

# Annual Report

2010 -11

Motto : Divine & Humanitarian Service



## Dhaka Ahsania Mission



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## Dhaka Ahsania Mission

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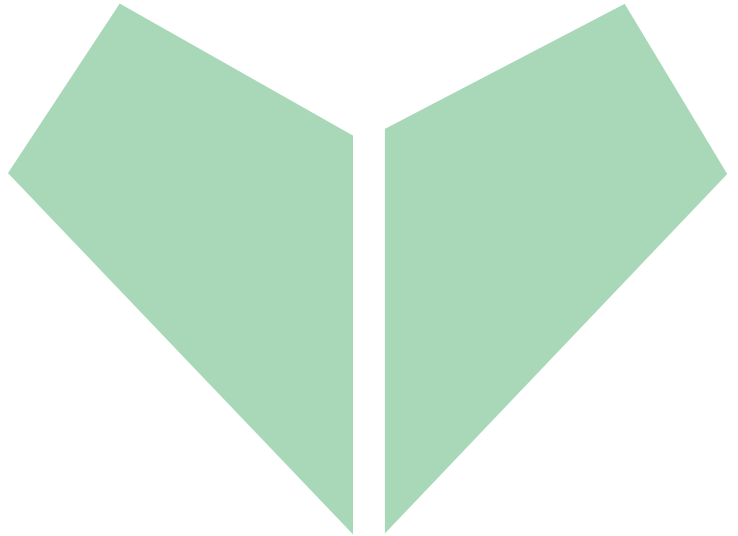
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Bangladesh needs to make a great stride towards reduction of poverty, ensuring food security for its vast population, generating employment opportunities for its unemployed labour force, removing the curse of illiteracy and providing quality education to all, reaching healthcare service to the doorsteps of poor people, coping with adverse impact of climate change and dealing with multitude of other problems that the country is grappling with.

The present democratic government has expressed commitment to deal with the existing problems and has developed renewed policies and programmes to turn Bangladesh into a middle income country by 2020, which will also mark the 50th anniversary of the country.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) has been working with the government at different levels for several decades and has contributed significantly in many of the above mentioned areas with support from the development partners. The focus of the development sectors is on removal of poverty and illiteracy following a multidimensional approach. At present, DAM has been implementing programmes in the areas of health, education, agriculture, ICT, human rights, climate change and disaster management, through field interventions across 150 upazilas of 50 districts.

This annual report is a sincere endeavour to present a synopsis of our activities for the year 2010-11. It is also a candid analysis of our experiences and learning. With the philosophy of divine and humanitarian service, Dhaka Ahsania Mission came across another year of its manifold and diverse activities. The report touches on the more significant activities highlighting the important features. We give priority on economic and social empowerment of socially excluded poor and ultra poor people, particularly women, through education, livelihood support, life skill development, disaster management, environment and climate change etc.

DAM has focused on destitute children living in urban slums. It not only provides centre-based education to these children but also technical training to open up future employment opportunities to them. Efforts are also underway to set up a children city on a vast area of land in Panchagarh for the street destitute children. Ahsania Mission Cancer and General Hospital at Mirpur provides necessary healthcare services to the needy. Construction of a 500-bed world class cancer hospital is going on very fast at Uttara in the capital city. Now, it is nearing its completion.

We acknowledge the continuous support from the development partners. We have succeeded to move forward towards a positive direction because of sincere efforts of officers and staff of Dhaka Ahsania Mission, continuous support of development partners, stakeholders and benevolent persons of society. The experiences that we have gathered during the year encourages us to look forward to implementing more challenging activities as we continue to learn, innovate and develop through our activities.



**Kazi Rafiqul Alam**  
President



## President's Statement

## Annotations for Usage

Over a period of over half century, Dhaka Ahsania Mission passed through various stages of organisational development and challenges. Capitalizing these rich experiences DAM has taken some new initiatives contributing to the national development and development of human community at large, which is the founding aim of the organisation.

During the year 2010-11, specific steps have been made to bring synergy among various sectoral development efforts. Consequently, wider coordination and concerted efforts have been manifested in the areas of poverty alleviation with focus on livelihood and food security of the extreme poor population. Educational interventions spread over all domains with thrive in universalizing primary education through multi-grade approach of learning for out of school children. Multi-dimensional approach to reach the street and working children was another area of DAM's emphasis during the year to serve the suffering humanity, also a founding aim of the organisation.

Addressing equity issues has been considered as a cross-cutting agenda in all development interventions including field based programmes, training and material development services and policy advocacy. This approach helped substantially in reaching people in geographically vulnerable areas, promoting peoples access to information and contributing to good governance.

The annual report of the year 2010-11 thus is presented reflecting the above-mentioned strategic approaches and the chapters have been arranged in that sequence. The teams from respective divisions, institutions and enterprises contributed in preparing the report. To keep the size of the report within the limit of making it user-friendly, only highlights could be reflected in many cases. In strategically significant cases, some elaborations have been made with evidence and examples. Further information may be seen in the report of the concerned project or institutions, link of which is available in DAM website. As a decentralized organisation, to facilitate access to information and wider communication, many DAM sponsored institutions have their own website while others are on the way to develop.

Query for further information or feedback on the approach and programmes would be welcome. This report is available in printed form and in downloadable version at DAM website. Updates on the programmes and activities are regularly uploaded through monthly English e-bulletin and quarterly Bangla newsletter; both are available at DAM website for browsing.

**Dr. 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

Department of Social Welfare registration number - 316/1963

## Motto

Divine & Humanitarian service

## Founding Aims

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

## Sectoral Programmes

### Education

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

### Livelihood

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

### Health

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

### Human Rights and Social Justice

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

## Programme Coverage

Districts - 39

Upazilas - 107

## Human Resource

Full-time Staff - 2,137

Part-time Staff - 3,054

## 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 - 6  
Area, Field, Project Offices -127

## 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  
2006 : Nogordola  
2006 : Hajj Finance Company Limited (Joint venture with GHU Malaysia)  
2006 : Ahsania-Malaysia Hajj Mission

### Affiliation with United Nations Agencies

Consultative Status with UN ECOSOC  
Operational Relation with UNESCO

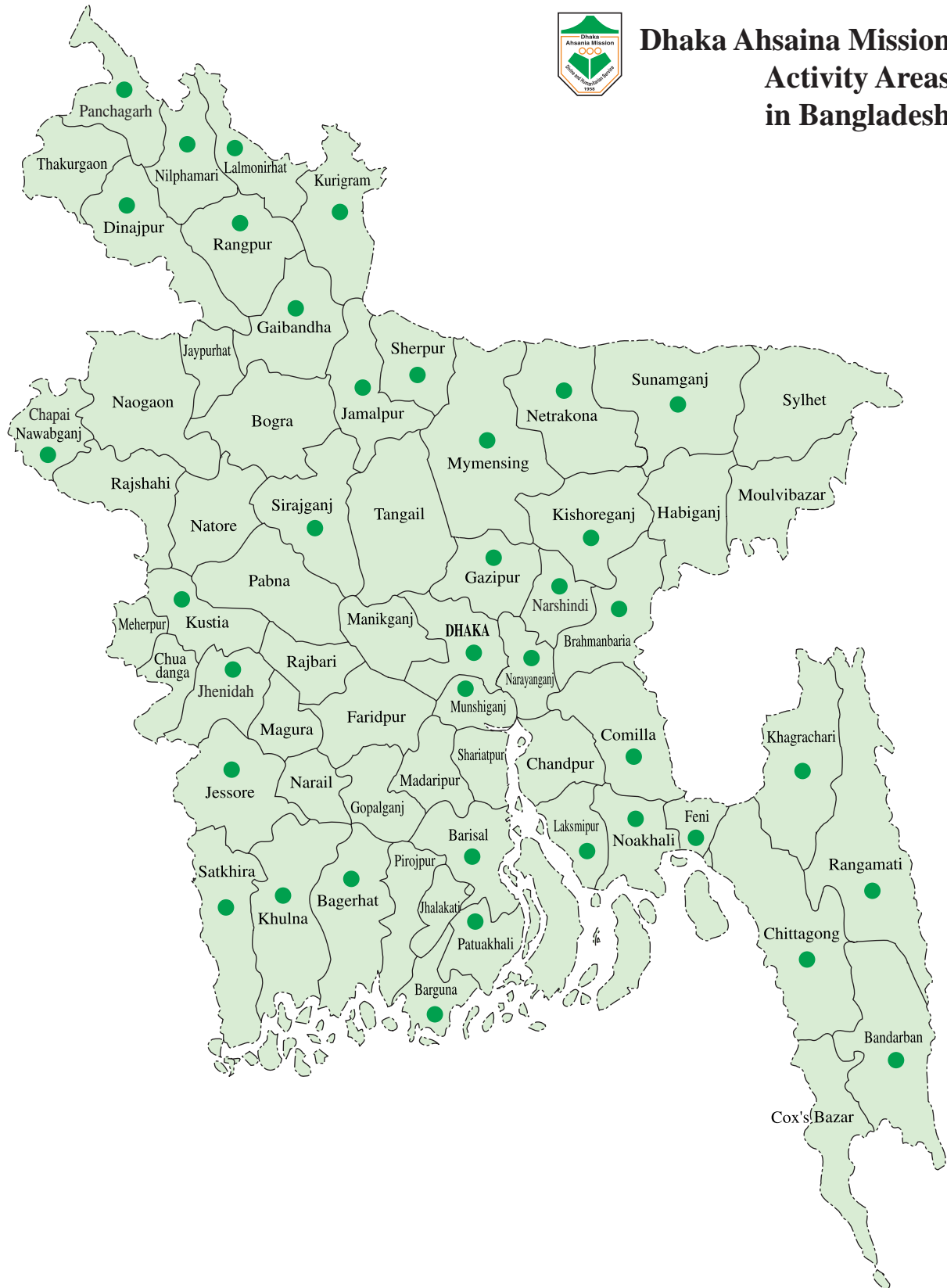
### Overseas Offices

UK  
USA  
Pakistan





## Dhaka Ahsania Mission Activity Areas in Bangladesh



### 2.1 Eradication of extreme poverty and hunger

DAM envisions a society free from poverty and exploitation with expanded opportunities for improved livelihood of disadvantaged people as per their preference and capacity. In line with this strategic vision, during the year, bringing vibrancy in agriculture and rural life has been one of the key strategies of the agriculture. Increasing awareness of the marginal farmers and educating them with newer varieties and innovative technology has been considered key to improvement in agriculture sector. Major approach centred around was food security support to the ultra-poor, agricultural diversification and multi-dimensional micro-finance products contributing to improvement in their livelihood condition and maximizing utilization of human and financial resources. Through twining of safety net intensification and diversification agricultural products, the target population, particularly the marginal farmers and ultra-poor groups, were supported for employment round the year ultimately contributing to sustainable and improved livelihood.

#### **Sustainable safety net solution: Combination of food security support and diversification of agriculture**

To reduce food insecurity in the poor and extreme poor households, DAM implemented three projects during the year, namely Food Facility Project (FFP), SHOUHARDO and Integrated Food and Livelihood Security (IFLS). In total 47,500 households were reached with these three projects in 10 upazilla of JamalpurBagherhat and Mymensingh districts. The package was a combination of software and hardware solutions.

Software solutions include Core Occupational Group (COG) training, trainings on agricultural innovations, organisational development training, Local Service Provider (LSP) promotion training, micro-enterprise training, peer workshops, issue focused group interaction, and study tour to agricultural sites and cross visit. The hardware solutions were cash advance, cash for work towards survival support in lean period, cash stipend to support education and for sharecroppers during post crop harvesting to prevent force sales when the prices of agriculture product are low, working capital for early and flood tolerant rice seeds production and multiplication, distribution of Boro and Aman rice seeds, liquidity support for lease of land and accessing to khans land for agriculture production, promoting cage fish culture and floating vegetable. An amount of Tk 124,196,928 was spent during the year to meet hardware support solutions. Besides, one hundred low lift pumps, five power tillers, five shallow machines and small agricultural equipment were distributed to prospective marginal farmers. Training on organisational development was organised for development of leadership at community level. Alongside, workshop, issue based meeting including cross cutting issues like gender, environment, capacity building, HIV/AIDS, DRR and Nutrition were also organised for group members.



## *Floating vegetable cultivation*

Floating vegetable cultivation is a new innovation in agriculture sector. In the rainy season some areas of Jamalpur district are flooded by rainy water that's why the farmers cannot grow vegetable in the rainy season. So, in the rainy season the farmers cannot take enough vegetable according to their requirements. On the other hand the marginal farmers have no cultivable land where they can cultivate different types of vegetable according to their requirements. There are some fallow ditch and river in the region where these farmers can easily use for cultivation floating vegetable. Considering whole matter FFP initiated and implemented the floating vegetable cultivation technology at their field level. After cultivation of vegetable, they used the decomposed floating bed as organic fertiliser for reducing the uses of chemical fertilisers. Beneficiaries are producing seedlings of different crops on floating bed and hence minimizes cropping period in the rainy season when the main land goes under water. Some of these farmers sold their floating bed as organic fertiliser those who have no cultivable land. Actually this technology simultaneously addressed their vegetable requirements, organic fertiliser requirements and also increased their land holding capacity.



*Floating vegetable cultivation at Char Amkhawa*





*Cage Fish Feeding in progress*

## Case study

### *Cage fish culture*

Fish is one of the main sources of animal protein in Bangladesh. Poor and extreme poor people have no pond for fish culture and they have no ability to buy fish from the market. They collected fish from open water (river, beel, khal etc.). Now local water bodies are squeezing but the number of people is increasing day by day; so now it is time to innovate alternative fish production technology. In this connection cage fish culture is one of the promising fish production technologies for poor and extreme poor people where they would grow fish by using river water. Food Facility Project is pioneer to introduce this new and improved technology in the project area (Jamalpur District). There are available fallow water bodies in project area and these are directly connected to the rivers Jamuna and Brahmaputra. In this regard, DAM provided backstopping support to LSPs (Local service providers) and project participants to initiate this technology. District administration and Department of Fisheries provided necessary technical support initially. Based on that, the technology later has been expanding quickly. The people came to know how they can collect the related inputs by themselves. FFP provided training to the selected beneficiaries and LSP through District Resource Pool (DRP) to expand the technology. Mono sex Telapia is main variety for cage fish culture. However, it is possible also to cultivate other variety like Pangas, Koi, Shing, Magur, Grass carp, Common carp and Thai shorputi etc.

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 were 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 JamalpurSadar, Dewanganj, Motherganj, Sharishabari and Melandaha have been 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.

The 'Improved Food and Livelihood Security' project started from March 2010 in Mongla, Rampal and Sharankholaupazilas of Bagerhat district. 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. Two micro-level significant interventions include Kul, Lemon and Guava seedling distribution, and setting of demonstration plot of saline resistance vegetable variety to support addition nutrient supply to the poor households.

Based on the lessons of the earlier project, SHOUHARDO II programme has been started with CARE support under USAID finance since March 2011. The coverage of the working area is in vulnerable Haor area of Nandail and PhulpurUpazila under Mymensingh District. In total number of households in the project is 28,517, which consist of 6,258 extreme poor, 22,258 poor, 7989 lower middle class, 5538 middle and 3685 rich HHs. Vulnerable women, men, adolescent and children from poor and extreme poor HHs are the main project beneficiaries. The focus of the project is to transform the lives of women and men by reducing their vulnerability to food insecurity. Specific project objectives cover five major areas, which are agriculture and livelihoods, health hygiene and nutrition, girls and women empowerment, strengthen services to poor and disaster risk management and climate change adaptations. The project will continue upto February'2015.

Manifestation of changes in the lives of the target extreme poor and poor household and their community become visible by now. Some of the impacts from the hardware and software solutions through the above-mentioned three projects are mentioned below:

- ✿ Local union parishad become more responsive to the needs of the poverty groups
- ✿ Seasonal migration has been reduced
- ✿ Tangible physical assets of the poor households have been increased
- ✿ Force sale of agriculture products immediately after harvest has been reduced
- ✿ The poor population become organized to take decision and negotiate on issues of their interest

### **Multi-dimensional Micro-Finance products**

Micro-finance already proved as one of the important intervention in alleviation of poverty as this device has produced very positive contribution in the lives of its participants. Studies shows that the self-employment activities had more than 50% contribution to total income for the participants and the nominal household income increased by 19 percent in programme villages. Compared to non-participants the participant households were better able to cope with flood, sustain their income, and achieve higher purchasing power and consumption level. These changes happened due to diversity in the MF solutions. During the year, DAM also expanded its MF programme through introducing new





*Cow rearing through seasonal loan under Micro Finance programme*

products and also expanding to new districts. It is now underway in 35 upazilas of 12 districts. The activities include savings, insurance, rural micro-credit, micro enterprise development, agricultural extension services, support for rural housing, water and sanitation enterprises, marketing support value chain, disaster risk reduction and special credit support for ultra-poor.

#### *Micro Finance programme at a Glance*

Inception of MFP	1993
No. of Districts covered	12
No. of Upazilas covered	35
No. of Union covered	176
No. of Branch offices	41
No. of Area offices	08
No. of groups	2,259
No. of members	47,258
No. of borrowers	40,126
Total amount Outstanding	370,632,443
Total member savings	101,297,767
Recovery Rate	97.79 %

The year 2010-11 was the turning year for DAM MFP as because of increased efficiency in port-folio management it could register net profit, introduce two new products in financing seasonal loan and promoting agriculture diversification. During this year, besides opening nine new branches and expanding programme in two new districts, DAM entered agreement for overseas remittance service. The year also opened new dimension of partnership with corporate sector through financing agreement with SGS Bangladesh to finance rural employment efforts under the CSR port-folio of SGS. As part of institutional strengthening and improved



## Microfinance makes Parul self-reliant

Parul Begum, 35, is a member of a poor family at Bhalukghar village in Keshobpur upazila of Jessore district. Parul's husband Md Abdul Barek runs a 5-member family doing cultivation. Family members include a daughter, a son and Parul's mother-in-law. As Barek failed to meet up requirement of the family members with his meagre income, poverty was their constant companion.

Parul was frustrated due to abject poverty and uncertain future of her children. She was looking for a source of income to get rid of the curse of poverty. In 2008, she enrolled herself with Hena Mohila Unnyan Samity, a women's development association of Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM), at Bhalukghar village. DAM field workers' routine discussion on selection of income generating activities, problems of association members, proper utilisation of loan etc. prepared a strong base for herself to become a small entrepreneur. Following the advice of DAM field workers and association members, Parul planned to rear up poultry birds and cultivate vegetables in her courtyard. She underwent a three-day training course on homestead vegetable cultivation.

With a view to materialising the plan, she initially took loan amounting to Tk10,000 from the association. Then she purchased ducks and chickens and cultivated vegetables taking lease of a nearby land. Her project succeeded completely. DAM termed Parul as a 'good client' and subsequently raised her loan. Being encouraged, she planned to expand her project and took advice of Keshobpur upazila sub-assistant agriculture officer for technical support. With the help of her husband, Parul took lease of two more bighas of land at Tk10,000 annually. She started vegetable cultivation in a large scale.

In the ongoing year, she took Tk 40,000 loan from Dhaka Ahsania Mission. She began to sell 5-6 maunds of vegetables from end Chitra (Bangla month). In the current season, she earned a net profit of Tk15,000 through wholesale marketing of vegetables. She hopes to earn a net profit of Tk60,000-75,000 by selling vegetables on two bighas of land in this season. She also employed two part time workers. Besides, five other part time workers were employed to do other activities. Being inspired by the grand success of Parul, her neighbours were encouraged to cultivate vegetables on their lands in a large scale.

