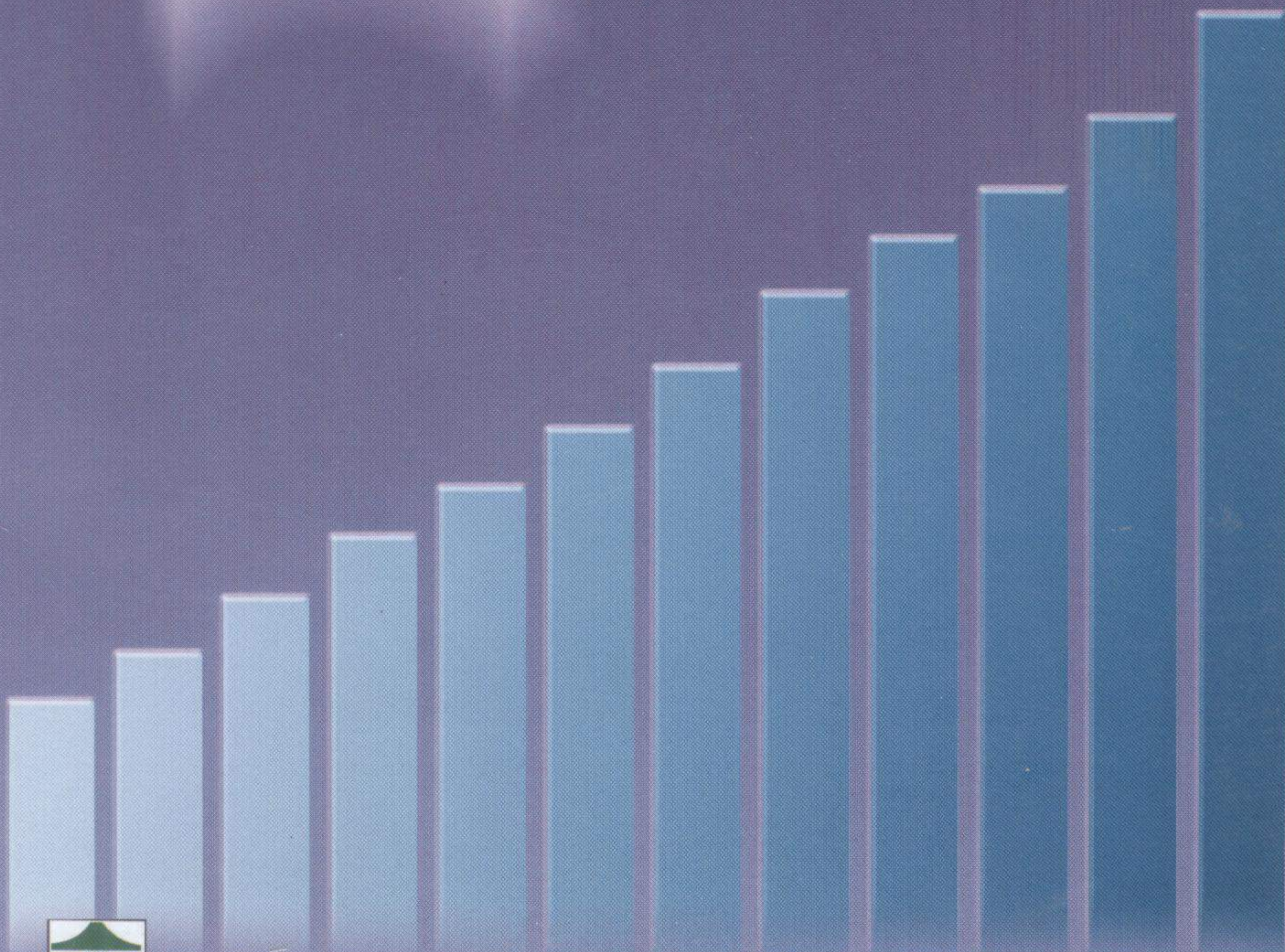
