkage to the



## Success Story

### 'Surjomukhi' LRC's role in implementation of UNIQUE Project's NFE programme

Main objective of UNIQUE Project is management of non-formal education (NFE) programme and raise capability of community. 'Surjomukhi' learning resource centre (LRC) has been playing a major role in implementation of NFE programme of UNIQUE Project.

Kamol is a student. He is a regular reader of 'Surjomukhi' LRC. 'Surjomukhi' LRC started its journey at Sonakata village under Kendua upazila in Jamalpur district on 20 January 2010. Decorated with various educational materials and posters, the centre is



housed at a big room where 40 people are accommodated. A favourable atmosphere prevails at the centre because of its calm and quiet surroundings. There are 240 books to cater to the needs of readers. Besides, there are a national daily and a magazine. Books have been selected considering the expectations and requirements of villagers. Rights based books, health related books, storybooks, books on environment, cancer and income generating books are most popular among the readers. Aloka is a student. He reads books to know how to take care of hair and skin. Accordingly, she takes care of her health.

Md Shamsul Haque is the president of the centre. The number of executive committee members is seven while the number of general committee members is 15. In future, the number will be increased. Till now nine meetings of the executive committee were held. Important decisions were taken at the meetings which helped assist to give a permanent shape to the educational activities of UNIQUE Project.

From the UNIQUE Project, one-day orientation was held for the committee members to increase the capabilities of 'Surjomukhi' educational committee. Project officials discussed various issues at the monthly meetings. Committee members regularly take part in various activities of the project. Accounts officer of the project conducted an orientation on use of cashbook and registrar to the members. Emphasis is given on ensuring participation of all in the decision making process. Recently a meeting was held at the UNIQUE Project office. It was attended by members of 'Surjomukhi' educational committee and Thana Education Officer. He made a commitment to donate official books as much as possible to the centre. He also requested the government primary school teachers to admit all keen readers of the centre at primary schools.



job market. In NFPE projects, the multi-grade teaching-learning approach was proved suitable for the children with diverse levels of learning competence at the entry level.

### **Support to Formal Primary Education :**

DAM at present runs two projects to provide technical support to the formal primary education system. One project is Improvement of Quality Education (IQE) being implemented in Sreepur Upazilla of Gazipur district in partnership with Plan Bangladesh. Another project called Strengthening Good Governance in Primary Schools (SGGPS) for quality education is being implemented in partnership with Manusher Janna Foundation at Dharmapasha Upazilla of Sunamganj district. These projects have targeted 157 primary schools in all the nine unions of Sreepur and 36 primary schools in three unions of Dharmapasa.

The goal of this initiative is to support government primary schools and the registered primary schools of the areas to improve and establish a child friendly learning community, the local government institutes and the SMC/PTAs having its increased and pro-active role for child development and quality primary education. SGGPS project offers support to the selected schools including training of the school teachers and materials supports for conducting lessons following joyful, reflective and child friendly pedagogy. A comprehensive package of mobilisation, sensitisation, advocacy and training activities are performed for parents, community and LGIs to play pro-active role for quality primary education.



*Multigrade teaching learning process is practiced at Unique Shishu Shikhon Kendra in Dhaka City*

## *Multi-grade teaching-learning approach in NFPE*

Multi-grade teaching learning approach in non-formal primary education (NFPE) is a most effective initiative in accelerating the EFA goals. Based on their acquired qualification, the learners can pursue education at the next stage. The curriculum and training materials are flexible. The attractive feature of multi-grade system is its close participation, cultural diversity and multi-fariousness. The system plays an effective role in relatively remote and backward areas. Speakers said this at a seminar titled, 'multi-grade approach in primary education: sharing of experience on UNIQUE and ROSC Project,' jointly organised by Dhaka Ahsania Mission's UNIQUE project and Primary Education Directorate's ROSC project at the Directorate of Primary Education (DPE's) conference hall at Mirpur-2 in the city on Tuesday, 16 March, 2010. Speakers further said, multi-grade approach is such a learning system where learners of various classes are engaged in study at the same class.

In a situation where the out of school children or drop out children can not attend the formal schools because of its structured system and which in many cases are not suitable for the slower learners to adjust, multi-grade teaching learning approach could be an answer to access and retain them in education. It is said that 30 per cent of classrooms worldwide are multi graded. Europe and North America were able to achieve universal primary education largely through multi grade schools. EFA goal and MDG both emphasized increased access to education with equity by 2015. Multi-grade teaching learning approach may ensure increased access to education particularly by children from poor segments of the society.

In multi-grade approach, a teacher teaches more than one class/grade at the same time in the same classroom. A learner is assessed at the time of the admission to identify her/his individual competencies by subjects and can have option to be placed at different grades in different subjects according to their rating in individual subjects. DAM has introduced this approach through its non-formal primary education project, UNIQUE since 2007 supported by the European Union. Around 95,170 children in 24 districts have been covered through this approach for providing quality primary education. The key features of the DAM multi-grade approach are as follows:

- ✓ A flexible approach in terms of class timing, assessment, enrolment, use of learning materials, learning and mainstreaming to government schools
- ✓ An interactive participation of students-tutors-community
- ✓ Cost effectiveness
- ✓ Integration of ethno-cultural and geographical diversities

In 2009-10, DAM has taken initiatives to popularise this concept mainly in two areas: First, internalising the concept within DAM and secondly, highlighting the approach beyond DAM. Apart from implementing this approach, DAM has organised series of sessions for sharing current good practices within DAM with its staff members on several occasions. Multi-grade was part of this sharing. A draft action plan has been prepared to popularise this approach. This approach is being integrated with other education projects of DAM. Relevant brochure, guideline and training manual have been published for disseminating the concept and methods of this approach.

Also, a national level seminar was organised jointly with ROSC project of the Government. This kind of seminar on multi-grade teaching learning method and its use was possibly held for the first time in Bangladesh. The seminar was attended by academics, teachers and representatives from NGOs, Government, INGOs and UN agencies. As part of the action plan, DAM would more focus on capacity and resource building for implementing this approach as well as media campaign and policy advocacy to mainstream multi-grade approach particularly in those areas where there are resource constraints.



# IQE Project creates enthusiasm among guardians

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) started Camp programme at Bonkhorla village of Prohaladpur union in 2005 with financial and technical support of Plan Bangladesh. There is a Government primary school at the village where Camp activities are done before and after school hours. The programme is alive with the assistance of Village Development committee. Its aim was to develop the quality of education of the community. The quality of education in this school enhanced. At the same time results of the students improved a lot. As part of the activities, "Sopan programme" was launched along with the "Camp" programme. There was a villager named Saidul. He was very poor but impressive. At primary stage, he disliked NGO activities. But when DAM- IQE introduced Sopan and Camp programme then he established good communication with school. He admitted his daughter at Shisu Bikash Kendra. He became a regular member of Pre-School, Camp and Sopan programme. He was overwhelmed to observe the technique of study of his daughter. While monitoring the progress of her daughter, he became a fan of the programme. In 2005; Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) got the full responsibility, for the first time, to oversee the education programme at Sreepur. After a few days, a number of conflicts occurred with the teachers over project implementation. On behalf of guardians in favour of Bonkhorla Village Development Committee (VDC), Saidul protested the activities of teachers. By the time, he became a member of the committee and started working as a secretary. After that, he had contributed immensely to implement Camp, Sopan and CLC activities. Now, he is leading all the education programme of Village Development Committee efficiently. He established a cordial relationship with all the co-member organizations of Plan Bangladesh. All the members of "Village Development Committee" are very much happy observing changes in Saidul.





Bangladesh is committed to EFA and Dakar Framework and U.N. Millennium Development Goals for 2015. The National Plan of Action (NPA-2) and the National Education Policy 2009 has also re-affirmed its commitment to ensure a compulsory, free and universal quality primary education for all children in the country. Therefore, the key focus of primary education, as DAM perceives, is to implement life based primary education programme with a comprehensive capacity of community and enhanced resource flow as well as mutually beneficial collaborative network of all actors of primary education, so that learning outcomes of children are ensured and community and policy makers are sensitized.

DAM implements primary education programmes, as it has been doing since long, with a view to reaching children from the disadvantaged communities. Alongside, DAM has continued its strides to take part in different consultation and formulation of policies both at national and international level in the field of primary education. DAM has reorganised its development priorities and made its own policy-shift to create an enabling environment for the quality of learning of all children.

As a result, DAM not only has covered more than 0.2 million out of school, drop-out and hard to reach children by providing quality primary education at different locations of the country through different projects (UNIQUE, UCLC, BEHTRUWC). It has also has made their parents aware of education as well as linked many of themes with different service providers. While doing so, it has re-energized the respective local communities, LGIs particularly its standing committees on education and much debated GO-NGO relation in unions, thana/upzilla of more than one-third districts of the country. In terms of capacity building, curriculum and materials development, school-governance and implementation of education centres DAM has directly intervened alongside those of Government and non-government organisations, UN agencies, INGOs and other CSOs in these working area.

In formulation of an equivalency framework, consultation on the upcoming third primary education development programme (Prog3) and National Education Policy 2009 DAM closely works with BNFE and DPE of the Government as well as UN agencies like Unesco. DAM has further consolidated its strategic partnership with international NGOs like Plan Bangladesh, Concern Universal, Comic Relief and so on to implement formal and non-formal primary education programmes. Most importantly, DAM has internalized primary education as part of one of four major sectors (health, livelihood, education and human rights and social justice) in its on-going discourse of development.

## Non-Formal Junior Secondary Education

Junior Secondary Education (JSE) programme is a second chance education for the disadvantaged learners who were dropped out or could not continue high schooling and those who had no opportunity for admission in high schools. The present statistic says that almost 40% of the total enrolled students are dropped out from high schools before passing class eight. On the other hand a considerable number of learners do not get chance for admission to class 6. The learners who were dropped out from formal secondary education and those who could not continue education after completing primary education 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 8.

The overall goal of DAM's JSE programme is contributing towards achieving EFA goals by 2015 and poverty reduction through development of human resources among dropped out or discontinued adolescent boys and girls. DAM is implementing the JSC programme in three upazillas of Jessore district such as Jessore Sadar, Chowgacha and Keshobpur, in partnership with, Bangladesh Open University (BOU) and CAMPE for a period of three years from July 2007 - June 2010 along with other six partners for piloting this programme. Under this programme, 12 Open Distance Learning (ODL) Centres begun in 2007 initially in class Six and then after the learners' promotion to the next higher grades.

Continuing in the JSE courses, during June 2010 all the learners have completed three years course and will appear in the final examination of grade 8 during end 2010. A total of 600 learners, both girls and boys, were regularly attending the classes. The local school teachers and educated youth were recruited and trained by BOU on distant non-formal learning mode and curriculum as tutors. The tutorial classes are held once in a week on Friday. The centres were established in Ganokendro or housed in local schools.



*Learners are taught at a continuing Education Learning Center at Patuakhali*



# Ashik obtains stipend

Ashik Chandra Shil is son of Kalipada Shil, a barber and Abdholi Rani Shil, a garment worker at Atlora village under Sreepur upazila in Gazipur district. Ashik is the oldest of four siblings. Although Ashik comes of a poor family; yet he had a dream to study at a school. When he was 4 years old, his mother got him admitted to 'Shishu Bikash Kendra.' His teacher taught him in a joyful learning method. After 'Shishu Bikash Kendra' Ashik was admitted into a Pre-school. Finally, he was admitted into Atlora Government Primary School in class-1. His parents could not help him in his studies as they were illiterates. One day Ashik heard about SOPAN and CAMP programme run by Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) in partnership with Plan Bangladesh. His mother took him to SOPAN and got him admitted there. He studied free of cost. His teacher was very caring and sincere about my studies. She was never impatience. Here learners use chart for rhymes, stories, Dominos, Hanoi tower, pocket board, cross chart to learn. Ashik was at SOPAN for two years.

Successively, he got admitted to CAMP which had the same style of teaching. CAMP and SOPAN helped him score good results in school. In spite of poverty he continued his study. Then he sat for final examination in class-v and he obtained the stipend. Ashik is grateful to everyone especially to his school teachers. He is also grateful to DAM.



## Adult literacy, Continuing education and Lifelong Learning

The new literates required further training to reinforce their new skill and to acquire a new set of life skill aimed at enhancing their employment opportunities towards breaking the poverty cycle. It is with that in view that the government of Bangladesh has undertaken the second post-literacy and continuing education project (PLCEHD-2) in 29 districts of the country which is being implemented in partnership with the NGOs. The main task of the project is to help the learners to improve their acquired knowledge and skills through attending continuing education classes for six to nine months in a series of sessions and meetings. DAM has been implementing the project directly at four Upazilas such as Patuakhali Sadar, Mirzaganj, Kalapara, Galachipa in Patuakhali district. While three local NGOs are implementing the project in Dumki, Dasmina and Baufal upazilas in partnership contract with DAM. During the reporting year, 14,000 adult learners (50% are women) of the first cycle enrollment in 238 centres completed their course and a new batch of the same size begun. Many of the completed learners particularly women got linked with local service giving agencies like micro credit and started successful self employment business.

### *Adult literacy and Continuing education*

### *Thematic Focus*

Adult and continuing education is considered as key instrument for capacity building and empowerment of community people, especially for the disadvantaged community in our country. From the very beginning, DAM gave priority in implementation of adult and continuing education to achieve the organisational goal. Present national NFE policy 2006 gave importance and included- 'the state shall ensure educational opportunities for all citizens to explore individual potentials'. DAM strategy documents also included that, 'DAM is to continue its participation and partnership in implementing adult education and continuing education through some projects wider scope give up to reach the goal of NFE to achieve the national target.

The main objective of adult and continuing education programme of DAM was to help individuals and community for empowerment to survive, to live and to work with dignity and to participate in community development activities.

DAM started adult literacy programme in 1984 in remote areas of the country. The programme adopted three approaches: Centre

based approach, Each one teaches one and Multi-grade teaching learning approach. At present, a total of 13,591 adult members are getting adult education services through 551 Ganokendro of different projects in 23 UZs of seven districts. DAM also provided technical support to BNFE for capacity development in collaboration with UNESCO.

DAM implements continuing education programme from 1986 in 23 UZs under seven districts, where 30,717 members are getting this support from 855 Ganokendro, 238 PLCHED centres and continuing education includes basic education, health, livelihood and rights. DAM also contributes to capacity building of local and national level NGOs in implementation of continuing education programmes. With the support of UNESCO, DAM offers 'Ganokendro Model' to the regional and sub-regional area as a model of sustainable development programmes. To ensure the quality services, DAM develops continuing education materials on education, rights, health and livelihood issues.

## Drop-In-Centre for urban poor and street children:

DAM runs one Drop-In-Centre (DIC) in Mohammadpur area for the street and other children who are working in hazardous condition with support from Comic Relief through DAM UK. The average intake in DIC is 150 (both girls and boys). DIC provides day time shelter for working and street poor children for washing, bathing, toilet facilities, food cooking and eating in group at their own cost with little subsidy, as well as sleeping spaces. The DIC is equipped with trained staff and facilitators who organize non-formal literacy education, awareness education on social and other personal issues such as health, hygiene, reproductive health. Enrolled children have the locker facilities to protect their belongings; they save money and undertake income generation activities on group basis. DIC offers counseling, community and family mobilisation for giving proper family care to the children for their safe and protected life. DIC arrange market based skills training for the elderly interested children from the Vocational Training Institute of DAM. During the reporting year three boys and seven girls from DIC were given skills training out of which six were placed in regular job.



*Street Children are seen having their launch at Mohammadpur Drop-in Centre in Dhaka City*



# Evaluation Study

## *May 2010 study on DIC summarizes following findings :*

One can visibly see that DIC is a place of hope, aspiration and room for meeting some practical needs of children who spend most of their time in a non protective and uncertain environment. The few hours the children spend in the DIC, helps increase their level of self confidence, self control. It is a place to relax and share their sorrows with other similar children. However, the following aspects are taken as strength of the DIC:

- ✓ DIC facilitates and organises some services for the enrolled children related to their food, temporary accommodation and hygiene.
- ✓ DIC addresses and provides services related to psychosocial needs of the children. Though limited, but a regular counseling is taking place at DIC with the children in need
- ✓ Regular recreation, study and discussion circle on issues related to behavior, child protection,
- ✓ The committed staff members of DIC are always helping the children throughout the day through routine activities.
- ✓ DIC keeps link with the neighbouring families of the children through home visit (limited scale) and provide awareness session to initiate reintegration of the street children to family
- ✓ Cooperative management of the kitchen for meal preparation
- ✓ Behavioral change session of the children during their stay at the DIC and follow up in their work place
- ✓ Awareness raising initiatives with the employers and police regarding child protection issues
- ✓ Maintenance of the individual child case file and tracking the change
- ✓ Linking the children with decent employment location as per skills developed through training
- ✓ DIC has developed some good linkages with service providers e.g. Marie Stops, Breaking the Silence etc.

There is much scope for improvement in certain areas of weakness of the DIC. Existing DIC is not much focusing the issues mentioned below which are critical in street children's life and well being through development of their potentials:

- ✓ Parental ignorance about child rights, growth and development.
- ✓ Separation from the family leading them to uncertainty, frustrated and aimless life.
- ✓ The high risk of being sexually abused and used as sex workers specially for the girls with risk of having infected by HIV/AIDS, physically tortured by the employers and used in unethical, dangerous and illegal activities like exposed to violence, smuggling, carrying drug and arms etc.
- ✓ No alternative skills or any other means/assets for dignified employment and income generations for the family.
- ✓ Low wages as day labourer.
- ✓ Communities and the employers are not aware of child rights, about the problems of children in street situation in the broader national context. They are therefore, not supportive and pro-active to contribute to address the problem.
- ✓ Those children who have step mother and father in the family do not want to go back to their family.
- ✓ Children want to stay and continue at the safe full shelter until become independent in income and employment for those who do not have family or parent.
- ✓ Reintegration of sexually abused and victim children in their family.
- ✓ Lack of implementation of CRC and state child policy.

## Equivalency Education:

Equivalence Education (EE) is viewed as an education management framework enabling a learner to acquire equivalent competence to existing formal general or vocational education through non-formal or distance education mode which is absent in Bangladesh now. In Bangladesh, both formal and non-formal education contributes significantly in facilitating early stage of learning and lifelong learning. A lateral cross movement between formal and non-formal education programme is inevitable to meet the needs and aspiration according to the ability of the learners, which is absent in Bangladesh now. Equivalence between formal primary or secondary education and non-formal education is critical to support accessibility and continuous learning opportunity of the learners.

Under this context the 1st national workshop on equivalence education was organized on 2 - 3 September 2009 at the Bureau of Non-Formal Education, where the key issues relating to EE were discussed and a set of recommendations were made as a process of developing EE framework in Bangladesh. It has been agreed that in Bangladesh context four levels of equivalence grade 5, 8, 10 and 12 between formal and non-formal education would have to be developed.

A pilot project on Equivalence Education is being implemented under the overall guidance of BNFE, MOPME and Technical support of UNESCO. Dhaka Ahsania Mission is the implementing organisation of the project. Initially the project period was set for one year from November 2009 to October 2010 which is now extended till January 2011.

Under the project, studies have been conducted to review and study the existing curriculum of both general and vocational education and to propose core competencies of the 4 levels. A second national workshop was held at BNFE on 2 - 4 March 2010, the findings from these studies were presented and reviewed.



*Minister, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education is seen delivering speech at 2nd National Workshop on Equivalence Education*

Based on the suggestions of the workshop, to begin with, the competencies for primary level and basic trade level vocational education have been identified by two separate groups of experts. For general education (primary level), five subjects have been selected for preparing list of competencies. These are: Bangla, Mathematics, Social studies, Science and English.

For vocational education, 10 courses have been selected from for developing competencies. The courses were selected from the existing courses of PLCEHD - two projects and DAM VTI courses offered to urban working children. The courses are: radio, television and mobile servicing; screen and block-batik print; electric house wiring; cane and bamboo works; livestock; fish culture; electrical works; tailoring and dress making; beautician; computer and photocopier repairing; plumbing and pipe fitting.

Based on the suggestions in the workshop and subsequent consultation with BNFE and MOPME, a comprehensive proposal for gradual establishment of an EE authority has been prepared, detailing out the authority, structure and functions of the proposed body. The proposed structure and drafting Act for establishing the EE Authority would be finalised by BNFE and the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME).

Steps will be taken in July and August 2010 to identify relevant existing materials to develop package of EE bridging courses for field test of the EE framework. Subject-wise and course-wise list of available learning materials will be prepared that address the learning needs as per intended competencies. Required supplementary materials will be developed for use during pilot test of the EE instruments.

Steps will be taken from October to December 2010 for field test of the EE Framework including the proposed competencies as a measure to finalise those. The pilot implementation committee and sub-committees have already been formed and functioning at BNFE with technical assistance from DAM, other NGOs and UNESCO.



## *Ganokendro as people's organisation for lifelong learning and community development*

Ganokendro (meaning people's centre) evolves from adult learning, literacy and continuing education by organising the community to form a centre for learning and change with a mission and specific objectives. Ganokendro considers diverse community stakeholders to network and work to supplement and compliment the various development undertakings for increase entitlement and access to services of the poor and disadvantaged. Ganokendro has been evolved over the years with the objectives to create a democratic space for expressing or generating opinion and to mobilise to raise their voice to claim their entitled rights.

Ganokendro is a locally managed people's organisation and as such, each Ganokendro can be developed differently according to local needs and expectations. Ganokendro management is rotating and leadership is changed so its ownership is deep rooted. Ganokendro has been gradually transformed into a focal point for community development and creation of awareness on various social and economic issues particularly related to the promotion and empowerment of women. Participation is key points of Ganokendro. Ganokendro is creating their own networking platform known as Community Resource Centre (CRC) at the Union level for coordination and broader advocacy functions.

In the process of institutional self sustaining, each Ganokendro from the beginning is facilitated to practice an open and democratic leadership system and following some principles and norms. By the maturity of organisation development each Ganokendro framed its own by laws for internal governance and introduced an electoral system. Ganokendro members are very much aware that this is their own institution and DAM or its any project support will not be continuing for ever, thus resource mobilisation from within (thrift deposit) and generating resources from other sources is an essential part of the institutional development process. Each Ganokendro maintains its own records of members, accounts, assets and internal governance and accountability systems. For future self sustaining initiatives, building linkages and networking among Ganokendro through CRC and other potential local institutions are some challenging tasks Ganokendro has to perform.

Ganokendro approach to rural development has created a new dimension in the lives of poor and disadvantaged people in increasing access to the world of work. Ganokendro becomes the core hub in the working areas as the development service delivery points and help to transform people as problem solver rather continue with problems. People's voice can be heard more collectively and this pro active role of people established many good practices in changing the traditional discourse of development. It is also learned that networking of the people's organization like Ganokendro can be enhanced more solidarity among the people who are suffering with common cause of underdevelopment. Ganokendro of DAM has already earned appreciation from different practitioners and similar other peoples' organisation initiatives. Representatives of Ganokendro participated at the national level forums and conventions and exchanges views and experiences and draws attention from others for their uniqueness of institutionalisation process and contribution in various development initiatives at the local level. This makes Ganokendro Approach as good practice within DAM and attracts visitors from home and abroad for learning from the approach.

Ganokendro as the centres for lifelong learning and community development are replicable within the country, in the region and even globally. Within the country it is extensively tested and from the initial 20 centres now the number of Ganokendro have exceeded over 4,000 spreading over several districts of the country. In the region the model is replicable in situation of low income and with low level of literacy but determination to learn more and work for their own betterment.

## Social use of ICT

The social use of ICT is the use of information and communication technologies to increase social quality. Social use of ICT is seen in stimulating employability through skills, increasing social competencies in groups of young people or in increasing participation in access to information. The technology is defining because it has a number of intrinsic characteristics that define what people are able to do with this technology. The impact of ICT is evolutionary, rather than revolutionary. And the social use of ICT helps people to communicate effectively, overcoming the limitation of time and space, empower people by providing the information and knowledge, providing income-generating activities. It also increases the government transparency & efficiency and enables people to express their concern or participation in decision making.

In line with the strategic choice of DAM programmatic perspective plan and to popularize the social use of ICT theme, some integrated interventions have been done under different projects. The intervention packages are education, health, livelihood related information services, rural human resource development, issue based camping, grass root workshop, different ICT services and networking. Under the intervention package, the theme will continue to translate into programme. Initially awareness training and action group formation have been made both at the Ganokendro and CRC level. Therefore relevant brochure, booklet, information management guideline on social use of ICT have been published to disseminate the concept.

During the reporting period 36 Community Resource Centres (CRC) have been established in six districts with the assistance of local community & Dhaka Ahsania Mission. These Community Resource Centres (CRC) have been playing a key role to identify the poor farmers to distribute subsidy like fuel and fertiliser through making the farmer agri input card by using ICT. In order to popularize social use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) through CRC, DAM has organized several meeting with local school teachers and students in which teachers and students have sensitized and use ICT to receive its benefits in their daily lives. Recently, Government of Bangladesh has been made computer education as compulsory for students at high school level. Therefore, demand of ICT education at CRC has been improved. Now, the CRCs have been introducing ICT based mobile information van to disseminate information at the remote village about health and other livelihood related CDs. A series of discussion meeting, rally, street drama organized to sensitize the community about Right to Information (RTI) act and citizen charter. CRC Facilitators have been bridged among community people, institutions and service providers through sharing information, available ICT hardware facilities. To strengthen the activities, ICT interested & potential people have been identified and formed 32 working group that we call ICT based Community Action Group (CAG).

A study on Social Use of ICT has been conducted at the different CRCs incorporation with Research Division. According to the findings of the study, a national level lesson learnt seminar has been organized. In addition, Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC) has also completed a research on experience at grassroots level & prospects of ICT with Community Resource Centre & other like minded organisations

ICT interventions in Dhaka Ahsania Mission's areas will have got immense potential for up-scaling and future diversifications. It is possible to mobilise them through communication, exchange, sharing & access to information using the social use of ICT.

## *Vocational and Life Skills Training*

To improve living condition of target people through access to the world of work and contributing to sustainable and increased family income DAM has been offering various livelihood skills development training courses. Since 1985 DAM has been conducting the courses through vocational institutes. It has also been conducting short term and special courses at rural based vocational training centers/outreach centers (Ganokendra, CRC, NFE centre etc.). Along with skills development training DAM provides employment support services including linking up with other institutions. DAM VTI runs production centers to generate income for the centre and also provides exposure to the graduates to the market. At present DAM is running 5 full-fledged Vocational Training Institutes (VTIs) in Dhaka, Gazipur and Jessore districts and 4 Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) in 4 zones of Dhaka City area under DCC-ILO-Action Programme on Child Labour programme. These centres are:



- ✓ Vocational Training Institute, Mirpur Dhaka (estd. 2001)
- ✓ Vocational Training Institute, Pallabi Dhaka (estd. 2009)
- ✓ Vocational Training Institute (VTI), Jessore (estd. 2004)
- ✓ Ahsania Mission Syed Sadat Ali Memorial Vocational Training Center, Shyamoli, Dhaka (estd. 2005)
- ✓ AMIC Vocational Training Institute, Gazipur (estd. 2008)
- ✓ DAM-DCC-ILO Mohammadpur VTC, Dhaka (estd. 2009)
- ✓ DAM-DCC-ILO Bangsal VTC, Dhaka (estd. 2009)
- ✓ DAM-DCC-ILO Mirhazirbug VTC, Dhaka (estd. 2009)
- ✓ DAM-DCC-ILO Khilgaon VTC, Dhaka (estd. 2009)

In 2009 -10, total number of trainees were 1637 of which 72% have been employed. From 2001 to 2010, DAM has created scopes for availing skill development training to 9,135 adolescents and youths in different trades. Out of the enrolled trainees 7,818 (boy 2918 & girl 4900) completed training courses. During this period total 4,942 (63.2%) graduates were placed in various jobs. DAM deployed 104 staffs (male 73 and female 31) comprising of managers, employment support officers, counselors, course instructors, etc. to implement the skill development training.

In general the poor households are targeted and the unemployed youths and adolescents between the age group of 14 to 25 years are enrolled for vocational courses. Besides, the children engaged in hazardous works, unskilled workers, borrowers of micro credit and entrepreneurs of small and medium enterprises are offered vocational and life skills development courses. In all cases, priorities are given to the socially and economically vulnerable people.

In 2009-10 a variety of courses were offered. These include, Electrical Works, Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning, Electronics Repair & Maintenance, Tailoring & Dress Making, Block, Boutique & Screen Printing, Embroidery & Jori Chumki, Mechanical Technology, Motor Cycle Repair & Servicing, Signboard and Banner Writing, Beautician Course, Leather Craft, Mobile Phone Servicing, Sweater Knitwear-Knitting, Sweater Knitwear Linking and Garment Machine Operation. Besides, DAM also has provided need based short courses, like- small trades, vegetable cultivation, apiculture etc.