Parul is now a solvent lady who has emancipated herself from the curse of poverty by dint of sheer determination, honesty and hard work. She is now an important lady in society. Everyone respects her and emulates her activities. She has also extended her hands of cooperation towards her neighbours.

Parul's eldest son reads in Class-VIII while her youngest daughter in Class-V. She has constructed a tin-roof on her house and installed a tubewell as well as a pucca sanitary latrine. Parul has a dream of educating her children by imparting higher education to them. Moreover, she intends to expand her vegetable farm. She remembers with gratitude the contributions of microfinance programme of Dhaka Ahsania Mission in changing her fate.



governance, the process of automation of MFP has been started during this year, through signing contract with Benchmark Generation to provide technical service including installing software for auto-operation.

**Financial services:** Savings and credit are key components of micro-finance programme. Savings opportunities provide members with fund for children's education and other investment. It also serves as a contingency fund during emergency. Credit allows poor people to undertake economic initiatives. Credit provides fund for business and income generating activities to poor family members. Since its inception, Tk256,738,000 credit support was provided to 6252 members. An amount of Tk 134,689,000 was disbursed to 2359 members and this year's loan recovery rate is 97.99%.

**Mircro-Enterprise Development:** MFP offers sustainable business opportunities generating employment, accelerating economic growth, increasing productivity and establishing linkages



*MFP offers sustainable business opportunities to women entrepreneurs*

between informal sector and large export markets. It also provides entrepreneurship development training and give guidelines to entrepreneur women for micro enterprise development.

**Agriculture Extention services:** MFP provided extended services for agricultural diversification, promoting HYV and off-farm agriculture during the period. The aim was to promote productivity, increase food security, improve rural livelihoods and promote agriculture. During the year, Tk.19, 511,000 was invested on Agriculture Sector. The total investment on agriculture sector is TK 23,932,000 of PKSf and 145,556,000 of FSIBL to 1,928 and 6,057 beneficiaries respectively. A total of 510 group members in 19 batches received 3 days training on cow rearing and cow fattening.

**Seasonal loan:** MFP activities were diversified through launching of seasonal loan scheme in 2010. Its objectives were to increase seasonal agricultural and agro-based production and promote agri business. An amount of Tk 18,461,000 was disbursed among 1,441 beneficiaries for cow fattening.



**Distribution of agricultural inputs:** During the year, poor members of MFP team faced shortage of oil due to its price hike and lack of access to own sources. To overcome the situation, group members were motivated to plant Palm tree in their homesteads. Palm fruits are produced within 3 to 4 years of plantation and it grows round the year. Considering its high value, MFP team distributed 6000 seedlings of palm among 6000 beneficiaries of Barguna and Satkhira districts. Besides, 3,389 members received 4710 packets of seeds of sweet gourds, cucumbers, amaranths and other vegetable as per demand of members. A total of 2567 members received seedlings of 5324 papaya, guava and other fruits for their additional income and nutrition.

**Anthrax vaccination drive:** MFP has initiated a cattle vaccination drive at Raipura in Narsingdi district with the help of Raipuraupazila livestock office on August 16, 2010. Following red alert on Anthrax in September 05, 2010, a vaccination campaign was launched in all branches. A total of 5,409 cows were inoculated in 18 areas under MFP programme.

**Financing Cattle Development programme (FCDP):** DAM started its Financing Cattle Development programme in 2010 with the aim of achieving enhance income, increase asset and improve livelihoods of the selected poor and ultra poor through a replicable livestock development model. Financing activity 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. Saving mobilization and insurance fund generation is an important activity under this programme. The project is being implemented in PanchagarhSadarupazila and JessoreSadarupazila. This year, Tk73,88,000 was disbursed to 242 beneficiaries for cow rearing and Tk2,33,94,800 was disbursed to 804 beneficiaries for cow fattening. The programme is being implemented following a 'Flexible, Cost Effective and Sustainable' model. It has already gained popularity in the beneficiaries of the respective areas as a profitable income generating programme. FCD is achieved break-even point level during the reporting year which is at the end of the first year of the programme.



**Shafiqul Islam**  
*Director, Programmes, DAM*

FY 2010-11 was a year of visibility of DAM programmes, as on many occasions news and stories of various programmes were published in media. During the year, DAM has successfully increased enrolment and retention of over 100,000 out of school children in the non-formal primary education. We could reach more than 80,000 poor and extreme poor HHs with financial, productive assets and capacity building support to improve their living condition. Our programmes reached to the most hard to reach geographical locations and people of Bangladesh with water supply and sanitation technological options and software facilities. In response to prevention of violence and human trafficking, DAM's services were available at the community level, working with vulnerable women and adolescent girls to organize their voice and empower them to create a community based protection system. Over 200 women action groups, 500 community volunteers and representatives of local government bodies; law enforcing agencies and local administration were mobilized, who worked together to reduce violence and trafficking incidents in the working areas.



*Disadvantaged adolescents undergoing technical and vocational skills development training*

## 2.2 Technical and Vocational Skills Development Training

The National Education Policy (2010) set the goal 'to equip the nation to acquire the qualities and skills that will strengthen Bangladesh to work with equal capacity and pace of the global community'. Since 1985 DAM has been offering variety of skills development training courses through vocational training Institutes and short and special courses at rural based vocational training centres or outreach centres like Ganokendra, community learning centres, community resource centres, non-formal education centres, etc. During the year 2010-11, DAM run seven vocational training Institutes/centres in urban and rural areas, including newly opened two rural vocational training centres in Jamalpur district with the financial support from Japanese Embassy in Bangladesh.

During the year, DAM provided competency based skills development training to meet the market needs covering fifteen different skills trade courses in three sectors - Light Engineering, Readymade garments and Informal economy. In the Light Engineering Sector courses include: (1) Electrical Works, (2) Electronics (2) Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, (4) Light Vehicles Repairing (5) Machine shop (Lathe and Turning), (6) Welding. In the RMG Sector, the courses were (1) Sweater Knitting, (2) Sweater Linking (3) Garments Machine operation ( Sewing, Over locking, Button hole, Button stitch and making and attaching different parts/styles of Garments). The training courses for employment in the Informal Sector include: (1) Dress making and Tailoring, (2) Embroidery and JoriChumki (Kaathchupi), (3) Block-Batik and screen Print, (4) Beautician, (5) Mobile phone servicing (6) Leather Craft. In total 2467 trainees were provided training during the year.

Target Group for technical and vocational skills development training of DAM are street children, pavement dwellers, working children or child laborers who are engaged with hazardous works, poor and disadvantaged, unemployed and under employed adolescent and youths, women headed family member, divorced, widow, separated women, trafficking victims, disables, retrenched garments workers. The priority age-range for enrollment is 14 to 25 years. Aspiration on training and join in the job after receiving training and physical fitness for concerned courses is used as criteria for selection of trainees.

Job placement is considered as an essential follow-up package of the Technical and Vocational Skills Development Training in DAM system. After successful completion of courses the graduates are

provided certificates and job placement services. During the year 1593 graduates were placed in job after completion of training courses.

**Expanding RMG training in rural areas:** During the year, DAM established two training centres in Jamalpur District of two upazilas Dewangonj and Sarishabari to increase income of the poor, disadvantaged people especially for the women of the rural areas so that they should not to come to the garment factories at urban cities without having any skills. In the period of January to June 2011 a total of 144 poor people received training on RMG courses (Sweater Knitting, Sweater Linking and Garment Machine operator- sewing, over lock, button hole, button stitch etc.) and about 80% of the graduates are working in garment factories.

**Technical support to the government institution for expansion of RMG training:** During the year DAM started providing technical support to the government Institutions for capacity building on developing skilled human resource, competency based curriculum, training manuals for trainees and trainers. The main activities are to develop the faculty members of Shahid Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib Women Training Academy, Zirani, Gazipur through providing skills development training and develop training manuals in three disciplines. A total of 100 disadvantaged women has graduated from this academy in January-June 2011 batch and already get job in the neighboring garments factories located in Dhaka Export Processing Zone (EPZ).

**Skill Development Training under Action programme on Child Labour (APCL) :** To prevent and eliminate hazardous child labourers DAM has implemented skill development training programme under ILO funding in collaboration with Dhaka City Corporation in 4 zones of Dhaka City.



*DAM technical support for vocational training at Shahid Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib Mahila Training Academy*

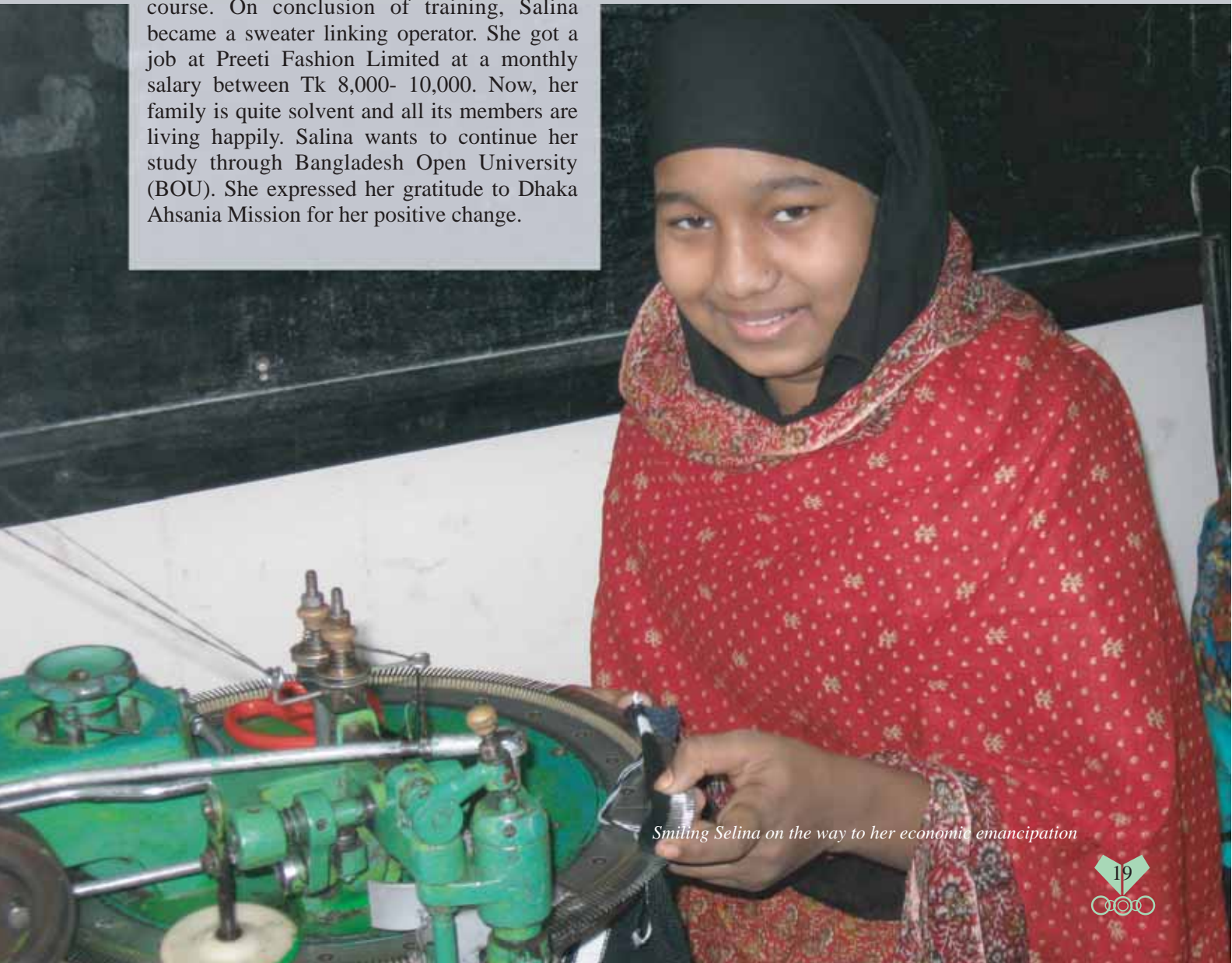
To provide skills training DAM established 4 vocational training centers in 4 zones. These centers are - Mirhazirbug VTC (zone-1), Bansal VTC (zone 2), Khilgaon VTC and Mohammadpur VTC (zone 6). The skills training provided through 8 trades, this are- Electrical, Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning, Mechanical Technology, Motor Cycle Repairing, Tailoring & Dress making, Embroidery & Jarichumki, Block, Boutique & Screen printing and Sign Board & banner Writing. During this year total 1248 identified hazardous child labourers enrolled in vocational skills training programme.



## *DAM behind Selina's economic emancipation*

Here is a story of a distressed woman to whom Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) provided all-out assistance for economic emancipation. She is Selina Akhter of Joya village under Moulvir Hat in Boranadiupazila of Bhola district. Her father is Md Salim Ahmed and mother Yeanur Begum. She is the eldest among her three siblings. River erosion has turned them homeless about five years ago. So, they had to migrate to Dhaka. Although Selina's father was partly paralysed, still he became a hawker and ran family with his small income.

Selina could not proceed further after Junior School Certificate (JSC) examination due to poverty. At this stage, she decided to help her father by earning money. But she did not get any suitable job due to lack of technical skill. In the mean time, she came to know that Dhaka Ahsania Mission conducts a skill training course on readymade garments for free. She enrolled herself with the Vocational Training Institute of Dhaka Ahsania Mission. She underwent a 2-month Sweater Linking training course. On conclusion of training, Salina became a sweater linking operator. She got a job at Preeti Fashion Limited at a monthly salary between Tk 8,000- 10,000. Now, her family is quite solvent and all its members are living happily. Salina wants to continue her study through Bangladesh Open University (BOU). She expressed her gratitude to Dhaka Ahsania Mission for her positive change.



*Smiling Selina on the way to her economic emancipation*



## 2.3 Education for All, a device for people's empowerment

Education is seen by DAM as an enabling human right and catalyst for human development. DAM's educational interventions thus give thrust on access and attainment of quality education by all, with particular focus on the poor and marginalized groups of population, who are often deprived of education. Its education programmes thus reflect people's demand, problems and equip them with appropriate solution towards improved life and livelihood. The contents and process of education are designed as empowerment device combining life skills, social rights and justice issues along with livelihood aspects.

In line with the education sector strategic vision of DAM, during the year 2010-11, DAM worked for developing an enabling environment of quality education reflecting needs of disadvantaged groups of people equipping them to explore and apply appropriate solutions towards improved life and livelihood. Disadvantaged groups of people including children in the target areas who are deprived of education were mainly reached to support their increased access to education courses of their choice.

During the year, in continuity of earlier educational interventions, DAM worked to address couple of key educational issues in Bangladesh. These include, access and equity, quality of education including its relevance to the overarching development concern of poverty alleviation, governance and management of education, developing skilled HR development, equivalency between formal and non-formal education, addressing regional diversity and adverse effects of the new development challenges of climatic change and food insecurity in ultra poor's life.

### Adult literacy and continuing education

Adult literacy and continuing education (ALCE) is considered by DAM as a major contributor of social progress. Deprivation of adults from education is a key factor for poverty in Bangladesh, as the number of



*Empowerment of women thorough adult literacy and continuing education*

poor people deprived of education is disproportionately high here and lack of education in turn limits their capacity to overcome income poverty, thus creating a vicious and intergenerational cycle. DAM's ALCE interventions thus stress upon its role as an empowering tool for the people, particularly the poor and disadvantaged. It sees effectiveness ALCE whether it has been designed and delivered based on the needs and contexts of the adult and youth learners and whether the learning process was interactive and joyful. DAM experience shows that effective ALCE is planned and implemented with active community participation and partnership with local government and non-government organisations. During this year DAM worked for institutionalisation of this partnership contributing to developing a sustainable non-formal education implementation framework, as envisaged in the new national education policy of the government.

During the reporting period, DAM with support from the Bureau of Non Formal Education (BNFE) of the government, implemented the 3rd cycle of the Post-Literacy and Continuing Education (PLCEHD-2) project in all the 7 Upazillas of Patuakhali district. DAM is working as lead agency implementing directly in 4 Upazillas and with 3 local partner NGOs in 3 other Upazillas. In 2010 to 2011 a total 238 community based learning centers were in operation in 28 unions with 14,280 learners of 11 to 45 years of age, half of whom women. The curriculum was based on standard 9 months courses designed by BNFE. In all PLCEHD centers as part of the 9 months course, besides literacy practices, local market based vocational trade training was arranged for all learners. The courses include dress making and tailoring, fish culture, nursery development, poultry etc. Linkages were established to the local employment opportunities such as micro-finance services and markets for self-employment across the areas.

As a result of these interventions, there emerged successful entrepreneurs specially the women who managed to get involved in profitable business and income generation activities. This enabled them to add income in their families to support enough food, better housing, water and sanitation, hygiene practices and ensuring education and better growth of their children.

### **Parenting as a new dimension of adult education for scaling up and replication**

The parenting education of DAM during the year covered selected parent groups addressing their learning needs. The programme was implemented in non-formal education approach having structured contents, process, and materials developed by DAM. The target groups were the parents, other adult and adolescent members of the family having under-6 age children. The aim of this programme is increasing awareness, transfer knowledge and practical skills on modern and scientific care taking issues and practices of children since pregnancy. It opens the door of multifaceted opportunity for further experience on child rearing that brings long lasting positive changes in the children's life, their family and the community.

DAM while conducting parenting education under Early Child Development (ECD) package observed and found it very acceptable, effective and enthusiastic responses among the people in the village communities. It could bring immediate and visible benefit in practicing improved child health care and application of modern knowledge for healthy growth of the children at rural setting. This may, if adopted, be a new successful horizon of adult education and learning at mass scale when there is a declining coverage of adult education programme in the country. The easy, well articulated and participatory mode of delivery, were found attractive. It has a tested curriculum and materials which has created its acceptability across the country. This field experience substantiates the recommendation for integrated planning of adult education programmes as part of NFE Mapping (2008) by BNFE, which says, "there can be package delivery of the Parenting programme along with the Adult literacy programme or the Post-literacy programme through an integrated planning of contents and programme delivery process, as both are targeted mostly adult illiterates".

During the year, DAM joined in the regional meet of UNESCO for sharing experience of CLC based parenting education as an art of adult education.

## Non-Formal Primary Education

DAM has been implementing a number of Non Formal Primary Education (NFPE) projects in 28 districts to provide quality primary education to the children from impoverished families mostly living in remote and hard to reach villages and urban slums. DAM's non-formal primary education programmes through multi-grade teaching-learning approach have created an inclusive and open-to-all opportunity for children from diversified geographical and socio cultural background which has been conducive to retention of their knowledge and skills as well.

DAM has relentlessly been working with non-formal primary education since early eighties to provide basic education to children. Understandably, these poor children are for various reasons, unable to get enrolled in formal primary schools, or have been dropped out from schools due to poverty or barriers imposed by the existing social structure. In line with the EFA and the MDG goals, DAM equally emphasizes on enrollment and retention of children in primary schools until the completion of course to achieve quality primary education by all children.

Alongside providing quality primary education, DAM has given required impetus in community engagement in the working areas so that a sensitized and a helping community represented by people from all walks of life including the representatives from civil society and government can be created to work for education. Interventions like community and institutional capacity building along with advocacy have been provisioned within these projects.

During the year 2010-11, a meaningful and constructive partnership with the government has been more visible particularly during formulation and designing of the third phase of PEDP, as DAM's experiential learning on implementing non-formal primary education was highly valued and recognised by the government during this consultation process.

With this legacy to working with the government, DAM implemented a project titled Basic Education for Hard to Reach Urban Working Children (BEHTRUWC), a national project initiated by the Bureau of Non-



*Non-Formal Primary Education programme*



Formal Education of the government. Children between 10-14 year age group who were never enrolled in school and are working at least seven hours a week are eligible for enrollment in these education centres. At present BEHTRUWC operation spreads over different urban locations in Dhaka and Narayanganj city with 213 learning centres covering a total of 3195 girls and 2130 boys. This project establishes learning centers in those urban areas having large populations of working children, so that children can continue to work through "earn-and-learn" approach.