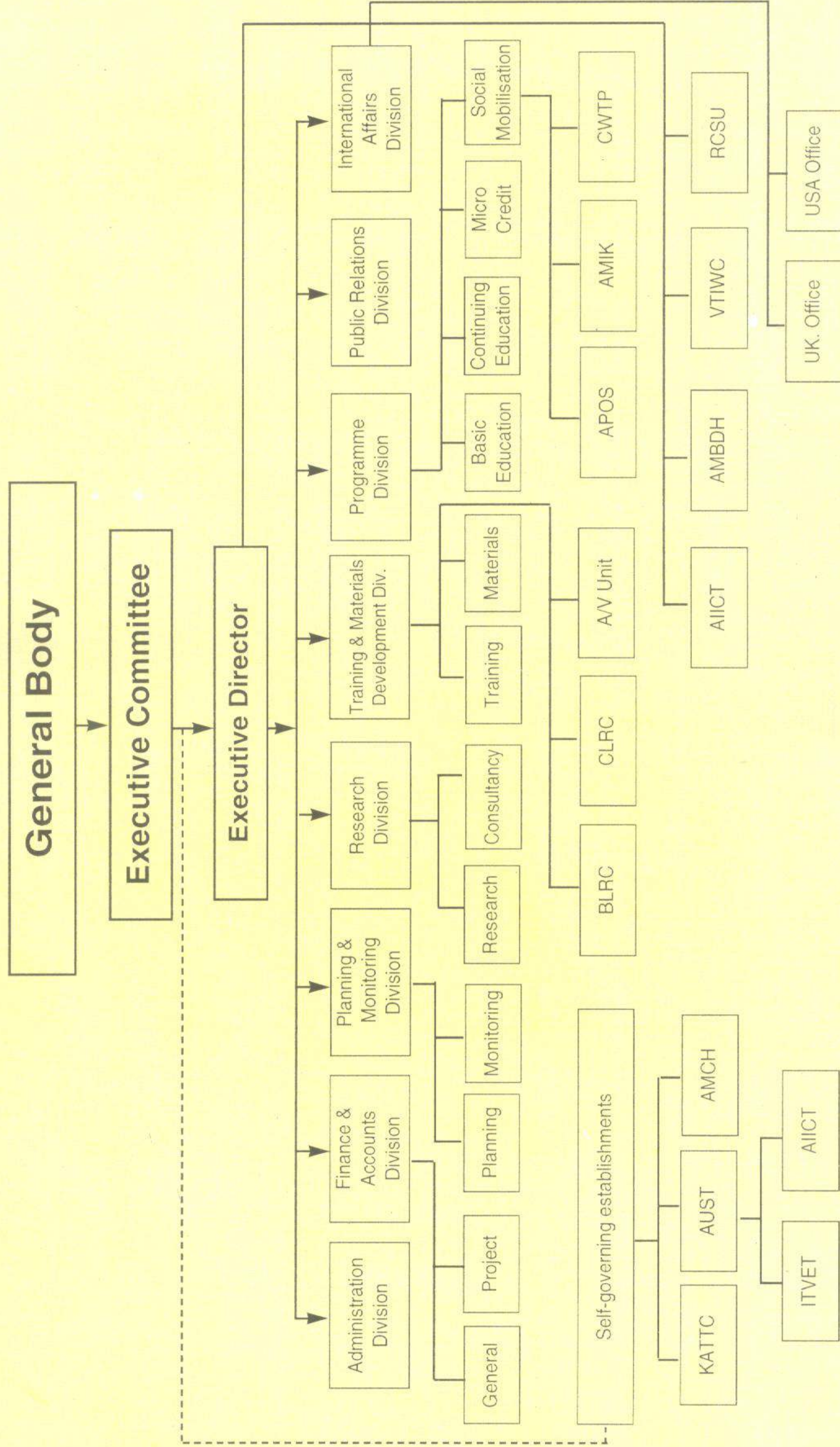