# Life skill training helps Toru regain confidence

Toru is a charming girl who used to live with her parents at their village. When she was studying at class eight her parents got her married to a man of a nearby village. But unfortunately after marriage, she realised that her husband was a bad guy who used to take drugs as well. Her husband also used to beat her frequently. Being frustrated, Toru came back to her parent's house just after three months of marriage. She also promised not to go back to her husband's house anymore.

At her parent's house, she again started studying. At this stage, one day she met a man at a fair at her village and gave her phone number and they started talking to each other over phone. Toru didn't tell anyone about him and secretly she continued communicating with him and day by day she fell in love with the man who promised her a better life. One day he proposed her to go away with him and told her that he will make her happy by providing every modern amenities of life. The simple girl was trapped and fled away with the man without informing anyone. The man took her to some place and told that it was her sister's house. But when she entered the house, she could realize that it was false. But it was too late and by that time she was confined and there she was physically abused everyday by the man. Then she found another woman at the house who was also the gang member. Being helpless, Toru tried to convince the woman for help. Initially the woman didn't agree to it but Toru was desperate. Then the woman helped her escape from there. After escape, Toru called her brother who came and rescued her. After coming back home she was very shocked and upset.

A staff of DAM identified her and brought her to Shelter Home for further support. Initially she was extremely traumatized. But with the attempt of counselor, she became normal after told her story. Then the counselor sat with her several times and tried to make her normal. Once she became normal, she was provided with life skill training and she actively participated in the training. She regained her confidence. After the life skill training she became more confident. She showed great interest to take computer training and continue her education. Staying at the Shelter Home, she collected notes from her teachers at her village. She also sat for examination to take six month's computer training under women affairs training centre in Savar. Toru who was just hopeless and couldn't even talk, now she is so confident that she can make a plan for herself independently.

Depending of the nature of trade, duration of the courses also varied: Basic Trade (6- 12 Months), Para-trade (3 months), Short course (1 week to one month), etc.

In addition technical training courses DAM imparted non-technical skills training (life skill) for the enrolled students. It is covering social and behavioral skills, negotiation skill, employability skills including health and safety skills.

During the year, DAM has been running production centres of leather crafts (money bag, ladies bag, waist belt, key bag/ring and jacket etc.), dresses and embroidery through the production centres attached to VTIs in Pallabi, Mirpur and Shyamoli in Dhaka.

### **Trainees Covered (from July 2009 to June 2010)**

Up to this period (from 2001 to 2010) DAM has created scopes for availing skill development training to 9,135 (boys- 3,697 & girls 5,438) adolescents and youths in different trades. Out of 9,135 enrolled learners 7,818 (boys 2918 & girls 4900) completed training courses. During this period total 4,942(63.2%) graduates were placed in viable and decent jobs. VTI/VTC wise progress of one year (July 2009 to June 2010) enrollment and job placement status is given below:

Name of VTI	Enrolled			Graduated			Placed in Job			
	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	Boy	Girl	Total	
VTI Mirpur Dhaka	114	261	375	114	261	375	114	261	375	100%
V TI, Pallabi, Dhaka	77	117	194	60	79	139	30	35	65	47%
AMSMVTC, Shyamoli, Dhaka	80	129	209	62	106	168	32	42	74	44%
AMIC VTI, Gazipur	137	253	390	137	253	390	137	253	390	100%
Ahsania Mission VTC, Jessore	38	59	97	29	57	86	5	19	24	28%
APCL VTC, Mohammedpur	124	68	192	52	68	120	12	33	45	38%
APCL VTC, Bangshal, Dhaka	82	110	192	40	80	120	16	21	37	31%
APCL VTC, Khilgaon, Dhaka	112	80	192	40	79	119	26	47	73	61%
APCL VTC, Mirhazirbug	100	92	192	28	92	120	12	78	90	75%
<b>Grant total</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1169</b>	<b>2033</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>1075</b>	<b>1637</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>1173</b>	<b>72%</b>

For running VTIs, DAM generates funds from the internal as well as from the external sources. The internal sources are training fees, sale of finished products, transportation etc. During this year DAM obtained funds from DAM UK Charity through Urban Child Learning Centre project, GTZ and Guldenpfennig for implementing training for garment workers and DCC-ILO for implementing Action Program on Child Labour under Worst Form of Child Labour (WFCL) project. Besides, DAM built partnership with NGOs like Concern World Wide, Naree Maitree, SEEP, Sajida Foundation and GOB through P-CAR project. DAM also mobilized resources from UNICEF, UNESCO, EC, IOM, Winrock International by providing support to their partner organizations.

A number of initiatives are taken for further strengthening of the VTI network of DAM. These include strengthening and expanding organizational and management capacity, enhancing intake capacity of existing VTIs, establish new VTIs, provide training for overseas employment, strengthening of RVTCs, start new production centres for embroidery, dresses, leather, jute, canvas handicraft products, promoting market linkage of local products, and development of networking and partnership with other VTIs.



## *Skill training for RMG sector*

The Ready Made Garment (RMG) sector experiences an increasing scarcity of skilled garment workers such as woven garment and sweater machine operators. It is estimated that each year about 250,000 workers have to be trained as operators due to an industrial growth of 10 -15% per annum and to replace workers retiring or changing their jobs. Commonly garment workers start as helpers and are trained in factories on the job by experienced operators and supervisors. However many factories lack the necessary capacity to train workers adequately and especially disadvantaged people have literally no change to be trained and employed because they can hardly access and afford a training place.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission is implementing an innovative training programme for creating skilled operators in the Ready Made Garment sector in order to improve the accessibility to jobs and income for disadvantaged people, especially young women as skilled garment workers over the last four years. During this period a training model was developed, teachers were trained and about 2,000 trainees were graduated and received a certificate as a sweater knitting or linking or garment sewing machine operator. Almost all of them are employed as skilled workers and earn between Tk 3,000 and 7,500 per month. This will contribute to improving the living standard, self-esteem and social standing of these persons in the society.

The main objective is to train the disadvantaged/underprivileged persons specially women where the disabled will be encouraged as skilled garment and knitwear machine operators and to ensure their employment as formal skilled workers in RMG factories.

***In order to achieve the objectives the following activities are undertaken:***

- ✓ Providing day long training instead of three hours training
- ✓ Inclusion of the life skill training with technical training to increase job retention and job satisfaction
- ✓ Person with disability are encouraged and provide skill training with special care.
- ✓ Providing special training on compliance issues of RMG industries to address the labour laws as well as reduce unnecessary labour unrest in the factory
- ✓ Build up linkage with Garment factories to collect the demand of skilled operators
- ✓ Study and collection the present needs and design of the factory and review curriculum as require.
- ✓ Prepared learners' and trainers' guiding materials for easy understand for low literate participants and training curriculum addressing the need of the RMG industries.
- ✓ The graduates are placed in viable and decent jobs
- ✓ Providing certificate to the graduated trainees operators well accepted by BGMEA and BKMEA.

Because of skill development, the graduated trainees are able to earn initially Tk 5,000 - 7,500 per month. The training helped the trainees prepared to coup with the garment factory working time schedule and willingness to work. Compliance training made aware the graduated operators about the labour laws, rights, health and nutrition, reduce unnecessary labour unrest. DAM's such initiative support the factories in obtaining qualified garment workers to improve the performance and social image of the factories. The sector started getting quality work from skilled labour force and the foreign buyers will receive high quality products manufactured by skilled workers according to their choices and requirements, which ultimately contributes to the development of the country's economy.



*Nadira Begum member of Sopnaloy Mohila Doll at Raipura Branch is working for Cow Fattening*

## *Micro-Finance*

DAM has been implementing its Micro-Finance Programme (MFP) since 1993 for enabling the clients, their families for increase of income and assets, access to services towards fulfillment of basic needs and reduction in vulnerability. At the time of inception, the programme was initiated as a supportive component of Education Programme by the project entitled "Institution Building for Income Generation" with the objectives of economic self reliance and women empowerment. For ensuring quality of services, gradually DAM combines skills development training, agricultural extension services, employment support services and disaster risk reduction along with its micro finance services. Over the years, MFP increases its working area in different location of the country with diversified savings and credit products that includes savings, insurance, rural micro-credit, micro-enterprise development, agricultural extension, rural housing, water and sanitation, disaster risk reduction and special credit support for ultra poor. At present, DAM has been implementing MFP in 27 upazillas of 10 districts covering 907 villages with 32 branches and serving 40,479 members of 1,891 groups.

In many ways, year 2009-10 was significant for MFP. During the year, MFP was scaled up both in terms of geographical coverage and disbursement volume with support from Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF) and First Security Islami Bank Ltd. (FSIBL). For accelerating the agricultural extension programme of the government, MFP focused on increasing the agricultural production through increased investment in agriculture sector. To make it happened, DAM signed MoU with FSIBL and PKSF for ensuring increased investment in Agriculture Sector. During the reporting period, DAM established five new branches especially for extension of investment in agriculture to the poor and marginal farmers of Dhaka, Gazipur and Jamalpur District with the support from FSIBL.



Out of total annual disbursement, DAM invested Tk 18.66 crore in Agriculture Sector which is 50.37% of total investment. In addition, DAM has given equal emphasis on promoting micro enterprise development especially on agri and agro based enterprises. DAM reviewed its micro-enterprise development credit policy and increased the existing loan ceiling considering clients demand. Agriculture and seasonal loan scheme was introduced as a new credit product of MFP during the year.

Moreover, DAM has signed an agreement with First Security Islami Bank Ltd. aiming at reaching remittance service to people at the grassroots level. This will help improve standard of financial service by reaching foreign remittance to near and dear ones at the earliest possible time. Moreover, MFP has made a new turn earning net profit during this year.

Micro Finance Program at a Glance	
Inception of MFP	1993
No. of Districts covered	10
No. of Upazilas covered	27
No. of Union covered	161
No. of Branch offices	32
No. of Area offices	6
No. of groups	1891
No. of members	40479
No. of borrowers	35360
Cumulative amount disbursed (Taka million)	1488
Total member savings (Taka million)	71 m
Average loan size (Taka)	13344
Recovery Rate	97 %
Operational self sufficiency	118 %
Financial self sufficiency	103 %





### Rehana Begum: Once a destitute now a prosperous lady

Rahela Begum, 40, of Shilmandi union in Narsingdi Sadar upazila could not even manage three meals a day. But by dint of strong determination, will power and hard work she changed her fate and turned into a prosperous lady. She brought changes in her life when she became a member of "Jamuna Mohila Unnayan Dal" of DAM. Also mother of four children, Rahela underwent five-day long training on vegetable cultivation conducted by Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM). After receiving training Rahela received a loan of Tk 7000/- from DAM. With some own savings and the borrowed money, she took lease of a small plot of land from her neighbour and started vegetable cultivation. She worked hard along with her husband and children. Finally, luck favoured her. As a result of hard work, she got a good harvest beyond her expectation. Rahela's husband sold the vegetables at a local market. As she got good price of her harvest she refunded her loan in installments and continued her vegetables cultivation in a relatively large scale taking loans from DAM. She extended her cultivable land taking lease from others. Now she cultivates vegetables in three different plots where she plants seasonal vegetables like, cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, balsam apple, carrot, pumpkin, radish, aubergine and other vegetables. Today, Rahela has become a role model for other women in the locality and the surroundings because she successfully alleviated poverty. She ensured schooling of all her children. Rahela also created job opportunities for others. Rahela said, "I could never imagine that I would ever be able to change my life in this a way". She also expressed her gratitude to DAM.



## Highlights of MFP in 2009 - 10

**Group Formation and Member Enrolment:** Group approach is the base of MFP implementation. Each group is formed with participation of 20-30 poor women. A specific selection criterion has been followed at the time of member selection and group formation where Ganokendra members are given special priority for enrollment in the group. During this year, 342 new groups were formed and 15,208 new members were enrolled in the groups. At present, MFP has 1,891 groups with 40,479 members.

**Members Savings:** 'Savings' represents an opportunity to save an amount and earn profit for that, which group members of MFP cannot avail from any regular financial institution. Savings opportunities provide members with fund for consumption, children's education and other investment. It also provides security for getting access to them quickly when emergency strikes. It is mandatory for all group members to deposit Tk 10 savings in group meeting as a regular activity. MFP accumulated Tk 18,324,633 mandatory savings during the reporting year. The total group savings accumulated as of June 2010 is Tk 71,417,659.

**Credit Support:** Access to credit allows poor people to take advantage of economic opportunities by their engagement. While increased earnings are by no means automatic, clients have overwhelmingly demonstrated that reliable sources of credit provide a fundamental basis for planning and expanding business activities. The uses of financial services by low-income households are associated with improvements in household economic welfare and stability or growth of enterprise. A total of 27,767 members of 1,891 groups received micro credit amounting to Tk 370,512,000 from micro finance programme for carrying out different income generating activities during the year. DAM served 174,412 members and provided Tk 1,294,450,000 (Cumulative) as credit support under Rural Micro Credit scheme since the inception.

**Micro Enterprise Development:** Micro Enterprises offer sustainable business solutions that simultaneously generate employment, especially for the low skilled labor, accelerate economic growth, increase productivity and serve as linkages between the informal sector and large formal export markets. Micro Enterprises contribute to community development allowing flexibility and innovative capacities. Therefore, development of micro entrepreneur is one of the main objective of DAM MFP. With the experience of undertaking small-scale income generating activities, many women members took initiatives to scale up their activities to run rural enterprises. DAM provided credit support amounting to Tk 70,675,000 to 1,377 members for developing micro enterprises during the year. From the inception, DAM provided credit support amounting to Tk 122,049,000 (Cumulative) to 3,833 members for implementing micro enterprises by the members.

**Financial Services for Agricultural Diversification:** Agricultural extension services can play a very important role in promoting productivity, increasing food security, improving rural livelihoods, and promoting agriculture as an engine of pro-poor economic growth. Through diversification and intensification of agricultural product, the target population can be employed round the year and increased yield of agricultural products. With this view, DAM has given highest emphasis on increasing agricultural production. During this year, DAM has introduced agriculture loan scheme and invested Tk 186.6 million on Agriculture Sector which is 50.37 % of its total investment. A total of 14,560 MFP members received a total amount of Tk 186,608,500 credit support under agriculture sector.

**Seasonal loan for cow fattening:** DAM has started implementing seasonal loan scheme since April 2010 with an objective of increasing seasonal agri and agro based production as well as promoting agri business. Under the scheme, an amount of Tk 4,913,000 was distributed through six branches of Narsingdi area among 222 beneficiaries within a period from April to June, 2010. The beneficiaries got the credits for cow fattening. The money will have to be repaid in one installment after nine months. The programme has already gained popularity in the respective areas as a profitable income generating activity.



***Palm Seedling distributed among MFP beneficiaries:*** DAM's MFP identified palm production could be a useful alternative to livelihood development as well as increased agricultural production. That's why; MFP motivated its beneficiaries to start planting palm trees. Thus MFP distributed 6,000 seedling of palm among 6,000 beneficiaries of Barguna and Satkhira District during 2009-10.

***Credit Support for AILA affected people:*** DAM extended Tk 1,738,000 credit support for livelihood restoration among 596 AILA affected people of Satkhira District under the credit scheme EFRRAP during this reporting year. This is a soft loan with minimum interest rate. This scheme proved as an effective means of restoration of livelihoods of the AILA affected people.

***Loan waiver and financial assistance facilities for the families of departed members:*** DAM's MFP generated an emergency fund known as Apodkalin Tohbil to assist the family member of borrowers by relieving from the burden of loan repayment in case of death of borrower. Apodkalin Tohbil also assists borrower's family in case of death of main income earning person. During the reporting year, a total of 18 members received Tk 36,000 financial assistance for losing main income earning person of the family and a total of 21 families received Tk 73,352 loan waiver for death of loan receiver from Apodkalin Fund.





## *Rural enterprise development*

## *Thematic Focus*

The Rural Enterprises are those small scale informal sector production, trading and services initiatives by the individuals or families from their own skills and interest. The investment levels of that business are ranging from Tk 50,000-900,000. These are based on the engagement on family labour and to limited paid employees.

During the development of the Long Term Strategy for the organisation Dhaka Ahsania Mission has taken a number of thematic approaches to achieve its overall organisational Mission, Vision and Goal. Considering the organisational priority the Livelihood sector has given major emphasis on Rural Enterprises Development (RED). Over the years, DAM acquires experiences in implementing rural Income Generation Activities, moving toward Micro-enterprises and thus to Rural Enterprises Development. The Rural Enterprises Development for livelihood & empowerment has huge potential for the poverty alleviation, economic and social empowerment for the rural poor and to facilitate a strong base of rural economy. This initiative will support to achieve MDGs Goals 1 (Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger) and 3 (Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women).

Under the RED of DAM, the MFP has organised 1,532 entrepreneurs and each of the entrepreneurs received capital support ranging from Tk 30,000 to Tk 200,000 thus disbursing a total of Tk 129,964,000. The entrepreneurs have accumulated an amount of Tk 9,025,703 as savings. The MFP introduced flexible repayment schedule of the RE both weekly, and monthly installments with an interest of 12.50% per annum.



## *Success Story*

### **POVERTY ALLEVIATION OF**

# **SALEHA BEGUM**

Poverty was a constant companion of Saleha Begum of Mohishati village under Madhobdi union of Narsingdi Sadar upazila in Narsingdi district. But fortune favoured her when Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) came forward to change her fate by offering micro credit amounting to Tk 10,000 in 2002. With the money she bought a handloom and started weaving white clothes which she ultimately turned into bed sheet, 'lal shalu' and saree through processing. Gradually success came. She repaid her credit on time in instalments. DAM recognised herself properly for her honesty and increased the amount of loan. In the meantime, Saleha earned profit beyond her expectation. With the profit, she became owner of mechanical weaving factory which she named "Parul Textile" after her daughter. Now there are 30 looms at her factory and she created job opportunities for 26 people. Of them, 20 are males and six females. On average, about 700 to 800 sarees are produced every week from her factory. Every year Saleha earns profit amounting to Tk 360,000 by producing sarees and clothes. The produced clothes are now being sent to Rangpur, Kurigram and Dinajpur districts.

In last eight years, 'small entrepreneur' Saleha bought 35 decimals of land, built houses for her factory and bought 30 mechanical looms. She also helped her husband to go to Malaysia. Value of her entire property now stands at Tk 55, 80,000. Gradually she established herself as a respectable lady in society. Not only Saleha but families of 26 employees of her weaving factory have also been benefited by the 'model initiative' of Saleha.





## *Agricultural Diversification*

Food crisis and price escalation hits the poor and the vulnerable the hardest, as a large percentage of their income, in fact, is spent on food. Bangladesh has been experiencing rising trend of inflation since early 2007, particularly in case of foodgrains. The increase in the price level of the essentials has led to the erosion of real income of people from all segments of the society. Due to the price hike, four million people have been pushed below the poverty line, according to the World Bank Statistics. They further show that the gross income of the poor decreased by 36.7 percent between January 2007 and March 2008. It created many challenges for developing countries, particularly for the net food importing countries. The effects on the poor in these countries, threaten to reserves the progress made towards achieving the Millennium development Goals. At the same time, higher food prices provide an opportunity to stimulate the agricultural sector in many developing countries like Bangladesh. On the other hand, increase disaster risk as a result of global warming and climate change worsens the situation of food security. Moreover, due to the population growth and decrease of arable land, average farm size is declining over the period of time with simultaneous increase in fragmentation and sub division of holdings. As a result, food insecurity, to whatever extent, is prevailing in the country, frequently affects the segment of population who are mostly dependent on the agriculture for their livelihood.

The increased demand of the food security of the poor households, cope with the climate change effects and face the new requirement of the new generation, agricultural extension services can play a very important role in promoting productivity, increasing food security, improving rural livelihoods, and promoting agriculture as an engine of pro-poor economic growth. The rational for undertaking agricultural extension services is to improve the livelihood condition by maximum utilization of



agriculture resources for ensuring national food security and economic development. Through diversification and intensification of agricultural product, the target population will be employed round the year and increased yield of agricultural products will be ensured.

### ***Food Security and Livelihood Development initiatives***

In the year 2009-10, DAM emphasizes on increasing agricultural production through increased investment in agriculture sector, agricultural technical and marketing skills development, improvement of access to agricultural services and improvement of access to input and output markets and increasing awareness and capacity development for disaster preparedness to address the issue of Food Security and Livelihood Development. DAM signed accord with First Security Islami Bank Ltd. and PKSF for ensuring increased investment in Agriculture Sector. During the reporting period, DAM established five branches especially for extension of investment in agriculture to the poor and marginal farmers of Dhaka, Gazipur, Jamalpur, Narsingdi, Jessore and Barguna districts and extended Tk. 4.39 crore credit supports through its microfinance programme. In addition, DAM has extended credit support for development of agri and agro based enterprises. Besides, agricultural investment, DAM has been implementing three different donor funded project for ensuring food and livelihood security. All these projects focused on increasing coping capacity for addressing the issue of climate change by adopting new technology and alternative livelihood options. At present, DAM is extending Agricultural Extension Services to 53,129 No. of people at 36 Upazillas of 10 Districts.





## ***Project: Reduction of Food Insecurity for Poor and Extreme poor Households***

With the objective of reducing food insecurity and ensuring sustainable livelihoods of poor and extreme poor households, DAM has started implementing 'Reduction of Food Insecurity of Poor and Ultra-poor Families' project at five Upazilas of Jamalpur District since January 2010 in collaboration with the European Union and Concern Universal Bangladesh. Through this project, poor and extreme poor HHs will be able to withstand the negative effects of volatile food price; in line with global food security objectives, including UN standards for nutritional requirements. 10,000 poor and ultra-poor people of 22 unions in five upazilas of Jamalpur Sadar, Dewanganj, Motherganj, Sharishabari and Melandaha are likely to be benefited from sustainable strengthen productive capacities and governance of the agricultural sector (public and private) through different interventions like cash and asset transfer, agricultural technical and marketing skills development, improvement of access to agricultural services and improvement of access to input and output markets. It is expected that 50,000 poor and ultra-poor populations will also be benefited with the all-out cooperation of government and non-governmental organizations.

## ***Project : Improved Food and Livelihood Security in Bagerhat District***

The project titled, 'Improved Food and Livelihood Security in Context of Increased Disaster Risk and Climate Change Project' was launched in March 2009 with the objective of ensuring improved food and livelihood security of the target population. Dhaka Ahsania Mission, Prodipan, Caritas Bangladesh and ADD Bangladesh have been jointly implementing the project funded by donor agency CAFOD, UK. DAM is conducting the advocacy and awareness programme while Caritas Bangladesh is responsible for creating alternative livelihood pursuits to combat recurring disaster; ADD Bangladesh is engaged in protecting physically challenged people by conducting training programmes for them. Prodipan is helping poor people of the disaster prone area to earn a living. As for example, some members of poor community are now earning a living by rearing ducks.

Improved Food and Livelihood Security in Bagerhat District, Bangladesh in the context of Increased Disaster risk and Climate Change Project is progressing with financial assistance from European Union and Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD), UK. The three-year project was launched on 1 March, 2010. Alongside, Prodipan, Action on Disability and Development (ADD) and Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) are implementing other activities of the project. Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) has been implementing the project in Mongla, Rampal and Sharankhola upazilas of Bagerhat district. The project will remove food and livelihood insecurity of project beneficiaries. Main features of the project are to raise source of income of targeted families through agriculture-pisciculture, cattle rearing and pursuing alternative source of income, combating malnutrition through increased food production, advocacy in raising source of income and increasing capability of family, local Union Parishad and Upazila tiers in disaster preparedness and management.

The poorest among the poor forms a characteristic group that remain ignored and the safety net or protection fails to cover them up from the continual process of marginalization and perpetual poverty. Ultra poor (also called chronically poor, extremely poor, hardcore poor etc) are those suffering from multiplicity of deprivation. They are usually unable to make any benefit from the mainstream poverty eradication interventions. It has been observed, in case of Bangladesh, that their life and livelihood conditions remain unaltered despite praiseworthy achievements, in general, by poor population during recent years in terms of both economic and human poverty indicators. The issue of ultra poor demands special consideration as they fail to utilize the opportunities opened by formal and non-formal growth of an economy, created both as a consequence of governmental and non-governmental policy and interventions.

DAM envisages a society free from poverty and exploitation with expanded opportunities for improved livelihood of disadvantaged people as per their preference and capacity. DAM is aware that the key problems of ultra poor population revolve around livelihood insecurity accentuated by lack of skill, confidence and socio-political asset. Given its strategic vision DAM prioritizes on providing financial services, skill development support, extension services, and employment support for its target population of which the extreme poor constitute a major part.

As part of its initiatives for the ultra poor, Dhaka Ahsania Mission provided special financial and skill training supports to 4000 ultra poor households under the project "Reduction of Food Insecurity for Poor and Extreme poor Households" in 2009-2010 in one of its intervention districts. During the same period Microfinance Program (MFP) of Dhaka Ahsania Mission took special initiatives to design programme for ultra poor and was successful in exploring fund for such programme. Under the support from PKSf a new product has been developed for the ultra poor featuring low interest with a bilaterally determined gestation period to allow borrower the space needed to start generating income from her proposed project (making repayment from the income possible).

DAM's initiatives in other sectors, other than livelihood, are also designed to accommodate the development needs of hardcore/ultra poor, least-served and people living in disadvantageous locations. The education sector of DAM has been implementing a large non-formal primary education project (UNIQUE) in 76 disadvantageous, less served upazillas of the country with an aim of educating more than a million children with primary and pre-primary education. A large part of the target children come from hardcore poor/ultra poor households who remained out of school for barriers like poverty, child labour, cost of education etc. In health, water and sanitation sector although the interventions are designed more community as a target, service delivery is subsidized to facilitate the needs of poor and ultra poor households. During 2009-2010 DAM promoted interest of ultra poor in health, water and sanitation through subsidized service delivery like pure water supply at free of cost. The latrine coverage was also ensured for hardcore poor households through mobilizing local resource and ADP. Besides, tube wells were installed (and the basement of existing tube wells were cemented) in DAM intervention locations based on need of hardcore poor households.

Ganokendra (or people's centre) works as a community level platform for implementing DAM's most of the development initiatives. Ganokendras prepare a profile of its members that include information on poverty status of each of the member households. This provides an opportunity for prioritizing intervention for those who are completely landless and/or do not have adequate income to support its round the year consumption expenditure. Additionally DAM facilitates preparing a union based list of ultra /hardcore poor households and make this list approved by the local government and administration. This list is now being used by the local government for its special programmes targeting ultra poor households.

## Health



DAM developed its health strategy to address the issues related to special health, at least 50% of the disadvantaged groups of people in the target areas who are deprived of health services would have increased access to health services as per their entitlement for improved life and livelihood by 2015. The strategy will be based on the following guiding principles of DAM: [i] Reaching the hardcore poor, [ii] gender sensitive and right based approach [iii] demand driven [iv] social, cultural and technical appropriateness, [v] de-centralization of decision making, [vi] environmental integrity, [vii] partnership & community empowerment, [viii] governance.

During the last fiscal year DAM did not received any specific project which could meet all the strategic objectives. But, there are some activities for health under separate component of ACCESS Health and Empowerment project. Another project namely Shelter Home Project which cares the trafficking victims and survivors of social discrimination have also some health related activities.

Capacity building and Health Education: Community Worker at 485 Gonokendras from 44 unions of 8 upazilas were trained for promotion of basic health service and counseling to ensure the access of hard core poor and disadvantaged in to primary health. Mean while 40 Health standing Committee have been activated at union level to about their rules and responsibility for Increase accessibility of community people in health care facilities. In shelter home project the survivors were trained to develop livelihood skill.

**Primary health Care Service delivery:** The basic service was aimed the poor, hardcore poor and disadvantages and discriminated people and community who have less of nil access to the primary or even minimal health care facilities. Shelter Home project provides basic service to enrolled Survivors with Safe Accommodation, Food and cloths as well as supplying limited amount of simple medicine. It likes the survivors with the community clinic like Smiling Sun for primary health care. Access Health project initiated Model Health Union at Shilamandi union in Narshingdi to establish a Model Union to ensure primary health care to the mother and child as well as family planning. The project also established Bathangaschi community clinic as a Model for primary Health services delivery with the assist of GMC in Moheshpur upazila of Jhenidaha.

**Health support Service:** Fifty four survivors received health support for various health related problems like flu, eye problems, body ache, STI etc through shelter Home project. ACCESS project provided health facilities to 3500 people under GK based satellite clinic and EPI centre with the help of CAG members.

**EPI promotion:** 13762 children were fed by two drops of the polio vaccine and 1445 children were given vitamin A capsules with the help of CW and CAG at Observing the National Immunization Day on 10th January 2010. In addition to this all children aged 2-5 months had given one vitamin A capsule and children aged between 2 and 5 months had given one de- worming tablet during the NID.