Up-scaling non-formal primary education through institutionalising Qualitative Endeavours (UNIQUE) is another intervention of DAM where non-formal primary education is a key component. Dhaka Ahsania



*Multigrade teaching learning process in UNIQUE project*

Mission implemented the project with the implementing partners named Surovi, PMUK, DORP and CCDB. Plan Bangladesh is providing technical support in implementing the project.

Supported by the European Union (EU), this multi-year project continued implementation during the year with the objectives to develop a flexible approach of primary education through providing non-formal primary education to the target children. The project could establish a mechanism with pro-active role of community in supporting and monitoring quality of primary education, union level network of CLCs and partnership between non-formal and formal education institutions.

During the reporting period, the UNIQUE project has covered a total of 1,17,9962 children (61,623 girls) from 6-12 age group through 2,380 NFPE centres in 24 districts and implemented through five other partner NGOs. Thirty children are enrolled in each children learning Center (CLC) centre of the project in which multi-grade teaching learning process is applied by one teacher (supported by group leaders from students) with flexible learning contents, class timing and learner's assessment. This flexibility allows a learner to be upgraded (in a particular subject) any time in the year if s/he can attain the required competencies.

The interventions of the project has provisioned to have mutually collaborative relation with the formal schools and as part of which networking with the local primary schools and education offices have further been strengthened in the reported period. Alongside, the project particularly its use of multi-grade teaching learning approach in non-formal education setting has been appreciated and recognised by many as well as the evaluators from the EU as 'world- class' during its mid-term evaluation.

It has been observed that the efficacy of the multi-grade teaching-learning approach in primary education, tested through the UNIQUE project, is suitable for the children with diverse levels of learning competence at the entry level which has been replicated in other interventions of DAM and its partner organisations.

For the urban poor working children, DAM implements Urban Community Learning Centre (UCLC) in Mohammadpur and Mirpur areas in Dhaka city covering 1,500 children (of which 40% girls) through 9 centres for primary education following national curriculum. Multi-grade teaching learning approach as successfully experimented in UNIQUE project has also been replicated in this project during the year. Many of these children have acquired employable vocational skills and linkage to the job market. Through this project, it has been noticed that the children's participation in education and vocational training, supported by parental awareness, has facilitated an increased access to the available local facilities, leading to improvement of quality of life and helped the elimination of child labour to some extent in the case of these children.

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

During the year, in many ways DAM supported and complemented the government initiatives in the primary education sub-sector. Institutional collaboration between formal primary schools and NFPE centres has been further cemented for working together to reach the children with quality education.

Through five projects, DAM has supported the formal primary education system. These projects are: Quality Primary Education (QPE) project, SreepurGazipur; Strengthening Good Governance in Primary Schools (SGGPS), Dharmapasha, Shunamganj; Community Score Card in Primary Education and Safety - net (CSC) Project, Fulchari, Gaibandha, UNIQUE project in 24 districts and equivalence education project with BNFE and UNESCO.



*State Minister for Primary and Mass Education Motahar Hossain MP, visits Quality Primary Education project*

Supported by Plan Bangladesh, QPE project has been providing support to government primary schools and the registered primary schools of the areas to improve and establish a child friendly learning environment in the schools and a pro-active community for its increased role for child development and quality primary education. One of the key components of this project is School Improvement Programme (SIP), a process through which the targeted 157 primary schools in Sreepurupazilla of Gazipur district will plan and set long term improvement targets and goals aiming at good governance and quality education. As part of this action, SIP has been implemented in 51 primary schools so far with a total of 11,170 students. Also through 39 Sopan and Camp, subject based remedial support was provided with a total of 1451 students (767 girls) who could not cope with the current pace of the academic progress of the class.

Interestingly, 45 Child ministries have been formed in 45 Schools under SIP to facilitate student's participation in school governance. Required capacity building training for teachers, meetings of local UP standing committees on education and different stakeholders' meetings held in the reported period. The ultimate objective of the QPE intervention was to demonstrate the model to improve learners' achievement, creating a positive environment for learning, establishing an effective school management system and increasing the degree to which parents and community are involved.

The SGGPS project offers support to 36 government primary schools and the registered primary schools of the areas for a total of 6563 students (3453 girls) and their parents. The action also includes training of the school teachers and materials supports for conducting lessons following joyful, reflective and child friendly pedagogy. A comprehensive package of mobilization, sensitization, advocacy and training activities has been performed for parents, community and LGIs to play constructive role for quality primary education.

Like other projects, SGGPS has also offered remedial support through 108 camps covering around 2438 students in primary schools who were in serious need of subject based remedial support. Local community action groups have been formed and all 36 SMCs/PTAs have further been strengthened through these actions. In an analysis it has been revealed that average success rate in the final examination of the students of these schools (from grade III to V ) increased from 79.45% to 91.65% in the first year, after SGGPS project intervened in these schools with camp programme.

A total of 476 government education officials at divisional, districts and upazilla level were provided orientation on quality primary education in flexible mode through UNIQUE project. UNIQUE project also implemented camp programme through 2856 camps covering a total of 44547 students (23,323 girls) in 24 districts.

To support local community and primary school teachers with a capacity of self evaluation of their performance in quality primary education, CSC project has been under taken with support from Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF). In six primary schools of three unions in Fulchari upazila, Gaibandha this project is being implemented. Local communities around these schools play a monitoring role. Twenty monitoring groups have been formed for the purpose. The monitoring groups consisting of villagers assess the performance of the schools and give score against some fixed indicators which is displayed in public places. Eventually public hearings on the performance of the schools are held. In the whole process, respective teachers and SMCs are involved.

As part of Equivalence Education project, content based competency gap of learners in non-formal education stream to equate with formal education levels has been identified and accordingly a number of bridging materials have been developed. The materials were pilot tested through participation of a total of 95 students (54 girls) in 20 UNIQUE children learning centres in Mirpur, Dhaka and Kaliganj.

## **Early Childhood Development**

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) has been implementing the Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme since 1992. It aims at mainstreaming under-privileged children in primary education. DAM's two-fold ECD interventions are - Parenting education to mothers and imparting education to children in a joyful manner at Shishu Bikash Kendra (SBK), a community based child development centre.

DAM parenting curriculum contained issues and subjects on physical growth, cognitive and psychomotor development. The issues are related to nutrition, food, health and hygiene aspects for child development. The volunteer mothers work as facilitators for running parenting education in its





*Children of ECD programme*

working areas. The project team developed and distributed attractive locally generated low cost play and education materials, floated day care centres promoting mother's forum for sustenance of learning achievements.

During the reporting year, DAM implemented parenting education in 46 groups, imparting education to 1,300 rural mothers and care givers, 544 SBK covering 8,200 learners, five day care centre for the

children of rural working mothers and child and adolescent forums through ECDSB-B and QPE projects in the project areas of Dhaka, Gazipur and Barguna. The projects are financially and technically supported by Aga Khan Foundation Bangladesh and Plan Bangladesh.

DAM, through its ECDSB-B project, has designed, developed and printed a number of learning materials.





*Pre-primary education programme*

The materials are:

- ✿ Nutritional food poster;
- ✿ Flip chart (jotno karle ratna meeley);
- ✿ Rhymes booklet (shustha thakar anande chhara pori chhandey);
- ✿ Flip chart (gender equity in ECD);
- ✿ Training manual and tutors' guide books on parenting and SBK.

During the year, DAM became an executive committee member of Bangladesh ECD Network (BEN). DAM has intended to implement grassroots activities, pilot and test models and materials as well as learn lessons from its own work, share with other stakeholders and launch evidence based advocacy through BEN to influence national policies and practices in ECD.

## **Pre-school**

Dhaka Ahsania Mission has been implementing Pre-school through three projects in different areas. The projects are UNIQUE, QPE and ECDSP-B. The main objectives of pre-schooling are to improve capacity of parents and community for caring and overall development of children aged 5 to 6 years. The programme also helps children to build their confidence, skill and abilities from early life. It also encourages parents, caregivers, facilitators to participate in creating early learning opportunity for children. Pre-School interventions are made to ensure holistic development of children preparing themselves for their entry to primary schools. Around 20-25 children are enrolled in each centre. Children are involved in pre-academic activities such as pre-writing, pre-reading and pre-mathematics etc. They take part in some academic activities like brain gym, rhyming, storytelling, art and craft, reading and writing alphabets and numbers, knowing the nature and playing.

The visible results from pre-school programme is, the children who get themselves admitted to primary schools taking preparation perform better than others who did not attend pre-schooling. To institutionalise the link of community-based pre-school with formal primary schools a number of steps are taken throughout the year. Meetings are held with parents as well as community and school teachers for mainstreaming out-of-school children. Exchange visits are organised for teachers of primary schools and children in pre-school and primary schools. Children are assisted to get themselves admitted to primary schools while their parents are motivated to send their children to primary schools.



*Parents in a discussion meeting to send their children to primary school*

## 2.4 Increased access to safe water and sanitation

For contribution towards national efforts for poor people's increased access to safe water and sanitation, DAM implemented 12 projects on water and sanitation in 32 upazilas, a municipality and two city corporations of 13 vulnerable districts during FY 2010-11. The total beneficiaries are 3.81 million people.

### Projects and Interventions

**Sustainability of total sanitation:** With partnership of WaterAid Bangladesh, sustainable total sanitation is underway in 15 unions of Jamalpur Sadar upazila. Ignition and demand creation sessions were conducted in 333 villages. Community managed Water and Sanitation (CMWS) project funded by DAM UK, implemented Gonokendra-led CLTS with support from local government in three unions of Kaliganj upazila in Satkhira district. SHEWA-B Project has been implemented in plain lands and hill areas with partnership from Unicef and DPHE. The WASH project is being implemented in 10 unions of Sreebordi upazila and facilitated 600 para-centres in 16 upazilas of three hill districts. At least 180 community health volunteers visited 54,297 households to promote hygiene at door-to-door level in plain lands. The field team conducted 1,749 sessions on developing community action plan to promote CLTS for point defecation (100% ODF) and hygiene practice in 90 wards. In hill districts 300 new para action (CAP) has been developed and 300 old CAPs were revised with the support of ICDP and DPHE. The overall implementation process of sustainable sanitation involved



activation of ward, union and upazila level sanitation taskforces and WatSan committees, mobilization of community groups, capacitating the prospective stakeholders like *imams*, school teachers, public latrine producers, tribal headmen and Krbaries, local NGOs, cultural groups, Children and Adolescent Groups (CAG) to serve as change agents and advocates for achieving total sanitation.

**Arsenic mitigation and safe water supply :** DAM installed four arsenic-free water supply plants this year in four Ganokendras in Kaeshobpur upazila where each plant is capable of producing around 5,000 liters of water for 250 - 300 households at an affordable cost of as low as 30 paisa per litre. With financial support of DAM UK and Vegfam the plants are installed through community ownership and managed by local entrepreneurs. Rural piped water supply scheme in Nalta, Satkhira, is an example of supplying at least 2,40,000 litres of safe drinking water per day to 700 households at 150 to 200 taka monthly tariff. It has been implemented through a CBO based social business promoted by DPHE and World Bank funded public private partnership programme. At the end of 2010, the scheme has been expanded to two new villages and commissioned second pump with a hi-tech water treatment plant capable to produce 100,000 litres of water per hour.



*The beneficiaries are getting Arsenic free water*

**Capacity building of local government institutions in rural and urban areas:** Contribution to capacity building of UPs was one of the major tasks in GOB Danida funded HYSAWA Project as well as SSARA and CMWS projects. In Chapainawabgonj district, 34 unions were built capacity for local level planning, tendering process, monitoring and supervision of construction works in the community. Capacity building for resource mobilization was achieved in 15 unions in SSARA project in JamalpurSadar and 3 unions in Kaligonj In urban Areas a WaterAid supported AmaderFulbaria project has been implementing to establish a sustainable service delivery model to increase access to WASH by building capacity of FulbariaPaurashava. Ward based yearly budget planning sessions were facilitated in 9 wards in Fulbariapourashava where 2430 community people were participated including 51.93% female.

**Environmental sanitation and hygiene in educational institutions:** In the reporting year DAM WatSan worked in 35 schools in slums of Dhaka and Comilla City corporation, 38 schools in char areas Dewanganj and Jamlpursadar and 108 school cum shelters in Bhola to promote hardware for water and sanitation, Hand washing devices and more than 900 schools in Hill areas for hygiene education. Value based behavior change approach has been adapted in urban schools under a project funded by Coca-Cola, UNHABITAT with support of UPPR project of LGED in partnership with Concern Universal.

**Reaching Hard-to-Reach areas:** DAM has extended WASH facilities and hygienic education in hard-to-reach areas. It covered five upazilas in Barind tract, three upazila in river basin *char* and flood prone areas, four upazilas of costal areas including the areas where salinity is acute, urban fringes in three municipalities and pourasabhas and 16 upazilas in Chittagong Hill Tracts areas. The activities covered more than 940 areas, CBOs and community cluster groups, 907 schools, 108 cyclone shelters and 25 slums in the urban fringe areas.

**Disaster friendly water and sanitation:** In the context of disaster vulnerability in the coastal areas, DAM, in partnership with Concern Universal Bangladesh, worked in three coastal upazilas of Bhola district to ensure water and sanitation in 97 shelters and 324 community clusters during emergency as well as normal period. At least 550 volunteers and 108 SMCs were trained while 48 ward sanitation taskforces were activated to manage the options round the year. In the river basin areas of Brahmaputra-Jamuna planes, an Oxfam GB funded project has been implemented in 10 villages of Dewanganj upazila where 500 low cost hygienic latrines and 100 hand tubewells were distributed to the flood vulnerable communities.

### **Health Monitoring and Advocacy on Safe Motherhood project**

The 'Health monitoring and advocacy on Safe Motherhood' project is relevant to country needs and effective in attaining the governance of the health system by enhancing safe motherhood at union level. Till now a great number of deliveries (87.7%) occur at home while the percentage of Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs) is only 20%. The project is underway at Hativanga UP of Dewanganj UZ under Jamalpur district. The total population in the project area is 21,115. Of them, 50.3% are males, 49.7% females and 68% under poverty line. The entire population of the area, particularly women of reproductive age and children under five years are beneficiaries of the project. Some major steps have been taken for ensuring safe motherhood.

- ✿ Orientation of CBOs and civil society platforms on monitoring system,
- ✿ Workshop on monitoring tools with Health and Family Planning officials,
- ✿ Facilitate CBO to mobilize community through e.g. campaign/Rally, meetings, film show, cultural programmes, safe motherhood day observance,
- ✿ Facilitate UPSC to organise regular monthly meeting and monitoring data collection. .
- ✿ Facilitate UPSC to arrange Quarterly consultation meetings with HFP officials for sharing monitoring findings,
- ✿ Organise half-yearly Union-public hearings with health service providers,
- ✿ Facilitate a half-yearly meeting at sub-district and district level, to share the findings and lessons learned.

There are nine CBOs in nine wards of the union. Each CBO has 25 members. The total member of members in nine CBOs are 225. They all are now aware and active. They are disseminating awareness message to the community people. The Union Parishad (UP) health standing committees

are taking necessary steps for ensuring safe motherhood in the union. Ganokendra and CRC are playing a vital role for ensuring safe motherhood in the union. Now THOs are giving special emphasis for ensuring safe motherhood in .



*Community level meeting on environmental sanitation and hygiene in educational materials*

## 2.5 Reducing disaster risks and hazards

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) approach is community based and this is titled Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) approach. At present, DAM works directly with vulnerable communities by using Ganokendra (people's centre) as community platform and a strong linkage mechanism exists with schools and local government institutions.

DAM has both short and long term strategic plans on DRR and currently five DRR projects are being implemented in six disaster-prone districts of Bangladesh. DAM already involved 800 Ganokendras (200 being already self-sustainable) and intends to involve 3,000 Ganokendras in its 10-year Perspective Plan 2006-2015.

**Replication of CBDRR Approach:** DRR programme is being implemented in the project areas through various procedures. Disaster messages have been disseminated to over 78,800 students, guardians and community members through UNIQUE project. Moreover, the DRR capacity of Union Parishad is being strengthened. A coordination mechanism has been created for the purpose. Efforts are underway for empowerment of the most vulnerable people while mainstreaming of the disabled is going on. Environment is protected during implementation of DRR programme.





*School students washing their hands before meal*

Case study

## ***Hand washing at school***

Hand washing before meal and after defecation has become a regular practice for the students of Champa Parul Primary Registered School in Nasimabag of Mirpur in the capital. They have been immensely benefited by washing hands with soap.

They now work as agents of change. They inspire their parents and schoolmates to wash their hands on different occasions. This has resulted in rise in students' attendance in the school in last six months. Various waterborne diseases have also reduced considerably in their areas.

DAM and CUB jointly organised training courses on promotion of hygiene for the school teachers and students. The Wash Management Committee of the school helped in construction of latrines as well as in supplying water.

DAM is implementing the project named "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement in Schools Serving Urban Poor in Comilla and Dhaka" being funded by UN-Habitat and CocaCola Far East Limited. CUB is technically supporting the project.

The objective of the project is to improve health of the urban poor and extreme poor people, especially children through improved water supply and sanitation facilities. Improved hygiene practice in schools and their living environment is also another objective.

The project is being implemented in the schools having inadequate facilities of water, sanitation and hygiene improvement.

**DAM as secretariat of CMDRR Partners Forum:** CMDRR Partners Forum has been formed with financial assistance of Cordaid. Launched in March 2010, the forum has been exchanging learning experience among 13 partners of Cordaid.

The founding members are Action on Disability and Development, CARITAS Bangladesh, Concern Universal, Dhaka Ahsania Mission, Friendship Bangladesh, Fight for Hunger (FFH), INDAB, PGUK, POPI, PIDIM Foundation, RDRS, VARD and YPSA.

The forum is being implemented as a project through direct supervision of DAM where its secretariat is situated. The forum has created opportunities to build capacities on various



*Noted writer Selina Hossain is visiting the photo exhibition of Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction*

issues, concerns and perspectives in these areas. It has also offered an opportunity to exchange knowledge and learning among the partner organisations to reduce the risk of disaster. It was aimed at creating ability of partners in proper documentation; development of organisational database, best practices, advocacy and networking.

**Networking:** DAM has created a network at national and international arena through CMDRR Forum Bangladesh. The national level networks are Exchange Solution Network, DMB, NIRAPAD, WASH Cluster and Disaster Forum while in the international level the networks are UNISDR /Prevention Web and Stockholm Environment Institute - Oxford (SEI) etc. UNIQUE's four implementing partners are PADAKKHEP, SUROVI, DORP and CCDB. The partners are represented in different training courses and in implementation of the project.

**Advocacy and Communication:** DAM has been doing advocacy and creating public awareness with the help of media. It also holds monthly coordination meetings and photo-exhibitions, workshops, celebrates International Day for Disaster Reduction, building staff capacity on DP/DRR at national level, creating film and developing book for school students. Disaster preparedness and disaster management related issues have been included in non-formal education curriculum.

### **Environmental sustainability**

Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (2009) covering strategically important areas like food security, social protection and health, comprehensive disaster management, mitigation and low carbon development, research and knowledge management, capacity building and institutional strengthening. In DAM, Environment education is integrated in all education curricula right from the basic level. It is imperative to develop the citizens with required preparedness to cope with the rapidly changing climate globally. Bangladesh being a disaster-prone country, preparedness of the people to prevent and mitigate the suffering from disaster and climate change impacts is strategically important.