2000-2001 ANNUAL REPORT



Dhaka Ahsania Mission

DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION ORGANOGRAM



FIELD PROGRAMME OFFICES

Dhaka Ahsania Mission

Annual Report 2000-2001

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AUST	Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology
AIICT	Ahsanullah Institute of Information and Communication Technology
AMBDH	Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House
AMCH	Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital
AMIK	Ahsania Mission Drug Prevention Programme
APOS	Ahsania Mission Environment Protection and Development Programme
APPEAL	Asia Pacific Programme of Education for All
ATLP	APPEAL Training Materials for Literacy Personnel
ASPBAE	Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education
ARTC	APPEAL Resource and Training Consortium
ADAB	Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh
ACCU	Asia Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO
BLRC	Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre
BNCU	Bangladesh National Commission for UNESCO
BSAF	Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar (Child Rights) Forum
CAMPE	Campaign for Popular Education
CLRC	Child Labour Resource Centre
CUP	Coalition for Urban Poor
CDF	Credit Development Forum
CEN	Coalition of Environmental NGOs
CAETA	Commonwealth Association for Education and Training of Adults
CBCE	Capacity Building for Basic and Continuing Education
CWTP	Child and Women Trafficking Prevention
DAM	Dhaka Ahsania Mission
DNC	Directorate of Narcotics Control
DNFE	Directorate of Non-formal Education
EFA	Education For All
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the UN
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific
EFAN	Education For All Network
ENWC	Expansion of Non-formal education programme for Working Children
EOTO	Each One Teach One
FETLI	Functional Education Through Local Initiatives
HRD	Human Resource Development
ICAE	International Council for Adult Education
ICAA	International Council on Alcohol and Addiction
KATTC	Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Teachers Training College
GK	Ganokendra
NFE	Non-formal Education
NGO	Non-Government Organization
PMED	Primary and Mass Education Division
RCSU	Refugee Counseling Service Unit
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPI	United Nations Department of Public Information
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
VTIWC	Vocational Training Institute for Working Children
BAMWSP	Bangladesh Arsenic Mitigation and Water Supply Project

Preface

Starting its journey in 1958 with the blessings of and guidance from its illustrious founder, Hazrat Khanbahadur Ahsanullah (R.A.), with a determination of realization of the motto 'Divine and Humanitarian Service', Dhaka Ahsania Mission has successfully traversed a long way and has stepped into the New Millennium with a successful track record of accomplishments.

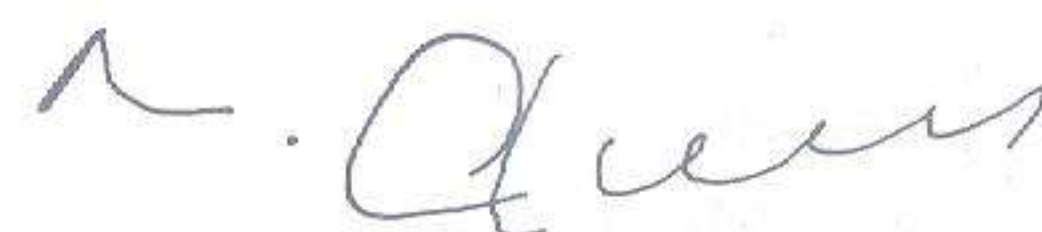
The Mission, with continued support and cooperation of its development partners, including bilateral donors, international organizations, specialized agencies of the UN family, governmental agencies, etc. has been able to make significant contribution in different areas of its agenda of activities, like education including non-formal education, adult and continuing education; poverty alleviation; women empowerment; micro-credit and income generation; combating HIV/AIDS and drug menace; protecting child and women rights and prevention of trafficking in women and children; protecting natural environment; fighting deadly cancer; improvement of community health and sanitation; providing tertiary education in the fields of Science and Engineering Technology including IT, etc.

I would feel it necessary to mention that Dhaka Ahsania Mission has been making persistent and continuous efforts to re-design its field programmes, specially its non-formal education programme integrated with all basic and essential inputs keeping into consideration the concurrent concepts and thinking, especially the goals of the Dakar Framework of Action for EFA.

Though we have already achieved considerable success in many of our agenda of activities, I am conscious of the fact that our tasks are varied and many, most of them being challenging ones, demanding boundless energy, enormous resources and also creativity, commitment and resilience. Under this compelling situation, I am confident, all my colleagues in the field or office shall be dedicative and committed to the causes for which the Mission has been striving hard to achieve. Our visibility and presence in very many fields in the national and international spheres should not make us to indulge with any sense of complacency.

I would like to acknowledge with gratitude the collaborative support that has been forthcoming over the years from the international community as well as the bilateral donors and governmental agencies for the fulfillment of our cherished goals.

Also I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincerest thanks and gratitude to all distinguished members of the Mission, especially those in the Executive Committee, for their guidance, support and encouragement in the conduct of the affairs of the Mission. My thanks are also to my dear colleagues without whose untiring and zealous efforts our goals would have remained unfinished.



Kazi Rafiqul Alam
Executive Director

Organisation Profile

Introduction

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM), one of the leading national NGOs in Bangladesh was founded in 1958 by Hazrat Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah (R.A.), an eminent educationist, social reformer, a great humanist and spiritual leader. With a modest beginning as a philanthropic organization, it has emerged as one of the major national development organizations in the private sector and by virtue of its significant contribution and visibility in the international arena, it is now virtually a quasi-international organization, enjoying Consultative Status (Special Category) with UN ECOSOC, Associate Status with UN DPI and Operational Relations with UNESCO.