**Mental Health service:** All the survivors who enrolled in shelter home were provided individual counseling services based on their needs and mental status assessment.

**Networking :** Established network with Smiling Sun, GMC, Upazila health complex, Community clinioncs etc to ensure health support for survivors referred from the projects, CBOPs and GKs.





## *Water and sanitation*

Water and Sanitation is a focused programme of Dhaka Ahsania Mission, which has emerged and developed as an important sub-sector in last 8 years with diversified range of activities and approaches to serve the disadvantaged poor community including Hard-to-Reach in different geographic areas of the country. WatSan sub-sector is now being considered as the largest component namely the Environmental Sanitation and Public Health (ESPH) of DAM Health sector.

At the end of 2009 DAM developed its sub-sector strategy for Water and Sanitation (WatSan) considering global and national context to address priority areas aiming at facilitating WatSan services to the poor disadvantaged communities and for making a visible contribution to sector development at the national level. The strategy prioritized water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for providing WatSan services. Besides this, DAM adapted intervention strategy to increase access of the target people and community to quality public and private WatSan services in the selected intervention areas, DAM in consistency with its core programmatic approaches has been following the four major intervention strategies viz. community capacity building, institutional capacity building, pro-poor policy advocacy and need based WatSan services.

In the fiscal year of 2009-10 DAM WatSan sub sector has 11 projects and benefited more than 3 million people from disadvantaged communities in several project locations of unserved or underserved areas. The achievements are stated below featuring its thematic focus.

**Partnership development:** DAM has developed partnership with several national and international organisations as well as government bodies during the year. Concern Universal Bangladesh has continued its partnership for Disaster Friendly WatSan (EWSDRR). Water Aid has been the biggest partner of DAM for SSARA project in Jamalpur. Another project, SHEWA-B CHT implemented

jointly with IDSL and ISDE indicating a successful partnership with local organisations. SSTSB project WSP partnership ended in March 2010 and later was extended in partnership with a micro-finance organisation (ASA), capacity building organisation (BASA) and 12 consultation partners from the hard to reach areas. HYWSA project has been continuing with DAM-DPC consortium.

**Capacity building:** DAM worked in three areas of capacity building covering its strategy of community capacity building, institutional capacity building and capacity building of occupational people like local entrepreneurs of sanitation, hotel workers etc. Community capacity building had exactly took place empowering the community groups including local community leaders, volunteers, religious leaders, para action teams, women groups, child and adolescent groups and school children. Through SSARA, SSTSB, CMWS and DFWS projects more than 4,000 people were capacitated for water and sanitation promotion. Union Parishads were the major focus of institutional capacity building in consideration with the fact that the LGIs have the most effective leadership role in rural WatSan service. Concerning the institutional aspects, SARRA, SSTSB, CMWS, DFWS, HYSAWA and SHEWA-B projects arranged training, refreshers, exposure visits and participatory workshops with Union Parishad, Bazar committee, SMC, ward sanitation taskforces, DRR committees and school teachers while more than 5000 participated in the sessions. On the other hand, SSARA, SSTSB, DFWS and Arsenic mitigation projects organised training and workshops for development of local entrepreneurs, rural sanitation technicians, and community resources to ensure the availability of local WatSan resources for operation and maintenance. In the HYSAWA supported project Union Parishad members were trained on proposal development, monitoring and procurement procedures.



## Disaster-friendly WatSan approach

Bangladesh is one of the highest disaster prone countries in the world where disasters like flood, cyclone, tornado, tidal surge, river erosion, drought, hill slide and earthquake are common phenomenon disrupting social, economic, demographic and environmental interests. In consequence of the disasters most of the WatSan infrastructures are damaged leaving millions of people exposed to high risk of health hazards, wasting large efforts and repeated investments that slow down the development of the country. The events significantly increase the rate of mortality and morbidity of human life and consequently increase the risk intensity from such disasters. The resultant puts hurdles against the government or public measures for disaster mitigation and people's adaptation or coping mechanism. There are multiple examples of damaged WatSan facilities and prevalence of high rate of diarrhea and other water borne incidences after Aila (2009), SIDR and flood (2007).

The DFWS is a community led approach with a combination of community mobilization and appropriate water and sanitation technologies that modified to withstand the disasters. The concept intends to provide disaster resilient water and sanitation facilities allowing the people to have continuous access to the facilities during and after disaster hence limiting the spread of diseases due to lack of WatSan facilities. It has also been envisaged that the concept would be mainstreamed into the Government, INGOs and LNGOs. Meanwhile, DAM WatSan has introduced the approach through its Disaster Friendly Water and Sanitation projects since 2007 and benefited 426,532 population in 1st phase (DFWS project: 2007-2008) and 2,29,692 in 2nd phase (VMWC project:2008-2009). The 3rd phase (EWSDRR project, funded by Concern Universal Bangladesh) has been started in January 2010 at Bhola District.

### ***The key features of Disaster friendly water and sanitation are:***

- ✓ Facilitated the community for situation analysis, finding what to do to and working plan with vulnerability reduction measures to ensure the population for continuous access to the WatSan facilities during and after disasters.
- ✓ Facilitated in capacity building of local resources, SMCs and activation of different committees for WatSan, Disaster management, Hat bazaar management etc at Union, Ward and Community level.
- ✓ Demand measured by Community Risk Assessment, vulnerability mapping or baseline Survey
- ✓ Hardware service (DHTW, Latrines) provided at nearby shelters, school cum shelters and growth centres to provide services to the people gathered during flood/ cyclone
- ✓ Cost-effective disaster resilient water and sanitation options
- ✓ Integration with different Government and non government bodies working in disaster prone areas.
- ✓ Promotion of disaster resilient improved technology for solid waste management and its institutionalization
- ✓ Functional mechanism for repairing/ reconstruction of WatSan facilities through LGI/ CBOs during and after disaster.

In 2009-10, DAM has taken initiatives to scale-up this approach through internalizing within DAM and highlighting the approach as an advocacy issue at national and international level. The replication of the approach is already under implementation (started in January 2010) through EWSDRR (or DFWS phase - 3) at three upazilas of Bhola District. Apart from implementing this approach, DAM has organized a national level workshop in participation with several delegates from government, educational institutions, LGIs, INGOs and NNGOs. An album on technologies published for national use as well as a website introduced for dissemination of the learning. Beside of these a video documentation has been prepared and viewed in several instances.

The policy advocacy issue for mainstreaming the approach has been set with the target to promote disaster resilient water and sanitation technologies at community and in the shelters, therefore it would be an integral part of the design preparation to be done by government (LGED, Facilities Department of MoE, DPHE etc.) or non-government initiatives (private sector, INGOs, NNGOs etc). As a part of the action plan, capacity building and media campaign will be a focal part of the scaling up process.





**Advocacy and networking:** As a strategic intervention of WatSan sub-sector, advocacy initiatives had been taken at local LGI level and national level. The LGI level advocacy was aimed at facilitating GoB service delivery including resource allocation and subsidies through ADP budget to the poor and vulnerable groups. The WatSan projects had initiated local level advocacy through sharing the significant outcome and experience achieved. In SSARA, SSTSB and SHEWA-B projects local level advocacy has successfully motivated the LGIs to allocate ADP to provide support for access for poor to WatSan hardware. Participatory monitoring framework was developed by WatSan team and successfully adopted by the union parishad of Jamalpur Sadar upazila. National level advocacy was held in SSTSB project area for scaling up of sanitation through linking microfinance initiatives for new financing mechanism in sanitation service. The other issue was developing guideline for addressing the hard to reach areas. Lessons learnt in disaster friendly WatSan project was an unique issue to promote disaster friendly water and sanitation options which was done through organizing a daylong national level workshop. The workshop was aimed at sharing the project learning as part of contributing to updating of national water and sanitation policies and sanitation strategies. All the advocacy issues were placed in front of the national level decision making committees like National Sanitation Task Force to facilitate strategic decision making of the government.

**Information, Education and Communication:** In the 2009 -2010 year WatSan sub sector conducted information dissemination awareness and ignition sessions through interactive process like message sharing, small group discussion, sensitization meetings, courtyard meeting etc. An innovative trial of new communication mechanism for hygiene promotion had been done under SSTSB project through production of four TV episodes on hygiene behavioral change to disseminate the good practice, knowledge and experiences of the community. Activity based common implementation guides and manuals were developed for internal use as well as use by the other stakeholders. Rural Sanitation Catalogue developed under SSTSB project has now been adopted by the Government, many INGOs and NNGOs working with sanitation. A training manual based on the catalogue was also produced. The catalogue described the options in manner of addressing the geographic variations in terms of geo-physical condition, environment

# Success Story



**Renu Bala**



**Karimon**



**Shahida Akther**



**Morjina Begaum**

## UP female members' leadership

They are committed to bring positive changes in their society although Union Parishad did not support positively. Taking their male UP member's unwillingness as a challenge, they proceeded towards brining effective role in implementation in their union. Capturing their commitment and leading power, Morjina Begau, Korimon Begum, Renu Bala and Shahida Akhter of Kendua, Digpaith and Titpolla Union respectively played their responsibilities as mandate as UP members.

As female UP members they formed a Women's Forum consisting of three female UP representatives from 15 unions under Jamalpur Sadar upazila along with the female Vice Chairman of Upazila Parishad and started their active participation in Union Parishad meeting. They took the responsibilities in a similar manner like other male UP members and claimed equal ADP/LGSP/Block grant allocation for providing support in WASH services at their respective Wards.

During the period, they constructed platform and installed latrine in their jurisdiction for hard core poor. Morjina Begaum, female UP member of Kendua union (ward # 7, 8 & 9) received Tk. 38,000 from Block grant and constructed 14 tube well platforms. Korimon Begum, female UP member of Digpaith union (ward # 7, 8 & 9) received Tk. 24,000 from ADP and installed 12 latrines and one tube well. Renu Bala, female UP member of Digpaith union (ward # 1, 2 & 3) received Tk. 72,500 from LGSP and installed five tube wells and Shahida Akter female UP member of Titpolla union (ward # 7, 8 & 9) received Tk. 44,000 from Block grant and installed four tube wells.

As per mandatory role of local government the elected female UP members are supposed to involve in developing activities in rural areas, but in practice their achievements are not upto expectation. Most of women members have less knowledge and information about procedures and functions of union parishad. Many of them do not have any involvement in social development activities like other male UP members. In this regard, increasing capacity of women representatives are essential for raising awareness about their duties and responsibilities. In line with this SSARA project, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) has taken initiative to support them for enhancing women leadership through capacity building. SSARA is funded by WaterAid Bangladesh.

Initially, SSARA project facilitated to arrange an exposure visit (November 2009) at Karimganj upazila of Kishorganj district for female UP members of Jamalpur Sadar upazila to know about the formation of women forum and the performance of Karimganj women forum. After this visit they decided to form a women's forum by representative of elected women members in upazila level workshop held with Upazila Taskforce.

Women's forum is led by the executive committee with 17 members where Upazila Female Vice Chairman is its chairperson. They prepared their bi-laws to work with smooth norms and procedure. At present 45 female UP members are regular members of this women's forum and representative of women affairs ministry, social welfare department and some NGOs are working with them as facilitating member. Women's forum is now more committed to provide service in development activities especially for women, girl and hard core poor. During the implementation period from December'09 to March'10 he women's forum organised three meetings and prepared their yearly plan. They are taking some initiatives towards total sanitation.

and climate. The most significant BCC material was developed under SHEWA-B CHT project which has been specifically developed considering the language suitability and gender responsiveness of different hill communities.

**Resource Mobilization:** As per the strategy of the sub-sector mobilization of resources from the available local resources were explored and were mostly successful at the community level. WatSan projects like SSARA, SSTSB and CMWS tapped the Union Parishad's 20% ADP block grant for sanitation. In DFW project 10% contribution was mobilized by SMC. The largest fund was mobilized in HYSAWA fund in Chapainawabganj through UP for installation of water points.

**Entrepreneurship Development:** The major initiatives were taken in SSTSB, SSARA and Arsenic Mitigation project for development of local entrepreneurship. In Arsenic Mitigation project at Chaowgacha of Jessore one water plant was installed with the support of VEGFAM charity through DAM UK. This is a good example of WatSan plant purely managed through community entrepreneurship.

**Service Delivery:** Integrated approach followed for WatSan service for obtaining optimum benefit from interventions. Identification of delivery points were done by participatory need analysis in most of the projects and Community Risk Assessment (CRA) used to identify 100 shelters in EWSDRR Project.

**Water supply:** During the year 2009-10, more than 2000 water points were installed including Deep Hand TW, Pond Sand Filter, Shelter based raised TWs, Gravity Flow System, Infiltration gallery and Rain water harvesting system under various projects in Jamalpur, CHT and disaster prone areas. The rural piped water supply in Kaliganj Upazila, was commissioned in September 2009 and now running with 456 HH connection and serving more than 30,000 people. One SIDKO plant has been installed in Chowgacha in October 2009 serving at least 500 people of the Ganokendra catchments area of Hayatpur village.

**Sanitation:** Around 3000 sanitation options were installed accessing around 7000 HH to WatSan facilities in this year at Jamalpur, Chilmari, Doulatkhan, Sreebordi and CHT upazilas. Improved Sanitation option like brick plinth structure with water seal and offset pit latrines were promoted under SSTSB and SSARA projects. DFWS projects constructed shelter based latrines, raised plinth flood free latrine in disaster prone areas. A new technology of low-cost septic system was invented by WatSan team named as DAMSEP now under trial at Dharmapasa upazila. Mean while 100% latrine coverage has been achieved in 10 Unions of Sreebordi upazila of Sherpur district.

**Hygiene promotion:** Hygiene promotion has been one of the most crucial interventions of DAM WatSan in 2009-10. Several successful initiatives implemented in Jamalpur, Sherpur and CHT districts. Incentives were introduced for best hygiene practitioners and promoters in Jamalpur District with active involvement of District Taskforce and DPHE. Hardware support like hand washing device were promoted in CHT areas and Sreebardi Upazila. Gender and disability issues were strictly considered in all the initiatives.

**WatSan implementation at community level:** The service delivery was ensured in the community level in all the WatSan projects. Moreover RPWS delivered water to the members of CBOs formed in Nalta Village. Arsenic Mitigation plant and CMWS project delivered all the services in the Ganokendra catchments.

**Pro poor initiatives:** WatSan sub-sector ensures provision of accessing the hard core poor in to WatSan service through local resource mobilization and charity support as available. In SSARA, SHEWAB-Plain and CHT projects, 20% ADP allocation from Union Parishad was mobilized for supporting the hardcore poor in construction of latrines. Access of the hardcore poor in the piped water service has been ensured by the charitable street hydrants. Community contribution in tariff mechanism was ensured the arsenic free water for hard core poor at Hayatpur village in Arsenic Mitigation plant project.





## *Success Story*

### *Capacity enhancement of local institutions through Dishari approach*

Under the fundamental strategy adopted by Dishari, DAM played the role of the facilitator to strengthen the institutional capacity of the local government bodies particularly the Union Parishad to play a steering role in ensuring participation and coordinated efforts by the NGOs, different stakeholders, local functional departments of GoB and most importantly the local communities to plan, implement and monitor need-based activities in their individual localities by themselves. This in turn assisted greatly in increasing confidence and knowledge-level, develop skills and bring about sustainable changes in attitude thereby contributing towards empowerment of the communities at large.

The involvement of UP functionaries in the total sanitation movement has resulted in greater responsiveness and accountability to the people in their constituency. The elected leaders have had frequent interactions with the people by way of visiting their households, attending taskforce committee meetings at ward and union council levels and various training sessions. As a result during the project implementation 80 Unions under 8 Sub-Districts have been achieved 100% latrine coverage by the leadership of LGIs.

## Development partnership with LGIs

A strong local government body is the cherished desire of the people. The demand for democracy and local government has always moved in tandem. The representatives of a local body based on democratic ideas can promote the interest of the people. In Bangladesh at present, Union Parishad and Upazila Parishad are the elected local government bodies. Union Parishad is the lowest tier of local Government institution in Bangladesh, which is mandated for planning and implementation of all development activities in their respective area of jurisdiction.

Local Government's role become strategically significant, because of the central position, which it occupies in the arrangement and delivery of public services; UP has an institutional set up from UP to ward level. Local government is the locus of an interaction between political voice, management action and accountability to citizens. Local Government Institutions (LGIs) are the custodian of key community assets and resources too.

DAM experience shows that if the Union Parishad (UP) can be properly mobilized on their development role and if their capacity is enhanced in terms of increased knowledge and skill they can contribute significantly in community and local resource mobilization, community level planning and implementation.

Whereas, the LGIs in Bangladesh are underutilized and neglected and their potentials have not yet been explored and utilized. DAM has taken Institutional capacity building of LGI to make effective partnership with LGI as an important core strategy for across the programme implementation. DAM has good learning on partnership with LGI through a number of projects, like Dishari - a decentralized total sanitation project, SHOUHARDO - a participatory livelihood project and PVWATE - a project for protection of women and child trafficking. During the implementation of these projects DAM has got long experience to work with the LGI through the process as follows:

Capacity building is the important component for developing knowledge and skill of local government institutions through training, workshop, exposure visit and on-the-job support to explore internal potentials of the LGIs and build their confidence level to lead implementation. Strengthening the transparent and accountable system within the local government institutions for working as duty bearer to provide services are core elements of the institutional capacity building efforts. DAM facilitates LGI to enable them who can contribute for:

- ✓ People's participation and disseminate their attained knowledge among local institutions and the community people.
- ✓ Integration of various human resources that can help for greater implication in the community. Local level Teacher, religious leader, youth, children group, artists, cultural organizations and field staffs of local NGOs are regarded as good human resource for community mobilization and awareness creation.
- ✓ Social partnership and collaboration among the stakeholders i.e. GO, NGO, Private sectors, and public service providers etc. to work together for creating united movement directed to common goal, recognize comparative advantages and contribution of each stakeholder and to integrate efforts and resources owned by each stakeholder.
- ✓ Joint planning among the stakeholders for achieving the desired objectives, to solve the problem, or to improve the present status in the Union/Upazilla by the participation of all local stakeholders. The joint planning process may facilitate to hear the voices and opinions of the unheard and hard to reach people.

# Success Story

Salma, 19, hailed from village Baishtak of Gaurichanna Union under Barguna Sadar Upazila in Barguna district. Her father Khalilur Rahman is a poor farmer. Although Rahman was an illiterate and poor man, he tried hard to continue Salma's education. While Salma passed her higher secondary exam in 2005, Rahman arranged her wedding. She was only 16. Rahman was influenced by a professional marriage maker. Salma's husband Shafiqur Rahman came from a comparatively affluent family of the adjacent village. Salma's father was very happy. He thought that her wonderful daughter got relief from unbearable poverty.

At the very beginning Salma was very happy with her conjugal life. After a few months, Salma realized that her husband was illiterate, shrewd and a liar as well. After that, Salma tried to adjust herself and also tried to change her husband and in laws' mind set. Salma didn't inform this to her parents. But all her efforts went in vain. She had to face torture. One day Salma informed her in laws that she wanted to continue her study and she sought permission for her admission at a local college for BA class. They became more violent and forbade Salma to get admitted at the college. Even, they tried to destroy her certificates. Salma's husband along with her in laws assaulted her. One day they beat Salma. They threatened Salma for not informing the incident to her parents. They also shouted that if Salma inform this to her parents they would take vengeance. Salma went to her father's house and disclosed everything to his father. After that Salma's father appealed to the local leaders for justice. But she failed to get justice. Later on Salma's father informed this incident to the GMC of Sonar Bangla Ganokendra. The GMC members took a decision to take legal action. The president of Sonar Bangla GK asked her to contact Faria Lara Foundation (an organization that provides legal support to the victims). Salma had to take a decision to take divorce from her husband. The Sonar Bangla GK intervened so courageously that her husband had to compensate an amount of Tk. 29,000.

At present Salma stays at her father's house and studies in BA class. Besides, she teaches at a local school managed by a NGO. Salma wants to be a successful teacher and contribute to the nation.

## Salma escapes from violence





## Human rights and social justice

Human Rights and Social Justice (HRSJ) sector is one of the vibrant part of DAM field programmes. Through this sector DAM is contributing to curb the dismal human rights scenario and to improve living condition of the people with dignity regardless of their legal, social or political status throughout the country. In the process of continued effort to serve the disadvantaged and deprived people, the HRSJ sector has now grown into a large entity of the organisation.

DAM envisions a society promoting rights and justice with prevailing conditions to live a life with harmony and dignity and annihilating discrimination among human beings. Considering its strategic vision, HRSJ programme implementation will follow a four-stroke strategy, which includes community capacity building, institutional capacity building, advocacy and service delivery. As strategic choices, DAM has picked up four major interventions - Protection and Participation, Entitlement, Social justice and Anti-trafficking. Intervention-wise accomplishments during the year are mentioned in the succeeding paragraphs.

**Protection and Participation:** To ensure protection and participation, awareness rising is an effective way. Considering that different awareness campaigns were organised, like courtyard meeting, tea stall meeting, mother assembly, debating competition, signature campaign, reading and writing competition, day observation, school level art and essay competition, drama presentation and so on. Community based Women Action Groups (WAG) and Adolescent group have played significant roles in raising awareness on violence against women and children. Ganokendra and CRC based Community Action Groups (CAG) and youth group put remarkable contribution to the community regarding raising awareness and increased participation of the community people to curb dismal human rights scenario, education and health practices.



*Police Super of Jhinaidaha, during a Training session for Law Enforcing Agencies*

## *Adolescent rights*

## *Thematic Focus*

DAM has internalized adolescents' rights as part of one of four major sectors (health, livelihood, education and human rights and social justice) in its on-going discourse of development. DAM has been working for improving the life of underprivileged adolescents over the years. DAM also extends its grassroots support to the adolescents through Ganokendro, Community Resource Centre (CRCs) and Multi Purpose Community Resource Centre (MCRC). DAM finds scopes to extend support in four major areas which includes - Adolescents' Right to Protection, Adolescents' right to Survival, Development rights and Participation rights. The theme adolescents' right has cross sectoral linkage with education, health, livelihood, and HR&SJ sector. DAM has been providing non-formal education at different locations of the country through different projects (UNIQUE, UCLC, BEHTRUWC, PLCEHD-II, JSC) and also has made their parents aware of education as well as linked many of them with different service providers.

In Human Rights & Social Justice Sector there are also numbers of project that are working on adolescents rights. In Prevention Violence against Women through Empowerment (PVAWTE) project there are 20 Adolescents groups. Besides this, Actions for Combating Trafficking in Persons (ACT) Programme has organised reproductive health, life skill and issue based awareness building sessions for the adolescent survivors round the year. Besides these, adolescents are one of the major target groups of Advocacy and Communication with Communities to Empower for accessing Social Services (ACCESS) project. During the reporting period 66 Adolescents Groups have been formed at Kewrabunia, Burirchar, Phuljhuri, Aylapatakata, Gaurichanna Union of Barguna Sadar under this projects. They are made aware of their rights and entitlements and gave education on reproductive health related issues. Similarly, in Health and Livelihood sectors, there are also activities for the adolescents.

Moreover, DAM has continued to take part in different consultation and formulation of policies both at regional and national level in the field of adolescent's rights. During the reporting period, DAM has been elected as an executive committee member of National Girl Child Advocacy Forum-a Society and DAM Executive Director has been elected the Chairperson of DAWN (Disadvantaged Adolescents Working NGOs Forum). It can be mentioned here that Government of Bangladesh has adopted a separate chapter on Adolescents in the National Child Policy 2010 (final draft). DAM has worked as active member of the Steering Committee for working on National Adolescents Policy during the reporting period. Very recently, DAM has been chosen as working group member of Prevention and stop sexual harassment against Children and Adolescents formed by Ministry of Women and Children Affairs.

Four Adolescents forums (each group consists of 35-60 adolescents) are formed at Amtoli, Noltona, M.Baliatoli, Kewrabunia Union of Barguna. It's a kind of forum of the adolescents which was formed by the adolescents aged ranging from 10-18 yrs. These forum members sit together to produce monthly action plan, identifies several problems of the adolescents and tried to explore effective solutions. Further, forum members conduct several sessions for themselves to become aware about the child abuse/oppression, sexual harassment, early marriage, dowry, divorce etc. Forum also observes different national/International days. The adolescents' forums members are provided life skill development training during the reporting period.

Interactive sessions on child protection issues increased awareness and participation of community people to create a child friendly atmosphere. Different sensitization programmes increased awareness and participation of law enforcing agencies (LEA) on human rights and violence against women and children issue. Legal supports including counseling services through shelter home (SH) and one stop service centres (OSSC) are contributing to ensure better legal and mental protection, empowerment, participation and rehabilitation to the victims. LGI with assistance of Ganokendra and CRC are more active to increase community participation and to create access to justice through creating a protective atmosphere at the community.

LGI and LEAs are more aware about their responsibility to the people. UP, Upazila and District level committees especially, women and children violence protection and anti-trafficking committees are now playing very effective roles to protect people from violence. WAG with their gradually increasing performance able to make a change regarding creating access to justice for women and children from all sorts of violence. Networking and coordination among WAG, CAG, GK-CRC, UP, LGI and LEAs increased. Participation of community people in claiming their rights and in creating pressure to the respective authority increased to a great extent. Nevertheless, participation of different service providing institution in providing their services to the people increased gradually.



Entitlement: To establish entitlement of the people, a number of initiatives were taken under different projects of HRSJ sector, especially, ACCESS (Cordaid), ACCESS (Cafod) and PVAWTE. Community and institutional capacity building can play significant role to make community rights sensitive and encourage claiming entitlement. Different activities are being implemented at community level. These include training, linkage and capacity building among different institutions, like Ganokendra, CRC, LGI and other relevant service providers. Implementation and monitoring of efficient service delivery mechanism, livelihood support through skill development program, job placement of the poor and helpless women and children are examples of few other major interventions.



# CAG ensures health care service to the poor people

Rina Begum, 33, is an inhabitant of poverty-stricken Raghurampur village of Arabpur Union in Sadar upazilla under Jessore District. Born at a poor family, she got married at tender age but didn't get happiness at her husband's house. She took shelter at her father's house with husband and arranged a job for her husband at a rod mill. Life became more miserable with her two babies. Most of the time, they had to starve. Disease was their constant companion.

Rina became a member of Suvechha Ganokendra. She used to go to the GK regularly and read educative books besides doing literacy practices. She got informed with different public services, particularly on health service through courtyard meetings arranged by the community Action Group (CAG). She knew the services of Union health center. Union health center provides 26 types of medicine for villagers. She understood that it was everybody's fundamental rights.

One day Rina went to the union health center after getting sick. At 11:00 o'clock the community medical officer gave her a prescription saying to buy medicine at a drug center of the market. She said to the doctor about her poverty. But the doctor ignored her and didn't give her any medicine. Rina came back to her village and narrated her plight to the CAG/GMC.

CAG members discussed the matter with local elites. They went to the health center with Rina. They wanted to know from the doctor why he didn't give medicine to her. The doctor replied about his limitation. They asked the doctor why did he depart without giving medicine to helpless Rina. There ensued an altercation between CAG members and the doctor. They said that they would lodge a complaint with the Civil Surgeon. The doctor requested them for not to do the complaint. He came to an understanding with the CAG members. The doctor promised to bring adequate medicine at his center. He also promised proper health care service to the poor villagers. He also promised to come to office on time.

Accordingly, the doctor provided medical services to the under privilege mother and children owing to interference of CAG members.

The villagers got proper service from the health clinic/center from them. The villagers are grateful to CAG/GMC members because they are provided with medicine at the center.

CAG members have been working for ensuring the rights of marginalized people like Rina. CAG has done a commendable job by ensuring people's right to health care service.





*Meeting of Women Action Group (WAG), Jhenaidah*

DAM has been working to increase gender equality and empowerment of women and children through various activities like creating IGA and livelihood opportunity, providing legal support services, creating access to education, health, justice, and so on. Right to Information (RTI) is considered as basic human rights. Considering that, DAM undertaken different activities like courtyard meeting, rally, discussion session, street drama, folk song etc. with a view to sensitizing community people, government officials and LGI representatives. DAM through Community Resource Centers (CRC) organised different IT based communication sessions with school students, teachers, women groups and community people.

Because of these interventions, people in the intervention areas are seeking services to different institutions and referring to the Citizen Charters. Access of community people to ICT through CRC created opportunity for the disadvantaged people to make their claims specific. Ganokendra and CRC based initiatives reduced vulnerability and discrimination in the community. Survivors especially those are victim of violence and trafficking are getting shelter, legal, mental, capacity building, counseling & rehabilitation support that created access to justice for the vulnerable people. LEA personnel are positive mannered to vulnerable people many of who have less access to get legal support. Activities of WAGs make community people aware on their rights and reduced domestic violence.