Two projects are being implemented, one in Banshkhaliupazila under Chittagong district and another in Shyamnagarupazila under Satkhira district. Both the projects have mitigation and adaptation components. The Banshkhali project focuses on Restoration and Conservation of Forest and Bio-Diversity in the Denuded Hills of Banshkhali and the Satkhira project is focused on Conservation of the Sunderbans and its Biodiversity through Community Mobilisation, Ensuring Livelihood Security following Collaborative Management Model. The key objectives of both the projects are: (i) to help in promotion of forest restoration and conservation which will help in carbon sequestration, (ii) promotion of fuel efficient ovens that will reduce pressure on the forest and reduce carbon emission, and (iii) prepare people to cope with impending disasters through capacity building on disaster risk reduction and livelihood security.

### **Restoration and Conservation of Bio-Diversity in the Denuded Hills of Banshkhali (RCBDH)**

The primary focus of the project is to reduce anthropogenic pressure on the hills to allow natural regeneration of the forest that grow profusely in the denuded hills, which in the not too distant past were covered by dense evergreen natural forests but stripped off due to human intervention. The project has, through a tedious process of trail guarding, identified the hill-dependent people and has organized them in groups. Through a process of continuous education and awareness building the project has gradually transformed these hill-dependent people into forest conservators, not only have they stopped going into the hills but have also prevented others from go to the project core zone. So far, the project has organized 27 groups each with roughly 30 people from the 3 hill-adjacent impact villages. The groups have federated into village level federations and all village level federations have federated into a Union level federation. For larger community involvement the government-approved Collaborative Management Model has been adopted. The model defines a two-tier



organisational structure - a Co-management Council with people drawn from various strata of society including those from various government departments, and a Co-management committee, an executive body, elected by the members of the Co-management Council. The Co-management Committee provides additional strength to the Federations in protection of the regenerated forest and conservation of bio-diversity; a number of Federation members are also members of the Co-management Committee and Co-management Council.

The project is funded by Arannayk Foundation and is implemented directly under the supervision of the Forest Department. The targeted hill-dependent people have been provided with alternative livelihood support for income generation and food security and have also been provided with enterprise-based training for greater income return on their investment. For community awareness building rallies, meetings and seminars are held, loud speaker announcements are made, leaflets are distributed in public places and bill boards are mounted in strategic locations. Nature's clubs have also been formed through active participation of local students and youths. The project has also produced Improved cooking stoves (ICS) locally with the help of German technical support and have distributed them to the target beneficiaries at a subsidized rate. It is expected that the introduction of the ICS will not only reduce pressure on the forest but will also significantly reduce carbon emission.

### **Protection and conservation of the Sundarbans and its Biodiversity through Community Mobilisation, Ensuring Livelihood Security following Collaborative Management Model**

The project is being implemented at Munshiganj, Gabura, Padmapukur and Burigoalini unions of Shyamnagarupazila under Satkhira district. A total of 2921 extreme poor households, solely dependent on the Sundarbans for their livelihoods, were selected as direct beneficiaries. Forty groups and six ward level federations have been formed. Alternative livelihood support have been provided to the organized group members to reduce their dependence on the forest. This has been complemented by community awareness raising campaigns through rallies, meetings, seminars, loud speaker announcements leaflets distribution and bill board mounting. Training is given on disaster risk reduction to prepare the beneficiaries against impending climate change-induced events and shocks. The two-tier organisational structure plays an important role in strengthening the federations and sensitizing the community. Regular meetings of the of the groups and federations are held, meeting of the collaborative management committee is also held on a regular basis.

Development of mangrove nursery by the beneficiaries is a big achievement of the project. The project has also distributed improved cooking stoves (ICS) to the target beneficiaries at a subsidized rate. It is expected that the introduction of the ICS will not only reduce pressure on the forest but will also significantly reduce carbon emission.

Founded in 1958, DAM all along addressed the issues of equity as a core organisational strategy, initially at charity mode and now from rights perspective. Working as a leading non-government development organisation in Bangladesh for over five decades, equity issues have become an important agenda of the organisation. The vision of DAM is a society of people, the disadvantaged population groups/communities in particular, free from poverty, experiencing a social transformation for fulfillment of basic rights and having an improved social, economic and spiritual living condition. DAM's accomplishments in FY 2010-11 are mentioned in the following paragraphs.



*Meher Afroj Chumki, MP speaking at a roundtable conference on Role of Civil Society in Formulation and Implementation of National Child Policy 2010*

### Reaching people in geographically vulnerable areas

DAM continues its field operations in the geographically diversified, vulnerable and hard-to-reach areas. Geographical expansion occurred with new programmatic intervention and more challenging activities in the year 2010-11. The ongoing programme operational areas are divided into five topographic zones such as coastal areas, *char/haor* zones, hill districts, flood/drought-prone areas and urban slums.

The five areas geographically diversified and characterized with socio-cultural and economic varieties are spread over 7 working Regions of DAM known as:

- ✿ Barguna Region (Coastal areas)
- ✿ Dhaka Region (Urban slums)
- ✿ Jamalpur Region (flood prone)
- ✿ Jessore region (South West coastal areas)
- ✿ Mymensingh Region (Haor areas)
- ✿ Rangamati Region (Hill districts)
- ✿ Rangpur Region (Flood and drought prone areas)

Regional concept facilitate to concentrate to the specific problems, prospects, development needs and priorities, current initiatives and what more value DAM can add to the ongoing efforts. For each Region, there is a Regional Work Plan developed through a consultation process with the staff members and the people we work with. The Focal Persons from the DAM central office and at the Regional level have a continuous interaction and periodic review meeting to assess the ongoing programme achievements and further strategic change required.

DAM has participated and played instrumental role to map out the hard to reach (HTR) areas for Watsan sector and in consultation with World Bank which is now been used by the various development players both in the government and NGO sector. In terms of expansion of the programme areas or developing new projects, DAM always emphasis the emerging needs, priorities as recognized and documented in the national plans.

DAM has recently expanded it operational areas in the South Western districts (Bagherhat, Khulna, Satkhira, Pirojpur as example) which are been affected by climate change, increase salinity, frequent natural disaster. In the South (Bhola, Barisal, Patuakhali, Barguna) coastal areas DAM's presence has increased over the years and with diversity of programme interventions (education, livelihoods, DRR, water and sanitation, social justice, prevention of human trafficking, information and communication technology as example).

DAM has also expanded its work in the hill districts (17 Upazillas in three hill districts) from the reporting year and far reaching to the remotest and extreme vulnerable Upazillas in the hill districts with safe water options, sanitation and hygiene promotion programmes.

Urban slums are growing very fast in Bangladesh because of rapid rural urban migration. And our existing mega cities have no room to accommodate this inflow of people with adequate human facilities. This has contributed creating urban slums. DAM is working with the urban slum dwellers in education, skills training, job placement, child protection, creating special services for the street and working and their families. It is experiencing that in next 5-10 years, urban issues (health, hygiene, water, job, shelter, will become major development priority.

In all the HTR areas, emphasis is given to the people who are disadvantaged, marginalized, socially excluded, and physically challenged and the women and children of these segment groups. The programmatic perspective plan and programme sectoral strategies clearly address the issues and set targets to attend the bench mark of each sector. In the years to come, DAM will consolidate some of its interventions, and phase forward with new priorities as emerged in different geographical locations.

## **Access to information and promotion of good governance**

Promoting people's right to information and supporting e-governance initiatives remain major focus of DAM's programmes at the community level during the year 2010-11. DAM considers that educating people on their rights, entitlements and obligations make the efforts of good governance effective. Use of information communication technology (ICT) was at the cornerstone of its efforts for empowering people at community level.

Thirty-eight ICT based community resource centres (CRC) have been set up in Jamalpur, Narsingdi, Jessore, Jhenidah, Satkhira and Barguna districts to increase rural people's access to information for development of their socio-economic condition. This has brought a revolutionary change in lives of 84,500 people in the districts. ICT enabled CRC based Ganokendra network providing essential services as well as raising people's awareness thorough dissemination of information at the doorsteps of people. Besides, CD shows on health and hygiene issues, educative cartoons like Mina or Sisimpur increased people's awareness on education, health and environmental and social issues.



Monthly services provided to people		
Category	Recipient (%)	Recipient (number)
Health	34	115
Education	26	88
Skill training	17	58
Legal aid	11	37
Job search	6	20
Agriculture	5	17
Others	1	4
Total	100	339

Community people are getting social services like safety net programme for marginalised people like VGD, VGF, widow allowance etc. Information on educational services, livelihood options, health services, legal aid and government subsidy on fertiliser, fuel, soft loan, fertiliser distribution are now easily available to people. People are now capable of claiming their rights. A working relation has developed among people and the service providers. Twenty-nine market information boards have been set up in 29 CRCs. This has resulted in marketing people's vegetable, fruits, chicken, eggs, coconuts and handcrafts etc.

Strategic links have also been established with public services. Rural people now get information through 4,501 union information and service centres (UISC) set up by the present government. CRC is assisting people in receiving government information. Bangladesh government has created a national information website named <http://www.infokosh.bangladesh.gov.bd> where Dhaka Ahsania Mission is a partner.

## Case study

### *CRC provides information to farmers on access to their rights*

Information is the main tool for farmers' access to their rights. Community Resource Centre (CRC) has been playing a vital role in this regard. Bangladesh government has taken an initiative to provide loan and subsidy to farmers in fertiliser and fuel in 2010 -11 fiscal year. With a view to keeping low production cost, the government took steps to distribute fertiliser free of cost to marginal farmers. The steps have been taken as part of the safety net programme. However, the targeted farmers remained deprived of their benefits due to lack of information. Later, names of safety net targeted farmers were preserved in computers in all CRCs of Moheshpur upazila. The CRCs informed the farmers on allotment of fertiliser. Taking assistance from CRCs 3,375 marginal farmers of the upazila got 40kg fertiliser (20kg urea, 10kg TSP, 10kg MOP) for free.



*Farmers receiving fertiliser with the assistance of CRC*



Case study

## ***Rural women get fair prices of milk through Bazar Information Board***

In the predominantly rural society of Bangladesh, management of household activities is considered to be the primary role of women. Besides their involvement in household activities, women are involved in income generating activities.

Basuntia is a remote village where most of hindu women rear cows. They are either illiterate or semi-illiterate, unable to read and write simple documents. As a result they don't know the actual market price of milk. They used to sell milk to a local milkman only at 22 Tk per litre. The prices of animal feed increased, but they remained deprived of fair prices of milk.

As soon as the women of the village started visiting the CRCs, they came to know about the Community Bazar Information Board. There they discussed their problems with the CRC facilitators. The facilitators collected necessary information and wrote it down on the bazar information board. The facilitators also communicated with the personell of BRAC centre through mobile phone. The BRAC centre showed greate interest, organised a meeting and agreed to buy entire milk of the rural women at Tk 40 per litre.

The rate was much profitable. Now the rural women felt satisfied. With rise in their income, they emancipated themselves from the curse of poverty. At the same time their attitude towards girl children changed considerably. The women started taking care of the girls. They also sent them to schools for education.





### **Ganokendra (people's organisation)**

Ganokendra is a people's organisation which intends to address the burning issues of deprived people. The organisation has been developed to practice the democratic values of people so that they can be able to raise their voice to claim their rights. Now-a-days the organisation has turned into a focal point of rural development.

Here people became aware about various social and economic issues including that of women's empowerment. Community people assembled there to read books, newspapers, journals and discuss their problems, identify issues to raise them to the appropriate authorities. Participants especially girls and women came out of their houses and changed their attitude towards life.

Ganokendra works in four sectors - education, health, human rights, social justice and livelihood. The journey started in 1992 with 20 Ganokendras. At present, 855 Ganokendras are playing the role of catalyst of problem solver. About 3,000 community based learning centres and service centres were turned into Ganokendras during 2010-2011.

Ganokendra has wide and diverse community stakeholders through development of its local network known as CRC. Through CRC, Ganokendra keeps linkages and mobilizes resources and potentialities in favour of poor and disadvantage people. The community stake-holder groups are linked with each other and play due role to improve their life and livelihood. The CRC establishes linkage with local government institutions (Union Parishad/ Upazila Parishad).

Each and every Ganokendra is being run by own laws. An electoral system has also been introduced. Thus Ganokendra acts as a people's organisation for lifelong learning and community development.



## Right Based Approach to Ethnicity

DAM gives due importance to the issues relating to ethnicity. Following rights based approach (RBA) in development interventions and planning, DAM covers the indigenous communities along with other socially excluded groups of society. DAM addresses educational as well as WatSan and personal hygienic needs of the indigenous communities in hill areas.



*A foundation laying ceremony of Pingna Paira CRC built by DAM under financial assistance from the Japanese Embassy*

Through UNIQUE project it has been providing non-formal primary education to over 4,198 (2,078 girls) indigenous children in eight upzilas of CHT. Their parents have also been brought under the project.

Language barrier of the indigenous communities in hill areas has been identified as the main obstacle to development. DAM has been trying to sensitize local people and all stakeholders. Their attention has been drawn to resolve this problem. A national seminar was organised in Rangamati during the reporting period. Several alphabet charts in Chakma, Marma and Tripura languages have been developed for use by the indigenous children. It has been done so that they can recognise alphabets of their mother languages and ensure their basic education.

## Rights of People with Disability

People with disability should be brought into mainstream so that they can participate in development activities like other citizens of the country. They should be recognised as responsible citizens of the country. Like other citizens of the country they are also able to contribute to the national development both economically and socially. Now they are not aloof from the society.

Presently, DAM considers People with Disability (PWD) as useful citizens of the country. According to United Nations (UN) estimates, there are more than 600 million people with disability throughout

the world, 70% of them in developing countries. Disability occurs due to disease, malnutrition, faulty treatment or lack of treatment, physical or mental violence, war, accidents, inadequate protection at workplace, road accidents and age-old related diseases. Usually, people with disability are victims of discrimination throughout the world. They are frequently excluded from social, economic and political activities in their societies. Disability was long considered as an individual problem. People with disability are neglected in terms of equal rights.

Access to education of children with disabilities is extremely limited. An un-equal educational system, a rigid and unfriendly school curriculum, ignorance and lack of awareness of parents, compounded with the inadequate knowledge of teachers and the unfriendly school environment are obstacles to promoting the education of children with disabilities in Bangladesh. DAM has been trying to overcome the situation through its different programme/projects. DAM works in three areas: (a) coordination among its members, (b) raising national level awareness and sensitization on disability issues, and (c) policy advocacy and lobbying work, and its principal working relationship is with the government of Bangladesh.

## **Promoting gender equity and women's empowerment**

Understanding and mainstreaming gender within organisation and programme level is highly recognised by DAM. DAM has created a working environment which enables all women and men to work together with mutual trust, fellow feelings, sympathy and cooperation. DAM has given high priority on recruiting competent women in the positions of management, financial and programme operations. DAM encourages women to accept the challenge of the day. The Gender Policy has been developed and integrated with the HR policy to facilitate appropriate service requirements, addressing practical needs of women staff members and shows flexibility to lactating mothers. To develop better understanding both at the headquarters and in the fields. Gender issue familiarisation trainings are also organised frequently. A gender focal person exists and formation of a Gender Quality Learning Team (GQLT) is in the process. In the organisational MIS, gender disaggregated information is collected and preserved and used for reviewal by the management and subsequently in decision making.

## **Preventing Violence Against Women Through Empowerment (PVAWTE)**

With a view to preventing violence against women, a project titled, "Preventing Violence Against Women Through Empowerment (PVAWTE)", was implemented in three districts with the financial support of the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) programme of the European Union (EU) and technical assistance of Concern Universal-Bangladesh. As many as 220,000 people were benefited in 178 villages, 10 unions and four upazilas. Thirty-eight percent incidents of violence against women and girls have reduced in the project areas.

Following project intervention, awareness among people on violence against women increased. Community people's access to information enhanced. Girls' enrolment in educational institutions increased significantly. Incidents of early marriage and dowry dropped. During project implementation, legal advice and support services were provided to victims of violence and trafficking once a week/twice a month.

Working linkage was developed with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare, Victim Support Centre, Dhaka. district administration, Social Welfare Department, Women and Child Welfare Department, police, upazilaparishad, upazila administration, relevant departments and Nari-

O-Shishu Pachar Protirodh Committee of the government in four upazilas, union parishad (UP), UP standing committees in 10 unions, women action groups and adolescent-youth groups in 178 villages under 10 unions.

## **Promotion of Human Rights for Preventing Violence and Discrimination against Women and Girls (PPVD)**

Promotion of Human Rights for Preventing Violence and Discrimination against Women and Girls (PPVD) Project is being implemented with financial assistance of the European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) of the European Union (EU) in BargunaSadar and Patharghataupazilas of Barguna district. The project focuses on women and girls of 20,000 poor and vulnerable families. Various groups such as para-legal worker's group, drama group have been formed for the purpose. Adolescent girls' group meeting, tea-stall meeting, meeting with stakeholders, video drama show are also being organised.

## **Action for Combating Trafficking (ACT)**

Action for combating trafficking in persons (ACT) project is being implemented for trafficked survivors in shelter homes from October 2008. It will continue till June 2012. The project is funded by USAID through Winrock International. The project aims at empowerment of survivors of trafficking by providing a comprehensive need based and individualized package of services.

Goal of the project survivor services is to enhance and standardize protection and care for survivors of human trafficking. The objectives are: (a) Develop and implement standards for care and support for survivors of human trafficking; (b) Improve livelihoods options through vocational and other skills training; and (c) Successful reintegration of survivors through an integrated community approach.

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 to mainstream them in the society.

During the period of June 10-July 11, total 74 new survivors were rescued amongst them 41 were cross border, 33 Attempt to cross border and 20 Internal trafficked survivors. Most of the survivors were referred to DAM shelter home by Rights Jessore, Jagarani Chakra Foundation, ManobKollanShonahtha, Local UP Chairman, Police and Court. Survivors who were male trafficked victim and above 9 years of age , they were provided services in their community as they didn't need to enroll in shelter home and stay there for getting the supports.

Seventy four survivors were provided with individual and group counseling and survivors were provided the individual counseling based on their needs and mental status assessed by the counselor. Sixty nine survivors were integrated in the families & ten were provided with jobs in garments, Ayaesha Abed Foundation, Theatre Corner Library. Survivors were reintegrated as per the integration & exit strategy plan of each survivor. Survivors went through a preparation phase before integration. All of the integrated survivors received basic supports along with other necessary life skills during their staying at shelter home.



Ten survivors received support in term of set up small business in their own locality which helped them to be self reliant and work independently and earn money for their regular living. Twenty three survivors received legal support in terms of providing legal counseling and dealing the cases in the court. Eight cases are under trail while, three are under investigation and four cases charge were framed and rest eight cases were charge sheeted.

## Enhancing Community Capacity to Reduce Vulnerability to Human Trafficking in Jamalpur district

A project titled, "Enhancing Community Capacity to Reduce Vulnerability to Human Trafficking in the Jamalpur district" is being implemented in collaboration with Relief International (RI). The project is financed by US Department of State Office. Its goal and objective is to enhance the capacity of local community in Jamalpur district to protect its most vulnerable members and provide victims of trafficking with adequate services and support. The project activities started on 10 November 2010 and will continue till 23 February 2012. The working areas are 27 unions under Melandaha, Bakshiganj and Dewanganjupazilas. It works for the vulnerable people who are victims of violence of internal or cross border trafficking and who does not have access to justice.

Winrock International's Vice President Ms. Carol and US Assistant Secretary of State (Central and South Asia) Mr. Robert Blake visited DAM shelter home on 3rd March and 21st March 2011 respectively.