Membership

Dhaka Ahsania Mission, being a welfare service and development organization, its membership is open to all, irrespective of caste, creed or religion and without any geographical barrier.

Motto, Aims and Objectives

DAM's Motto being Divine and Humanitarian service, its Aims are:

- To develop the social and spiritual life of the entire human community.
- To annihilate 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 realize the relation between the Creator and the creation.
- To enable one to realize the duty of man to his Creator and his fellow beings.
- To render all possible help to the suffering humanity at large.

The Constitution has clearly and precisely spelled out its objectives as follows:

- Promotion of Human Resource Development (HRD) through both formal and non-formal basic and higher education;
- Undertaking programmes for eradication of illiteracy and alleviation of poverty;
- Undertaking programmes for uplifting the dignity of women through spiritual, social and economic development;
- Preservation of natural environment and ecology;
- Prevention of illicit use of narcotic drugs and treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts;
- Promotion of preventive and curative health services including establishment of general/specialized hospitals, health clinics, maternity & child health centers, homes etc. for the old;
- Development, publication and distribution of books and other teaching-learning materials;
- Supporting the work of the United Nations and the dissemination of knowledge of its principles and activities;
- Performing all other acts, deeds, things and matters which in the opinion of the Executive Committee may serve the purpose of the Mission.

Mission

The Mission for which DAM stands, consists of reduction of human suffering by improving the socio-economic status of the poor disadvantaged and marginalized people, specially girls and women in difficult situations both in rural and urban settings, promoting human development, freeing the backward communities from the curse of illiteracy, poverty, malnutrition, ill health, disease, deprivation and exploitation and inspiring them with hopes and aspiration for better life and living.

Beneficiaries

Although the entire community is the ultimate beneficiary of DAM's programmes and activities, the major thrust is on the poorest of the poor, specially

- Those who are landless or have a maximum of 0.50 acres of land including homestead;
- Those who earn their livelihood through selling their physical labour;
- Those who sell their labour for around 180 day's a year.

There are programmes, however, which cover in some way or other, the community as a whole, DAM's Anti-drug programme, environment programme, disaster preparedness and relief and rehabilitation programme, cancer hospital initiative- all are addressed to the community at large. Also there are programmes, such as the interventions in the formal education sector including teacher training, technical / vocational education, science and technology education at tertiary level, offered to achieve over all socio-economic transformation, are all designed to benefit the larger community, though in varying degrees, and thus to contribute to the well being of the people at large.

Management and administration

The management structure of DAM consists of a 21-Member Executive Committee having one President, one General Secretary and one Treasurer, elected bi-annually by the General Body of Members of the organization. The General Secretary is also the Executive Director or the chief executive of the organization. He is responsible for almost all activities of the organization, including day-to-day activities and for implementation of its long list of development agenda, mostly executed through the eight functional divisions, each of which headed by a Director. In addition to these functional divisions, various specialized off shot organizations and initiatives, also, through their functional chiefs, are all needed to keep the Executive Director informed in all major policy matters, although they enjoy great amount of autonomy and have their own managing bodies. Administrative hierarchy of the organization is given at the first inside of the cover of the report.

Priority areas of intervention

DAM has a wide spectrum of activities of which the priority areas are as follows:

- Education including formal and non-formal, center-based, institution based and individual learning;
- Continuing Education offered through Ganokandra;
- Technical/Vocational Education & Skill Training;
- Gender Development and Economic Empowerment of the poor;
- Environment Preservation;
- Health Promotion;
- Drug Abuse Prevention;
- Child and Women Rights;
- Child Labour Prevention;
- Child & Woman Trafficking Prevention;
- Educational Materials Development;
- Training for Human Resource Development;
- Research & Consultancy;
- Advocacy and Policy Lobby.

Geographical Area Coverage

Programmes

	<i>District</i>	<i>Thana</i> (Police Station)
Non-Formal Basic Education	21	40
Continuing Education (Ganokendra)	05	11
Institution Building & Income Generation (IBI)	07	11
Child & Women Trafficking Prevention (CWTP)	06	12
Environment Protection & Development (APOS)	49	107
Anti Drug Programme (AMIK)	58	150

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Formal and Non-formal Education Programmes

Introduction

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) places education at the forefront of its priority agenda. This is because DAM recognizes the crucial role education plays in the balanced development of individuals and the community. Education programme of DAM is therefore an all embracing effort addressing different clientele groups in different ways or delivery methods, such as formal and non-formal, center based, institution based and guided self learning. Its non-formal approach is assigned to address the poor disadvantaged mass of people - the unschooled population or school drop-outs, the street and working children, etc. While in the formal sector it has come forward to establish educational institutions in the most needed areas, such as secondary school teacher training, mid-level technical education and training, IT education and training, tertiary level science and technology education etc.