**Human Trafficking:** As a member of the National RRRI Task Force Committee under MOHA, DAM is contributing to activate the task force for repatriation of Bangladeshi women and children's from neighbouring countries. Three Bangladeshi trafficked girls were repatriated from India and enrolled in Shelter Home, Jessore as well. DAM has contributed to develop a sustainable mechanism for

## SULATA\* FIGHTS BACK AGAINST INSECURITY

Because of negative socio-cultural attitude and menace of eve-teasing, a teenaged girl was compelled to get married before attainment of proper age at Jhenidah Sadar upazila in Jhenidah district. As she was studying at class nine during marriage, her in-laws agreed to continue her education after marriage. But in reality, they forgot the promise. Unfortunately her husband died three years after the marriage. After her marriage she was staying at her in-laws' house. But after her husband's death she suffered from insecurity and psychological torture. A lot of unethical proposals came from local Mastans (musclemen) and neighbours. She faced the threat of eviction from her husband's house. She never went outside her house after sunset. Sometimes, local hoodlums knocked her door at night or left solid wastage at her courtyard. They disturbed her over cell phone and gave bad proposals. By appealing to local political leaders she got security support but did not get government widow allowance after her husband's death. She underwent skill development training on sewing from Dhaka Ahsania Mission and found a source of income. Now she wants to be self reliant and independent. She also wants adequate security so that she can rear cattles at her own house.

\*Actual name not used



repatriation through bi-lateral agreement which will be signed during end of 2010 under UNICEF support from Bangladesh & India.

Community Sensitization is a vital part in protecting/preventing human trafficking. Considering that, DAM through different projects has been implementing various activities. These include Improved community understanding including GO-NGO and LEA personnel of the dynamics of trafficking from human rights perspective through different meeting, training, workshop and seminars, capacity building of the vulnerable people through conducting the same, capacity building of CBOs and LGIs through education and training, building linkage of the vulnerable families with different service providing institution/authorities and so on.



*Stitching "Nakshi Katha" : Performance of the vulnerable women of Sathkira*

A database for keeping detail records of trafficked victims developed and introduced at shelter home. Working relation with IOM and other donor agencies regarding rehabilitation of trafficked victim including trafficked victim of Kafe Mukti-4 is increased. Communities are now aware and efficient to develop a child protection mechanism that would reduce future risk of children from violence, abuse, exploitation and trafficking.



*Chowgacha Hakimpur UP Member Jahura Begum handing over the sewing machine to the victim for rehabilitation*

## *ACCESS approach of empowerment*

Constitutionally, all citizens of Bangladesh have several basic rights and the constitution has obligations for fulfillment of these basic rights to its citizens. The government departments provide a range of essential social services through their designated field offices. In addition to government services, numerous non-government and private initiatives exist throughout the county offering basic services such as education, health, agriculture, and livelihood services to the poor communities. However, the reality is that the vast majority of poor and vulnerable people, particularly women, children and people with disabilities have little or no access to these public resources, services and information. Many of them are not even aware of their rights due to illiteracy and ignorance. As a result they have little or no voice in local decision making process or the local level planning and management of these services. As a consequence, the rural poor are frequently denied access to services, as well as to the information that could empower them to play a meaningful role in the local development process.

On this point of view, the ACCESS programme is designed to increase the access of vulnerable and marginalised rural communities and individuals, including women, adolescent, children and people with disabilities, to the available social services which they are entitle to receive as citizens. These services are being provided by the government as well as non-government organisations and, in some instances, the private sector. This is done through the establishment of integrated community-based civil society advocacy networks in each of the targeted unions spread over poverty stricken northern districts, reverine char areas, south coastal and south-western region. The creation and strengthening of a network of civil society organisations capable of effectively lobbying and participating in grassroots development planning and implementation empowers local communities to access to basic and continuing education, quality health services and play an active role in upholding their rights.

ACCESS projects are supported by CAFOD, UK and Cordaid, Netherlands. The Ganokendra and CRCs are located in nine Upazillas of five districts. In 2009-10 a remarkable progress has been made in the project area through this programme in terms of people's awareness, knowledge, skills and willing to struggle to assert ones rights. Public and private services are available in the locality through using the 49 union based resource maps. In order to assist Ganokendra Management Committee 619 Community Action Groups (CAGs) are playing proactive role as a change agent of the community. With the proposal of CAGs and Ganokendra Management Committees (GMCs) the meetings of School Management Committees are held regularly. These committees are working with Union Parishad and its Standing Committees and different government departments to develop working relationship and activate them to serve the local people.

DAM has complied all of the citizen charters and distributed in our field offices to develop capacity of our field staff as well as community people. In the project areas debating competition among the students have been organized to raise awareness among the teachers, students and School Management Committee (SMC) about the RTI and citizen's charter.

The local Area Offices organised health camps with the assistance of Upazila Health Complex at the remote villages where people get very little chance to avail the services. The Management Committee of CRC have been playing key role to identify the poor farmers to distribute subsidy like fuel and fertiliser. They created working opportunity for the hardcore people in the 100 days work of government and increased participation in the safety net programme of government.

# *Success Story*

## **CRC's digital camera helps grass roots farmers get subsidy**



Recently the ministry of agriculture in Bangladesh has decided to provide a direct diesel subsidy for the country's farmers through farmer agri input card to facilitate further agriculture production during the upcoming Boro season in which each farmer will get subsidy directly to buy necessary diesel through a coupon from the particular dealer. The Community Resource Centre (CRC) that was established at union level to provide all types of information and technology services. The three CRCs in Mohespur upazilla under Jhenidah district have collected these types of information from upazila agricultural extension office. The centres distribute the information when and where the farmers have to go for preparing the card. To get the subsidy card or agri input card each farmer has to own a recent stamp and passport size photograph. Jadabpur Sonali Community Resource Centre (CRC) has taken an initiative with the support of ACCESS-Cordaid project to make the photograph of the grassroots farmers by its digital camera. Therefore 1,145 grassroots farmers have taken their stamp and passport size photograph for their ID cards with a minimum cost of Tk 5 only. Most of the farmers expressed their opinion saying photography service of CRC is better.

All the farmers have completed their ID cards. By this card they are now opening a bank account with only Tk 10 in agriculture bank. The CRCs are also helping the farmers with necessary information services on how to open a bank account. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, two categories of farmer have been fixed for subsidy. One is those who own less than half acre of land are marginal farmers, from half acre to 2.5 acres are small, from 2.5 to 7.5 acres are medium and above 7.5 acres are big farmers. The number of marginal and small farmers each of them will get Tk 800 while each of the medium farmers will get Tk 1,000 as subsidy this season.

Thus Community Resource Center helps the poor as well as marginal genuine farmers get agriculture related government assistance properly.



## *Package service for trafficking victims in the shelter home*

Shelter Home is a temporary service delivery centre for the trafficked and other survivors and through the shelter home the survivors received comprehensive services that ensure their rights and help mainstream them in the society successfully. DAM has more than two decades of experience in implementing rights-based projects to safeguard the human rights of poor and vulnerable women and children primarily from the south-western zone of Bangladesh. DAM's shelter home was established in 1998 has the capacity to accommodate 60 survivors and provides a wide range of services. Till then Shelter Home provided services to 601 survivors of trafficking.

The concept of Shelter Home is explained in many ways. It is known that the victims of human trafficking suffer from a combination of psychological effects-feelings of abandonment, betrayal, anxiety and depression and anxiety along with detachment, post traumatic stress syndrome and other mental disorders. They experience low self-esteem; sense of worthlessness, and without hope. To break this cycle, they need a safe place to stay, coaching, mental health care and other support as per their needs. And keeping in mind all these issues, DAM designed its shelter programme which can best meet the needs of the survivors for mainstreaming them in the society successfully.

DAM has very comprehensive of package of services for trafficked survivors and there is always flexibility to include more services along with the existing and it very much depends on the changing circumstances and the needs of the survivors. From its inception till now DAM always added the needed services/ components with its very basic services which enriched the "packages" and "quality" is the focus while delivering those services. Currently, labour trafficking are increasing too and in the name of migration, people are being trafficked. DAM's packages of services will also be available for labor trafficked survivors and in case of the male (above 9 years of age) survivors, they will be eligible for receiving the services outside shelter home.

In 2009-10, DAM has taken initiatives to publicize the shelter home activities by arranging series of sharing sessions within DAM and also for scaling up; way forward plan was prepared and shared with everyone as well. Shelter Home organized several awareness programmes in Jessore region for highlighting its activities and making more new linkages. Several case studies were compiled and were provided to Winrock and it can be mentioned that in the all quarterly news letters of WI, DAM's success stories were published. As part of implementation of the plan and several trainings and exposure visits were organised for the staffs in this period. In the coming months, emphasis will be given on the capacity building and establishing linkages with more services providers, maintaining database and strengthen documentation process.

### ***The key features or uniqueness of Shelter Home services are:***

- ✓ It provides intensive case management so victims receive much-needed social and legal services, as well as referrals for other support.
- ✓ It offers a range of educational (formal, non-Formal education) and technical assistance, training (vocational skill training, life skills and leadership training), recreational services and community sensitization which foster the type of change that will reduce stigmatization, help the survivors to be self dependant.
- ✓ It has separate campus and premises of shelter home.
- ✓ Quality of the services is ensured at every stage.
- ✓ Need based and individualised plan and services delivery for survivors
- ✓ Active involvement of survivors in decision-making at all levels

## *Disaster risk reduction*

Bangladesh is a country that has been intrinsically associated with natural disaster, frequently suffering devastating floods, cyclones, storm surges, tornadoes, lands slide, riverbank erosion, and drought, and constituting a very high-risk location for devastating seismic activity. Climate change threat to Bangladesh is integrally related to the country's sustainable development. The consequences of global warming affect the community's livelihood; their lives and they suffer most from land degradation and natural disasters, as they have no assets or insurances to tide them over and to reconstruct their lives.

DAM interventions on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) thus aim at contributing to improve living conditions of the people by reducing vulnerabilities of disaster through building their capacity to get prepared of facing disaster; efficiently in order to manage the situations during hazard and find ways for early response and recovery.





Over the past two decades, DAM has played an important role in relief and rehabilitation efforts in several disasters. With this experience and know-how, DAM's disaster risk reduction strategy aims at substantially reducing the losses in lives and assets of the community as a consequence of natural disasters. DAM also seeks to build the capacities of key actors to engage in mitigation and response. The strategy was developed on the basis of strategic choice and perspective plan of the organization, the disaster risk reduction, which is in line with the Hyogo Framework of Action. DAM puts DRR by focusing the issue of climate change adaptation.

At present, DAM is working closely with community and other stakeholders to build the capacity of the people and community for reducing disaster risk. The bottom-up approach of community based DRR of DAM is working directly with vulnerable communities by using Ganogendras as focal point and a strong linkage mechanism exists with schools and local government institutions. The initiative works with communities are emerged them to analyze the local risk and vulnerability to plan & implement and to critically monitor the changes that occur. Ganokendra has a strong institutional base to mobilize resources in disaster risk reduction. The strategic direction of DAM on DRR is obviously community based and this is titled



**Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) approach:** The community-based project design enables the problems to be addressed from both a preventive and remedial perspective. This approach recognizes the rights both of those who are vulnerable and those who are victims, and offers a unique, effective and readily replicable model. The pre-requisites for this approach, fostered through the initiatives are community mobilisation, community ownership and sustainability in the community's management activities. All DRR projects are implemented to follow the basic principles and approach of DAM.



## Community-based disaster risk reduction

DAM's current CBDRR approach has been evolved over years based on its learning from the field and through continuous efforts of organizational capacity building. The developments over years witness a gradual move from relief works to disaster preparedness approach and ultimate transition towards a comprehensive CBDRR process.

The community based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) initiative builds upon: (i) Dhaka Ahsania Mission's extensive experience in disaster preparedness; (ii) the very extensive and well-established community networks in disaster prone areas in Bangladesh and (iii) a successful and tested community-based model for promoting disaster risk reduction.

### ***The CBDRR process :***

- ✓ a bottom-up approach which targets the most vulnerable people
- ✓ sustainable and easily replicable preparedness activities in close coordination with the local authorities
- ✓ a multi-hazard approach
- ✓ a focus on areas most exposed and with less coping capacities of climate change effect
- ✓ a strengthened coordination at national and regional levels

### ***Replication objectives***

- ✓ to conceptualize the approach within organization
- ✓ to ensure the inclusion of good practice of CBDRR within different programme of DAM
- ✓ to scale up and replicate the approach national and international level

### ***Steps taken for replication***

Firstly, DAM considers internalizing the concept within DAM through various initiatives such as, concept development / review and orientation to the Unit staffs, involvement creation of training personnel with first aid, search and rescue training, organizing a training course for selected staffs.

Secondly, based on this premise and within the conceptual framework of CBDRR, DAM has piloted a far-reaching DRR mainstreaming initiative across seven regions of UNIQUE project. The context relevant disaster messages disseminated to more than 50,000 learners and guardians of 1576 Children Learning Centers in 13 Districts of Bangladesh. Besides, the indigenous mitigation measures have been carried out with the community contribution in different DRR fields.

Also, DAM considers it imperative to organize a national experience sharing workshop to communicate and share the key findings, lessons learnt and IEC materials to improve awareness of the benefits of incorporating DRR into NFE curriculums. DAM envisaged this workshop as an important first step in the large scale replication of this concept across Bangladesh. In addition to that the exposure visits, DP fair, district level advocacy workshop and photo-exhibition were organized for sensitizing the key DRR stakeholders at all levels.

# Success Story

## Bridging the gap

"Had this bridge been in place before cyclone SIDR many lives would have been saved," said Abu Hanif Hawlader. Earlier, daily activities such as going to school, shopping at local market, going to the rice fields or shifting patients to hospitals used to be an ordeal at Hanif's village in Patuakhali. Because the village was cut off from the main road by a deep and wide canal and thirty crucial minutes used to separate the villagers from the most essential facilities, and from the closest safe shelter. Within the framework of Fifth DIPECHO Action Plan, villagers of Moddho Ranipur for the first time came to understand the risks they are facing; mapped their resources and came together with a concrete plan of action using local knowledge and indigenous technologies. "After the risk assessment exercise, we realised that there are many things that we can do to address our problems," said Abu Hanif. In a community meeting, it was decided that 200,000 BDT would be sufficient to remove the village from its current state of isolation and the villagers mobilized 100,000 BDT through in-kind donations and labour contributions, which were matched by the project. "Everyone contributed in one way or other and it might look like a very simple bamboo bridge but to us, it means that our children will be able to protect their lives in the next cyclone," added Abu Hanif. Small-scale mitigation measures using indigenous and environmentally-friendly technologies are not only low cost and easily replicable but they can change the lives of an entire village.



**Achievement during the year:**

The disasters underscored the increasing need for a multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral approach in the developmental plans and strategies towards risk reduction. DAM and Concern Universal, Bangladesh has initiated the CBDRR interventions in most vulnerable 14 coastal unions at Mirzaganj upazila in Patuakhali district and Patharghata upazila in Barguna district for building effective preparedness and taking mitigation measures to face the consequences of recurrent disasters. This is comprehensive and upazilla coverage approach.

Based on the premise and within the conceptual framework of CBDRR, DAM has piloted a far-reaching DRR mainstreaming initiative across seven regions of DAM's education project UNIQUE. The context relevant disaster messages were disseminated to more than 50,000 learners and guardians of 1576 Children Learning Centers (CLC's) in 13 Districts of Bangladesh. DAM considers it imperative to organize a national experience sharing workshop to communicate and share the key findings, lessons learnt and IEC materials to improve awareness of the benefits of incorporating DRR into NFE curriculums.

DAM envisaged this workshop as an important first step in the large scale replication of this concept across Bangladesh. In addition to that the exposure visits, DP fair, district level advocacy workshop and photo-exhibition were organized for sensitizing the key DRR stakeholders at all levels. The project is recently concluded and DAM is confident that the pilot project provides a good model for broader replication throughout Bangladesh,







CMDRR Partners Forum with support from Cordaid was launched in March 2010 to exchange experience and learning among 12 partners of Cordaid. The forum is being implemented as a project with direct supervision of DAM as the secretariat of the forum. The forum has created the opportunities to build capacities of the practitioners on various issues, concerns and perspectives in these areas. It has also offered an opportunity to exchange knowledge, and learning among the partners organizations in the field of disaster risk reduction. It was aimed at creating ability of partners for proper documentation; renovate best practices, advocacy and networking.

Development of climate change related materials: Dhaka Ahsania Mission, with support of CAFOD UK, has been implementing the Coordinated Food Security and Disaster Mitigation Project. The Training and Material Development Division of Dhaka Ahsania Mission has developed and published a poster and a leaflet for improvement of the living condition and livelihood of the targeted people. The poster titled, 'Lona Panir Paribeshe Bachar Upae Janbo Milemishe' and the leaflet titled, 'Upakulio Paribesh Rakkha Kara Amader Ongiker'. It is expected that the people of coastal areas will be aware of the development of the living condition and livelihood in saline endurable environment.

DRR Dharmapasha, Sunamgong project: DAM has been implementing Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) project since August, 2006 with the financial support of Concern World Wide in 10 Unions of Dharmapasha Upazilla under Sunamgonj District. The objectives of the project are to reduce risk from flash floods to vulnerable communities and their livelihoods. The major activities such as capacity building training for UP, homestead raising, tree plantation, demonstration of agri-plot, resource mapping were carried out in all unions of Dharma pasha Upazilla. Through advocacy, capacity building, training and communication, the project helped raising the level of awareness of disaster preparedness among all key stakeholders. The role of knowledge sharing at different levels to raise the level of planning and preparedness for community based disaster risk reduction was highlighted in the grassroots level with the initiatives of local government.

IFLS-DRR-CAFOD project: Improved Food and Livelihood security in the context of Increased Disaster Risk and Climate Change (IFLS-DRR-CAFOD) project is implemented by DAM at Mongla Upazilla in Bagerhat district supported by CAFOD, UK. The activities were initiated to increase household level income and retainable assets of target families through environmentally sustainable agro-fishery, livestock, food production and alternative livelihood practice in Mongla Upazilla. The key capacities were identified that community people have knowledge/experience and resilience to cope with different disasters and the trend of production has increased through use of sustainable farming methods by small-scale and marginal farmers.

Observance of Int'l Day for Disaster Reduction and The National Disaster Preparedness Day-2010: Dhaka Ahsania Mission observed International Day for Disaster Reduction on Wednesday October 14, 2009. The theme of the day was 'Hospitals safe from disasters'. DAM also observed the National Disaster Preparedness Day-2010 on 31st March, 2010. The theme of this year was 'Easy Access to Information will Ensure Safety during Disaster'. Both the days were observed through different activities such as drawing, essay, drama or photography competitions that emphasis on making people aware of natural disaster reduction and catapulting their preparedness for such situations. Other activities include, community tree planting; fairs and seminars; conferences and street parades.

Emergency relief support: DAM has distributed blankets, sweaters and winter clothes among 5,668 cold hit affected peoples of Jessore, Jamalpur, Barguna and Rangpur Districts. DAM provided humanitarian assistance to 29,000 AILA affected people in Satkhira, Barguna and Patuakhali District. The relief items were: water purification tablet, oral saline, jerry-can, flattened rice, rice and molasses. DAM also continued one month long pure drinking water supply (13,500 gallon per day) to the vulnerable community having scarcity of safe water due to high salinity during post-AILA months.





# Chapter 2

## Core Divisions and Units



*DAM Retreat 2010 Participants*

**DAM**





*DAM Theme song is presented at DAM Retreat 2010*

## Programme Division

The Programme Division of DAM is working with the mission to create conditions to increase access to private and public services in the sector of Education, Livelihood, Health and Human Rights & Social Justice for the disadvantaged people and to create a capacitate and empowered community who will lead their own sustainable development process.

The Programmatic Perspective Plan (2006-15) and the Programme Sectoral Strategies are the guiding principles to attain the mission. The programme sectoral strategy developed (2009-15) for the four programme sectors (Education, Livelihood, Health, HR&SJ) clearly indicate the benchmark to attain by the end of 2015 in the programme priority areas commensurate with the national priority. Programme division, during the reporting period, has organised the orientation for the staff members to acquaint them with the programme sectoral strategy and its operational aspects. The strategy documents are placed in the DAM website for public communication.

As each of the programme sector focuses on some priority areas of intervention, a number of thematic documents have been developed to give more conceptual clarity and guideline to translate the themes into programme actions. Each of the themes is facilitated by a Focal Person for internal coordination and external representation.

DAM Programme Division has been in the implementation, during the reporting period, a total of 32 projects representing 21 thematic priority areas giving benefit to half a million people directly. Operationally DAM Programme Division covers 50 districts, 150 upazillas through its 125 field offices in the geographical priority areas. Programme Division has a total of 3,799 staff members working during the reporting period spread all over the offices. In the implementation process, DAM Four Stroke Strategy is core and that enhanced the community capacity strengthening. Besides, DAM organised more than 4,000 community based Peoples' Organisation (mostly known as Ganokendra) in its continuous efforts and institutionalized their organizational capacity. Through the strengthening initiatives of the community and institutional capacity, DAM has created a good micro and macro linkages among Community'Local Government Institutions'and National Duty Bearers. Campaign on popular issues e.g. budget tracking, citizen's charter, right to information are some core local campaign activities which are well linked with the national advocacy initiatives e.g. right to education for all, prevention of violence against women and girl child, child protection, right to water and sanitation and popular ICT. The diversified stakeholder groups at the community level as well as networking with a number of national level forums and organizations both

at government and non-government sectors are key to bring the differences in the lives of the poor and disadvantaged people.

DAM Programme Division, as an implementation strategy, incorporated partnership model in some of the projects. Especially in the Education sector, three important projects (UNIQUE, ECDSP-B and PLCEHD-2) are being implemented through 10 partner organisations (AVAS, BUK, CCDB, DORP, Jago Nari, Multitask, PMUK, SSDP, Surovi and CHDP). The objectives of this strategic choice are to scale up the projects in greater geographical locations, capacity building of the partners and mainstreaming the projects within the partner organisations for future sustainability. Besides, Programme Division implemented some projects through forming consortium with other agencies. These are, Food Facility Project, Integrated Food and Livelihood Security Project, Prevention of Violence against Women through Empowerment project). During the reporting period, the donor partnership number and diversity has increased (26 donor partners) in the private and public sectors.

The Division during the reporting period, continued its efforts and innovation in the improvement of the programme management. Introducing and improvement of the management and coordination systems, computerization of data base, field office system packages e.g. set up and structure, record keeping, introduction of ICT based communication and reporting are some key areas. Improvement of the staff competencies and skills has been taken priority to cope with the emerging programme needs and operational management systems.

In terms of increasing coordination across the field operation areas and with Programme Division Head Office, regional coordination mechanism has been strengthened. 6 Regional Focal Persons at the Regional level and 6 Central Focal Persons for Regional Coordination have been assigned for better coordination, communication and programme integration. A total of 9 regional coordination meetings were held at Barguna, Dhaka, Jamalpur, Jessore and Rangamati Regionas. Program Division also strengthens its monthly Programme Coordination Meetings by introducing thematic presentation on issues of importance related to programme sectors. Moreover, working together with other functional Divisions (Training and Material Division, Research Division) has increased during the period.

The shared learning and accountability system of the Programme Division has been maintained like previous years with more emphasis laid on the participatory sharing within the organisation and with the community we worked with. The shared learning process creates opportunities to learn from the community and encourage mutual exchange of the popular and indigenous knowledge and good practices. DAM Programme Division has played an instrumental role to organise the Retreat 2010 with the objectives to achieve diversity with integration and values for organisational excellence. The Retreat 2010 marked as an important milestone of shared learning within the organisation. This leads to broaden the ownership of the concepts and development issues and its intervention process with the community. Besides, Programme Division is a regular contributor to the DAM Knowledge Forum (DKF) in its regular seminar. Along with these shared learning processes, Programme Division also gives emphasis on an upward and downward accountability to ascertain the achievement of the programme quality. Community empowerment to participate in the monitoring process of the project activities has been increased through CQM (Central Quality Monitoring) and ATQM (Area Total Quality Monitoring) process to ensure accountability and transparency of the project towards stakeholders. The overall monitoring system of the programme division has been increased with support from DAM Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) and proper compliances has been ensured to maintain the quality of our works. The findings of the statutory monitoring are been discussed regularly at the Field Office and HO level to rectify and improve both the process and contents of the projects. The Activity monitoring is supplemented by the Internal Auditing System to comply with the financial transparency, efficiency and value for money allocated for each of the project activity lines.

Programme Division in the years coming will continue its current mission endeavors to address the benchmark as stated in the programme sector strategy documents.



*Master trainer of PLCHED-2 project is receiving certificate from Rezaul Quader, DG of BNFE at the closing session of ToT on Mainstreaming HIV and AIDS Prevention in NFE in Bangladesh*

## *Training and Material Development Division*

Training and Material Development Division (TMD) of DAM functions to design and development of training courses, development of training manuals, organise and facilitation of training courses, design and development of IEC and BCC materials in different formats. TMD has designed, developed and rendered various types of activities during the year 2009-10. During the year, TMD provided training to 7,291 persons and developed 36 materials.

### *Training support in Education Sector*

**Support to BEHTRUWC Project of BNFE:** TMD has been providing technical support to Basic Education for Hard To Reach Urban Working Children (BEHTRUWC), implemented by Bureau of Non Formal Education (BNFE) and financed by UNICEF. TMD was responsible for facilitation of teachers' foundation training for stage 2-4, cycle 4-5 and supervisors' training on supervision. TMD also provided training follow-up and on-the-job training/coaching support for capacity development of teachers and supervisors. During the year, TMD has provided seven days teachers' training on basic education to 2,464 teachers and two days supervisors' training on academic supervision to 291 supervisors. In addition, TMD also provided support for follow-up and on-the-job training or coaching supports to the teachers of 1,390 learning centres.

**Training support to ROSC Project:** TMD 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 provide education to the out-of school children of 7-14 years age group, through improved access, quality and efficiency in primary education, especially for the disadvantaged children. TMD provided support in five upazila, Narshingdi Sadar of Narshingdi district, Sarail and Nabinagar of Brahmanbaria district, Chandina of Comilla district and Sribordi of Sherpur district, for



the professional development of 1,054 Learning Centres' teachers. During the year, TMD provided four days subject based refreshers training for 951 teachers, provided academic supervision support in 1,443 Learning Centres (LCs) and conducted 180 teachers' group meeting (TGM).

**Teachers Training Support to Basic Education in CHT:** The division has been providing technical assistance to the project on "Teachers' Training to Basic Education in CHT, UNDP-CHTDF" since 2008. Under the project, TMD developed training materials package for ToT in four modules, teachers' training in four modules, head teachers' training in three modules, teachers' and head teachers' handbook, subject based teachers for class one to five and follow up checklists for training officers, head teachers and teachers training. TMD provided support for the capacity building of 33 staffs of three Partner NGOs through ToT in four modules or phases and on-the-job support during facilitation of teachers' and head teachers' training by the ToT participants. During the year, TMD conducted the ToT, provided on-the-job support and finalized the training package, incorporating feedback from ToT courses and follow up supports.

**Training Support to ILO/DCC Project:** TMD provided support for teachers and supervisors training to two PNGOs, Nari Maytree and PSTC of ILO/DCC project. TMD facilitated six days teachers training on basic education for 106 teachers and 10 supervisors.



*Training Manuals, Teachers' Guide on 4 sectors : Education, Health, Human Rights and Social Justice and Livelihood*

**Teachers' Training Support to Save the Children Sweden-Denmark:** Save the Children Sweden-Denmark has been providing support to local NGOs in Dhaka, Chittagong and Mymensingh districts for the basic education of urban working children. TMD provided training support to the PNGOs of Save the Children Sweden-Denmark for the capacity building of the teachers to achieve quality education. During the reporting period, TMD conducted eight days teachers training on basic education for 29 teachers. TMD also conducted four days teachers-refreshers training course where 18 teachers participated.



ICT Based Materials on different issues



Sticker on Anti-smoking under AMIC

## Training support in Health Sector

**CLTS Training Support to HYSAWA Project:** DPHE, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives has been implementing Hygiene Promotion, Sanitation and Water Supply (HYSAWA) Project. Local Government bodies in village, union and upazila level are playing direct role in planning, implementation and maintenance of rural water supply and the activities of public and private sector agencies. TMD facilitated five days training on Community led Total Sanitation (CLTS), and 336 staffs of the PNGOs attended the training.