A total of 27 anti-trafficking community committees (ATCCs) have been formed in every union of Melandaha, Dewanganj and Bakshi- ganjupazilas in Jamalpur district. The committees were formed



*Drama on Human Trafficking*

at community level in March, 2011 under the Community Capacity Building to Reduce Vulnerability of Human Trafficking (CCRVT) Project. Each committee consists of 20 members from representatives of all classes of professionals. Providing capacity building workshop was a very significant as well as challenging task after formation of ATCC. Keeping this in mind, DAM arranged capacity building workshops for ATCC at the community. During the reporting period, a total of 24 capacity building workshops have been conducted.

Capacity building workshop for rural journalists in Jamalpur district: Relief International in Bangladesh, in collaboration with local partner Dhaka Ahsania Mission, organised a two days long capacity building workshop for rural journalists in Jamalpur district in Bangladesh on 12 and 13 January, 2011 under the project "Enhancing Community Capacity to Reduce Vulnerability to Human Trafficking in the Jamalpur District of Bangladesh". The project is funded by US Department of State's Office to monitor and combat Trafficking in Persons. A total of 21 Journalists from 3 sub districts in Jamalpur attended the workshop.

### **Strategic linkage with national and global development plans, programmes or initiatives**

All the anti-trafficking activities during the period from 2010-11 has contributed and linked with National Plan of Action (NPA) 2008 for Combating Trafficking in Women and Children in Bangladesh. Our activities contributed especially in the areas of, Repatriation, rehabilitation and social integration of NPA 2008. Through our anti trafficking activities were implemented in line with NPA 2008 which is a step towards improving the lives of trafficked women and children in our society. Also DAM has taken part in drafting the comprehensive anti trafficking law. DAM has taken part in the review of National Plan of Action 2008 and provided comments on the existing NPA that will be reviewed. As a member of RRRI taskforce, DAM took part in developing the SOP and provided feedback on the same for repatriation of the survivors from India.

### **Empowering Adolescents for Social Transformation**

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) has been comprehensively working to improve the living condition of underprivileged adolescents of the society. It has undertaken an ambitious adolescent development programme to rear up the underprivileged youths as worthy citizens of Bangladesh. DAM's adolescent development programme is spread across Bangladesh with a great variety of interventions. Empowerment, education and skill training remain one of the most vibrant areas of the programme. This is a direct intervention for promotion of competency of underprivileged adolescents. Numerous educational, training and vocational skill development support services are provided.

## *Physically challenged Parvin on way to enlightenment*

Parvin, who lives with her family at sonatala village under Bargunasadorupazilla (sub-district) in rural Barguna, is 14 years old. She is third of her four siblings. She has some physical impairments. As a result, she has to face problems and discrimination in society. She cannot move for a while without other's support. She always remains in the four walls of the house. When DAM field workers conducted a survey to identify people with disabilities in the community, Parvin's mother did not mention her name. She remained curled up on the floor of a dirty and congested room. She was also suffering from skin and other diseases.

When the DAM field workers asked one of Parvin's neighbours to tell the reason of such pitiable condition, she said that her mother worked hard for a long time during her pregnancy. Her mother also suffered from fever. Evil spirits might also have been involved, the neighbour said. After birth of Parvin she was shifted to the hospital where she stayed for two months and took injections. But Parvin did not improve at all, the neighbour added.

Parvin's elder sister is a college student. When she read in the house Parvin sits beside her reading table and listens to her study attentively. Parvin memorised some poems and enthralled the family members by reciting the poems. They were astonished by observing Parvin's performance and her interest in education.

Later, the DAM team and CLC management committee members, Community Action Group members and CLC tutors got Parvin admitted to the CLC.



*Parvin is surrounded by her classmates*



DAM is working both in urban and rural areas to develop and implement innovative strategies to combat this heinous crime and provide comprehensive support to trafficked victims. Numerous health improvement activities are conducted by DAM to achieve well-being of adolescents. Interactive health sessions are conducted for adolescents at different learning centers of DAM. Topics being covered in the sessions include life skill, family life education, growth and development, nutrition and physical activity, health and hygiene, activities relating to HIV/AIDS awareness and reproductive health of adolescents. Moreover, school based water and sanitation services are being rendered to the adolescents through different DAM projects. Formal health care services are also being offered to the adolescents through referral services.

Adolescent Development Forum (ADF) is a unique kind of forum formed by adolescents themselves. DAM provides technical support to advance their social mission. An 11-member committee of adolescents governs the forum. The committee members sit together to formulate monthly action plan of the ADF. ADF identifies several problems of the adolescents and tries to explore effective solutions. It arranges rallies, human chains, street dramas, cultural programmes, essay writing and painting competitions etc. ADF also holds courtyard meeting on nutrition, water and sanitation, birth/death registration, early marriage, marriage registration, polygamy etc. This forum communicates different gatekeepers including ward commissioners, CMC management committees, CLC staff and local elite to advocate the rights and interest of adolescents.

Besides, DAM has been at the forefront of advocacy efforts aiming at improving well-being of adolescents of Bangladesh. It is instrumental in formation of different advocacy coalitions on adolescent development. DAM also provides technical assistance to such coalitions including DAWN Forum. It actively organizes advocacy campaigns for promotion of adolescents' rights. It has been the center in coordinating with various forums/coalitions in different interventions for adolescents for sharing experiences and knowledge. DAM is one of the active members to participate in many campaigns along with other NGO networks. DAM has also been facilitating discussions between NGOs, networks etc.

## Reaching the Street and Working Children

Child labour issue has become a growing concern due to frequent slum eviction and rural-urban migration in the cities specially in the capital. Comprehensive efforts are required to address the problem. DAM has experienced that child labour issue is a dilemma in Bangladesh. When about one - fourth of our GDP comes from children's income then withdrawal of child labour from the market is really a challenging job. DAM being a leading development organisation has undertaken different initiatives to address the problems of children in line with the national commitment on education, elimination of child labour and eradication of poverty.

Basic education has been provided to 4,300 urban working children of 10-14 years of age. All of them have been withdrawn from the curse of child labour. They achieved competency in literacy, numeracy and life skills. Half of them have been mainstreamed for further education while 154 others selected for skill development training. With support

from Dhaka City Corporation and ILO, 1,724 children have been given trainings varying six months to one year in DAM's vocational training centres. Of them, 1,379 children have now been engaged in profitable jobs which increased their family income.

A Drop-in Centre (DIC) for street children and nine urban community learning centres (UCLCs) opened in Mirpur and Mohammad areas of Dhaka city in April 2006. Comic Relief and DAM UK Charity provided necessary financial support. DIC operated by DAM extended service to 150 Street Children during the year who are most vulnerable to meet their daily needs like shelter, food, treatment, education, and counseling. 47 children from this Drop In Center have been mainstreamed for further education, 15 children provided with trade based training and 9 children got decent job. To create a critical awareness to the parents as a important stake of the greater community 147 parents/guardian have been dealt with.

The DIC and UCLCs have been used as resource centers for working street and poor children for their educational, recreational, vocational training and job placement. The UCLCs are imparting primary and junior secondary education up to grade VIII to them who are either dropped out or remained out of school. This 5 year project with Comic Relief (CR) support has been completed in March 2011 and the remaining five UCLCs are continuing with funding from local Community and DAM UK from April 2011. It will continue till December 2013.



*Working children undergoing training at a DAM vocational training centre*



## *Sabina's tale of self-employment*

Sabina hailed from Chnadra Para village of Hakimpur union in Chaugachha upazila of Jessore district. Her father Abul Quashem Mollah was a poor farmer. Sabina got married at tender age in a bid to reduce the family burden of her father. Her husband Abdul Goni, son of Siddikullah, hailed from Baiadangi village of Kaliganj upazila. After one year of marriage Sabina became mother of a sweet daughter. But happy days did not last for a long time as she found her husband suffering from psychiatric problems. The situation worsened when he began to beat Sabina and other family members. Even one day he attempted to kill her daughter.

Sabina's in-laws also tortured her. In such a situation, Sabina left her husband home and returned to her father's house. She went to the union council for help but to no effect. Finally, her parents took divorce of Sabina from her husband in 2009. Since then Sabina was struggling with her tiny daughter at her father's home.

In the mean time, Sabina came in touch with the staff of Dhaka Ahsania Mission's Women Empowerment Programme. Members of the Women Action Group recommended for Sabina to receive legal support. They also made arrangement for her training in tailoring course. After training she started to run a tailoring shop. She earned a good profit and began to save some money from her earning. She saved Tk 2,500 with her own account at local Islamic Bank. Now she wants her daughter to get education. She also dreams of expanding her business.



*Sabina working at her tailoring shop*

## DAM Children City

### A novel initiative for rehabilitation of street children

Thousands of children are compelled to take shelter on the streets in big cities particularly in Dhaka city due to rapid urbanisation, poverty, lack of employment and domestic problems. Many of these vagabonds are abandoned, orphaned or disowned by their parents some of these children ultimately become victims for trafficking, child pornography and such other social crimes and illegal activities. But they have potentials to grow and lead a decent, discipline and orderly life if opportunities are open to them.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission with its long experience and expertise working with the children is contemplating to take up a project entitled "Ahsania Mission Children City" (AMCC) to support and rehabilitate those unfortunate and disadvantaged destitute children of urban city centers. In the first phase, Ahsania Mission Children's City (AMCC) will be established on 110 acres of land in Panchagarh district Situated 4-kilometre off Panchagarh district town. 500 children of 6-8 age group will be accommodated in the 1st village on pilot basis for next five years. Each village will have thousand children over a period of 10 years. Gradually the number of children will be increased up to 10,000 students over a period of 10 years time when 10 such villages will be built.



*A press conference was held during the foundation laying ceremony of the Ahsania Mission Children City*

The city will have a provision for children's residential accommodation and school building. Initially, primary education and life skill and vocational training will be imparted to them. This will be followed by a 12-year programme for their graduation from grade I to Class-XII. Alongside, life skills training will be imparted to them. Facilities for cultural activities, games and sports, income generating activities, employment and productive activities will be available. Each children village will have self-sufficient complex with secured boundary wall and modern facilities including electricity and supply of gas, dormitory, agricultural farm and community services. Special tutoring will be given to them in games, sports and cultural activities for talent hunt to participate in national events. Alongside, education, resident children will be engaged in productive activities on agriculture, livestock, fisheries, poultry, vegetable gardening and nursery for their own livelihood. Construction of the first such children village will start in January 2012 in Panchagarh.



## *DIC changes lifestyle of street child Ripon*



Ripon, 12, is a street child in Dhaka city. Stepmother's torture has forced him to leave his village home in Bhola district. The roof of Mohammadpur Town Hall bazaar in the capital is now his temporary abode. Being a porter at the bazaar, he earned between Taka 50 -100 a day.

In the meantime, he came to know about the Drop-In-Centre (DIC) of Dhaka Ahsania Mission. He enrolled himself there. Every afternoon, he goes there to take rest, sleep, take food in group, watch TV and take part in games. He also enjoys the facilities of education, health service, counseling, entertainment and savings. His attitude towards life was changed. He started fish trade by investing Tk 5,000. The DIC staff contacted Ripon's family. He wanted to go back to his family at his native village. He contacted his father for opening a grocery shop at their locality. He hopes to return to his village within next 2-3 months. Ripon has changed his lifestyle at DIC.

# Training and Material Development

## Chapter 3

DAM as a leading NGO in the development sector contributes significantly to achieve MDGs by 2015 through providing various technical support services of which training and, educational and BCC materials development are two key interventions. Training and Material Development Division (TMD) of DAM offers these services to the government, NGOs and private organisations, besides services to various projects of DAM to achieve the organisational goal. TMD develops and facilitates need based training courses on various issues for different stakeholders. It develops printed and ICT based materials in different formats. During FY 2010-11, TMD provided training to 2964 persons in 118 batches. TMD has also developed 105 Materials during the year.

### Training services in education sector

#### 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 disadvantage children. TMD provided support to 1303 Learning Center in 08 upazilas. This year TMD facilitated 35 batches of Teacher's Foundation Training, 12 batches of Teacher's Refreshers Training and academic supervision to 2005 Learning Centers. In this year 10 students got the scholarship from DAM projects area; of them two obtain scholarship in the Talent Pool.

#### BEHTRUWC Project

TMD provided technical support to Basic Education for Hard to Reach Urban Working Children (BEHTRUWC), implemented by Bureau of Non-Formal Education (BNFE) and funded by UNICEF. TMD extended support for facilitation of Teachers' Foundation Training for stage 2-4, cycle 4-5 and Supervisors' training. TMD also provided follow-up and on-the-job training support for capacity development of the Teachers.

#### Non-Formal Education Programme for Adolescents

'Mukti Mohila Somity (MMS)' a brothel based organisation with the financial and technical assistance of Save the children Australia providing education for the 7- 7 years aged sex workers' children at Goalando Ghat Brothel in Rajbari District to bring them in mainstream education. DAM provided support to MMS with non-formal education package and training to Teachers' and Supervisors' in the reporting period. This was a new experience for TMD in supporting brothel based adolescents' non-formal education programme.

#### Adult Literacy for Garments Workers

TMD provided training, education material and technical support for the women workers of a Korean Garments Industry named Young and Hat (BD) Ltd. as part of the company's initiative to develop the life standard of their women workers by providing them basic literacy and awareness raising training. Successes of this project will an opportunity for DAM to extend the work in other entities of the corporate sector.

## **ECDSP-B Project**

Early Child Development Support Programme in Bangladesh (ECDSP-B) is an initiative of Aga Khan Foundation Bangladesh with CIDA assistance, where DAM is working as a primary partner along with other two national NGOs. This is a sectoral capacity development project targets to eradicate the existing deep-rooted practices in society hindering gender equality of the people related to child development. TMD provided awareness raising training on gender equity & equality to the project staffs of DAM and 3 secondary partner NGOs of DAM under ECDSP-B project.



***M. A. Rashid***  
***Director, TMD, DAM***

“ We work to facilitate increased access to services and ensure equal rights of the disadvantaged people through developing human resources. The training support for bringing positive changes in the health and sanitation behavior among the students of Secondary Schools and developing resource materials for the Student Brigade is a glaring example of our sustainable contribution in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene arena. Towards promoting gender equality and preventing violence against women at workplace, our technical support under UN initiative to the selected government officials, doctors, nurses, workers, trade union leaders, employers, factory managers, supervisors and NGO official is another milestone in developing multi-stakeholder partnership and institutional collaboration. ”

## **Training services on human rights issues**

### **Training on Promoting Gender Equality**

Nine UN Agencies and 11 Ministries of Bangladesh Government implementing a project named "Promoting Gender Equality and Preventing VAW at Workplace". Under this project TMD provided technical support to UNICEF and ILO for developing training manual and facilitating training courses for different stakeholders. TMD developed a gender training manual for the doctors and senior nurses of different district hospitals and upazila health complex with the financial support of UNICEF and facilitated 5 batch training courses covering 110 participants.

TMD has also signed an agreement with ILO for conducting 57 batches gender training for government officials, trade union leaders, employers, factory managers, supervisors and workers and NGO officials. During April - June 2011 period, 17 batches training have been completed. Total 352 participants participated in these courses. Through this support, DAM could play a strategic role in promoting gender equality within the UN-GoB joint initiative.



## **ACCESS Projects**

DAM's ACCESS project formed four adolescent forums in four unions in Barguna district to ensure child and adolescent rights. Each forum was consisted of 35 to 60 adolescents of 10 to 18 years. The project aims to increase adolescents' participation and decision-making skills, and empowering them through developing their life skills. TMD provided 4-days life skill based training to the adolescents of 4 unions.

TMD provided training to the project staffs on health rights and advocacy in two batches so that the project staffs can sensitize the community to get a clear idea about government and non- government health service providing organisations and ensure their health rights. Besides, three materials were developed and published for the project.

## **ACTP Project**

A Shelter Home is running under ACTP project at Vekutia in Jessore, where trafficked adolescents and women are provided shelter and rehabilitation support. After providing training and necessary support in the shelter home, they were rehabilitated or reintegrated with their family. TMD provided life skills and leadership training in 4-batch so that they could take their informed decision on their life.

## **Water and sanitation related training services**

### **SHEWA-B (CHT) Project**

TMD developed 4 Training Manuals on Sanitation Hygiene Education and Water Supply with the support of UNICEF. The project staffs of DAM and ICDP were also trained following these training manuals.



*Foundation Training for Project Staff of SHEWA-B (CHT) Project*

### **WASH in Dewangonj Project**

DAM has been implementing a project titled "Improved Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in the River Basin and Coastal Regions of Bangladesh" with the financial support from Oxfam-GB at Jamalpur District. TMD organized and facilitated 10-days Foundation Training for the project staffs of DAM and SSUS.

### **WASH in School Project**

TMD provided technical support to WASH in School project implemented by DPHE and Directorate of Secondary Education with the financial support from UNICEF. Under the technical support, TMD developed a package of materials, facilitated Training of Trainers (ToT) and provided follow-up on-the-job support to the Core Facilitators. The materials package includes Training Manual for the Core Facilitators, Training Manual for Education Officers' Training, Teachers' Guide for facilitating sessions with the student of Class VI, VII & VIII, and a Guidebook on Student Brigade. Using the material package TMD conducted 4 batches of ToT for 100 Core Facilitators, from the faculty members of the Teachers Training Colleges of Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Khulna Division. DAM core trainers' team conducted four batches training for education officers in four divisions. TMD provided on-the-job support to all the 8 courses facilitated by the trained Core Facilitators and attended by District and Upazila Education Officers.

## **Education & Communication Material Development**

### **UNIQUE Project**

TMD developed a package of 4 Booklets to increase the children's reading habit, create joyful environment through reading and to make the children interested on their own society, culture and the heritage. The write-ups of 4 Booklets were collected from project areas by the field level staffs and finalized through a workshop. Then the write-ups were edited by the eminent writers, folklore specialist and educationist before publishing the 4 Booklets. There are diversified folk components in this package, tales from plain land and chars as well as hill tracts lifestyle and culture. The materials will be used as listening material for class I and II and reading material for class III to V.

### **ECDSP-B project**

Development of children has started from mothers' embryo. So a mother has to be careful first for the development of her child. For this, awareness programme is necessary for the mother. ECDSP-B project is working for mother and overall development for children up to 6 year. During the reporting period TMD provided technical support to ECDSP-B Project for developing child development training curriculum, manual, and facilitators' guide on parenting.

### **Publication of Alap (a monthly Magazine)**

TMD published the easy communicating magazine for neo literate and semi-literates every month regularly. Writers' workshops were organized for capacity building of the grass root level writers. TMD also collected views and needs of readers through using different processes. The notable work during this year was publishing the May- 2011 issue, focusing the budget thoughts of grass root level people, about 6,000 people related to Ganokendra made their opinion on national budget 2010-2011. On the eve of budget session in national assembly, the copies of the magazine were distributed to the Members of Parliament (MP) and relevant officials of the Ministries and GoB officials, as an advocacy material.

### **Publication of AmaderPotrika (Learners' wall magazine)**

The monthly wall magazine AmaderPotrika was being developed and published from head office of DAM. During the period some very important initiative has been taken in the process of development and printing of the magazine by the grass root people. Decision has been taken that from July 2011 AmaderPotrika will be developed and published from Community Resource Centre (CRC). Writers' workshop and a sharing meeting have been organized at Rajonigandha CRC at Dewanganjupazila under Jamalpur district, where 30 participants from Ganokendra, CRC committee and staffs from various projects participated.

### **Quality Education and Good Governance based Material Development**

TMD has developed and published one poster and a booklet for SGGPS-MJF Project on quality education and to establish good governance in the primary schools to ensure quality education. The booklet contains the field level activities and achievements of the SGGPS Project implemented in Haor surrounded three unions of Sunamganj district.