**Support to Improving National Response for HIV & AIDS Prevention:** TMD has been implementing a project on Improving National Response for HIV/AIDS Prevention with the support of UNESCO Dhaka. The objective of the project is to create awareness on HIV/ AIDS prevention among the young and adult NFE learners in Bangladesh. During the year, TMD has reviewed eight IEC Materials and three AV Materials HIV/AIDS prevention awareness education. TMD also developed a ToT manual for training on HIV/AIDS and life skills. Under this project TMD has provided ToT to 277 NFE professionals of PLCEHD-2 project of BNFE. TMD has organised an advocacy seminar on World AIDS Day.

**SMILE-ACCU Project:** TMD has implemented a project on environment and maternal and child health through creating literate environments (SMILE) with the support of ACCU Japan. The objective of the project was to improve the learners' reading and writing quality, develop their analytical skill, imaginative thinking and implementing learning on maternal and child health in their family life. During the period, TMD provided training to 20 facilitators of Community Learning Centres (CLC). TMD also organised a 'Lesson Learned Workshop' to disseminate the learning of the project.

**Support to Alive & Thrive:** Alive & Thrive initiative is dedicated to reducing death, illness and malnutrition caused by sub-optimal infant and young child feeding, with the support of AED, USAID. TMD has been providing support to Alive & Thrive in designing, developing and printing of two storybooks on breast feeding and complementary feeding. These storybooks will be used as supplementary reading materials in the CLCs of PLCEHD Project of BNFE. During the period, TMD has conducted three perception studies to get the knowledge, views and practices of the learners on the issues to develop the contents of the storybooks.

**Support to SHEWAB-CHTDF:** The Hill District Council of CHTs implemented a project titled 'Sanitation Hygiene Education and Water Supply in Bangladesh-Chittagong Hill Tracts Development Fund' with the support of UNICEF. DAM worked as technical partner to this project. TMD provided refresher training on water and sanitation for 48 staffs and developed four posters on Bangla, Chakma, Tripura and Marma languages.

**Support to ACCESS-CAFOD:** DAM has been implementing ACCESS Project with the support from CAFOD. TMD conducted two days training on HIV & AID prevention for 132 peer educators of the project.

## Training Support in Rights & Social Justice Sector

**Support to ACCESS (Health and Empowerment) Project:** DAM has been implementing a project titled "Advocacy and Communication with Communities to Empower for accessing Social Services" since 2007. The goal of the project is to increase entitlement of access to social services for the disadvantaged people to improve their living condition. During the period, TMD developed training manual on "project orientation and implementation strategy" and 'ToT on leadership development'. DAM also conducted these training courses and 22 project staffs attended both the courses.



Poster on prevention of Domestic Violence under PVAWTE Project



**Support to PVAWTE Project:** DAM has been implementing the project 'Preventing Violence Against Women Through Empowerment' with the assistance of Concern Universal and financial support from EU. The overall objective of the project is to prevent violence and trafficking of women and children through empowerment. TMD developed a training manual for 'training on awareness raising for preventing violence against women and trafficking' and conducted the two days training for 1995 members of the women action group. TMD also conducted basic and refreshers training on mass drama where 149 staffs and volunteers of the project attended.

**Support to CDCPM Project:** DAM implemented the project Community based work to Develop Child Protection Mechanism-CDCPM. During the period, TMD developed four Training Manuals on i) Advocacy & Networking on Establishing Child Rights and Child Protection, ii) Training on Child Rights and Child Protection, iii) Training on Child Rights for Imams and iv) Training on Child Rights for the Journalists. TMD also conducted these four training courses of two days duration each. A total of 515 participants attended these training courses.

**Support to ATSEC Bangladesh:** TMD has provided support to ATSEC Bangladesh by facilitating a three days training course titled 'Training on Prevention of Women and Child Trafficking'. A total of 125 participants from different NGOs participated in five batches.

### ***Training Support in Livelihood Sector***

**Support to CMDRR Project:** DAM has been implementing Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Project. TMD conducted three training courses namely i) ToT on disaster risk reduction, ii) Training for community volunteer on CMDRR and iii) Training for community trainer on CMDRR. A total of 77 staffs and volunteers of the Project participated in these training courses.

**Training for the housekeepers:** TMD implemented an 18 days practical training course for developing the capacity of the housekeepers. A total of 15 participants participated in this training course. The project was implemented with the support of Commonwealth of Learning (COL).

### ***Summary of Training Services (2009 – 10)***

Sector	Project Beneficiaries	Field Staff	Mid level Managers	Senior level Managers	Total
Education	-	5024	348	50	5422
Health	68	557	316	5	941
Human Rights & Social Justice	5325	149	152	-	836
Livelihood	15	60	13	4	92
Total	618	5790	829	59	7291

### ***Education and Communication Materials developed/published in 2009-2010***

TMD has developed and published a total of 37 printed and audio-visual materials in education, health, livelihood and rights & social justice sectors. TMD has also published 24 issues of two monthly magazines. Some worth mentioning materials were produced during the reporting period. A poster on sanitation and hygiene promotion was developed for four different communities- Bengali, Chakma, Tripura & Marma, under the technical support to SHEWAB Project in CHTs. The material was developed through a collaborative initiative with the Tribal Cultural Institutes of Rangamati, Khagrachari and Bandarban. One structured post literacy course material was developed with awareness raising and motivational messages on mother and child care. The three months course material was developed under the SMILE Project with the support of ACCU Japan. The monthly wall magazine 'Amader Patrika' has been redesigned as the

## Ethnic community

## Thematic Focus

The ethnic community in Bangladesh is unable to protect themselves against social, political and economic injustices. They face a real threat in exercising their basic rights and surviving as a community. Because of their minority status they often lack self confidence and consequently feel vulnerable and disempowered. This makes it difficult to obtain social, political and economic justice and human rights are frequently violated.

The ethnic community enjoys fewer opportunities in education and skill development than Banglaiaes. As a result the illiteracy rate among them is very high. Their children suffer from a high dropout rate and absenteeism, particularly at the higher level of education. These make it difficult for them to enter the job market. They face obstacles in contributing to and benefiting from economic growth. They suffer from lack of opportunities for participating in income generating activities. Lack of education also causes them to remain unaware about other aspects of life such as health, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene.

Dhaka Ahasina Mission worked in SHEWAB-CHT programme as facilitating agency from May 2007 to December 2009. The major impact of DAM facilitation was demonstrated by improved capacity of ICDP staffs and para workers for mobilizing para community for WatSan improvement, increased access to installed safe water options, improved hygiene and hand washing practices among the community people and activation of PCMC, ward



Poster in 4 Languages : Tripura, Marma, Bangla, Chakma under SHEWAB-CHTDF Project

learner generated materials. In 2009-10, TMD released 61 publications in print or ICT format. The title and form of the published materials are shown in the table below

Sl No.	Title (& theme) of material	Format
1.	Totthyo konika (Brief information about HIV/AIDS)	Mini book
2.	HIV protirodh korbo, sustho thakbo	Folder
3.	Zouna rog theke mukto thakun	Folder
4.	Madok abong er khatikar provab	Folder
5.	Tamak o dhumpan niontron sankranta kichu bhranto dharona	Folder
6.	Dhumpan mukto poribesh amader adhikar	Sticker
7.	Ar noy tamak o dhumpan	Booklet
8.	Lona panir poribeshe banchar upay janbo milemishe	Poster
9.	Upokulio poribesh roksha kora amader ongikar	Poster
10.	Monthly Alap - 12 issues	Magazine
11.	Monthly Amader Potrika- 12 issues	Wall Magazine
12.	CRC-er maddhyome tothyo jogajog projugtite grameen janogosthir avigomyota	Booklet
13.	Tothyo chaoa, tothyo paoa amader odhikar	Poster
14.	Social use of ICT - Peoples practice for prospect	Booklet
15.	Preventing violence against women through empowerment	Brochure
16.	Amrao anchi apnar sathe	Leaflet
17.	Fire asha	Booklet
18.	Amrao pari nirjaton mukto poribar gorte	Poster
19.	Kamlar kahinee	Video
20.	Shikka shisur odhiker	Poster
21.	Amader shisuder niomito schoole patabo	Poster
22.	Ma o shisu	Post literacy Primer
23.	Ma o shisu	Teachers Guide
24.	Swastho ayes palon karobo (Bangla, Chakma, Tripura, Marma)	4 Posters
25.	Amader ongikar	Poster
26.	Tamak o dhumpan tyag	Flip Chart
27.	Jotna korle ratno mile	Flip Chart
28.	Damay kom pusti beshi, khabo mora baro mash-e	Poster
29.	Sustha thakar anonde, chara por chonde	Booklet
30.	Documentary film on adolescent development programme	Video
31.	Documentary film on Gonokendra	Video
32.	Documentary film on Gonokendra (Gomvira)	Video
33.	Documentary film on SHEWA-B Project	Video
34.	Documentary film on CDCPM Project	Video
35.	Documentary film on Promotional issue based documentation for AMIC	Video
36.	HIV/AIDS prevention among the sex workers	Video



## Package learning material development

The term package indicates that some items are crammed or packed in a packet. Package material means a number of materials on a specific issue, developed in different formats for specific or diverse target group. All materials in a package are interrelated and complement each other to reinforce the messages as key learning communication issue. Materials of a package are packed in a box or packet. Package material can be developed on education, training and or communication or motivation.

There are a number of needs for packaging materials. (a) One material in the package complements others, so it reinforces the messages and learning on a specific issue; (b) Repetition of messages through different media/format makes the communication effective and learning sustained; (c) There is need to address all three domains of learning- knowledge, skill and attitude, which leads to practice; and (d) Variation of presentation makes learning joyful and effective.

The government and non-government agencies working in the development sector develop a good number of education and communication materials to achieve the objectives of development interventions. In developing materials, particular format is considered to reach specific target group(s) for achieving certain objectives. Most of the IEC and BCC materials developed by different agencies are considered as individual unit. In many cases there cannot be established links nor can these be used as complementary to each other. Consequently these are duplication of resources and also the messages are not communicated effectively.

Considering the needs and effectiveness of package materials, DAM has developed a number of package materials, besides its routine materials development on diverse issues. DAM package materials have some basic characteristics:

- The materials of a package focus on single issue or theme;
- The materials address specific target group or different target groups on specific issue;
- There is linkage among the materials of a package;
- Variation in presentation of the materials through different formats;
- One material complements other materials in terms of content;
- There is comprehensiveness of the messages on the selected issue;
- Materials of a package address all three learning domains - knowledge, skill, attitude;
- Materials of a package are packed in a box or packet.

### Some Package Materials Developed by TMD

<b>HIV &amp; AIDS Prevention Package</b>	<b>Teachers Training Package on Basic Education</b>
✓ Teachers Guide	✓ TOT Manual- 4 Modules
✓ Poster-2	✓ Teachers Training Manual- 4 Modules
✓ Flipchart	✓ Handbook on Teachers Training- for 4 Modules
✓ Card Set	✓ Head Teachers Training Manual- 3 Modules
✓ Booklet-3	✓ Handbook on Head Teachers Training- for 3 Modules
✓ Video Documentary-3	✓ Teachers Guide (Subject wise)- Class I to V
✓ TOT Manual	✓ Follow-up and Monitoring Checklist- for TOT
	✓ Trainers and Teachers Trainers
<b>Waste Management Package</b>	<b>Housekeepers Training Package</b>
✓ Facilitators Guide	✓ Teachers Guide
✓ Booklet	✓ Primer-3
✓ Poster	✓ Video Clip-16
✓ Video	✓ Training Manual

## *Human Resource and Administration Division*

Absolute care for all is the motto of HR and Admin Division. There are 63 staffs of this division including Director, Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Coordinator, Senior Admin Officer, Admin Officer, HR Officer, Assistant Admin Officer, and support staff like Driver, Peon, Sweeper, Cook etc. Mainly this division provides better support and guidance services to all divisions, projects and institutions. HR division of DAM focuses on all the activities undertaken by DAM to ensure effective utilization of employees toward the attainment of individual, group, and organisational goals. The divisional activities are divided into three wings namely Human resource management, Administration and Procurement Store and Sales.

DAM's HR function focuses on the people side of management. It consists of practices that help the organisation to deal effectively with its people during the various phases of the employment cycle, including pre-hire, staffing, and post-hire. The pre-hire phase involves manpower planning, advertisement, recruitment, selection, induction, appointment, promotion, transfer of staff, leave, increment and disciplinary cases, maintenance of personnel files, counseling of staff, performance appraisal as per indicators. HR in co-operation with the other divisions decides what types of job openings will exist in the upcoming period and determine the necessary qualifications for performing these jobs.

During the hire phase, HR unit selects the employees. Selection practices include sorting applicants, assessing their qualifications, written & verbal interview and ultimately selecting those who are deemed to be the most qualified. In the post-hire phase, HR unit develops practices for effectively managing people once they have "come through the door." These practices are designed to maximize the performance and satisfaction levels of employees by providing them with the necessary knowledge and skills to perform their jobs and by creating conditions that will energize, direct, and facilitate employees' efforts toward meeting the organization's objectives. Our recruitment slogan is "we hire for attitude, train for skill".

During 2009-10, HR Division has made 10 advertisements. Against these advertisements nearly 1,050 candidates' written test and 750 candidates' viva have been taken. Accordingly, almost 450 candidates have been selected finally for the various divisions, institutions and projects. Increment has been given to nearly 110 employees and promotion and special increment has been done in the same manner. Investigations have been done in 25 cases during the time and action has been already taken. In the respective areas counseling has been given. Staff orientation has been given to 10 employees of different positions.

The Administration unit provides administrative and logistic support at its best thereby safety and security is ensured across DAM like organising monthly coordination meetings, circulation of meeting minutes, policy issues, orders and circulars, logistics support to all departments, projects and institutions, preparation of annual plan of the division in line with mission's goal & objectives. This unit also takes care of the security of the mission, payment of all bills of the mission and institutions, handling of office equipment, dispatch, PABX, payment of fees and taxes, ensure cleanliness of the office. As part of logistics services, the unit looks after vehicle management, social events, office order issue for minimum use of electricity to reduce the cost of generator, maintenance of auditorium and conference room, distribution of ID card, organise orientation meeting for support staff, inventory of fixed assets for head office, tree plantation programme, allotment of motor cycle on hire purchase basis, arrangement of furniture and fixture, house rent agreement, installation of electric sub-station.

The procurement supply and sales (PSS) unit aims at providing exhaustive procurement support services and business advice to DAM Head Office and all the projects in a responsible and effective manner thereby it ensures all kinds of supplies required by the projects, divisions, units, institutions in time such as procurement, inventory of assets, equipment, timely delivery of supply materials, selling of books, materials, stationary etc, collecting of bills relating to sales, maintaining of store ledger, proper storing of all items, selling materials through DAM sales centre, It operates in accordance with strictly set criteria (rules, regulations and procedures) to achieve the best value for money for its members, donors and all beneficiaries and stakeholders.

Under this division, there is also an IT unit which provides IT support across DAM. It provides support like Computer hardware and other devices purchase and servicing supports, anti-virus software download from internet and installation to all PCs, LAN (Local Area Network) and broadband, connection support to all divisions, Network/software trouble shooting.

Other activities done by this division during the year as part of social events include, New year celebration, Performance awards to support staff, Serving Iftar to all DAM employees, and Eid greeting cards to all DAM employees.

## *Finance and Accounts Division*

DAM has an efficient finance and accounts team for financial management and accounting activities under Finance and Accounts Division (FAD). The division is headed by a qualified Chartered Accountant, who is a Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB), the sole apex body responsible for regulating the profession of accountants and matters connected therewith in Bangladesh. He is assisted by a team of qualified and experienced professional officers and staff in the Division. The hierarchy and positions are described in the relevant part of DAM organogram of this report (in the annex).

DAM has a number of policy procedures to use as guideline for the organisational financial management aspects. For financial management, there are accounting manual and policy orders and procedures indicated how to maintain and manage financial resources of the organization to ensure transparency and accountability in the financial matters. The financial policies and manual have been shared with all relevant finance and accounts staff.

FAD ensures that all the policies that have been adopted to maintain discipline in financial matters are consistently being followed throughout the year, i.e., internal control system is effectively being applied in each and every financial event, which is a pre-condition for efficient, effective and accurate financial management.

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 sources of income.

Finance and Accounts Division ensures preparation of Financial Statements following international standards as adopted in Bangladesh (BAS) and the rules and regulation prevailing/adopted in Bangladesh. It has been using accounting software "Tally - ERP 9" developed by Tally India (Pvt.) Ltd. for maintaining Books of Accounts of the organisation on timely basis.



FAD prepares periodical and annual financial statements including Bank Reconciliation Statement, Budget Variance Report for ensuring financial control/discipline of the organization. FAD regularly interacts with other divisions/units on cross-functional issues including respective budget variance reporting.

It prepares Financial Statement as per requirement of Development Partner and Donors and submits required reports and returns to different authorities including regulatory bodies/agencies on time and ensures compliance to fiscal policy of GOB on related aspects.

It coordinates with internal audit unit on internal check and financial control issues and provides necessary documents and assists the external auditors to undertake audit as per requirements of the management and donor agencies.

The Division holds from time to time sharing meetings with other divisions/units/institutes to improve internal coordination and identify support related specific issues, problems, and their solutions.

FAD regularly conducts on the job training on financial management and accounting systems/procedures. Also nominates staff to attend training course on advanced financial accounting, financial management, audit, income tax, VAT etc, organised by various institutions outside DAM.

## Research Division

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) is one of the few development organisations in the country having a strong Research Division to conduct quality research in diverse areas of human and social development sectors, covering most importantly education, health, livelihood development, environment, human rights and social justice. The Research Division (RD) of DAM works as a professional support services unit to fulfill the growing demand for generation and systematic analysis of information in connection with the increasing involvement of DAM in development projects. Thus it engages in survey and research activities addressing the in-house needs of the organisation for exploring and examining the feasible approaches for development, planning, designing, piloting, assessing and improving the implementation and performance of a wide range of projects, and determining the best practices and models of socio-economic interventions.

Secondly, the Division responds to the expanding demand for research from external development agencies. They comprise various national, regional and international agencies. Studies conducted for external agencies are of diverse nature dealing with different aspects/concerns of social and human development and focusing on exploring and examining development approaches, assessment of efficacy of models of socio-economic interventions, good practices and outcomes, and policy and programmatic issues having relevance to the concerns of national, regional and international stakeholders.



The Division also contributes towards DAM's advocacy initiatives at various levels for bringing about positive changes in the existing situation by providing research study findings and analytic works focused on micro-level projects/programmes as well as macro-level (national/regional) situations. RD engages particularly on issue based and thematic research works for generating documents for advocacy.

### ***Study Highlights: 2009-2010***

***A study on use of ICT in CRCs:*** RD conducted the study with the objective of documenting its ICT based interventions in rural communities through select CRCs. The study was based on qualitative data collected from five CRCs operating in three districts in two different regions of the country. Findings of the study indicate that CRCs have successfully initiated a process of introducing ICT interventions in rural communities, particularly targeting the rural poor and the disadvantaged groups. Area of intervention includes health, education, agriculture, IGA and community mobilization through dissemination of information for establishing greater access to and utilisation of existing services in the locality.

***Study on Effectiveness of Using Mother Tongue for Ethnic Minority Learners:*** This study was conducted with the support of UNESCO Bangkok to develop an understanding of how the MLE based non-formal education programmes have been functioning. The study applied both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Discussions with various stakeholders of the programmes studied that include project implementing staffs at field level, parents/guardians, learners, facilitators, teachers of GPS/RNGPS and secondary schools, SMC or centre managing committee members, government education officials, and other Key Informants indicate that, in general, education programmes in mother language has initiated a positive change process in primary education scenario for ethnic minority children. Teaching learning in their language has opened up a new avenue that should ultimately prove helpful to attract large number of children to education.

***Baseline Survey - Prevention of Violence against Woman through Empowerment project:*** The report was based on the findings of a survey conducted to capture the pre-intervention scenario prevailing in 3 different regions covered by the project, Preventing Violence against Women through Empowerment (PVAWTE), which was being implemented by Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) and its partner organization Concern Universal (CU), under the auspices of the European Commission (EC). In accordance with the objectives of the survey, both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to analyze the pre-intervention scenario prevailing in the three regions of the project. To have a more precise idea regarding prevalence of violence in project locations, incidence of violence was inquired from the respondent. A recall method for three months reference period was used for this purpose. Findings indicate that domestic violence like beating, rebuking/scolding, quarrel/clash, threat to divorce, overwork, restrict movement and stop/suppress opinion, create pressure for dowry, use ill words, and second marriage etc., are among most frequently occurring incidences. More than 50 per cent of the respondents reported above type of violence.

***ACCESS Upazilla Year Book 2009:*** The study was conducted with the support of international donor organisation Cordaid to know the changes and achievements brought forward by the project focusing on health and also to know the good practices of the project. Unlike previous years the study depended more on primary data rather than on monthly reports sent from the Area Offices. The nature of data collected was mostly qualitative. Some quantitative information was also collected from area office and Project documents/records. As explaining study findings various steps taken from the



*Rashed Khan Menon MP Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education Ministry delivering speech at seminar on Outcome of the study on Ethnic Community Children Education through Mother Languages.*

project helped the target people to increase their awareness regarding rights. Their ability to achieve rights is increased. Quality health service is ensured. They have come to know about 26 types of medicines provided from the union health centers which information was totally unknown to them. The rate of taking TT injection by the children is increased through the project activities.

**UNIQUE Education Yearbook 2009:** The study was conducted to review and document the changes in primary education scenario in selected UNIQUE upazilas (with reference to the year 2009). The Research Division implemented the study with support from the UNIQUE project management and field level staffs. Out of 76 upazilas/thanas 40 were selected for the study. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were adopted for the study. Quality of education in primary schools was found unsatisfactory in most of the upazillas. The number of female teachers was found higher than that of male teachers in the primary schools. The quantity of teaching/learning materials was found to be inadequate. Traditional examination system i.e. three times' examination system round the year was found to be practiced for assessment in the study area. Poverty was identified as principal cause for dropout. The role of PTA, SMC and Union Standing Committee for education was found to not playing an effective role. The quality of education in most of the schools at upazilla level was found to be better than that of remote areas. GO-NGO in most of the upazillas was found to have better relationship. Awareness of the guardians found to be increased through various GO-NGO interventions. As a result, enrollment rate, attendance rate and retention rate were found increased in most of the schools.

**Research on Empowerment and Prevention of Violence against Women:** Broader objective of the study was to develop an in-depth understanding regarding how empowerment impacts violence against women in rural communities of Bangladesh. The study was based mostly on qualitative information. Limited quantitative information was also collected that were most pertinent and was used to supplement/ complement qualitative data. Women live under male domination in every sphere of their lives. Their husbands mostly decide voting choices. Dowry is responsible to fuel family



violence. Awareness is low regarding their legal rights and judicial remedial measures. Women acceptability of one who earns is much stronger than who does not earn. Government organisations don't play expected role. Girl children are mentally harassed at school or on the way to their schools. Women's sickness becomes a reason for mental torture.

***Baseline Survey - Improved Food and Livelihood Security in the Context of Increased Disaster Risk and Climate Change:*** The baseline survey was conducted with the support of the donor agency Cafod to know the baseline scenario of the target people in Mongla, Rampal and Sharankhola Upazilas of Bagerhat District in the context of the project interventions. The survey was implemented using quantitative technique. A random sample was drawn from the frame of the project beneficiaries for field level data collection and one-on-interview was conducted at household and other levels to generate information. A pre-structured, pre-tested interview schedule was used for the interview with about 40% of the target beneficiaries /target group members including 755 households from three different categories in three Project upazillas. Data provided by the respondents indicate that their daily average food intake falls short of ideal quantity with a high margin. Among all respondents including their household members most (41.68%) are reported to have no specific occupation. Most of the beneficiaries (68.9%) in three upazilla reported that their annual income was TK. 19,001 to TK. 49,000. On an average the saving of the beneficiaries in three different upazilla is negative. Numerically the average saving is TK.-797.60. Among all beneficiaries in three upazillas mostly (62.9%) reported that they had no income from their adult women. Only 28.6% beneficiaries in three upazillas reported that their households had other income sources like vegetable, fruit, paddy, shrimp, fish, poultry, goat, pea, etc.

## Resource Mobilization Unit

DAM's Resource Mobilization Strategy is primarily aimed at raising funds from both national and overseas donor agencies to facilitate implementation of DAM's development programmes and projects in line with its Ten Year Programmatic Perspective Plan (2006-15). The strategy also included promoting DAM and its agenda of activities to the local and international community as well as developing new partnership and carrying out collaborative activities with various national and international organisations including UN family agencies. The modalities in this regard include:

- ✓ Preparation of concept notes/project proposals in response to calls for proposals from the donor agencies in line with the requirement of various divisions of DAM.
- ✓ Exploring funding possibilities from different International Donor Agencies located in Bangladesh.
- ✓ Exploring funding possibilities from Foreign Investors in Bangladesh for the development programmes of DAM.
- ✓ Approaching individuals, corporate and public bodies for financial support towards the establishment of Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital (AMCGH).
- ✓ Providing full support to DAM UK and USA Offices in their efforts to approach donor community abroad and raising funds for the programmes of DAM.
- ✓ Providing support to the representatives of DAM in Australia and Canada in their initiatives to raise funds for the AMCGH.

***The resource mobilization strategy also include***

- ✓ Grants market research and funding opportunities from institutional, corporate & private donors.
- ✓ Developing fund raising tools, techniques, methods and approach
- ✓ Identifying potential donors/ development agencies for collaboration.
- ✓ Communication and presentation of DAM's programme and development of partnership with donors/development agencies.
- ✓ Participation in competitive biddings locally and globally.
- ✓ Follow up with the AMCGH donors by maintaining relationship and accountability on donors' contribution.
- ✓ Organisation and Facilitation of visits by the members of donor agencies.
- ✓ Promotion of DAM activities both home and abroad.

Details of internal and external funds mobilized during 2009-10 is given in the annual accounts statement reflected in the Audit Report of the year, presented at the end of this report.

## ***Monitoring and MIS Unit***

Central Monitoring & MIS Unit (CMU) is mainly responsible for monitoring of all field based development activities and also operating the management information system (MIS) of DAM. Head office based designated monitoring personnel and project level monitoring personnel are members of this unit. The unit is guided by and reportable to Executive Director of DAM. CMU works to strengthen the existing information system with the target of smooth flow of appropriate, time bound and adequate information within the organisation.

During 2009-10, to address the DAM strategy, CMU structure has been re-designed and sector based officers for monitoring has been put in place. Besides this, project based specialised monitoring personnel at HO level are also included as the members of CMU. During the period, a new system is developed on result monitoring with participatory approach. The system was developed in a workshop, held in December 2009, through review of existing monitoring system in DAM. CMU team prepared the following mentionable documents during the reporting period:

- ✓ A draft brochure on monitoring marketing
- ✓ Draft Monitoring Hand Book
- ✓ Participatory Monitoring system
- ✓ Annual monitoring reports in details
- ✓ Monitoring plan of 2010-2011.

In 2009 - 2010, 46 projects and two divisional activities were monitored by CMU members. The monitoring includes process, progress and outcome monitoring. A total of 113 monitoring visits were made against the target of 132 held in the period (86%) and cent percent report of the monitored projects have been submitted to the relevant authorities in due time for generating actions. During reporting period, 52% compliance report of the shared monitoring reports have been received which were subsequently followed up.

MIS framework was developed in 2006 when the organisational perspective plan was prepared. Central and divisional Focal Points (FPs) were accordingly selected and were functioning as per TOR in the MIS framework of DAM. During 2009-10, all the reporting formats have been revised as per need. Quarterly based information collection and analysis were continued throughout the year and shared for necessary feedback from FPs. The collected information is being accumulated for

developing a database management system as per need across the organisation. The information include among others on staff position, project coverage, materials published, accomplished training, workshop, orientation and completed research are so far available in the MIS unit at this stage.

***Some key monitoring findings:***

- ✓ Performance increased on logistic supply and support from top down in most projects.
- ✓ Improve technical and support services to ensure quality performance of specific task and achievement
- ✓ Indicator based performance brings the anticipated quality outcomes of intervening projects.
- ✓ Project interventional outcomes contributed to enhance projects objectives and goals
- ✓ Involvement of central management increased to improve total project implementation mechanism.
- ✓ In education sector, community participation with increasing capacity contributed to make the efforts sustainable.
- ✓ In health sector, enhanced partnership and collaboration at different level increased awareness, capacity, knowledge sharing and hygiene actions of beneficiaries.
- ✓ In livelihood sector, there are evidences of increased access to employment market, enhanced savings and borrowing, positive note in utilization of credit by the MFP beneficiaries.
- ✓ Human rights and social justice sector interventions contributed to increase awareness, access to legal services, enhanced stakeholder capacity, activeness towards improvement of programme performance.

For further improvement of the functional status of CMU, some institutional development activities are planned for 2010 - 2011 as part of the Organisational Development Plan of DAM to support by Prip Trust with the financial assistance of Aga Khan Foundation.

## *Public Relations Office*

Public Relations Office of DAM is mainly responsible for media communication on various activities of the organisation undertaken in different projects and institutions. A total of 64 reports on various project activities have been published (960 times in the newspapers-print media) and 28 case studies have been telecast (168 times in television channels-electronic media) within the period of June, 2009 to June, 2010.

Besides, during this period, journalists of both print and electronic media went for field visits to see themselves the activities of six projects and prepared features which were published in print media and telecast through electronic media.

***Other major accomplishments of the Public Relations Office during 2009-10 are as follows:***

- ✓ Programmes on 'Chand Sultana Literacy Award' and 'Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Gold Medal Award' got wide coverage in the press.
- ✓ Press conferences on 'Tax Imposition on Tobacco in Budget' and 'Demand for Reforms in Drug Treatment Centre Policy Guidelines' got wide coverage.
- ✓ Quarterly Mission Barta is being published regularly. Besides, e-bulletin and e-news in the website of the Mission have been regularly released.
- ✓ Technical support for preparation of event invitation cards, project brochures and banners were provided on regular basis.



# Awards from DAM

**Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Gold Medal:** DAM has been awarding Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Gold Medal after its founder since 1986. This prize is being awarded to prominent personalities of the country in recognition to their contributions to social service and development of education. Gold medal, a crest and a certificate are valuations of the prize. Till now, the prize was awarded to 17 noted personalities. Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Gold Medal-2008 was awarded to the founder of the Rehabilitation Centre for the Paralysed (CRP), Valerie Ann Taylor on 24 October, 2009.



Information Minister Abul Kalam Azad decorates Valerie Ann Taylor, founder of the CRP, with Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Gold Medal-2008 at the award giving ceremony on 24 October 2009 at DAM auditorium

**Chand Sultana Literacy Award:** DAM has been awarding Chand Sultana Literacy Award to noted personalities of society and organisations in recognition to their contributions for commendable performances or study in the fields of non-formal education, creating awareness in prevention of cancer

State Minister for Primary and Mass Education Ministry Motaheer Hossain handing over Chand Sultana Literacy Award-2009 to Mohammad Mohsin at auditorium, DAM on 22 April, 2010



and AIDS and in development of innovative materials in Bengali language for education of juveniles, adult and continuing education. The prize was introduced in the year of 2001. Valuation of the prize is 30,000 taka in cash, a crest and a certificate. Till now, the

prize was awarded to 3 organizations and 6 noted personalities. Literacy personality, researcher and development worker Mohammad Mohsin was awarded Chand Sultana Literacy Award-2009 on 22 April, 2010 for his outstanding contributions to literacy movement.

**Best Performance Award:** DAM has introduced the Best Performance Award in 2009. The prize was introduced to encourage and recognise the contributions of Mission workers. Valuation of the prize is Tk 25,000, a crest and a certificate. The coordinator of AMIC, Iqbal Masud and the Public Relations Officer of DAM, Humayun Kabir Tutul got the Best Performance Award-2009 on 8 May, 2010.



The coordinator of AMIC, Iqbal Masud and the Public Relations Officer of DAM, Humayun Kabir Tutul got the Best Performance Award-2009 on 8 May, 2010.

# Chapter 3

## Institutions

*Ahsania Mission College Bhaban at  
Pallavi, Mirpur in the Dhaka City*







AUST Convocation

## Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology

(AUST)

Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST) was established by DAM in 1995 as a specialized university in the engineering field, to offer undergraduate and postgraduate programmes characterized by academic excellence, relevance with modern time and anticipated needs of the society. 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 Master's Degree 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 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.



Rashed Khan Menon, MP, chairman of parliamentary standing committee of education ministry, opens the reunion of AUST alumni in Dhaka city

DAM



In the 2009 -10 academic year in total 4574 students studied under various faculties of AUST, of which 3326 are male and 1248 female. The most significant event of the year was the 4th Convocation ceremony of the University, where the President of Bangladesh conferred degree to the graduates of the university. Besides academic programmes there are a number of events that brought diversity in the university activities and also add synergy to the endeavour of the university to quality education. Few examples are given below.

- ✓ The department of Mechanical & Production Engineering (MPE) at Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST) arranged a seminar on "Biomechanical Engineering - Cardiovascular Perspective" on 04 April 2010 at the permanent campus.
- ✓ Farewell Program in Spring-2010 : A day long program was held at Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology to bid farewell to the outgoing students of AUST (Spring- 2010) on 15 July 2010. The students participated in the program actively. They had separate programs in their respective departments in the morning.
- ✓ AUST Business Society of the School of Business, Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology organized a day-long program of Business Day, 2010 on 31st May, 2010. The program was divided into three sessions. In the first session a rally participated by the teachers and students was held followed by a seminar on "Marketing Communication". Mr. Aly Zaker, the noted actor & Director, Asiatic Ltd. was the key-note speaker of the seminar. The third session was devoted to a colourful Cultural Program. Abir & Soshi, stars of Close Up-1, performed well in this session. 'Black' a renowned band group presented nice songs. Other events of this session were fashion show, drama, ramp and songs by the reputed artists.
- ✓ AUST Ex-Students' Reunion : The daylong programme included formation of AUST Alumni Association in their general meeting, sports and games meet, raffle draw and sumptuous feast. Attractive feature of the programme was a musical function participated by popular singers of the country.



*Grit Together Committee*

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

Institute of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (ITVET) is the first of its kind in the private sector, which have been offering mid-level technical education with an innovative delivery method in Bangladesh. A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between Bangladesh Technical Education Board and Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology in 1995 to offer Diploma-in-Engineering Programme.

During the year, 680 students studied in ITVET in various disciplines. The institute offers the academic programmes 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 programmes are open to the candidates with SSC or its equivalent qualifications, irrespective of age or year of passing the examination. Since the programmes are operated in the afternoon, the people engaged in full- time jobs can get themselves admitted in the programmes. This innovative aspect of the programmes has opened up new opportunities to those who aspire to attain or improve their skills and competence in technology. The duration of the programme is now 4-year and the semester final examinations are held under Bangladesh Technical Education Board.

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

Established by Dhaka Ahsania Mission in 1992, the aim of the college is to train up teachers in imparting quality education in the secondary school of our country. It is the first secondary education level teachers training college in the private sector in Bangladesh. The overall administration and management of the institution is conducted by a Governing Body comprising eminent educationists and educational administrators. The college has been maintaining a congenial and peaceful academic atmosphere and upholding a high standard of academic excellence since its inception and has earned a wide reputation in maintaining high academic discipline and functional efficiency.

There are 119 teachers training colleges in our country. Among them 14 are government run teachers training college and 105 are non-government. Recently the Ministry of Education of Bangladesh had surveyed on 119 teachers training colleges both government and non- government. According to the survey report only 17 teachers training colleges were classified as quality education institution. Out of these 17 colleges 14 are government and 3 are non- government managed. It is graceful to record that Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Teachers Training College has been listed in the first position among those 3 non-government T.T colleges that provide quality education.

KATTC campus is free of student politics and smoking atmosphere. In lieu of a students union, the students are organized into several groups under student leaders to engage themselves in different co-curricular activities. At the end of the education session, a cultural week is organized when competitions on various cultural activities are held and wall magazines are published by the groups and rewarded after evaluation.

B. Ed (Bachelor of Education) degree is offered in this college with the affiliation of the National University and M. Ed (Master of Education) degree offered under the auspices of Faculty of Education of Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST). The B. Ed and M. Ed courses are being conducted with an aim of importing quality teaching and training to produce



*AUST VC Prof Dr. Anwar Hossain distributing prizes to the winners of the literary and cultural competition of KATTC at its auditorium in the city*

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.

During the year 2009-10, performance of the B. Ed and M. Ed courses are found quite encouraging. In 2009-10 academic sessions 125 trainees appeared at the B. Ed final examination under the National University. In follow-up that admission started in the B. Ed course for the academic session 2010-11.

### *Ahsania Mission College* (AMC)

Ahsania Mission College (AMC) was established in 2002 with a dream to demonstrate the model of an institution of human development through quality education. The year 2009-10 has been eventful towards achieving the founding goal of the college. Some vital activities of the session 2009-2010 are depicted below.

The academic activities of the college are divided in three terms. Two monthly tests are held in every term. The duration of the first term is from 1st January to 30th April, the second term is from 1st May to 19th August and the third term is 20th August to 31st December. The final result of the students is prepared adding 25% marks from first and second terminal examinations and 50% marks from final examination.

In 2009 the government decided to hold the completion examination for class Five. 47 students of class Five of this institution appeared at the examination and 43 of them got First Division and 4 got Second Division. Among them four students got talent pool scholarship and four students got scholarship in General Grade.



In 2010, 40 students appeared at S.S.C and 16 students appeared at H.S.C exams. 11 students got A+, 23 students got A, and 6 students got A-grade in S.S.C. The percentage of passing was 100%. In H.S.C exam 6 students got A, 7 students got A- and 3 got B grade. The percentage of passing was 100%. It demands to be mentioned here that no student in S.S.C and H.S.C failed in the last four years.

The annual sports and cultural function was held at the end of the month February 2010. It should be mentioned here that in that competition the boys and girls participated being divided in 12 groups. 3 events were held in each group. 216 students were awarded prizes. An occasion for giving away prizes was held at the end of the month May 2010. The prominent national figure, the President of DAM beautified the occasion as the chief guest and the winner students were fortunate enough to receive prizes from his hands.

The college was being run with the primary approval of Dhaka Education Board. The college got its temporary recognition in 2009 because of the cordial measures taken by the college management.

Before the session 2009-2010, the college was being run by an Administrative Committee. The Deputy Commissioner of Dhaka District chaired the post of the chairperson. With the initiative of the Principal and active support of the college management it is now run an organizational level committee. As a result on 2.9.2009, the college got permission to form its own committee and the President of Dhaka Ahsania Mission has been selected chairperson of the college management committee.

A wide-spread publication was made in the session 2010 for the students' admission in this college from class One up to class Twelve. The total number of the students in the college is 843.



*DAM President Kazi Rafiqul Alam distributing prizes to the winners of the sports and cultural competition of AMC at College Campus in the Dhaka city*



*Ahsanullah Institute of Information and Communication Technology (AIICT) Principal Kazi Shahidul Islam donating blood at a campaign organised by AIICT in collaboration with Bangladesh Red Crescent Society marking the 46th birth anniversary of Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (R), founder of Dhaka Ahsania Mission at AIICT campus in the Dhaka city*

## *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 human resource in the field of information and communication technology. AIICT functions with the affiliation of the National University. The institute follows semester system and students have to complete eight semesters for securing the Bachelor degree. It offers four year B. Sc (Hons.) in Computer Science & Engineering (CSE), Electronic & Communication Engineering (ECE) and Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA).

Since establishment, 2001 students graduated from this institute in various disciplines. During 2009-2010, there were 159 students, of which 13 students appeared in the BBA final examination and 5 students appeared in the ECE final Examination under National University.



### ***Drug Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre, Gazipur***

Considering the need for offering social support for recovery and rehabilitation of the drug users in Bangladesh, DAM established a comprehensive treatment and rehabilitation centre in Gazipur. The centre has been providing quality drug detoxification, rehabilitation, vocational since 2004.

To start with there were 50 beds in the centre. At present there are 100 beds for in-house clients (2nd & 3rd Floor), a Vocational Institute in 1st Floor and a Half-Way House (for Follow-up Client) in Ground Floor. The centre has all necessary modern facilities for taking care and treatment of the drug dependents; there is adequate staff to address the needs of the clients, sufficient space for recreation, arrangement for various out-door and in-door games, library and prayer room etc. are available.

During 2009-10, in total 176 clients were admitted for treatment. In this period, the centre conducted 746 group and individual counseling sessions, 403 family counseling sessions, 13 family education sessions, 46 relapse prevention sessions, 50 life skill sessions. Besides, there were 12-Step class (43), HIV/AIDS awareness class (11), over dose and high risk class (46), NA sharing (180). The centre has



*President of DAM Kazi Rafiqul Alam handing over a rehabilitated recovering drug user to his mother after a treatment from Drug Addiction Treatment Centre.*

also served 477 times general health care, 216 times psychiatric treatment. As part of social events, the centre observed national and international days like, International day against drug abuse illicit trafficking, World AIDS Day, World no tobacco day, International mother language day, Independent day, Victory day, as well as Annual Picnic of the clients. Out of the total patients, 184 received vocational training and 10 graduated clients got job.





*DAM President Kazi Rafiqul Alam delivery his speech Press Conference on Budget Re-action-2010-11 Tax Impose at the Reporters Unity in the city*



*Civil Aviation and Tourism Minister G.M. Quader speaking at a seminar on Combating illicit trade on tobacco products and its duty-free marketing at the BIAM Foundation auditorium in the city*

### **Modhumita Project**

DAM started HIV and STI prevention project (branded as Madhumita project) with the support of Family Health International (FHI) since 2005. AMIC - Modhumita was continuation of this multi-year FHI supported HIV/AIDS and STI project. Dreams of the project are HIV/AIDS & STI free healthier society through providing comprehensive drug treatment.

During the reporting period June 2009 - July 2010, a total of 387 targeted people were provided different services like counseling, STI-management, BCC-session, motivation through 3 Modumita Center (MC) of AMIC - Modhumita. However, 63 clients of them did not complete full course of treatment. During the reporting period 423 STI cases have been managed by MBBS doctors under its 3 MC, 1529 individual counseling have been provided through a systematic process giving priority to prevent HIV and drug addiction; then again 15709 condoms and 1592 lubricants were distributed among the clients to reduce risk on STI/HIV. To ensure it's correct using 290 condom demonstration session have been conducted during the time. Another significant service was successful completion of 384 VCT cases whose result has been widely accepted by Virology department of BSMHC. The project doctors also successfully treated 104 abscess cases during the reporting period.

It was believed that without a spontaneous participation of social elites and family members of in target community all efforts might be in vein; keeping this reality in mind there were 6 family support meeting and 6 project facilitating team (PFT) meeting during the year. To show affinity with the world community there was also observance of four international days.

### **Prevention of Transmission of HIV among Drug users in SAARC Countries**

AMIC has been implementing H-13 project in Gazipur district with the support of United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC). The Project focused on female drug users and female regular sex partner of male drug users. Female drug users are vulnerable to drug use, selling sex, high-risk behavior of sex partners and also they are neglected face of the society.

During the year, the project identified and enlisted 47 female drug user (FDU) and 207 regular sex partners of male drug users (RSP). The project conducted 81 group sessions, 320 counseling session, organized 5 satellite clinics; 74 beneficiaries received STI and general health care service. 11753 condoms were distributed among them and 2364 from the DIC and 9389 from the spot. Besides, 109 beneficiaries referred for the various services like VCT (88), long term drug treatment (21).

Midline RSRA completed on female drug user and sex partner of male drug user in project area during this time. Major objective this midline RSRA was to facilitate the activities with relevant and supporting information/ data from ground level. It was also supposed to help identify the gaps in existing services.

### **Tobacco Control Project**

During reporting period AMIC has conducted many advocacy activities work under FCA advocacy grant. Overall objective of the project is amendment tobacco control law in line with Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) and address illicit trade of tobacco product issue. Several workshop, national level seminar, campaign program were organized. Four anti-tobacco materials were published including a tobacco secession training manual. AMIC was represented in numerous national and international conferences and intergovernmental negotiating body (INB) seminars and workshops regionally and internationally during the year.



*President of DAM Kazi Rafiqul Alam speaking at a press conference on 'Amendment of Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre Management Rules-2005' at Dhaka Reporters Unity in the city*

## **Ahsania Mission Institute of Medical Technology**

**(AMIMT)**

Ahsania Malaysia Hajj Mission (AMHM) is established on 15th March 2004 by Dhaka Ahsania Mission with the desire of creating a trust for carrying our religious and charitable purpose, Particularly to help and assist the citizens of Bangladesh who want to perform Hajj and Umra in the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Ahsania Malaysia Hajj Mission (AMHM) is sending Bangladeshi people to perform Hajj form from 2006 to till date with name and farne. This year (2010) AMHM is sending 90 people to perform Hajj in Mecca and Medina under its banner. As per decis on of Board of Trustees for better accommodation AMHM has hired one 3 star hotel in Mecca with 200 meters of Harem Sharif and another in Medina with in 500 meters of Mosjeed-e-nababi.



Every Year AMHM provides Hajj training to govt. & non-govt Hajjies without any cost. Like other years, in the year 2010 AMHM organized 3 (three) training workshop in Baitul Mokarram Mosjeed Complex Branch premises of Hajj Finance Co. Ltd. for the govt. and non-govt. would be hujjes. AMHM also attendece in Hajj fair at Bangabundhu International Conference Center (BICC) organized by Hajj Agencies Assocision of Bangladesh (HAAB) held in the month of May'2010. A cross section of people visited on stall and showed keen interest to perform their Hajj through AMHM.

## *Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital, Mirpur* (AMCGH)

Bangladesh has many health problems. All though considerable progress has been made in controlling communicable disease, no significant progress has been made to control communicable diseases like cancer. In Bangladesh there are about 1 million cancer patients. And every year 2 Lac new cancer patients are added. Out of this 1.5 Lac patients die every year.

Against this backdrop Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) has established Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital, Mirpur in 2001. It initially started as a cancer hospital a latter on facilities for general patients was incorporated. It is a 42 bedded, non-profit service oriented hospital. We have provided 30% treatment and services facilities free or at subsidiaries rate 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 and 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.



State Minister for Health and Family Welfare Dr. Captain (retd) Majibur Rahman Fakir addressing a seminar organised to observe the World Cancer Day as the chief guest at Dhanmondi Mission Bhavan Auditorium in the city



There are about 104 employees in this hospital with 15 experienced Consultant/specialist in Oncology and other subject like General Surgery, Orthopaedic, Gynaecology, ENT Speciality, Medicine, Paediatric, Anaesthesiology, Radiology, Medical Speciality, Sonology, Pathology, Histopathology and Cardiology, 10 Medical Officers, 14 Nurses, 5 Lab Technician, 4 Radiology & Imaging Technician. A total of 46 medical technical and administration personal and 28 support staff are serving in this hospital.

In the pathology department from 2001 and 2009 a total of test 1,33,923 and during 2009 and 2010-16,614 pathology tests were carried out. In Radiology department a total of 31,853 tests were carried out. During 2009-2010 a total of 3,729 tests were done. In the Dental centre from 2008-July 2010 a total of 2,168 patients got Dental treatment. In the physiotherapy department 2007-2010 a total of 1,037 patients got physiotherapy From 2003 to 2009 total of 37,802 patients got treatment in the out patients department (OPD) 2,237 patients got indoor treatment and 10,109 patients got treatment in the day care centre. From January 2009 to June 2010 a total of 1,478 cancer patients got treatment as indoor patients. From July 2009-June 2010 a total of 2,465 patients got treatment free or at subsidised rates and 3,945 patients attended OPD.

Chemotherapy was given to 1,225 patients. Surgery was performed to 348 patients. Day care chemotherapy service was received by 1,004 patients.

In male lung cancer & in female breast cancer are the majority cancers. Other common cancers are of Oesophagus, Stomach, Colon, Gall Bladder, Carcinoma of cervix & check and carcinoma of unknown primary majority. Majority of the patients were in the 40-60 yrs age group, 50% patients were males & females.

***Number of patients treatment January 2009 to June 2010 in the following table:***

Chemotherapy	1,225
Surgery	348
Radiology (X-Ray, Mammo & Ultra)	3,729
Pathology	16,614
Indoor	1,478
OPD	3,945
Dental	1,034
Physiotherapy	325

***Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital, Uttara***

***(AMCGH)***

Cancer is a fast spreading killer disease. Considering the enormity of the demand to fight against diseases health care facilities in Bangladesh are far from satisfactory. The health care facilities available from public sector are meager and are concentrated mainly in the urban areas. Incidence of cancer is increasing and has become a serious health concern for Bangladesh. It is estimated that there are over 1 million cancer patients existing at present and about 200,000 new cases are being added every year, out of which 150,000 die annually. Only the affluent people can go abroad for better treatment but the poor have to die almost without proper treatment.

***According to WHO, the cancer situation in Bangladesh is as follows:***

- ✓ 49000 people are affected by Oral Cancer.
- ✓ 71000 people are affected by Pharynx and Laryngeal Cancer
- ✓ 196000 people are affected by Lung Cancer
- ✓ All these persons are above 30 years old.
- ✓ Most of the cancer patients' age group is 30-65 years, which is 66% of total population. People of this age group are the main workforce of Bangladesh.
- ✓ Only quarter of the patients with tobacco related illness receive hospital care for which 50.9 billion taka is attributed.
- ✓ Annual benefit from tobacco sector is 24.8 billion taka.
- ✓ Cost of tobacco usage to the country thus outweighs the benefit from revenue and wage by 26.1 billion taka per annum.



*Under Construction Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital Bhaban at Uttara in the city*

The common cancers in Bangladesh include lung, cervix, larynx, Breast, Oral cavity, Leukemia or Lymphoma, Ovary, Pharynx, Leukemia/ Lymphoma, Oesophagus, Oesophagus, etc.

In order to address the acute crisis of cancer treatment facilities, DAM has taken the initiative to build a 500-bed world-class cancer hospital at Sector 10, Uttara in the capital. The architectural design was done by Design Alliance, a USA based architectural firm. The Hospital will be run on 'No-Profit-No-Loss' basis and 30% of the services will be provided free of cost to the poor and needy patients. This is in addition to the Cancer Detection and Treatment Centre situated at Mirpur -14, Dhaka with 42 beds established in 2001. Specific services and resources that will be incorporated for quality of services in AMCGH include:

- |                           |                                     |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ✓ Radiation Oncology      | ✓ Failsafe Pathology                |
| ✓ Surgical Oncology       | ✓ Molecular Techniques and          |
| ✓ Medical Oncology        | ✓ Other General Specialist Services |
| ✓ Gynaecological Oncology |                                     |

As Dhaka Ahsania Mission is a non-profit social welfare organization, it depends on benevolent grants from our Government and generous donation from Banks, other corporate bodies, institutions and individuals for financing the project. Hence DAM has been raising fund from the general public and corporate sectors/institutions for this purpose. The print and electronic media have extended their full support for the cause. With the approval of the Government, DAM also conducted two lotteries in 2005 and 2010 to raise fund for the Hospital. Generally any amount of donation is received with thanks and gratitude. Bequests, Zakats are also accepted for treatment of poor patients. Besides allocating substantial grants, the Government of Bangladesh has exempted private donations up to Tk. 5.00 lac to this Hospital from payment of income tax.

It may be mentioned here that the total cost of this 500-bed Cancer Hospital is approximately Tk. 383.00 crore (Taka three hundred eighty three crores). In response to DAM's appeal for financial support to the hospital project, there was encouraging responses from benevolent persons and corporate bodies of the country. Even the house-wives and school children were coming forward to donate from their small savings for this Hospital. The Government of Bangladesh through the Ministries of Social Welfare and Health also came forward towards meeting the partial construction cost of the hospital building and its equipment. DAM is very much thankful to the government, corporate sector and individuals without which it would not have been possible to reach the present stage of development of the cancer hospital. As on 30 June 2010 DAM have been able to channelize a total amount of Tk. 117.70 crore including committed amount. Details of the donations are as follows:

<b><i>A. Fund already received:</i></b>		
<i>1. Government:</i>		
Ministry of Health (for equipment)	Tk. 15.00	crore
Ministry of Social Welfare	Tk. 10.00	crore
2. Individual donors	Tk. 24.00	crore
3. Two lottery (approx.)	Tk. 7.00	crore
4. Corporate donors	Tk. 11.70	crore
<b>Total</b>	<b>Tk. 67.70</b>	<b>crore</b>
<b><i>B. Funds committed</i></b>		
1. Ministry of Health (equipment)	Tk. 5.00	crore
2. Ministry of Social Welfare (over the period 2009-2011)	Tk. 39.00	crore
3. Corporate donor (Pubali Bank)	Tk. 4.00	crore
4. Individual donors	Tk. 2.00	crore
<b>Total</b>	<b>Tk. 50.00</b>	<b>crore</b>
<b>TOTAL Fund received + commitment</b>	<b>Tk. 117.70</b>	<b>crore</b>

Meantime, a significant progress has been made towards the establishment of the cancer hospital. So far, super-structures of eleven storeys plus two basements of this thirteen-storey hospital building have been completed. The construction of Radiotherapy & Bachytherapy Vaults and other essential works are now going on. It is expected that the 1st phase of the hospital activities with 160 beds will start by the middle of 2012. However, the OPD, Radiation Therapy Unit, Day Care Centre and Diagnostic Facilities will start functioning in May 2011.





*Social Welfare Minister Enamul Haque Mostafa Shahid, MP on the dails of the drawn of AMCH Lottery-2010 at Jatiya Press Club auditorium in the city*

However, there still exists a huge shortfall of funds in meeting the construction cost of the hospital and make it functional. DAM therefore fervently appeals to all corporate bodies, banks, business organizations and philanthropic people to participate in this noble venture and help complete the project. There are provisions for donors to sponsor different facilities of the Hospital in one's own name or dedicating the same in the name of near and dear ones.

## *Ahsania Institute of Technology and Business (AITB)*

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. DAM has sponsored several educational institutions which are unique in each individual case. After the success of these institutions DAM is now proudly launching it's new educational wing Ahsania Institute of Technology and Business (AITB). AITB offers HNC (Higher National Certificate) and HND (Higher National Diploma) better choice to conventional education. It will provide opportunity to study a more intensive programme in a shorter period of time, to suit your individual need.

HND and HNC are BTEC (British Technical Education Certificate) qualifications, awarded by Edexcel which is the largest awarding body in the UK for academic and vocational qualifications. Edexcel is accredited by the Qualifications and Curriculum Authority (QCA), a body of the UK government to offer scholastic and work-related qualifications. Learners in the UK and in 85 countries globally undertake Edexcel's qualifications for progression into further studies or employment. The HND course is composed of sixteen units, which are spread out over four semesters (terms), typically containing four units in each semester. A student completing ten units will get HNC. These are considered equivalent to the first two

years of university course. Many universities will take students who have completed their HND/HNC onto either level 2 (2nd year) or level 3 (3rd year if a 4 year degree) of a degree course. This is a top-up. It also means that after three years (or four if, say, a business placement year is taken) a student could have both the HND/HNC and an Honors degree if studying in an university.

**Why to choose HNCs and HNDs instead of traditional Education:** HNCs and HNDs are work-related (vocational) higher education qualifications and Internationally recognized by business, industry and professional bodies. They are highly valued by employers both in Bangladesh and overseas, and can also count towards membership of professional bodies and other employer organizations. At present AITB will offer HNCs and HNDs on the following disciplines: Electrical/Electronic Engineering, Telecommunication Engineering, Computing, Business (HRM), Business (Finance). The entry qualification of HNC or HND is HSC / A level.

## *Centre for International Education and Development*

**(CINED)**

DAM established a broad-based education development and policy research institution, namely Centre for International Education and Development (CINED) in 2009. CINED operates as a centre of excellence for international education, research and development in Bangladesh and in the region. CINED networked with similar international institutions engaged in education and human resource development. At national level CINED act as a think tank for education policy and development, and provide value added services in development and implementation of education projects and programs.

### ***Major Activities of CINED in 2009-10:***

CINED designed and conducting a national course on NFE sub-sector policy analysis and preparation of NFE sub-sector programme in collaboration with Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MOPME) & Bureau of Non-Formal Education (BNFE) supported by UNESCO Dhaka. The course activities started in September 2009 with the participants from MOPME, BNFE & NGOs as first batch. This is a year long course for capacity building of the NFE personnel to develop NFE sub-sector programme using SWAP (Sector Wide Approach of Planning). SWAP is an internationally excepted approach for planning and new in Bangladesh. The course has several phases and series of training workshops i.e. technical inputs, on-the-job exercise, practical sessions, follow-up sessions etc. The first batch started the course in January 2010 and expected to complete in November 2010. In the mean time a separate batch started the course from June 2010 and expected to complete in December 2010.

Internship support is one of the important activities of CINED. During the year CINED provided internship support to two international interns from Japan and Australia and twelve other interns from different Universities in Bangladesh. The length of internship was from one month to six months. The interns were attached in different program/institutions of DAM i.e. Ganokendro, urban community learning centres, drop-in-centre, cancer hospital, vocational training centre etc. The interns conducted research/study as per their study outline.

CINED provided technical support to a study team from Panjab ministry of education, Pakistan. The study visit organized by JICA Pakistan. Nine high officials from Panjab ministry of education and two JICA officials were in the team. The study team visited to see DAM, UNESCO, BNFE activities in Bangladesh. A three days training workshop organized in October 2009 on Professional English Language Development for Teachers/Educators in collaboration with Bangladesh Reading Association. The workshop conducted by Prof Amie Sarkar from Dalas Baptist University of USA. Teachers from different secondary schools participated in the training.