### **Material development on Equivalency Education**

Equivalence Education is viewed as an education management framework enabling a learner to acquire equivalent competence to existing formal general or vocational education though non-formal or distance education mode. Equivalence between formal primary or secondary education and non formal education is critical to support accessibility and continuous learning opportunity of the learners. Establishing equivalency in the education sector at four levels of education, such as class V, VIII, X and XII would facilitate mobility of the learners between formal and non-formal education according to their learning needs.

The pilot project on EEB has been implemented by DAM during the year under the overall guidance of BNFE, MOPME and technical support of UNESCO.





During the period 2010-2011, core competencies were developed for both general and vocational education, which was reviewed through two national workshops. Reading materials, Teachers Guide and Training of Trainers Manual for five vocational courses were developed. These are: Block Batik, Tie dye & Screen print, Mobile phone servicing, Electrical house wiring and General electrical works, Garments making, Beautician.

### **Resource materials on disaster risk reduction**

TMD has developed and published 2 awareness-raising posters for the beneficiaries of DRR project area. The posters were developed on preparedness of flood and information about what to do during and after flood respectively. TMD also developed a leaflet for CMDRR Forum Bangladesh. CMDRR has formed a Forum with 13 NGOs working on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Dhaka Ahsania mission is working as the secretariat of this forum. A booklet titled 'Partners profile of CMDRR forum Bangladesh' has been developed and published by TMD. This booklet contains the profile of 13 member organisations and their roles in disaster risk reduction.

### **Materials for Preventing Violence Against Women Through Empowerment project**

DAM has implemented the project Preventing Violence Against Women Through Empowerment (PVAWTE) with the financial support from EU and technical assistance of Concern Universal. TMD provided support in developing 9 motivational IEC materials. Among the 9 IEC materials "AsharAlo (Hope)" was illustrated and developed by the secondary school female student of the project areas. Students depict their real life experiences on violence against women through their illustration and writings. Development process of this material can be taken as an emerging good practice.

## **Audio-Visual Unit**

The Unit provided support to regular Photography on different activities and events of DAM. Photography support was also provided for a total of 91 press release or press coverage. The ongoing projects were also provided support with photography in documenting their activities. Some of the special events covered during the year, are Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Gold Medal, Chand Sultana Award, Nogordola Talent Hunt, DRR Photo Exhibition, Sub-Regional workshop and international visitors' programme.

Photography support was provided for developing different education, training and IEC materials. Some of the important materials are- Bill Board for PVAWTE Project, Poster for ACCESS Project, photographs for Ganokendra and CRC Brochure, Annual Report, Training Manuals on Block Batik, Electrical works, Tailoring and Beauty Parlor. 3 Video dramas were produced on Awareness Raising and Prevention of HIV and AIDS. A documentary on Cancer Hospital was also produced. Animation CDs were copied as per need of the clients. New set of equipment was procured during the year with the support from UNESCO to upgrade the Audio Visual Unit into a full-fledged digital laboratory to facilitate production of ICT based education and communication materials.

## **Library and Resource Centre**

LRC is a specialized library maintained by DAM in the central office. It has more than eight thousand books and journals. The library has all collection of DAM publication, resource materials on Education, Livelihood, Health and Human Rights and Social Justice Sectors and material collection of South Asian Regional Countries. LRC is processing for resource sharing with other organisational library. 41 students did internship with DAM during last year and necessary support was provided to them from LRC. The library materials are arranged under Dewey Decimal Classification System. LRC is gradually getting automated. During the year, data of more than 1300 books and journal have been entered in the Library Management Software.

The Research Division 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. The division is engaged 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.

The Research Division also 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.

### Study Highlights: 2010-2011

**Baseline Survey of the Project: Strengthening Good Governance in Primary Schools in Bangladesh to Ensure Quality Education :** Dhaka Ahsania Mission with financial assistance from ManusherJanno Foundation has implemented a project on Strengthening Good Governance in Primary Schools in Bangladesh to Ensure Quality Education (SGGPS). This present report furnishes the findings of the baseline survey undertaken to benchmark the pre-intervention situation of the project, The baseline survey covered in the three unions in Dharmapasaupazila of Sunamganj District.

Less coordination among the stakeholders and lack of sufficient teachers has left behind this upazilla from education. The total education system in the upazilla is supposed to be closed in six months of rainy season. Neither teachers perform their duty properly nor do parents send their children to the school regularly. The state of education in this marsh-surrounded upazilla is very poor. Awkward situation of this



*Presentation of Research findings*

Upazilla has made different stakeholders careless about their role in education. As a result the good governance situation of the region is unstable because of the reluctance of all stakeholders to play their role.

**Action Research on the Use of Indigenous/Local Materials for ECD Project :** DAM Research Division in support of implementing the ECDSP-B project has been undertaking an action research project on the use of indigenous or local materials for early childhood development since 2010. The overall objective of this research is to explore and assess effectiveness of locally available indigenous materials used in the ECD programmes of rural Bangladesh. The field work is done in three Unions in three Upazillas of Barguna District. The field data were collected through qualitative research method used a number of qualitative data collection methods.

The findings show that the indigenous play materials are more suitable and sustainable for appropriate childhood development. These are more attractive to the children and the raw materials of such kind of materials are locally available. The survey found that local indigenous play materials contribute to learn better and faster. Production and marketing opportunities of these materials also has some livelihood prospect. These are low cost and have good prospect for income generation activities in Bangladesh. Initial findings of the third stage action research indicates that required skills for mass production and marketing indigenous toys materials can be an effective measure to promote entrepreneurship.

**Yearly Synthesis Report of Health Monitoring and Advocacy on Safe Motherhood Project :**

The main objective of the study was to assess the impact of DAM supported interventions on performance of public facilities with regard to access to and utilization of safe delivery services including quality of services received. It aims at identifying the determinants of success, constraints and other factors affecting the performance of Safe Motherhood Project in Hatibhanga. Data was collected through document review, in-depth interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with different stakeholders of the project.

The survey found that the project has increased capacity of UP Standing Committee (UPHSC) and Community Based Organisation (CBO) through enhanced awareness of their rights to access quality maternal health care, better knowledge on issues related to safe motherhood, and increased problem solving capacity. The project has helped empowering the pregnant women and the community people through making them aware about safe motherhood. Service utilization of the maternal health care from public facilities has been improved in the DAM project area. The survey also found that maternal mortality and infant mortality has been reduced in Hatibhanga. The CBO and UPHSC members informed that combined with increased awareness of the community and improved service provision, service utilization of the maternal health care from public facilities has been improved in the project area. The CBOs are maintaining strong coordination with the UP standing committee; which will play important role for the sustainability.

**DAM Knowledge Forum (DKF) :** DAM Knowledge Forum (DKF) is an in-house platform of professionals associated with DAM for mutual sharing of knowledge, information and experience on development issues. DKF is aimed at professional development of DAM staff members through reflection on new knowledge and exchange of views on the information floated in the forum by the participants. Knowledge is promoted in DKF through exchange of information and interpretation of experiences. New knowledge guides one to make choice from many alternatives and find the desired direction. At the organisational level new knowledge helps DAM team members to enhance their capacity and efficiency contributing to increased effectiveness of interventions to achieve the goals. Knowledge management strategies facilitate practices to identify, create, store, share and disseminate insights and experiences gained over years from within and outside the organisation. During the year 12 Sessions were organized under the banner of DKF.



### Hajj Finance Company Limited

Hajj Finance Company Limited (formerly, Ahsania-Malaysia Hajj Investment and Finance Company Limited) is a Shariah-based non-banking financial institution licenced by Bangladesh Bank under the Financial Institution Act 1993. It obtained its license on 6 September 2006 and commenced business on 2 July 2007.

The company follows the model of Malaysia's pilgrims fund and management institution (popularly known as "Tabung Hajj"). It mobilizes deposits from would-be pilgrims and invests its fund in Shariah-based activities. It provides Hajj services through Ahsania Malaysia Hajj Mission, government licensed hajj agency established as another joint venture. The company is jointly owned by Global Hajj and Umra International Corporation (49%) and Dhaka Ahsania Mission (51%). Hajj Finance Company Limited is a member of Bangladesh Leasing and Finance Companies Association (BLFCA).



***Barrister Rafique-ul Huq***  
***Chairman***  
***Hajj Finance Company Limited***

“ Dhaka Ahsania Mission went a step forward in the arena of international collaboration in establishing and management of the social enterprises, through HFCL as a jointly owned company by Bangladeshi, Malaysian and Kuwaiti investors. Towards global human development, we value knowledge, technologies and progress, and care for the society and ecologies. Towards a common goal, we as sponsors of the company uphold integrity, professionalism and universal values.

Since its start in 2006 as Shariah-based non-banking financial institution licensed by Bangladesh Bank, we focus on mobilizing savings from would-be pilgrims who intend to perform hajj with the end of ensuring that the Bangladeshi people can continuously enjoy Hajj services that are affordable, hassle-free and comfortable. Thanks to the diligence guidance of members in the Board of Directors, representing stakes of multi-country interests, HFCL could set example of international exchange of expertise in providing innovative and competitive Shariah-compatible financial products and services.

”

As on June 2011 shareholders' equity of the company increased to Tk 495 million. The accumulated deposit stands at Tk 835 million, an increase of 49.07% over the position of December 2010. The financing portfolio totaled Tk 964 million, which is 50.45% of total assets.

## Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST)

Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST) specializing in engineering based education was established in 1995 aiming at providing the students with opportunities, resources and expertise to achieve academic excellence within a stimulating and supportive environment. Here the Bachelor's Degree Programmes are conducted under three faculties, i) Faculty of Architecture and Planning, ii) Faculty of Business and Social Science and (iii) Faculty of Engineering. The Master's Degree Programmes are conducted under the Faculty of Business and Faculty of Education. The departments under these faculties are of architecture, business, civil engineering, computer science and engineering, electrical and electronics engineering, textile technology, related subjects and education.

AUST supports innovation, effectiveness and sustainability within industry, government and the general community and seeks to augment the scale and impacts of its teaching, learning and research through national and international collaborations. The university has recently focused on building strategic partnerships with industries, the professionals and the academics and on consolidating broader relationships with the wider community in Bangladesh and beyond.

This year witnessed a series of initiatives to contribute to its continuous efforts for quality education including recruitment of quality teachers, faculty development, updating and upgrading of curricula and development of facilities. An outstanding event for AUST during the year was to introduce B. Sc. in Mechanical Engineering under the Department of Mechanical and Production Engineering. Admission process also started during the year in M. Sc. in Civil Engineering. AUST is also proud to avail a research project under the Higher Education Quality Enhancement Project (HEQEP) run by the World Bank in Bangladesh, which symbolizes a prestigious achievement in the private university sector.

In Fall 2010 semester in total 654 new students were admitted in different departments, while in Spring 2010 semester the new intakes were 1038. There was tremendous rush of meritorious students for admission into AUST during these semesters. However, only a part of them could be accommodated according to merit and availability of seats in the departments.

The meetings of the Heads of different Departments, Faculties and Offices were held regularly to coordinate academic programmes. During the year under reference, the academic progress of the



students was reviewed in the meetings of the Heads of different Departments and Offices. Letters were sent to the guardians of students whose performance were not satisfactory. Different committees were formed to organize extra-curricular activities like programming contests and formation of an alumni association by arranging a get-together programme for the students who graduated from AUST.

The year 2010-2011 was a special year for AUST because (1) the University got its Board of Trustees, as per Private University Act 2010, thereby changing the governance framework of the University. (2) Prof. Dr. Anwar Hossain, the Vice-Chancellor of AUST after completing his term handed over the charge to the Treasurer Prof. Dr. Kazi Shariful Alam who took over as acting Vice-Chancellor. (3) The return of the Founding V.C. Prof. M.H. Khan as a member of BOT, Advisor and Professor in the newly opened MPE department was a timely event. (4) AUST started the Mechanical Engineering programme by inducting students in 1st year 1st semester for the first time in the private sector in the country. (5) The University lost one of its assets, Dr. A.M. Shadullah, Prof & Head of CE department and Dean of Engineering on 14/09/2010. (6) There were changes in the administration i.e. Heads of the departments of Architecture, CE & EEE and Dean Engineering. (7) Admission in 1st year 1st semester (Fall 2010-654 & Spring 2011-1038) was all time high with 1692 students i.e. almost double the input in BUET (850-Once in a year).

Diploma programme continued with increased number of students at Karwan Bazar campus. There were valuable additions of experienced teachers in EEE and MPE departments. The huge work of developing the workshop and laboratories of MPE department gained momentum with the advice and guidance of Prof. Dr. M.H. Khan. It takes courage, imagination, planning, capability and initiatives to open technical disciplines like Textile, Civil, EEE & MPE in the Private sector which AUST did and the benefits are being harvested by the people of the country, true to the spirit of DAM and the ideals of its founder Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (R).



**M. H. Khan**  
**Founder Vice-chancellor &**  
**Advisor, AUST**

“The mission of Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) in sponsoring the Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST) in 1995 had two visions i.e. to step its activities into formal tertiary education and secondly to train manpower in technical lines so that the value addition in HRD is more giving more output to the country than an average citizen. There were hesitations in the minds of many educationists to establish a Technical University in the Private sector for various reasons. In fact other Private Universities in the country had followed AUST in introducing technical disciplines. Opening of Diploma in engineering education with certificate from BTEB under the umbrella of AUST was first of its kind in our country's Private education giving benefits to hundreds of students of low income group. These two programmes have a very soothing effect in the technical manpower development in the country. AUST is now a brand name like BUET and it is trying to serve more and more of the ever increasing demand of technical education in the country.”







*Inauguration of a month-long Breast Cancer Awareness programme*

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

Dhaka AhsaniaMission, has established Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital at Mirpur in 2001. It initially started as a cancer hospital; and later 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 subsidized 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.

In the pathology department from 2001 and 2009 a total of test 1,33,923 in 2010 - 18,206 pathology test were carried out. In Radiology department total of 31, 853 tests were carried out. During 2010 a total of 4485 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 208 patients got physiotherapy From 2003 to 2010 total of 44891 patients got treatment in the out patients department (OPD), 5742 patients got in door treatment and 10,901 patients got treatment in the day care centre. From January 2009 to June 2011 a total of 2,480 cancer patients got treatment as indoor patients. From July from 2009 - June 2011 a total of 2480, patients got treatment free or at subsidized rates.

In male lung cancer & in female breast & cervical cancer are the majority cancers. Other common cancers are of Oesophagus, Stomach, Colon, Gall Bladder, carcinoma of check and carcinoma of unknown primary.



*Underconstruction Ahsania Mission Cancer and General Hospital at Uttara in Dhaka*

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

Facilities for treatment of cancer in the country are miserably limited. Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM), as a voluntary development organisation mandated to humanitarian service, took up the project for establishment of the 500 bed Hospital capable of offering cancer treatment and other health services of well recognized standard. The Hospital will be run on a 'No-Profit No-Loss' basis and 30% of the services will be made available to the poor patients free of cost.

The foundation stone of the Hospital was laid on 10 July 2004 by the then Prime Minister of Bangladesh and construction work started on 17 July 2005, with a target of completion by July 2009. However, due to exorbitant rise in the cost of construction materials a tremendous set back was faced in completing the project in due time. The construction cost of the project went up by almost 50% compared to the original budget. The Contractors, who were awarded with the contract of the civil construction component of the project in June 2005 and was supposed to complete the civil part by June 2008, failed to work as per the agreement and stopped the work on the plea of high cost of construction materials thereby causing an interruption in the progress of work. It took a lot of time to process the re-tendering of the construction work. Also it was necessary to raise additional funds from the potential donors to cover the shortfall.

After overcoming the obstacles that delayed the progress, the constructed work restarted in May 2010 and the work is now going on with a very high pace so as to cover the lost time. It has now been scheduled to start the 1st phase of the hospital activities with 160 beds by the middle of 2012. However, the OPD, Radiation Therapy Unit, Day Care Centre and Diagnostic Facilities will start functioning by the middle of 2012.

### **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 (Diploma-in-Engineering Programme) with an innovative delivery method in Bangladesh. The programme is affiliated from 1995 with Bangladesh Technical Education Board, Dhaka.

The Institute runs in morning and day shifts. 787 students admitted in the 1st Semester classes. During the year, 2048 students studied in ITVET in various disciplines. The institute offers academic

programmes in 8 (eight) disciplines, viz i) Architecture Technology ii) Civil Technology iii) Computer Technology iv) Electrical Technology v) Electronics Technology vi) Chemical Technology vii) Telecommunication viii) and Textile Technology leading to the award of Diploma-in-Engineering certificate. The programmes are open to the candidates with SSC or its equivalent qualifications, irrespective of age or year of passing the Examination.

### 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. Publicity for admission from class one up to class Nine was started for 20th November, 2010 for the session and continued up to Feb. 2011. 15000 leaflets, 300 festoons 200 banners were hanged at the important places of the locality. Guardian's Day was celebrated on 29th December 2010. On the same day, the annual result from class One to class Four and from class six to class Nine was published. In 2010, 73 students participated in the completion exam, of class five. Amongst them 71 students obtained first division and only 02 students obtained second division. In JSC exam 53 students participated and everyone got success. Sports competition was held at the end of the month of January in 2011. Cultural function was held of the first week of the month of February.

The prize give ceremony was held on 23rd march, 2011. 36 students participated in SSC examination and all of the students passed in the exam with great success. In the session 2011, the total students from class one upto class twelve are 900. The college ran with proper and adequate management and financial solvency.



*Prize giving ceremony on annual sports and cultural week of Ahsania Mission College*

### Khan BahadurAhsanullah Teachers' Training College (KATTC)

Khan BahadurAhsanullah Teachers' Training College begins it's journey in 1992 aiming the target and goal of Dhaka Ahsania Mission. This TTC under National University is moving forward with great success till now. Crossing long way it reaches to it's 19th year in June 2010 session. The most mentionable features of KATTC are: 1) The classes are maintained into two shifts. 2) Equal emphasis on curricular and co-curricular



activities. 3) Trainers are engaged all the time for helping the trainees in all activities. As a result the number of appeared students gradually increased again. The rate of passing reached almost 100%. Then 222 students admitted in the session 2010-11. Their attendance in classes, exam's result and presence in teaching practice is satisfactory. In this college there are two types of students both pre-service and in-service. Here the trainees attend classes in any shift as their wish.

In this year also, the literary and cultural week is observed from 19-26 February like every year. Debate, recitation of poem, Joke, acting, singing and dancing with internal and external games and sports were included in those activities. The most important and attractive contest was the exhibition of teaching aids used in teaching-learning activities in the classes of secondary education stages prepared by the trainees. It attracts the most attention of all and highly praised by the guests.

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

Ahsanullah Institute of Information & Communication (AIICT) was established with a view to meeting the growing needs of skilled manpower in the field of information and communication technology. It enjoys affiliation of the National University. The institute follows semester system and students have to complete eight semesters for securing the Bachelor degree. AIICT offers four year B. Sc.(Hons.) in computer Science & Engineering (CSE), Electronic & Communication Engineering (ECE) and Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA). During the current year, 9 students appeared in the BBA and 2 students appeared in the CSE final examination. The result is yet to be published.



**Engr. Syed Ziaul Huque**  
Team Leader, ICT, DAM and  
Director, AITB

Following the footsteps of the founder, DAM sponsored educational institutions are providing quality education and proved unique in their respective field of education. Particularly in the field of Information and Communication Technology, the four institutions of DAM - Ahsanullah University of Science & Technology, Ahsanullah Institute of Information & Communication Technology, Ahsania Institute of Technology & Business, Institute of Technical Vocational Education and Training - could set examples of excellence in providing quality education and developing human resources to compete in world of specialization.