# Chapter 4

## Social Enterprises





## Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House

(AMBDH)

Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House AMBDH has been working as one of the leading distributors of books in Bangladesh aiming to promote reading habit to enhance the knowledge level of people of Bangladesh. One of the biggest efforts of AMBDH has been to make available of the education materials world wide for the scientific, technical & professional person through the institution libraries across the country and AMBDH has reached to a very prestigious height of that. All the renowned international publishers are strongly associated with AMBDH.

AMBDH outlet popularly known as Boi Bazaar is helping children to grow up with the reading habit by making the materials available of their choice AMBDH turn over has been increased to 70% then that of last financial year.

## Nogordola

To facilitate conservation of traditional art, heritage and cultural identity Bangladesh, through fashion and design, DAM has established Nogordola as a tradition-focused fashion house. 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 leading fashion shops of the country. During 2009-10, Deshi



A view of Nogordola founding anniversary celebration at its Banani outlet in the city in presence of DAM President Kazi Rafiqul Alam, noted woman entrepreneur Kona Reza and chief of Nogordola Ali Afzal

Dosh has taken up a dynamic business plan and set up a fashion court comprising of 10 Bangladeshi brand fashion house, first time of its type in Bangladesh, at Basundhara City, Dhaka, the largest supermarket in the country, where Nogordola also has an outlet. The second such outlet has also been opened in Chittagong during the year.

The number of workers in Nogordola's design studio has been increased to 150. Karchupi and Screen print unit has been added. Nogordola's growth has substantially increased. It also participated in Meril Prothom Alo Award as a programme associate. Nogordola took part in the "Deshi Fashion Fair" in USA. Nogordola has tied up with another famous brand "Pan Supari" and working to promote deshi brands together. Gents formal shirts, Childrens wear, wooden craft and other items have been added to its product line.

## *Hajj Finance Company Limited* (HFCL)

HFCL is a Shariah-based non-banking financial institution licensed by Bangladesh Bank under the Financial Institution Act 1993. It obtained its license in September 2006. The company is jointly owned by Malaysian-Kuwaiti interest and DAM, a highly regarded NGO in Bangladesh. The Company follows the model of Malaysia's pilgrims fund and management institution, popularly known as Tabung Hajji which focuses on mobilizing savings from would-be pilgrims who intend to perform hajj in the Holly Land. It invests its excess fund in Sharia-based activities.

As a Sharia-based financial Institution, adherence to Shariah is of paramount importance to us and this is embodies in the Vision and Mission statement. "Almighty Allah created man and along with creation, He provided a value system-as embedded in the Holy Quran and Prophet's Traditions-to guide man's life. It is the adherence to this value system that spells one's success in life, here and hereafter. Non-adherence is an act of failure." In the same spirit, the company and people who manage and work for it, must adhere to a set of core values that guides them to a successful path. The core values govern our vision and mission, activities and business behavior.

### ***HFCL Core Values***

- ✓ The most excellent among us are the God-fearing and righteous ones.
- ✓ We uphold integrity, professionalism and universal values.
- ✓ We value knowledge, technologies and progress.
- ✓ We care for the society and ecologies.
- ✓ We work as a team and take pride in our work and company.
- ✓ We value, reward and celebrate meritocracy and good performance.

### ***HFCL Vision***

- ✓ To provide means of savings for the Bangladeshi people to facilitate them to perform Hajj in the Holy Land.
- ✓ To be a premier provider of efficiently-organized, hassle-free and comfortable Hajj services.
- ✓ To become a premier Hajj financial institution providing innovative and competitive Shariah-compatible financial products and services.
- ✓ To become a well-organized, well managed, efficiently-run and financial institution that is the pride of the Bangladeshi People.



DAM President Kazi Rafiqul Alam delivery his speech at a press conference on Financing for Performance of Hajj organised by Hajj Finance Company Limited at the National Press Club in the city

#### **HFCL Mission**

- ✓ To ensure that the Bangladeshi people can continuously enjoy Hajj services that are affordable, hassle-free and comfortable.
- ✓ To strive for a continuous improvement in the range of financial products and services offered through product, process and method innovation, R&D, HR development, application of state of the art technologies and stringent quality control and assurance.
- ✓ To strive for a continuous broadening and growth of the company's deposit base and asset portfolio.
- ✓ To ensure that the financial resources of the company are invested efficiently in a well-balanced Shariah-compatible portfolio consistent with optimal risk-reward configuration.
- ✓ To ensure that the company adapt quickly and efficiently to changing operating environment and now technologies.

During the year the company introduced a new product named As Safari. Investment and operating income of the company have gradually increased. As per financial statement of June 2010 total operating income is Tk. 20,347,764 and the previous year it was Tk. 5,095,482.

#### **Ahsania Malaysia Hajj Mission**

**(AMHM)**

DAM established Ahsania Malaysia Hajj Mission (AMHM) on 15 March, 2004. AMHM is a voluntary institution whose main aims and objectives are to assist Bangladeshi citizens in performing Hajj and Umrah smoothly and without any hassle. The institution 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.



# Chapter 5

## Special Developments Projects



### [Ahsania Mission Children City for Comprehensive Rehabilitation of Distressed Children Project]

The project is to support and rehabilitate the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children (MVDC) of urban city centers in selected areas/cities of the country helping them to grow with their full potentials up to 18 years through education and specialized hands-on training on different trades of employable skills and child development services. The broad objective of the project is to expand the coverage, use and quality of social care services for the most vulnerable children as a means of promoting equity and social inclusion.

*To accomplish the aforesaid development goal, the following objectives are designed to-*

- ✓ Develop necessary infrastructure and support facilities in selected children village /city by Phases to enroll and accommodate sizeable number of most vulnerable and distressed children (MVDC) as planned in a particular year for their rehabilitation by harnessing their in-born and ingenious potentials and merits.
- ✓ Provide them food, shelter, cloth, healthcare, formal education up to secondary/higher secondary school, life skills livelihood training for marketable wage earning and self-employment after graduation.
- ✓ Motivate to change their attitude and mindset towards high level of moral values and lifestyle to become most worth, responsible and disciplined citizens of the country.
- ✓ Create awareness about the basic human rights and obligation as well as civic responsibilities through proper counseling guidance and peer education and finally
- ✓ Provide micro-finance as initial seed money for starting small businesses and other income generating activities (IGA).

During the year, DAM developed a joint project with the Government of Bangladesh for implementation of the Children City project. The project is expected to be implemented as Panchagar Children City (at Panchagar Sadar and Atwari Upazila) and Jamalpur Children City (at Jamalpur Sadar Upazila). It is planned to be implemented in three phases over four years, with 80:20 ratio of funding by GOB and DAM. During the first Phase of the project about 5,000 children will be nourished in the proposed Children City. The enrolment will be increased gradually up to the limit 10,000 children. As on June 2010 progress is as follows:

DPP was sent to the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs and also to the Planning Commission for necessary approval. Planning Commission suggested to rationalize the project and recast the DPP. The recasting of the DPP is in under process and very soon it will be submitted for approval of the government. This project already been enlisted in the Government's Annual Development Program (ADP) 2010 -11. About 70.00 acres of land already been procured in the Upazila - Atwari & Panchagar Sadar. Efforts are going on to purchase more land in other upazilas. For building various infrastructures, a Master Plan of the Children City already been prepared.

Rapid growth in the demand for livestock products is creating new opportunities for improving the livelihoods of large number of landless, as smallholder livestock is considered a substitute for land. Livestock are considered high value commodities as it provides an appreciating asset, a source of income, food, insurance, as well as important farm inputs such as manure and draught power. The Government has considered it as a thrust sector in the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS).

**Goal and Objective:** The pro-poor models of community based smallholder dairy development including supply chain based production, processing and marketing of milk & milk products will be implemented, along with beef fattening for poverty reduction. The overall objective of the program is to enhance income, increase asset and improve livelihoods of the targeted people.

**Target People:** About 60% peoples (landless, marginal) lives below poverty line. Among those, who are experienced in livestock rearing and keen to change their fate by cattle rearing are eligible for becoming beneficiaries under this program. Priority is given to women headed families & ultra poor.

**Activities/Services and Approach:** Financing program is the centre of all activities pursued for livestock development. Training for motivation & transfer of technology on profitable cattle rearing, veterinary services are rendered and technical and management assistance are provided. Savings mobilization and insurance fund generation is an important activity under this program. For obvious reason, services are rendered to the targeted population by organizing them in groups of 20-30 members. A guideline has been followed for formation of groups and its management.

**Financing Activity of Dairy Cattle rearing and Beef Fattening:** The financing activity is being implemented following a 'Flexible, Cost Effective and Sustainable' model. Beneficiary gives undertaken on a Tk. 150.00 non-judicial stamp to enter the financing activity and abide by the rules & regulations of the program. DAM evaluates application, and makes arrangement for purchase of cattle through an informal committee of concerned group members and representatives of DAM. Committee finalizes the deal on behalf of group members and Unit Manager of FCDP handovers amount to cattle owners through concerned member. Then the member takes possession by signing a contract between concerned member and Unit Manager of DAM.

Group members make delayed payments. An agreed schedule is followed. The purchase value of cattle is determined adding working capital (if needed) and related expenses with the price offered by the owner. Recoverable amount is being determined by adding 2.5% monthly profit on purchase value of bull calves and 15% annual profit of cow. Duration of financing of bull calf is 3-6 months and 1-2 year(s) for dairy cow respectively. Recoverable amount of calf is payable at a time, after selling the fattened animal. That for cows is payable in installment, during lactation period. The period from handed over of cow to second week of lactation have been treated as grace period.

**Savings Mobilization:** There is a provision for mobilizing savings as group fund under FCDP. The group members save and use the fund for establishing or expanding the economic activities and to cover unexpected working capital needs, responding to emergency, or simply to provide temporary loan to meet family consumption needs. DAM offers two types of savings - mandatory savings and voluntary savings. It is mandatory for each member to save and deposit Taka 20.00 per week to the groups saving fund as a regular activity. Under voluntary savings scheme, group members have the right to withdraw their deposited money at any time of working day. New members are encouraged to deposit 5% of fund as voluntary savings on sanctioned/dispensed amount of finance in first time.

**Medical Facility:** DAM provides the basic health care services. DAM works closely with the Upazila



Livestock Department and seeks assistance in vaccination, medical support, training and diagnoses. Veterinary Surgeon, appointed by DAM is working in the program area & providing support services to the beneficiaries.

**Insurance Fund:** To mitigate, the suffering of the beneficiaries due to poor performance or death of the animal, FCDP has made a provision for cattle insurance. It is mandatory for every member to pay 1% of the financing amount as premium for the insurance. The premium is payable at the time of receiving cattle. If the cattle is dead (natural death) within the financing period the beneficiary exempted from payment of the installment left behind.

#### *At a Glance Achievement up to June 2010*

Group Formation - 24	Member enrolment - 390
Beneficiary training - 114	Saving mobilization - Tk.335,310
Financing for dairy cattle rearing - 58 nos./ Tk.20,76,000	Financing for beef fattening - 100 nos./ Tk. 31,52,500
Village covered - 18	Union - 6
Upazila - 3	District - 2

### *Ahsania e-Solutions* (AeS)

Now-a-days ICT has become the key element for the development of a nation. Government of Bangladesh has also taken the initiative to adopt ICT in all its activities with the slogan "Digital Bangladesh". Dhaka Ahsania Mission, committed to the development of Bangladesh on its own capacity, has also come forward to contribute to this sector and has established its new wing as "Ahsania e-Solutions" (AeS).

It will expand itself towards e-Shop, e-News, Programming & other ICT related works. It has also plan to establish a Research & Training Centre on ICT.



***AeS has initially been working in following fields:***

- ✓ ***Graphics Outsourcing:*** It is a growing industry for generation of employment for youths of basic ICT knowledge and for earning foreign currency. We have made an Agreement with 2(Two) Companies from Netherlands & USA. It is now on fast track and is rapidly growing on.
- ✓ ***Web Development, Domain Registration & Hosting:*** Web Development is another growing sector in Global market. Some days it will be definitely important for an organization and even for a person to communicate through Web Site or Blog Site. Along with Web Development we have take an initiative to make an agreement with 2 world renowned hosting company namely [www.mochahost.com](http://www.mochahost.com) & [www.justhost.com](http://www.justhost.com) for Domain registration & Hosting.
- ✓ ***Jobsite:*** A jobsite titled [www.ahsanijobs.com](http://www.ahsanijobs.com) has been launched by Dhaka Ahsania Mission to facilitate Jobseekers & Employers in many ways.

As a non-profit organization any surplus fund left available out of providing the above services, will be utilized for the well-being of the hard core poor and vulnerable people of Bangladesh by undertaking various programs in the areas like education, livelihood development, health, human rights & social justice and preservation of environment. This will help us to gradually self-reliant in undertaking development programs for poor community by reducing the dependency on donor's fund which is becoming scarce day by day.

## ***Environment and Climate Change***

Climate change, though occurring since the beginning of the earth, has occupied the central focus of discussion in recent times. This has been primarily due to the fact that advancements in science have made it possible to measure changes in the atmosphere and in the climate regime somewhat more precisely, explain the causes and predict consequences on the globe and the humanity, if the forces causing such changes remain unabated.

Climate change is a change in the climate regime triggered by human activities that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods. It is caused by the interplay of incoming solar energy and the outgoing energy radiated from the earth and exchanges of energy among atmosphere, land, and ocean, ice and living things. The atmosphere of the earth has concentration of certain gases (Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) and other gases) in ideal proportion, which are called greenhouse gases. These gases act as partial blanket over the earth surface and prevent infrared (heat) radiation from escaping to the space. In fact, the infrared radiation is re-emitted in all directions and thereby helps keeping the earth surface warm enough to generate and perpetuate life. This balance in gas composition has been critically offset since 1750, after the industrial revolution. This has occurred due to burning of fossil fuel, coal, and gas, removal of forest cover and changes in land use pattern, and has triggered global warming and consequent climate change.

According to IPCC, Bangladesh is going to be one of the most severe victims of climate change though its contribution to atmospheric gas concentration is nearly unaccountable. It is predicted that Bangladesh will experience extreme weather events like floods, river erosion, tropical cyclones, storm surges, more frequently and with greater intensity in the future. Added to it will be high temperature, irregular precipitation, salinity intrusion and sea level rise. It is envisaged that the sea level rise by 1 meter by the turn of the century will engulf 15 per cent of land mass and uproot 30 million people causing incalculable economic loss apart from indescribable human tragedy. The scenario will lead to a decline of GDP between 27 and 57 per cent. Sea level rise will also wipe out the Sundarbans along with its rich bio-diversity.



*Indigenous saplings distribution among the Climate Change induced vulnerable people at Bashkhali, Chittagong initiated by Environment and Climate Change Programme of DAM*

DAM has recently set up an Environment and Climate Change Programme (ECCP) with the objective of developing competencies of community people to cope with climate change-induced events and shocks and adapt to changing climate. Apart from Policy Advocacy and Awareness Raising it is implementing two programmes- "Promoting natural regeneration of forests and conservation of biodiversity in the denuded hills of Banshkhali in Chittagong district through livelihood security ensuring community participation" and "Protection and conservation of the Sundarbans and its biodiversity through community mobilization, ensuring livelihood security following collaborative management model".

In both the areas the forest dependent poor and extreme poor people have been targeted as project beneficiaries. The central thrust in both the areas has been to organize people within an institutional structure and catalyze them to develop people's organizations through intensive interaction and regular meetings so that they can act collectively to claim their rights and entitlements and raise their voice against social injustices perpetrated on them. The beneficiaries are provided with income generating assets to gain sustained income so that their dependence on the forests is significantly reduced. So far, the Banshkhali project has developed 26 people's organizations, formed three Apex bodies with all the people's organizations at the Ward level and then has developed one Apex Body of at the Union Level with the representation of the three Ward level Apex bodies. In the Sundarbans project, the operational strategies has been the same, identifying forest dependent people, organizing them and developing people's organizations and providing income generating support for sustained income so that they don't have to go to the forest risking their lives. So far, the project has formed 30 people's organizations but expects to form another 10 in coming months. Apart from IGA assets, the beneficiaries have been supplied with saplings of timber and fruit bearing trees worth Taka three to five hundred thousand for plantation in their homesteads. These trees, when mature, will meet fuel wood needs and at the same time act as insurance against unaccountable future shocks.



# Chapter 6

## DAM International

*DAM representative participated Global Tobacco Control Leadership Program at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health held from 8 - 21 August, 2009 in Baltimore, MD, USA.*



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*DAM representative participated third and fourth Intergovernmental Negotiating Body (INB), to draft and negotiate a protocol on illicit trade in tobacco products. INB held in July 2009 and March 2010 at the International Conference Center in Geneva, Switzerland.*

DAM International, an international wing of Dhaka Ahsania Mission, is established recently to accelerate promotion of rural development interventions starting from Pakistan and will cover Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and African countries sequentially in near future. In regards to literacy, NFE, non-formal basic education, early childhood care and development, community capacity building, community-based people's institutions building, materials development, environment, water-sanitation and hygiene education, motivational awareness education on various development issues, post-literacy and continuing education for lifelong learning and development. DAM International is created to implement development programmes in other countries where DAM International's support will add value and contribute to the development of programmes in specific areas where support is critically needed. DAM International seeks interventions countries, where poverty has been overcome and people live in dignity and prosperity. The support will make to help people to fight against poverty. Through this, DAM would spread its programme in the interventions countries with its unshakeable commitment to lifelong learning and development of people.

DAM International has an independent operational outfit to implement development programmes in different countries. The Head Quarter of DAM International is located in Dhaka in its own premises. DAM International has offices in India and Pakistan to implement development programmes. It also has an office in UK as DAM UK and in USA as DAM USA. The main functions of these two offices are to raise funds. DAM International has capacity to organize and facilitate different country level national workshops/training of trainers (ToTs)/trainings for strengthening capacity of managers, planners, policymakers, training professionals on Literacy/ NFE/Community Based People's Institutions Building/Non-Formal Basic Education/ECCD/ WatSan/Health Awareness/Livelihood Skills Development and other innovative programmes as per needs of the Countries/Government Departments/National Organizations/NGOs/etc.

DAM International has competence to organize and facilitate sub-regional/regional level training workshops jointly with government, UN organizations, INGOs, donor agencies, regional



organizations, universities and other organizations as per their requirement in different countries. The participants of these workshops can be the representatives of national NGOs, and relevant government departments of sub-regional and regional countries.

In mid of June 2010, Mr. Kazi Rafiqul Alam, President of DAM visited different organizations in Pakistan to accelerate DAM International's development programmes in Pakistan. During the visit, President of DAM agreed to collaborate with UNESCO Pakistan, National Commission for Human Development (NCHD), National Education Foundation (NEF), PNFE Wing of MoE, Iqra University, Plan International, JICA, National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Rural Support Programme Network (RSPN), Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF), Serena Hotel and meeting with Advisory Committee of DAM Pakistan for providing technical assistance in the form of capacity building, development process facilitation, programme implementation and technical support services as per demand. During the visit in Pakistan, Ms. Mehnaz Ansar Khan, Country Director, DAM Pakistan accompanied with the President of DAM for coordination and follow-up activities in continuation with the visit.

As follow-up activities of the DAM President's visit in Pakistan, DAM International is involved in preparing programme package and training resources in the form of project proposals on various development issues and thematic approaches, and training manuals on different thematic issues and approaches. We have already sent project proposals to UNESCO Pakistan and National Commission for Human Development (NCHD), finalized one project proposal for sending to NCHD Pakistan, two project proposals are in editing process for sending to NCHD and NEF, one project proposal is in preparing process for sending to NCHD/NEF, and also involved in a process of developing a training manual in support of staff capacity building training. DAM Pakistan Office is involved in following up the activities, but the recent torrential rains flooded Pakistan, affecting the lives of more than 17 millions people and submerged 1/5 of the country under water is being slowing down the process of promotion of development activities of DAM International in Pakistan. However, we are very much hopeful to succeed the interventions in Pakistan.

## *DAM UK*

At the time of writing of this report in 2010, it feels as though the affairs of DAM UK have been dominated for a good while by the preparation of our bid to Comic Relief for "Multi-purpose Centres Tackling Hazardous Working for Dhaka Children". It is very much hoping that Comic Relief will have confidence in us and in DAM Bangladesh to go ahead with this new project, which aims to improve the prospects of some of the thousands of children who live and work on the streets of Dhaka.

DAM UK work on this bid has been led by Dave Sternberg, who has tackled the task with immense skill and commitment, while working very closely with the team at DAM in Dhaka. Dozens of emails with draft texts and budgets have been exchanged, with an immediacy which it has only made possible in recent times. Experience has been drawn upon, and lessons for the new bid have been learnt from DAM's existing projects, particularly the Urban Community Learning Centres and the Drop-In Centre for street and working children which Comic Relief are currently funding.

In the meantime Zina Fear has kept the funds for our other priority projects flowing in a way which is extremely commendable, particularly in the current financial climate. She is indomitable and indefatigable in her efforts to raise funds from trusts, foundations and other sources. DAM UK current funding priorities are the UCLCs in Dhaka and the safe water and sanitation project in Kaliganj.



The other members of our Council of Management continue to play their parts most dependably, and two of them continue to shoulder particular burdens on behalf of the charity, including the submission of our annual statutory returns : Neaz Ahmed as Secretary and Shamim Saifullah as Treasurer. We are pleased that the Council has recently been reinforced by the addition of two new members. Shah Kibria brings to us a fine range of experience in NGOs, both in Bangladesh and in this country. Sally Morgan was previously our Fund-raising and Communications Officer, since when she has continued with her fund-raising for water and sanitation projects, and her commitment too is demonstrated by her joining the Council.

DAM UK is run with a small group of people who keep our charity running, and it wishes to pay tribute to the way the people are united by friendship, by deep affection for Bangladesh, and by commitment to the aims and principles of Dhaka Ahsania Mission. Above all the team is concerned to do what it can on behalf of the citizens of Bangladesh whose lives are enhanced by their involvement in the DAM projects which DAM UK supports.

## *DAM Pakistan*

DAMP comprises of six office staff and five field staff members led by a Deputy Country Director and an Advisory Board. During the year July 2009 to June 2010, DAMP was represented at various forums including UNESCO workshops, PNCU events and UNICEF forums.

***Vocational Education and Livelihood:*** In June 2009, DAMP completed the assessment of its vocational training program. Improvements were incorporated and in December 2009, DAMP vocational training graduates qualified for producing a commercial product for a five star hotel, Serena Hotel. Since January 2010 to date, the vocational graduates, now formed into a production unit, are receiving continuous orders and are earning income. This success story led to the initiation of DAMP's Livelihood Program activities. Serena Hotel and DAMP collaboratively designed a new product in June 2010. The documentation process for giving DAMP this new order is under progress. Serena Landscaping and Horticulture General Managers have also made visits to explore initiation of livelihood projects. DAMP has been approached by three potential market linkage partners for connecting to its Livelihood Program. DAMP is currently working on expansion of its Livelihood Program by identifying additional premises to meet the capacity requirements for meeting the demands of the potential market linkage partners.

In March 2010, DAMP was awarded a grant by the Ministry of Youth Affairs (MoYA), Government of Pakistan, for initiating a Computer Literacy Program for male and female youth. DAMP is currently awaiting disbursement of funds from MoYA. DAMP has designed its Computer Literacy Program by incorporating technology-oriented sessions focused on leading social issues for the youth such as drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, job hunting tips etc. The sessions have been designed with the input of relevant public sector organizations that have agreed to conduct some of the sessions for DAMP.

***Early Childhood Education:*** The first 68 graduates of DAMP's ECCE Program were streamlined into government schools. The April 2010 academic year was initiated with almost full enrollment (capacity is 20 per center). Since the Government of Pakistan does not have an ECCD curriculum, DAMP has initiated ECCD activities for soliciting input on required content for its ECCD curriculum. DAMP has followed the community on progress towards self-reliance. This year each center is generating 4 times more funds.



**Other Activities:** Field visits by and meetings with many organizations including UNESCO, JICA, Japanese Embassy, PNCU, Ministry of Education, NCHD, NEF, GPW, NARC etc have led to various proposal submissions, more focused activities to qualify for EOIs (eg three years of project activities completed, local registration etc) and initiation or continuation of projects some of which include:

- ✓ Growing People's Will funded Sponsorship of Education Program
- ✓ Iqra University community welfare projects in which the latest contribution comprises of computers and furniture for a computer center. An MoU has been signed.
- ✓ Pensioners' Foundation of Pakistan has continued to provide funds for DAMP's Support a Widow Program.

## *DAM USA Charity*

Dhaka Ahsania Mission is registered as a Charity in USA. The office bearers of DAM USA are all volunteering their services to DAM in spite of their busy time over there. They are mainly promoting Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital (AMCGH) with the Bangladeshi community in various cities of USA. The Charity has been organizing fund raising events in USA at regular interval over the last ten years and have so far been able to raise over Taka 6.00 million for AMCGH from individual donors. During the year 2009-10, both the President and General Secretary of the Charity were heavily engaged with their own profession and could not give adequate time to the fund raising campaign. However, they still managed to raise an amount of US\$12,000 during the year towards the establishment of the AMCGH.

***DAM has also representatives in Australia and Canada,*** who are promoting AMCGH in their respective countries. Like DAM USA, they are also raising funds for the cancer hospital from Bangladeshi community over there.

## *DAM's Contribution at International Level*

DAM is an active member of several international forums and working closely with various international organizations including UN agencies like UNESCO, UNESCAP, UNODC, ACCU, CCNGO, CONGO, ICAA, GNRC, COL and ASPBAE. Towards capacity building at the international level DAM provides technical support and consultancy services through designing training, planning and developing literacy and NFE programmes, developing literacy, NFE and post-literacy continuing education materials, developing training manuals, facilitating training workshops as and when required at international levels. Based on grass-roots learning at the regional and global forum DAM advocates replication of good practices in the fields of literacy and non-formal education, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS and drug addiction management, community empowerment, etc.

During the year 2009-10, a number of experts from DAM resource team provided technical support through participation in training workshops, international level consultation meetings and dialogues. In the education sector the contribution was substantial. Following are few examples:

In the Sixth International Conference on Adult Education (CONFINTEA VI) held in Belem, Brazil in November 2009, DAM President participated at the invitation of the International Council for Adult Education (ICAE) while DAM Executive Director participated as member of Bangladesh delegation. Based on DAM's field experience, the former made presentation in the International Civil Society Forum (FISC) and the later made presentation in the thematic session on mother language education.

Invited by PEKKA, Jakarta, Indonesia, DAM President participated in the Meeting on Benchmarking Quality in Education in November 2009. Invited by the Association for the Development of Education in Africa (ADEA), he participated in the "Conference for African Ministers of Finance and Education on Sustaining the Education and Economic Momentum in Africa amidst the Current Global Financial Crisis" held in Tunis, Tunisia in July 2009.

As literacy expert, DAM Executive Director participated in the Eighth E-9 Ministerial Review Meeting on Education for All on 'Literacy for Development', held in Abuja, Nigeria in June 2010 and shared DAM's experience on community learning centre. Also, as a member of expert team, he participated in the International Conference on Community Learning Centre organized by the National Institute of Education and Research, Japan for review, analysis and promotion of the CLC approach for lifelong learning. Later, he contributed Bangladesh's experience of CLC (Ganokendra) as people's forum for lifelong learning and social development in the DVV journal Adult Education and Development.

UNESCO's Asia-Pacific regional initiative for development of manual on 'decentralization in planning and management of literacy and continuing education' was substantially contributed by the Executive Director of DAM through participation as expert in the regional meetings and coordinating the task of preparing the manual by a regional team in 2009. Based on this regional experience, later he also worked as resource person to facilitate the national workshop on the same theme in Bangladesh.

Invited by the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO, the Director of DAM TMD participated in the Experts Meeting on NFE Policy and Programme for the Promotion of EFA, held in Tokyo, Japan in December 2009.

In the Hague Global Child Labour Conference 2010 the President of DAM participated as an expert to share DAM's unique example of education and skill training programmes for urban children engaged in hazardous works, as a measure to eliminate child labour. Earlier, he attended the Civil Society Development Forum 2009 held at the ILO office in Geneva. It was held back to back with ECOSOC'S High Level Segment from 6 to 9 July 2009.

Other DAM executives and senior staff-members have also participated in the workshops organized by UNESCO, Aga Khan Foundation and Concern Universal in the Philippine, Thailand and India respectively.

The participation of DAM executives and senior staff-members in the international level workshops on various thematic issues, consultative meetings and important events have been mutually beneficial for DAM and the global community in enriching knowledge and experiences both at the conceptual and programming level.