DAM's endeavor to promote the social use of ICT through Community Resource Centres is contributing strategically to the national initiatives of expanding and diversifying the use of ICT, establishing a transparent, responsive and accountable government and ensuring cost effective delivery of citizen-services. CRCs are empowering the communities widening the use of ICT in the fields of education, health, agriculture as well as facilitating dispersion of information in support of greater access and utilization of prevalent government services at the doorstep of rural people.



*Implementation Training of AITB faculties being conducted by Peter Bowyr of Edexcel UK*

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

Dhaka Ahsania Mission has recently established a new Institute, Ahsania Institute of Technology & Business (AITB), which has got centre approval from Edexcel, the largest degree awarding body in the UK for academic and vocational qualifications. AITB offers HNCs (Higher National Certificates) and HNDs (Higher National Diplomas) - better choice to conventional education, under British education system. The students will have the opportunity to study a more intensive programme under a globally recognised curriculum in a shorter period of time, to suit their individual need and aspirations.

If the students want to go on to have higher education and obtain work related globally recognized UK qualification for a specific job, a BTEC (Business & Technology Educational Council) HNC or HND could be the best choice for them. HNCs and HNDs focus on 'learning by doing' and can gear towards the world of work. 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 10 courses will get HNC. HND is considered equivalent to the first two years of university course. Students with HND can become a graduate with one year extra study in a UK/foreign university. This is a top-up.

AITB is now offering HND/HNC in Electrical/Electronic Engineering, Telecommunication Engineering, Computing, Business (HRM), and Business (Finance). An education fair organized by Edexcel was held during 20-21 October 2010 at Bangabandhu International Convention Centre (BICC). AITB participated in the fair.

AITB is trying to establish educational collaboration with some foreign universities. A meeting was held between AITB and Teesside University of London on 21 October, 2010 at BICC. Another meeting was held on 21 October 2010 with Sheffield Hallam University, London. An implementation training programme for the faculties of AITB was held during 28 Feb-1 March, 2011 at AITB campus. It was conducted by Mr. Peter Bowyer from Edexcel UK. Mr. Kazi Rafiqul Alam, President, DAM inaugurated the training programme. Mr. Bob Harries and Mark Godson from Sheffield Hallam University visited AITB campus on 17 May 2011. They discussed about the UK based top-up and In-country top-up so that students obtaining HND from AITB can obtain graduations degree from UK universities.

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

Ahsania Mission Institute of Medical technology (AMIMT) has been approved by the Health and Family Welfare Ministry of the government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and duly registered by Bangladesh state Medical Faculty on 06 January, 2008. It is a medical educational institution of Dhaka Ahsania Mission. At the initial stage, a 3-year diploma course in three subjects was introduced. The subjects are Laboratory Medicine, Radiology and Physiotherapy. In each subject, 25 students can get admission. In the first batch there were 13 students and all came out successful. In the second year response was very poor. Only 4 (Four) Students got admitted. In 2010 14 students got admitted in Laboratory Medicine. In second year final examination 9 out of 13 students qualified.

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

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

Ahsania-e-Solutions (AeS) is a professional IT solution company. It specializes in IT training, Website designing and development, Digital image processing, Graphics outsourcing services and all sorts of IT Solutions. It is equipped with the latest technology operated by highly skilled personnel to deliver standardized outputs and effective solutions. AeS provides services in the following areas:

AeS provides professional training in various fields of Information Technology (IT). It offers training on Basic computer operation and Internet, Office applications and Internet use for unemployed and office staff, Basic graphic design, Advanced graphic design, Graphics outsourcing, Web design and development, Search Engine Optimization and, Accounts Management through the use of software.

Training is provided by AeS's own professional trainers as well as by highly skilled experts drawn from outside professional institutions. Training provided is of highest professional standard. There is a computer lab with ideal facilities and enabling learning environment. A separate desk is provided for each learner fitted with a latest Personal Computer (PCs). Training is imparted using Multimedia and Overhead projector.





*Activities of Ahsania e-Solutions (AeS)*

AeS IT sector services include Graphic Design, Graphics Outsourcing Services, Graphics Outsourcing Services, Domain Registration and Hosting, Website Designing and Development, Internet Marketing, Software development, managing jobsite ahsaniajobs.com and ahsania e-shop. AeS welcomes interested person, company and organisation to participate with our business in B2B form. Combining our state of art technologies and establishment with the resources of our overseas counterpart, we can start our future business TODAY in win-win situation.

## **Centre for International Education and Development (CINED)**

DAM established Centre for International Education and Development (CINED) in 2009 aiming to operate as a centre of excellence for international education, research & development in Bangladesh.

### ***Major Activities of CINED in 2010-11:***

- ⚙ CINED designed and continued 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. This was a year long course for capacity building of the NFE personnel to develop NFE sub-sector programme using SWAP (Sector Wide Approach of Planning).
- ⚙ CINED provided technical support to a study team from the Ministry of Education, Afghanistan. The study visit organized by JICA Afghanistan aiming to learn NFE programme implementation, monitoring etc. The study team visited BNFE, BRAC, DAM and UNESCO to see NFE activities in Bangladesh.
- ⚙ During the year CINED provided technical support to organise a South-Asian Sub-Regional Workshop on Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation and Report Writing. Participants from Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh participated in the workshop.

## AMIC-Drug Addiction Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre

AMIC started its drug treatment and rehabilitation programme as core activity at Gazipur in 2004. It is now running smoothly. AMIC started its second treatment centre at Jessore for more coverage from May-2010. One hundred clients can stay at Gazipur centre and 25 at Jessore centre. Both the centres are modern and well equipped for better services like Assessment, Detoxification, Psychosocial Education, Counseling and vocational training etc.

A VCT lab opened for the willing clients at Gazipur centre to address the HIV issue and for integrated care on 16 May, 2011. As many as 30 clients were provided with necessary services at the VCT lab, so far. To get facilities on conclusion of the treatment programme, AMIC established HOPE CLUB at its Shyamoli office in Dhaka. It also publishes a newsletter named "AMIC Barta" in every quarter to reflect the main events and progress of different projects.

AMIC organised a human chain demanding amendment to law-2005 relating to management of drug dependents in front of the National Press Club on 25 June 2011. It also organised a press conference on Amendment to Tobacco Control Law-2005 at the conference room of the National Press Club on 26 May, 2011. AMIC also organised a dissemination seminar on a research report at the conference room of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare of the Government of Bangladesh on 24 April, 2011.



*Get-together of drug recovery persons*

### **AMIC-Modhumita Project:**

AMIC started a project titled "HIV/STI Prevention Project for IDU(s)" with support from fhi/USAID (known as Madhumita project) in 2005. The project provided exemplary services like STI service, VCT service, abscess management, education session on drugs and its negative consequences, HIV/STI. Now the Project is operating at Savar in Dhaka and Mymensingh. Modhumita Project also linked with Gazipur VCT Center that started from May, 2011. During July, 2010 to June 2011 Modhumita Project Provided Day Care Service of 5055 Clients. 42 IDUs were replaced in job through Vocational Training and Community support from Modhumita Project. The Project also arranged 2223 Education and BCC session among the clients. Modhumita Project also initiated needle syringe exchange programme as piloting from Chankherpool, Dhaka center.

Modhumita Project organised a "Get together & Graduation ceremony" for recovery drug users in Moulabi Bazar Community Centre, 67 no Ward, Chwakhbazar thana, dated June 18, 2011 with the support of fhi, AMIC-DAM.

### **H-13 UNODC Project:**

AMIC is implementing a regional programme "Prevention of Transmission of HIV among Drug Users in SAARC Countries" in Gazipur district with the assistance of United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (UNODC) since 2007. The project is focused on female Drug users (FDU) and regular sex partner of male drug user (RSP). 60 Female Drug Users (FDU) and 216 regular Sex Partners of Male Drug User (RSP) were identified under the project. In total, 152 beneficiaries visited DIC for 1696 times. A total of 149 beneficiaries received general health service for 469 times from Drop in Centre and satellite clinic.

### **UNODC under project RAS/H71**

With the assistance of UNODC under project RAS/H71 Dhaka Ahsania Mission is implementing prison intervention project in Gazipur and Barishal to prevent HIV/AIDS. Under this project various activities were under taken such as positive behavior change, raising awareness, early detection and treatment of tuberculosis etc. The total numbers of inmates for both prisons is 2363 and among them 73 are females and the drug use history of females and males are 20.58 % and 31%

### **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 has a plan to establish chain book shops throughout the Dhaka city first. It's outlet in the AUST campus is the new addition to that chain book shops.





*Anniversary of Nogordola*

## **Nogordola**

DAM, as part of its intervention of traditional art, heritage and cultural identity of Bangladesh established Nogordola. It is also being run since its establishment for expanding its business purview in handicrafts sector alongside fashion house. On reaching 4th year of the business, Nogordola has obtained huge response from the customers'. Thus reputation and image of Nogordola are increasing as well.

During 2010-11, Nogordola has obtained success of its business arena. It has inaugurated a new outlet in London while 4th of its outlet at Deshi Dosh was opened in chitagong on August 2011. A model hunt reality show has been organised in 2011 for its expansion of business. During this period, it has fulfilled its selling targets and done better than the previous year.

Nogordola has obtained a distinguished shape for its exceptional design concept. The number of workers in Nogordola's design studio has been increased significantly. Karchupi and Screen print unit has been added. Nogordola's growth has substantially increased.

### DAM UK Charity

The main milestone reached in the last year was the completion of the 5-year programme funded by Comic Relief for the provision of four Urban Community Learning Centres (UCLCs) and one Drop In Centre (DIC) for working and street children. Tributes are being paid to all the staff members in Dhaka who contributed to the success of the programme, to Zina and David Fear for their further visit to compile the final report, and to the children themselves for all their endeavours to improve their prospects.

Girls represented 57% of the 3,623 learners enrolled at the UCLCs and the DIC under this programme; thus, a large number of vulnerable and abused children/adolescents have been provided with opportunities to have vocational skill training and to be placed in better jobs, most of them having normally worked at collecting and selling rubbish.

However, a major setback was suffered with the rejection of the bid to Comic Relief for a further programme for Working and Street children. Dave Sternberg put an enormous amount of insight and energy into the preparation of this bid, working jointly with colleagues in Dhaka, whose input was invaluable. Nothing daunted, as contact with Comic Relief is being maintained and the Charity are aiming to work up a further bid to them for a renewed programme for these neediest of children.

The fund-raising priorities agreed by DAM UK's Council of Management are: UCLCs, DIC, Community Managed Water and Sanitation Project, Arsenic removal plants, Training and resettlement grants for women & children at the shelter home.



*Martin S. Shirley*  
*Chairman*  
*DAM UK Charity*

“Since its establishment in 1995, DAM UK works to relieve poverty distress and suffering in any part of the world giving preference to Bangladesh. DAM UK could make visible contributions as much as possible to achieve its founding objective through supporting the programmes and projects of Dhaka Ahsania Mission in Bangladesh focusing on education, skill training, water and sanitation and trafficking prevention. The Council of Management plays key roles in raising funds to help finance agreed priority projects of DAM Bangladesh and also engaging in constructive dialogue with our colleagues in Bangladesh about the selection and implementation of the priority projects. The members of our CoM remain united by our commitment to our golden Bangladesh and to doing all we can do to support the works of DAM. Thanks to the supports of numerous trusts, foundations and individual donors who work with us and help us.”

## Dhaka Ahsania Mission USA Charity

DAM USA Charity is mainly promoting Ahsania Mission Cancer & General Hospital (AMCGH) with the Bangladeshi community in various cities of USA. The office bearers of DAM USA, based in New York, are all volunteering their services to DAM in spite of their very busy time. The Charity has continued their fund raising efforts in USA over the period of last one decade and have so far been able to raise over Taka 9.00 million for AMCGH from individual donors. During the year 2010-11 they managed to raise an amount of US\$39,500.00

## DAM Pakistan activity highlights

DAMP Projects are running in two geographical areas: the rural areas of Islamabad Capital Territory and District Charsadda in Khyber Pakhtunkwa (KPK) Province

**Support a Widow (ICT):** DAMP continues to run its "Support a Widow" project funded by Pensioners Foundation of Pakistan (PFP) to support widows of destitute families of grade 1-4 pensioners. Financial assistance on monthly basis is provided to widows. The project is now running its third year.

**Vocational Training and Livelihood Production Center (ICT):** The Vocational Training Programme that was initiated in December 2008 was completed in December 2010 DAMP's Vocational Center has now become a full fledged production unit in village ShahdaraKhurd. The second batch which completed its course in December 2010 has joined its senior batch and they continue to make various products including table mats, vanity bags, carry bags, seminar diary bags and newspaper bags for Serena Hotel. They have been linked to other private sector partners including young designers. The workers are also involved in the product development stage of leatherite bag products of a private company, PeaceYaraz. These women now offer tailoring services to their community residents.

**Early Childhood Care and Education/ Early Childhood Care and Development (ICT):** DAMP continues into its third year of ECCE Programme which is going through a gradual transition towards ECCD. Mother classes are run successfully once a week on important topics that contribute towards the development of the child's personality. Topics include but are not limited to hygiene, nutrition and parenting. Mothers are involved in activity based classes and have to create projects that will eventually develop them into change agents for bringing positive change into the community.

**Sponsorship of Education Programme (ICT):** DAMP has entered its second year of its Sponsorship of Education Programme funded by a Japanese organisation, Growing People's Will (GPW). GPW has doubled the number of girls sponsored for their primary education for the April 2011-March 2012 academic year.

**DAMP Relief Support for Victims of 2010 Flood Disaster (KPK):** In August and September 2010, DAMP provided food and non-food items to all the residents of three villages in District Charsadda. Simultaneously, community mobilization activities were initiated for assessment purposes in order to design needs-based programmes.

**DAMP Rehabilitation Project for Male Victims of August 2010 Flood Disaster (KPK):** In October 2010, 194 males from the three villages mentioned above were provided with livelihood kits.



These kits contained tools the males used for their daily wages which they had lost during the flood. Professions of males included but are not limited to mason, hairdresser, electrician, tailor, carpenter, hawker, and woodcutter. The objective was to help them return to their livelihood activities as quickly as possible and solicit their support for initiating a livelihood Programme for women of the same villages.

**DAMP Livelihood Center for Female Victims of 2010 Flood Disaster (KPK):** DAMP initiated a Livelihood Project by establishing a center in March 2011 for women carefully selected on the basis of their skills for sewing clothes for all the 3-15 year old children of all three villages. The clothes



*Non-formal interventions in Pakistan*

were distributed free of cost and the women were paid wages.

**UNESCO Literacy and Skills Development Programme (KPK):** Beginning work since April 2011, DAMP is currently running 10 CLC-based literacy and skills development centers for illiterate female youth aged 15-35. The project is funded by UNESCO.

## Representation of DAM in Australia and Canada

DAM has representatives in Australia and Canada. They are promoting AMCGH in their respective countries and volunteering their services for raising funds for the cancer hospital mainly from Bangladeshi community over there. During the period of this report DAM Australia has also submitted a proposal to Rotary Australia seeking fund for the AMCGH.

### Administration and Human Resource Management

Absolute care for all is the motto of Admin and HR Division. There are 56 staffs of this division. Mainly this division provides better support and guidance services to all divisions, projects and institutions. It 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 five wings namely Human resource management, Administration, Procurement Store and Sales, Publications and Information Communication Technology.

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 pre-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 towards meeting the organisation's objectives. Our recruitment slogan is "we hire for attitude, train for skill."

During 2010-2011, HR Division has made 24 advertisements for recruitment. Against these advertisements 1550 candidates written test and 1130 candidates viva have been taken. Accordingly, almost 747 candidates have been selected finally for the various divisions, institutions and projects. Increment has been given to all eligible employees; promotion and special increment has been processed as per rules. Investigations have been done 9 cases during the time and required disciplinary actions have been already taken. In the respective areas required counseling has been given. Staff orientation has been given to the employees on their entry to DAM.

The Administration unit provides administrative and logistic support at its best thereby safety and security is ensured across DAM like organizing 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 utility 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 on work aid basis, arrangement of furniture and fixture, house rent agreement, installation of electric sub-station, ensure sitting arrangements of staffs.

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 by the projects, divisions, units, and institutions in time. 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 stake holders.

The Publication Unit perform the activities relating to all kinds of publication and printing work required from all Divisions, Projects, Institutions. Under the Admin & HR division, there is also an Information Communication Technology 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 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, Best Performance awards to the staff, and EID greeting cards to all DAM employees.

## Central Monitoring & MIS Unit

Central Monitoring and MIS Unit (CMU) are guided by and reportable to Executive Director. Head office based designated monitoring personnel and project level monitoring personnel are the members of this unit. The unit is responsible for monitoring of all field based projects /actions along with Head Office based Division/unit. Beginning of 2010-2011, the unit operated with eight staff (four core-staff and four monitoring personnel from four special projects at HQ level) who were coordinated by one core-staff. From the 5th month of the FY one core-staff was exclusively assigned to operate MIS of DAM and at the end of 7th month, another core staff was reduced. At this stage the monitoring activities were conducted by remaining two core-staff. Project monitoring personnel are only responsible to conduct monitoring of respective projects.

In 2010-2011, a total of 31 projects and 3 units under HR & Admin division are monitored by core-staff.. A total of 103 frequencies (79%) of monitoring were conducted out of 131 in line with Annual Plan of the CMU; among which 74% (75 out of 94) by core staff and 76% (28 out of 37) by project staff. This monitoring includes process, progress and outcome monitoring under the DAM guideline of conventional monitoring. Cent present of the monitoring reports are submitted to the relevant authorities in due time for generating actions. As advised by management, three projects were specially monitored jointly with IAU (Internal Audit Unit) of DAM in the year. During reporting periods 67% compliance report (71out of 103) of the shared monitoring reports are received which were subsequently followed up.

A draft DAM Participatory Monitoring System (PMS) guideline (draft) was developed for result based monitoring in a workshop of December 2009 through reviewing the existing monitoring system DAM. The approach was possible to apply in two projects out of targeted 26. During this period the guideline is finalized with PM/PCs of different projects along with high officials of DAM through reviewing it in a discussion meeting. The guideline has also been translated into Bengali version for its friendly use by all stakeholders and distributed to respective personnel.

The last month of the year is extremely used by core-staff for necessary preparation to institutionalize PMS from the next FY (2011-2012) across the DAM instead of conventional monitoring system. Necessary plan and preparation have been taken during this time for the upcoming year.

In addition to improve the M&E system of DAM, a technical intervention has been started to provide during this period by PripTrust with the financial support of Aga Khan Foundation under organisational Development (OD) plan of DAM. A daylong dialogue held between M&E personnel of CMU and respective experts of Prip Trust during in last quarter of the period as per OD intervention plan. A series of sharing session, workshops and trainings are included to design the plan which would be implemented in next year in its improvement process.



# Divine and Charity Services of DAM

## Chapter 8

The divine services of DAM are aimed at spiritual development of human beings and guided by founding aims of the organisations set back in 1958, the founding year of DAM. It may be mentioned that divine services are integral part of DAM's organisational motto, as it says 'Divine and Humanitarian Services'. The activities under this domain include training services by Ahsania Institute of Sufism (AIS), regular sessions for spiritual development activities, and publications and distribution of books on spiritual development.

### Regular congregation for spiritual development

Towards spiritual development, there are some designated regular weekly, monthly and special day sessions. These are open congregation participated by people from various sections who are interested for spiritual development. 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 regular congregations include, Weekly mahfil, Monthly Garui Sharif, and special mahfil in observance of important religious days.

Weekly mahfil has been arranged on every Thursday evening. Regular monthly sessions in observance of the death anniversary of Hazrat Abdul Quader Jillani, the most distinguished waliallah, has been organized on every 11th evening of the lunar calendar. Besides offering prayer, discussions took place on relevant specific topics in all regular mahfils.