# Chapter 7

## Divine Services



## Divine Services

The core founding aim of DAM is to develop the social and spiritual life of the entire human community. Besides working for the wellbeing of the suffering humanity, many people in various parts the world search for the truth about his/her existence, the rationale for creation, existence of the Creator, role of creation to the Creator and the creation. These questions have been sufficiently explained in Islam. But due to misinterpretation and lack of communication, the real message is not communicated to the people who are seeking for it.

The founder of Dhaka Ahsania Mission, Khanbahadur Ahsanullah (r) during his lifetime practiced the teachings of Islam performing duties to the Creator and the creation, helped the people to understand and practice this. Devoting his entire life for social and spiritual development of the human community, irrespective of religions and beliefs, he pursued a mission of helping the people to establish relation with the Creator, discharge the obligation to the Creator and perform their deserved role to other creation. He has written his experiences and thoughts in a bulk of publications for guidance of the people who he could not reach physically. He said, "Shariat (fundamental rules) is my body, Tariqat (path for spiritual development) is my soul, bonding these two is the mission of my life and I want to communicate this mission to the entire world".

Divine Services is an integral part of DAM's organizational motto, as it says 'Divine and Humanitarian Services'. Accordingly the very first founding aim of DAM targeted social and spiritual development of the people. The mode of this development is further elaborated in the other founding aims, illustrated as under:

- ✓ Annihilate the distinction between human beings
- ✓ Cultivate unity and peace and inspire divine love
- ✓ Teach one one's insignificance and shun one's pride
- ✓ Enable one to recognize and realize the relation between the Creator and the creation
- ✓ Enable one to realize the duty of human being to the Creator and fellow beings

DAM though its divine services help the people to know, understand and reflect about the relation between the human being and Creator with particular reference to the teachings in Islam. It works to diffuse the curiosity and questions about Islam, Sufi philosophy, roles of Murshed or Shekh (spiritual guide), ritual and practices, views of Islam about other religions and beliefs.

"There is no visible and gradual effort yet now to make [many] inevitable adversities endurable and enjoyable. Besides, it is not possible for inert science to discover ways of their removal at all. So it is to be arranged for man to take him beyond materialism to spiritualism, beyond coarseness to subtlety, beyond action to cause, beyond self-conceited knowledge to infinite knowledge, beyond ways to faith and respect from dispute. And as such, in every action and in every weal and woe, one has to feel the touch of the benevolent hands of the All Merciful and His benevolent wishes, one has to listen to His love-hymn in every word, to observe, to hear, to realize, and believe in His beauty in every visible and invisible object. Only then in the Creator's delightful creation of the universe, there will be satisfaction in lieu of dissatisfaction; where there were lamentations, there will be tears of gratitude; and the world will quiver with the exuberance of unity in lieu of separation and mankind will feel heartily that every one of them has been originated from the same Father. Not only these, a celestial radiant world will open us before the devotee where not only the mankind but also all birds and animals, worms and insects, movables and immovable will be seen as inspired and felt as tied in one harmony."

**- Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah, 1936**

DAM's divine services are thus aimed at spiritual development of human beings and guided by these above milestones set by the Founder back in 1958, the founding year of DAM. The activities undertaken during 2009-10 are presented below in three main headings: Ahsania Institute of Sufism (AIS), Publications, and Spiritual development activities.

## *Ahsania Institute of Sufism* (AIS)

Established in 2005, the institute offers courses for increase of practical knowledge on spiritual development. It also organizes discussion sessions on spiritual development. In the long run, research works will be done on various schools of Sufis.

During the year, five regular training courses on Ilme Tasauf and one refreshers' course were organized. The total number of applicants for these courses was 447, out of which 291 were selected for enrollment, based on their academic background and interest to deepen knowledge of tasauf. At the end of the course, 233 came out successfully. The participants of these courses were Madrasha teachers, Imams, Alem, Hafez, Qari, etc. The resource persons in these courses were renowned Islamic thinkers, Tasauf specialised alims, University scholars, researchers.

Besides, AIS organized symposium theme-based seminars on monthly basis inviting eminent scholars to offer discourses on various aspects of tasawuf. A total of 10 seminars were held during the year 2009-2010 by AIS. The theme of these seminars were (i) Islam prochara sufigoner obodan, (ii). Shane

Shahaba, (iii). Majhab manar proyojoniota, (iv). Hanafi Majhab o Imam Azom Abu Hanifa (R), (v) Mahe Muharramer Addhattik shikkha, (vi). Ziarat o Isale saober tatporzo, (vii). Bissho Shikkhok Hazrat Muhammad (S), (viii). Ummhatul mumingoner jibon dorshon, (ix). Ashabe suffah er jibon dorshon, and (x). Islamer dristite karamat o tasarrufat. The institute also made publication of issue-specific articles, besides documentation of the lecture series from the courses.



*Inaugural Ceremony Ilma Tashauf training*



## *Publications of books on spiritual development*

DAM publishes and sales books focusing on spiritual development. The Founder of DAM wrote many books on importance of religious values and teachings in building successful human life. His books on Islamic values contributed significantly to bring about a renaissance in the lives of a decaying Muslim population of the time. In his writings, he provided the readers with in-depth information and explanations regarding the various aspects of Islam. The entire gamut of his literary thoughts originated from his deep feelings for his country, his language and his desire to do good for the human kind.

DAM operates a publication trust fund to ensure regular publication and availability of the books as per peoples' demand. During the year 2009 - 2010, two books have been reprinted and made available in the market. The books are Hezaz Vraman, Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (R.) Hastakkhar patro. It may be mentioned that financing of publication trust books are met from the sale proceeds of the books and voluntary donations to the trust fund.

## *Spiritual development activities*

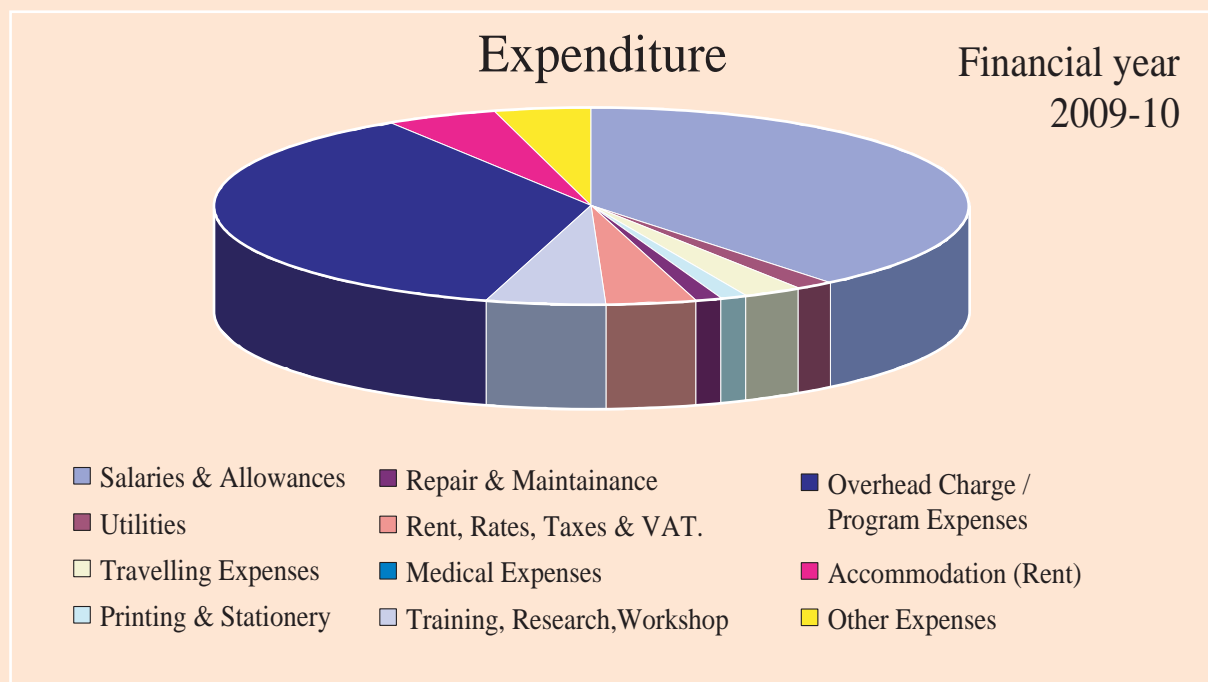
Towards spiritual development, there are some designated regular weekly, monthly and special day sessions. These are open sessions participated people from various sections who are eager to develop spiritually. The devotees of Hazrat Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (founder of DAM) take particular interest to join these programmes. These activities are organized as special services to help the people to perceive spirit of the religious rituals, sermons and practices. The activities undertaken during this year are as follows:

***Weekly Milad Mahfil:*** Weekly mahfil has been arranged on every Thursday evening. In total, 51 such sessions were organized. On average, hundred people participated in these weekly mahfil. Besides offering prayer, discussions took place on relevant specific topics.

***Monthly Garui Sharif:*** Regular monthly sessions in observance of the death anniversary of Hazrat Abdul Quader Jilani, the most distinguished waliallah, has been organized on every 11th evening of the lunar calendar. Around hundred people participated in the monthly Garui Sharif mahfil. Special prayer sessions and discussions on lessons from the life of waliallah were organized.

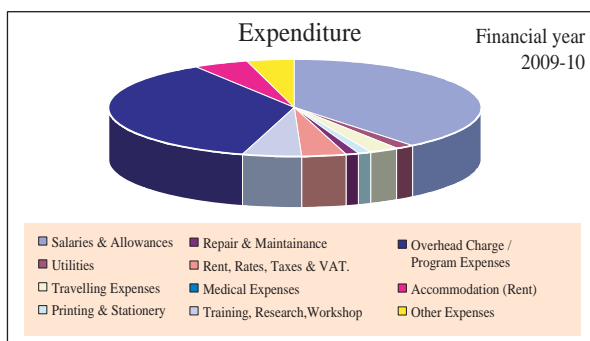
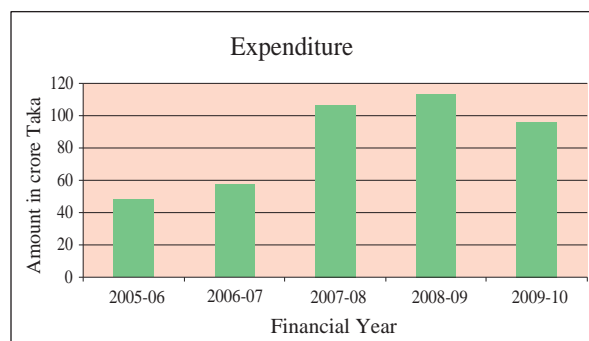
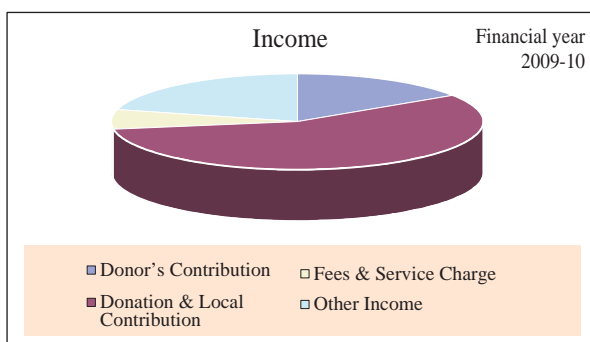
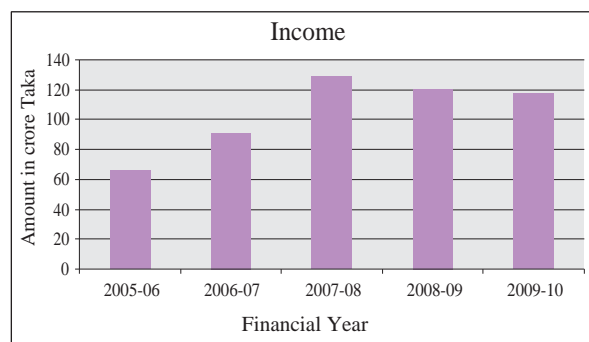
***Observance of important religious days:*** Special discussion and prayer sessions have been organized on the days of religious significance. On average three hundred people participated in these programmes. The days observed include, Sab-e-barat, Sab e Quader Sab-e-miraj, Muharram, Eid- e-Miladunnabi, Akherichahar Sumba , Ors Sharif of Garib Newzs Hazrat Khawza Moynuddin Chisty ( R), Ors Sharif of Hazrat Wares ali shah (R.), Birth Anniversary of Hazrat Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (R) Special discourses on the significance of the day and its implications on human life and social development have been organized, where eminent Islamic thinkers were invited to speak.

## Finance and Accounts



## Financial Overview

Finance and Accounts Division ensures preparation of financial statements following international standards as adopted in Bangladesh (BAS) and the rules and regulation prevailing/adopted in Bangladesh. It has been using Tally accounting software for maintaining Books of Accounts of the organization on timely basis. For financial management, there are accounting manual, policy orders and procedures guiding how to maintain and manage financial resources of the organization to ensure transparency and accountability in the financial matters. During the year, FAD prepared periodical and annual financial statements including bank reconciliation statement, budget variance report for ensuring financial control/discipline of the organization. FAD regularly interacted with other divisions/units on cross-functional issues including respective budget variance reporting.





**Dhaka Ahsania Mission**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheet**  
As at 30 June 2010

SL. No.	Particulars	30 June 2010 Taka	30 June 2009 Taka
<b>A.</b>	<b>Fixed Assets (Written Down Value)</b>	<b>1,415,388,930</b>	<b>149,12,64,693</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Current Assets:</b>	<b>1,884,067,484</b>	<b>136,72,29,453</b>
	Cash & Bank Balances	1,067,263,256	77,49,25,087
	Accounts Receivables, Loan & Advances	770,037,573	55,02,69,548
	Inventory/Stock	46,766,655	4,20,34,818
<b>C.</b>	<b>Total Property and Assets:(A+B)</b>	<b>3,299,456,414</b>	<b>285,84,94,146</b>
<b>D.</b>	<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>313,354,480</b>	<b>26,23,23,229</b>
	<b>Net Assets: (C-D)</b>	<b>2,986,101,934</b>	<b>259,61,70,917</b>
	<b>Represented by:</b>		
<b>E.</b>	<b>Equity &amp; Capital:</b>	<b>2,986,101,934</b>	<b>259,61,70,917</b>
	Capital Fund	2,148,010,760	1,82,22,41,984
	Other Funds	738,466,453	68,26,80,163
	Donor's Fund	99,624,721	9,12,48,770
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,986,101,934</b>	<b>259,61,70,917</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

16 September 2010  
Dhaka

  
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants

**Dhaka Ahsania Mission**  
**Consolidated Income & Expenditure Accounts**  
For the year ended 30 June 2010

Particulars	30 June 2010 Taka	30 June 2009 Taka
<b>A: Income:</b>		
Sales(Inventory)	118,319,565	89,054,348
Training	85,965,210	28,161,644
Monitoring	671,059	615,383
Research	1,914,035	2,355,108
Donation	181,125,769	142,201,936
Project Service Charge	17,270,122	8,393,059
Bank Interest	18,328,463	13,083,256
Registration Fees	59,807,716	255,850,983
Accommodation Charge	2,978,700	-
Service Charge on Loan	35,418,987	-
Own / Community Contribution	18,336,162	-
Milad Income	444,211	492,311
Zakat Income	3,840,019	5,665,063
Project/Program Receipts	386,217,406	651,121,139
Miscellaneous	241,583,357	9,562,210
<b>Total Income:</b>	<b>1,172,220,781</b>	<b>1,206,556,440</b>
<b>B. Expenses:</b>		
Purchase(Inventory)	81,101,442	70,182,240
Training	39,479,374	9,587,316
Monitoring	500,609	-
Research	587,200	515,261
Donation	5,316,470	1,245,235
Service Charge on Central Management	29,383,541	-
Registration & Other Fees	5,094,975	20,400
Bank Charge	1,378,815	536,653
Salary & Allowances	361,313,056	216,765,206
Honorarium	15,571,545	22,175,663
Travelling Expenses	17,328,933	1,862,708
Conveyance	403,627	2,742,180
Insurance	87,079	101,829
Utilities	16,623,692	1,628,340
Vehicle Expenses	6,499,306	2,392,167
Repair & Maintainance	11,891,225	8,799,798
Advertisement	6,116,244	3,531,585
Audio Visul Expenses	715,510	557,591
Contingency	2,078,416	79,783
Accommodation	44,566,868	3,757,154

**Dhaka Ahsania Mission**  
**Consolidated Income & Expenditure Accounts**  
For the year ended 30 June 2010

Particulars	30 June 2010 Taka	30 June 2009 Taka
Cultural Expenses	34,003	2,574,557
Entertainment	1,582,174	1,068,812
Food Expenses	654,792	-
Legal Expenses	464,200	200,091
Medical Expenses	5,103,132	390,166
Magazine & Newspaper Supply	174,936	80,542
Meeting Expenses	1,717,096	-
Membership Fees	62,730	94,444
Photocopy Expenses	798,826	622,724
Postage & Courier	992,345	607,943
Printing & Stationery	9,755,081	4,706,794
Rent, Rates, Taxes & VAT	6,783,079	6,267,647
Audit Fee	732,850	184,500
Milad Expenses	607,324	534,928
Zakat Expenses	3,703,022	3,087,478
Service Charge/Intt. Paid to Donor	3,009,435	-
Interest paid to group members	1,649,559	-
Disaster Management Expenses	352,604	-
Loan Loss Expenses	6,238,510	-
Depreciation	52,478,478	100,139,648
Project/Program Expenses	189,845,689	647,028,848
Miscellaneous Expenses	35,041,405	17,658,491
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>967,819,197</b>	<b>1,131,728,722</b>
<b>Net Surplus / (Deficit) A-B</b>	<b>204,401,584</b>	<b>74,827,718</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,172,220,781</b>	<b>1,206,556,440</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 annexed

16 September 2010  
Dhaka

  
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants



**Dhaka Ahsania Mission**  
**Consolidated Receipts & Payments Accounts**  
For the year ended 30 June 2010

Particulars	30 June 2010 Taka	30 June 2009 Taka
<b>A: Receipts:</b>		
<b>Opening balance:</b>	<b>772,946,182</b>	<b>638,118,601</b>
Cash in Hand	1,052,068	360,374
Cash at Bank	771,894,114	637,758,227
Sales	118,319,568	89,010,142
Training	84,335,419	28,161,644
Monitoring	671,059	615,383
Research	1,914,035	2,355,108
Donor's Fund	414,991,600	-
Donation	168,191,952	159,744,640
Advance Deposits	301,374,702	-
Project Service Charge	52,689,109	208,398,559
Registration Fees	56,200	385,850,983
Bank Interest	7,614,923	12,930,958
Capital Fund	-	5,880,675
Accommodation Charge	2,978,700	-
Milad	444,211	483,561
Zakat	3,840,019	5,665,063
Loans Received	105,358,179	14,807,658
Received from Sundry Debtors	7,600,174	526,039
Received from Sundry Creditors	106,784,448	1,859,783
Project/ Program Receipts	261,839,968	891,953,351
Miscellaneous	295,067,804	18,095,073
<b>Total Receipts:</b>	<b>2,707,018,252</b>	<b>2,464,457,221</b>
<b>B. Payments:</b>		
Purchase	14,064,596	70,182,240
Training Expenses	41,028,154	9,587,316
Monitoring	500,609	-
Research Expenses	587,200	515,262
Donation	5,238,765	1,507,935
Service Charge for Central Management	22,515,048	-
Registration Fees	4,381,025	20,400
Bank Charge	1,378,816	535,052
Salary & Allowances	349,800,310	216,765,206
Honorarium	15,571,545	22,175,663
Travelling Expenses	17,111,523	1,862,708
Conveyance	403,627	2,742,180
Insurance	143,064	101,829
Utilities	16,623,971	1,628,340
Vehicle Expenses	6,526,978	2,392,167
Repair & Maintainance	10,581,663	8,799,798
Advertisement	3,195,126	3,531,585
Audio Visul Expenses	642,695	557,591

**Dhaka Ahsania Mission**  
**Consolidated Receipts & Payments Accounts**  
For the year ended 30 June 2010

Particulars	30 June 2010 Taka	30 June 2009 Taka
Contingency	2,078,416	79,783
Accommodation	48,795,256	3,757,154
Cultural Expenses	34,003	2,574,557
Entertainment	1,566,010	1,068,812
Food Expenses	654,792	-
Loan & Advances	171,695,765	120,762,271
Legal Expenses	464,200	200,091
Medical Expenses	4,731,862	390,166
Magazine & Newspaper Supply	174,936	80,542
Capital Expenses	159,810,775	228,447,630
Meeting Expenses	1,683,523	-
Membership Fees	62,730	94,444
Photocopy Expenses	915,514	622,724
Postage & Courier	1,046,087	607,943
Printing & Stationery	8,482,967	3,721,830
Rent, Rates, Taxes & VAT	5,971,733	6,742,993
Audit Fee	717,350	184,500
Zakat Expenses	3,703,022	3,071,553
Milad Expenses	607,324	534,928
Service Charge/Intt. Paid to Donors	29,773,433	-
Paid to Sundry Creditors	464,020,044	4,678,269
Capital Fund	610,002	-
Project/Program Expenses	188,140,511	952,148,182
Miscellaneous Expenses	33,720,026	16,858,490
<b>Total Payments:</b>	<b>1,639,754,996</b>	<b>1,689,532,134</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1,067,263,256</b>	<b>774,925,087</b>
Cash in Hand	1,845,361	577,707
Cash at Bank	1,065,417,895	774,347,380
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,707,018,252</b>	<b>2,464,457,221</b>

**Note:**

**Opening balance as per last year accounts**

**774,925,087**

**Less: AMHM separated**

**(112,672)**

**GTZ - VTI phaseout Institution**

**(1,866,231)**

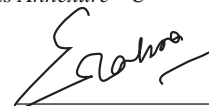
**Total:**

**772,946,184**

*For detail may be read in detailed consolidated Receipts & Payments account marked as Annexure - C*




Director - F & A



Executive Director

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed

16 September 2010  
Dhaka

  
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants

## *DAM Executive Committee*

### *Dhaka Ahsania Mission for the period of 2009-2010*

Name	Position
Mr. Kazi Rafiqul Alam	President
Professor M.H. Khan	Vice-President
Alhaj Zahir Ahmed	Vice-President
Prof. Dr. Abu Tweb Abu Ahmed	Vice-President
Mr. Md. Ziauddin	General Secretary
Alhaj M.S. Miah	Treasurer
Mr. Kazi Iqbal Hossain	Joint Secretary
Dr. S M Khalilur Rahman	Joint Secretary
Alhaj Munsef Ali	Member
Alhaj Nurul Ambia	Member
Dr. Md. Akbar Ali Talukder	Member
Alhaj Md. Abdul Quyum	Member
Dr. Kazi Shariful Alam	Member
Alhaj Md. Habibullah	Member
Prof. Ashraf Ali	Member
Prof. Md. Abdul Sohan	Member
Mr. A.T. Mahbood-A-Khuda	Member
Mr. A F H Golam Sarfuddin	Member
Barrister Rafique-ul Huq	Member
National Professor M R Khan	Member
Prof. Dr. Shamser Ali	Member



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graph TD
    GB[General Body] --> EC[Executive Committee]
    EC --> P[President]
    EC --> ED[Executive Director]
    ED --> HSGI[Head, Self-Govern. Institutions]
    ED --> HSE[Head Social Enterprises]
    ED --> SDP[Spl. Dev. Projects]
    ED --> A[Advisors]
    ED --> DP[Director Programmes division]
    ED --> DTMD[Director T&MD Division]
    ED --> DRD[Director Research Division]
    ED --> DFA[Director Finance & Accounts Div.]
    ED --> DE[Director Engineering Division]
    ED --> DHRD[Director HRD Division]

    DP --> DP1[PM/PC]
    DP --> DP2[PM/PC]
    DP --> DP3[Coordinator (Field)]
    DP --> DP4[Head Micro Finance]
    DP --> DP5[BD, Health]
    DP --> DP6[BD, Rights & Social Justice]
    DP --> DP7[BD, Education]
    DP7 --> DP7a[Coordinator]
    DP7 --> DP7b[PM/PC]
    DP7b --> DP7b1[Coordinator]
    DP7b1 --> DP7b2[Manager VTIs]

    DTMD --> DTMD1[CO, Sr. Tr.]
    DTMD1 --> DTMD1a[Trainers]
    DTMD1a --> DTMD1b[Dhaka/Regional Training Centres]
    DTMD --> DTMD2[CO, Sr. Mat. Dev.]
    DTMD2 --> DTMD2a[Media/Resource centre]
    DTMD --> DTMD3[BD, Material Development Unit]
    DTMD3 --> DTMD3a[BD, Doc. & Marketing Unit]

    DRD --> DRD1[SAO, AO]
    DRD1 --> DRD1a[Sr./Monit. Officers]
    DRD1a --> DRD1b[Coordinator, Monitoring & MIS Unit]
    DRD --> DRD2[AD, Internal Audit Unit]
    DRD2 --> DRD2a[Head, PR Office]
    DRD --> DRD3[Deputy Director]
    DRD3 --> DRD3a[Sr./Res. Officer]
    DRD3a --> DRD3b[Coordinator]

    DFA --> DFA1[SAO, AO]
    DFA1 --> DFA1a[AD, Gen. Finance]
    DFA1a --> DFA1b[AD, Project Finance]
    DFA1b --> DFA1c[SAO, AO]
    DFA1c --> DFA1d[SAO, AO]
    DFA1d --> DFA1e[SAO, AO]
    DFA1e --> DFA1f[Executive Engineer]

    DE --> DE1[RMO]
    DE1 --> DE1a[AD, Resource Mobilization]
    DE --> DE2[Sr. Store Officers]
    DE2 --> DE2a[AD, HR]
    DE2a --> DE2b[Sr./Admn. Officer]
    DE2b --> DE2c[AD, Liaison]
    DE2c --> DE2d[Site Engineers]
  
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## Abbreviations

ACCU	Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO	IMPAC	Implementing AIDS Prevention and Care Project
AIICT	Ahsanullah Institute of Information and Communication Technology	IQE	Improvement of Quality Education
AMBDH	Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House	ISU	Incarcerated Substance User
AMC	Ahsania Mission College	KATTC	Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Teachers' Training College
ARTC	APPEAL Resource and Training Consortium	LGI	Local Government Institution
ASHROI	Action to Safeguard Human Rights of the Indigent	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ASPBAE	Asia-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education	MPC	Multi Purpose Centres
AUST	Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology	NA	Narcotics Anonymous
BEHTRUWC	Basic Education for Hard to Reach Urban Working Children	NCTB	National Curriculum Textbook Board
BLRC	Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre	NFE	Non-formal Education
BNFE	Bureau of Non-formal Education	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
BTEB	Bangladesh Technical Education Board	NIER	National Institute for Education Policy Research
CAFOD	Catholic Fund for Overseas Development	PKSF	Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation
CAG	Child and Adolescent Group	PLI	Peer Led Intervention
CAG	Community Action Group	RMD	Resource Mobilization and Development
CBO	Community-based Organizations	ROSC	Reaching Out of School Children
CCDB	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
CLC	Children Learning Centres	SAP	Social Assistance Programme
CLC	Community Learning Centres	SBK	Shishu Bikash Kendra
CODEC	Community Development Centre	SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
CRC	Community Resource Centre	SIPP	Social Investment Programme Project
CW	Community Worker	SMC	School Management Committee
DAM	Dhaka Ahsania Mission	STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
DAMP	Dhaka Ahsania Mission Pakistan	TMD	Training and Material Development
DMC	Disaster Management Committee	TOT	Training of Trainers
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	UCLC	Urban Community Learning Centre
DIC	Drop-in-Centre	UNDPI	United Nations Department of Public Information
DNC	Department of Narcotic Control	UNECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
DORP	Development Organization of the Poor	UNESCO	United Nations Economic Social and Cultural Organization
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development	UNIQUE	Up-scaling Non Formal Primary Education through Institutionalizing Qualitative Endeavor
EFA	Education For All	UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development	UNODC-ROSA	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime-Regional office for South Asia
FHI	Family Health International	UNWFP	United Nations World Food Programme
GMC	Gonokendra Management Committee	UP	Union Parishad
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
HRD	Human Resource Development	VDC	Village Development Centre
IBI	Institution Building for Income Generation	VDC	Village Development Committee
ICAA	International Council for Alcohol and Addiction	VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
ICAE	International Council of Adult Education	VTC	Vocational Training Centre
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	VTIWC	Vocational Training Institute for Working Children
IER	Institute of Education and Research	WHO	World Health Organization
IGA	Income Generating Activities		
ILO	International Labour Organization		