Special discussion and prayer sessions have been organized on the days of religious significance. The days observed during the year include, Shab-e-baraat, Shab-e-qadr Shab-e-miraj, Muharram, Eid-e-Miladunnabi, Akri chahar Shamba, 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.

### Ahsania Institute of Sufism

Ahsania Institute of Sufism (AIS) offers courses to enhance understanding and feelings of the religious leaders of the society. AIS also organizes discussion sessions on spiritual development. The teachers of Madrasa, Imams of mosque, Islamic studies and Arabic teachers from schools, colleges and universities participate in these courses. During the year 2010-11, four basic courses and one refreshers courses were organized, where 194 persons have participated. It may be mentioned that, since its establishment in 2005, 21 batches of course were organized by AIS and total participants in these courses were 749.

### Publications of books on spiritual development

As part of supporting human community towards spiritual development, DAM publishes books on importance of religious values and teachings, with special focus on divine relations. One of the founding aims is to help people to understand the relation between the Creator and the creation. The

Founder of DAM wrote many books on these aspects contributing to building a successful human life. DAM operates a publication trust fund to ensure regular publication and availability of the books as per peoples' demand. During the year steps have been taken to reprint six books.

## 6 *Writing of the Founder of Ahsania Mission at the advent of establishment of Ahsania Mission in 1935 at his village*

Take shelter in the lap of truthfulness by floating all your vanity, suspicion, egotism in the stream of forgetfulness, bid farewell to the quarrel of dualism, absorb own self in oneness, darkness will disappear forever.

Create a divine community by taking holy souls, show real pedantry and don't let narrowness, malice, jealousy come near you. Confine everybody with the chain of affection. Conquer the universe with love, look equally at everything - birds and animals, worms and insects; be sympathetic to everybody's misery, forget your existence, and turn the earth into a happy and prosperous abode. Make the universal prophet your beloved and be his own. His love is the connective bridge of this world and the next world. He who has attained his love has become immortal, has bought the heaven and being a creation, has got the nearness of the Creator. Glorify Him with heart and soul; teach the children the same. Bind them with one tie of love, settle the quarrel of duality and turn diversity into oneness so that everywhere universal love can be blown. Turn every home into a premise for worship. Banish dishonesty, impurity, irreligion from the country so that truth can conquer and untruth can be send-off.

[Source: Khanbahadur Ahsanullah (1936), *Vakter Patra*, Letter no 157, written on 18 January 1935; English translated version published in 2012 by Dhaka Ahsania Mission]

## Charity Services

DAM provides charity to address sufferings of poor people by extending financial support for treatment, house repairing, grant for economic activities, etc. The poor meritorious students are also granted stipend for buying books, uniforms and paying examination or tuition fees. Two special funds are maintained by DAM for administering these charity services. During the year, Taka 21.53 lakhs were distributed from these funds for helping the poor. Besides, DAM runs five homeopathic charitable dispensaries in five different locations, from where free treatments are provided. During the year, 23,852 patients were served from these centres, of which 12,005 were women and 7,097 were children.

### Development Partners

DAM's relation with foreign/international development partners in various development interventions are increasing. In the education sector, besides European Union, new partnership floats with GTZ, World Bank, Young & Hates, AKF Canada, Plan Australia through Plan Bangladesh, ADB who supports our NFPE, ECCD, primary education, Vocational and skills development, education for the garments workers. In the water and sanitation sector, new partnership relation has established with EMF a Dutch company who will support our water treatment plants in Southern zone. DAM UK is playing very important role mobilizing individual and institutional donors (Veg Farm) for our Watsan sector. Our two long term donor partner, Cordaid (Netherlands) and Cafod (UK) continued their support in the Rights and livelihood sectors. Partnership with WaterAid continues in the Watsan sector too. Concern Universal, Concern World, Oxfam has continued supporting in the DRR and sanitation projects. UN organisations like UNICEF, ILO, WFP UN HABITAT (through CU) extended their support unlike previous years in our works in the Hill districts (watsan), elimination of child labour (urban) and school feeding programmes in Dhaka city and water and sanitation programmes in the urban schools. Winrock International, Relief International, USAID (through Care) supports our projects to prevent Human trafficking and food security. European Union is now one of the major contributors to DAM projects supporting 4 major projects in the sector of education, Human Rights & Social Justice and Food security.

### Networking and bilateral cooperation

Strategically DAM has adopted the partnership both for strategic alliance and programme implementation. DAM works as implementing partners of many donor/foreign agencies as well as working as lead agencies with foreign agencies. Besides, DAM has also increase its partnership collaboration with national NGOs for various projects. DAMs partnership collaboration depends some core values and principles such as mutual trust, respect, shared vision, equal participation, mutual accountability. DAM believes that partnership collaboration can help addressing bigger national issues and shared learning and expertise together can implement programmes more effectively and efficiently. During the reporting period, DAM works with 12 such national and foreign NGOs in various development fields.

DAM is also member of a number of national forums and networks and remains as strategic partner with number of alliances. Importantly, ATSEC, BSAF, CAMPE, CDF, CUP, DAWN Forum, FNB, may be mentioned. These partnership and collaboration helps DAM to raise voice together for advocacy on national issues/agendas.

As part of DAM's strategy to work closely with other stakeholders, DAM's network in the watsan sub-sector was further extended with a number of organisations and networks. At present DAM work closely with almost all major stakeholder in this field, as mentioned below:

- ⚙ Government of Bangladesh: LGSU, LGD and DPHE
- ⚙ INOGs: Concern Universal Bangladesh, Oxfam GB , DAM-UK, World Bank, HYSAWA, WaterAid, EMF(NL), AKVO(NL),Prportion (NL),Voltea (NL),EU, Cordaid, JICA, CocaCola, Vegfam,



- ⚙ UN agencies: UNHABITAT, UNICEF
- ⚙ Membership: WSSCC-B, FANSA, EWP, WASH-Cluster, Horizontal Learning programme (HLP) etc.
- ⚙ Academy: ITN/BUET, AUST.

During the year DAM participated in a number of sectoral conferences and national events at the national and international levels. DAM participated in the national conference on sanitation BanglaSan 2011. In April 2011, DAM participated in SACOSAN IV in Sri Lanka. DAM organised National sanitation month observance rally and workshop in two districts and 5 Upazila. It also participated actively in sanitation month observance, world water Day observance in 32 upazila.

During the year, DAM became an executive committee member of Bangladesh ECD Network (BEN). DAM has intended to implement grassroots activities, pilot and test models and materials as well as learn lessons from its own work, share with other stakeholders and launch evidence based advocacy through BEN to influence national policies and practices in ECD.

### Independent Auditors' Report

To the Management of  
Dhaka Ahsania Mission

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of "Dhaka Ahsania Mission" which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2011, and Consolidated Income & Expenditure Account and Consolidated Receipts & Payments Account for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

#### Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS)/Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS). This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in circumstances.

#### Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above give a true and fair view of the financial position of the organisation as at June 30, 2011, and its financial performance for the year then ended in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS)/ Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS) and comply with the applicable laws and regulations.

#### We also report that

- a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) in our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the organisation so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- c) the organisation's Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Income & Expenditure Account and Consolidated Receipts & Payments Account dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of accounts; and
- d) the expenditure incurred was for the purposes of the organisation.

20 September 2011  
Dhaka

  
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants

**Dhaka Ahsania Mission**  
**Consolidated Balance Sheet**  
As At 30 June 2011

SL. No.	Particulars	2010-11 Taka	2009-10 Taka
A.	<b>Fixed Assets (Written Down Value)</b>	<b>1,477,784,213</b>	<b>1,415,388,931</b>
B.	<b>Current Assets:</b>	<b>2,394,927,893</b>	<b>1,884,067,485</b>
	Inventory/Stock	59,331,315	46,766,655
	Accounts Receivables, Loan & Advances	1,069,739,246	770,037,574
	Cash & Bank Balances	1,265,857,332	1,067,263,256
C.	<b>Total Property and Assets:(A+B)</b>	<b>3,872,712,106</b>	<b>3,299,456,416</b>
D.	<b>Current Liabilities</b>	<b>441,494,177</b>	<b>313,354,481</b>
	<b>Net Assets: (C-D)</b>	<b>3,431,217,929</b>	<b>2,986,101,935</b>
	<b>Represented by:</b>		
E.	<b>Equity &amp; Capital:</b>	<b>3,431,217,929</b>	<b>2,986,101,935</b>
	Capital Fund	2,338,709,218	2,148,010,761
	Other Funds	1,017,469,119	738,466,453
	Donor's Fund	75,039,592	99,624,721
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,431,217,929</b>	<b>2,986,101,935</b>

For detail, may be read in detailed consolidated Balance Sheet marked as Annexure

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Director - Finance & Accounts**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**Executive Director**

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed

**20 September 2011**  
Dhaka

  
**Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury**  
Chartered Accountants



**Dhaka Ahsania Mission**  
**Consolidated Income & Expenditure Account**  
**For the year ended 30 June 2011**

Particulars	2010-11 Taka	2009-10 Taka
<b>A: Income:</b>		
Sales	111,339,457	118,319,565
Training	22,471,143	85,965,210
Monitoring	812,925	671,059
Research	990,902	1,914,035
Donation	202,145,887	181,125,769
Project Service Charge	23,863,558	17,270,122
Bank Interest	22,525,502	18,328,463
Academic fees/ Fees & Charges	472,011,656	288,480,989
Accommodation Charge	7,253,857	2,978,700
Service Charge on Loan	56,582,113	35,418,987
Own/Community Contribution	25,291,906	18,336,162
Milad	548,977	444,211
Zakat	11,872,880	3,840,019
Project/Programme	576,112,325	386,217,406
Miscellaneous	10,087,216	12,910,084
<b>Total Income:</b>	<b>1,543,910,303</b>	<b>1,172,220,781</b>
<b>B. Expenses:</b>		
Purchase/COGS		
Training	73,724,391	81,101,442
Monitoring	40,309,563	39,479,374
Research	1,268,222	500,609
Donation	1,944,621	587,200
Service Charge for Central Management	4,532,560	5,316,470
Registration & Other Fees	31,527,257	29,383,541
Bank Charge	980,091	5,094,975
Salary & Allowances	1,588,458	1,378,815
Honorarium	580,131,217	361,313,056
Traveling Expenses	16,777,502	15,571,545
Conveyance	12,830,213	17,328,933
Insurance	299,129	403,627
	42,931	87,079

Particulars	2010-11 Taka	2009-10 Taka
Utilities	16,591,564	16,623,692
Vehicle Expenses	7,172,516	6,499,306
Repair & Maintenance	12,953,791	11,891,225
Advertisement	3,670,168	6,116,244
Audio Visual Expenses	264,210	715,510
Contingency	490,824	2,078,416
Accommodation	45,373,526	44,566,868
Cultural Expenses	-	34,003
Entertainment	2,930,069	1,582,174
Food Expenses	-	654,792
Legal Expenses	277,246	464,200
Medicine/Reagent	1,414,735	5,103,132
Magazine & Newspaper Supply	71,751	174,936
Meeting Expenses (Community level)	2,021,812	1,717,096
Membership Fees	389,411	62,730
Photocopy Expenses	4,859,051	798,826
Postage & Courier	1,240,650	992,345
Printing & Stationery	10,753,967	9,755,081
Rent, Rates, Taxes & VAT	11,461,328	6,783,079
Audit Fee	1,408,791	732,850
Milad	629,456	607,324
Zakat	4,152,710	3,703,022
Service Charge/Interest	7,724,087	3,009,435
Interest paid to group members	3,725,847	1,649,559
Disaster Management Expenses	565,808	352,604
Project/Programme	370,239,427	189,845,689
Miscellaneous	6,577,158	35,041,405
Loan loss Provision	6,692,050	6,238,510
Depreciation	56,483,914	52,478,478
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,346,092,022</b>	<b>967,819,197</b>
<b>Net Surplus / (Deficit) A-B</b>	<b>197,818,281</b>	<b>204,401,584</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,543,910,303</b>	<b>1,172,220,781</b>

For detail, may be read in detailed consolidated Income & Expenditure Account marked as Annexure-B.



**Director - Finance & Accounts**



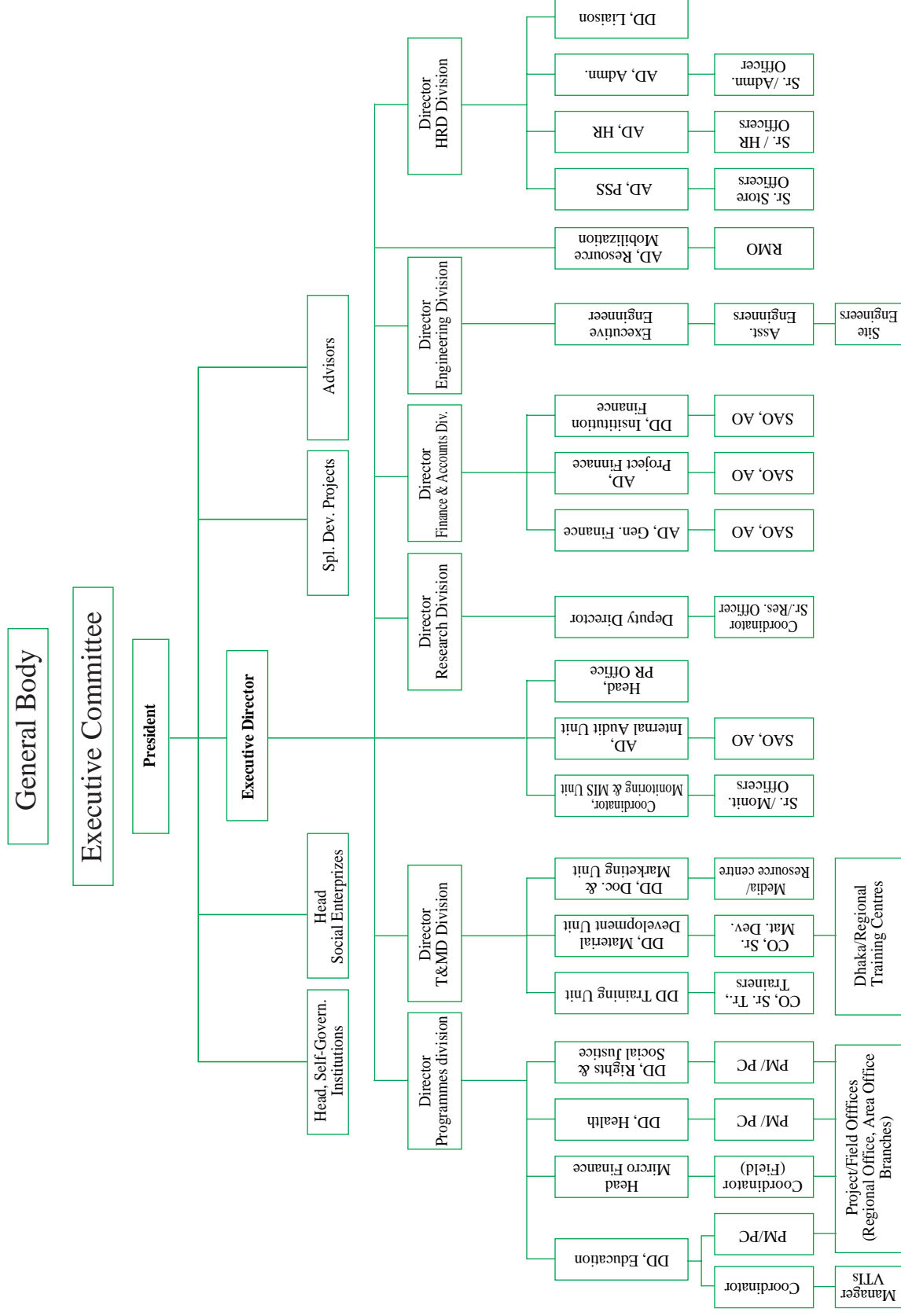
**Executive Director**

Signed in terms of our separate report of even date annexed

**20 September 2011**  
Dhaka

  
**Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury**  
Chartered Accountants

# Dhaka Ahsania Mission Organogram





# Abbreviations

ACCU	Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO	ILO	International Labour Organisation
AIICT	Ahsanullah Institute of Information and Communication Technology	IMPAC	Implementing AIDS Prevention and Care Project
ALCE	Adult Literacy & Continuing Education	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	LRC	Learning Resource Centre
ASPBAE	Asia-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education	LSP	Local Service Provider
AUST	Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
BEHTRUWC	Basic Education for Hard to Reach Urban Working Children	MFP	Micro-Finance Programme
BLRC	Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre	MIS	Management Information System
BNFE	Bureau of Non-formal Education	MOPME	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
BTEB	Bangladesh Technical Education Board	MPC	Multi Purpose Centres
CAFOD	Catholic Fund for Overseas Development	NA	Narcotics Anonymous
CAG	Child and Adolescent Group	NCTB	National Curriculum Textbook Board
CAG	Community Action Group	NFE	Non-Formal Education
CBO	Community-based Organisations	NFPE	Non-Formal Primary Education
CCDB	Christian Commission for Development in Bangladesh	NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
CLC	Children Learning Centres/Community Learning Centres	NIER	National Institute for Education Policy Research
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation	NPA	National Plan of Action
CMDRR	Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction	PKSF	Palli Karma Shahayak Foundation
CMWS	Community Managed Water and Sanitation	PLCE	Post literacy Continuing Education
CODEC	Community Development Centre	PLI	Peer Led Intervention
COG	Core Occupational Group	RBA	Right Based Approach
CRC	Community Resource Centre	RMD	Resource Mobilization and Development
CW	Community Worker	ROSC	Reaching Out of School Children
DAM	Dhaka Ahsania Mission	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
DAMP	Dhaka Ahsania Mission Pakistan	SAP	Social Assistance Programme
DAWN	Disadvantaged Adolescents Working NGOs	SBK	Shishu Bikash Kendra
DMB	Disaster Management Bureau	SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
DMC	Disaster Management Committee	SIPP	Social Investment Programme Project
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency	SMC	School Management Committee
DIC	Drop-in-Centre	STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
DNC	Department of Narcotic Control	TMD	Training and Material Development
DORP	Development Organisation of the Poor	TOT	Training of Trainers
DPHE	Department of Public Health Engineering	UCLC	Urban Community Learning Centre
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	UK	United Kingdom
DRP	District Resource Pool	UN	United Nation
ECD	Early Childhood Development	UNDPI	United Nations Department of Public Information
FCDP	Financing Cattle Development Programme	UNECOSOC	United Nations Economic and Social Council
EFA	Education For All	UNESCO	United Nations Economic Social and Cultural Organisation
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
EU	European Union	UNIQUE	Up-scaling Non Formal Primary Education through Institutionalizing Qualitative Endeavor
FFP	Food Facility Project	UNO	Upazila Nirbahi Officer
FHI	Family Health International	UNODC-ROSA	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime-Regional office for South Asia
GMC	Gonokendra Management Committee	UNWFP	United Nations World Food Programme
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	UP	Union Parishad
HRD	Human Resource Development	USA	United States of America
IBI	Institution Building for Income Generation	USAID	United States Agency for International Development
ICAA	International Council for Alcohol and Addiction	VDC V	village Development Centre
ICAE	International Council of Adult Education	VDC	Village Development Committee
ICDP	Integrated Community Development Programme.	VDMC	Village Disaster Management Committee
ICT	Information and Communication Technology	VTC	Vocational Training Centre
IER	Institute of Education and Research	VTIWC	Vocational Training Institute for Working Children
IFLS	Integrated Food and Livelihood Security	WHO	World Health Organisation
IGA	Income Generating Activities		





**Dhaka Ahsania Mission**