The primary concerns of DAM in the development of its education agenda have been:

- ☐ Development of strong spiritual and ethical values;
- ☐ Acquisition of life skills;
- ☐ Ability to communicate successfully;
- ☐ Development of skills - professional, vocational or technological, with emphasis on creation of socially useful citizens;
- ☐ Development of work and life oriented skills at the very basic level;
- ☐ Development of self reliance capacity;
- ☐ Development of technically skilled manpower to be able to meet challenges of the future.

Its education programme canvas consists of a number of components like- Early childhood development and care; Non-formal basic education to children, adolescents and adults,

Continuing and life long education, Vocational education and training for working children, Secondary school teachers training, Mid-level technical and vocational education and training, Tertiary level education in science and technology sector.

A. Nonformal Education Sector

DAM's non-formal education programme is characterized by a number of innovative initiatives. It develops its own education curriculum wherever found necessary, with occasional efforts to revise or redesign them to meet the changing needs. It develops all its education materials such as reading materials, instruction manuals and guide books, and also materials for follow-up and continuing education. These materials are constantly being reviewed and improved. One special feature of DAM's NFE programme, especially for the Adolescent and the Adult, is that it is comprehensive



and well integrated to meet all the development needs of the clientele.

Early childhood development and care:

This programme component addressed to early age children (3-5 years) is presently being delivered through the community learning centres (Ganokendra) of DAM more or less on experimental basis. *380 children were covered through 19 centres in the Raipura Thana of Narsingdi district during the period. Of them 80 were enrolled in January 2001.*

The main purpose of this programme is to ensure balanced growth and development of children as also to develop educational capacity and school going habits in them. The course duration of this programme is 6 months. The curriculum consists of subjects relating to physical, mental, social and emotional development of the children in addition to preliminary oral lessons on literacy aspects. One day is exclusively devoted to cultural and entertainment programmes. Each centre is managed by a committee of 5/7 members while a full time facilitator with adequate training runs the centre. DAM provides one supervisor for every 15 centres. A supervisor has to visit at least 2 centres in a month. In addition to this, members of the managing committee also undertake visits to the centres. The facilitator sends monthly report to the head office through the supervisor. The outcome of the programme is stipulated to be evaluated before proceeding to replicate the same in future.

Major features of Non-formal basic education

- ❑ Early child hood development and care programme has been redesigned following Dhaka declaration and now being implemented through Ganokendras own an experimental basis.
- ❑ In rural areas, both centre-based approach and self-learning approach are used for adult and adolescent literacy programmes. The centre-based approach is used in the NFE Projects of DNFE as well as in the Ganokendra, as part of continuing education. The self-learning approach such as the Each One Teach One (EOTO) Project is used mostly in the credit groups or in other organized groups, to address the literacy needs of the illiterate population who cannot afford to join the basic literacy classes.
- ❑ For adolescents and adults beside literacy education some functional aspects have been tailored to make the curricula relevant to their needs and working circumstances as well as to

enable them to improve their quality of life.

- ❑ In urban areas, a complete course of basic education is provided to the out-of-school poor children who are engaged in formal or informal work for earning a living. This education programme for them covers pre-school education to junior secondary education (up to class VIII), through a three-stage package.
- ❑ Vocational training is provided to the working children of 8-14 years through VTIWC without withdrawing them from workplaces.
- ❑ In order to attain gender equity, all the field programmes are tilted in favour of girls and women.



Centre-based NFE programmes

The common features of the programme include, organization of learning centres, involvement of the community in the management of the centres ensuring appropriate learning environment, practice of group learning approach, use of appropriate literacy materials of DAM and also locally developed materials, regular assessment of learning achievement etc.

The following is a project wise description of the activities accomplished.

DNFE Projects

The Directorate of Non-Formal Education (DNFE) of the Primary and Mass Education Division of the Government of Bangladesh is implementing a number of NFE projects in partnership with NGOs including DAM. The DNFE

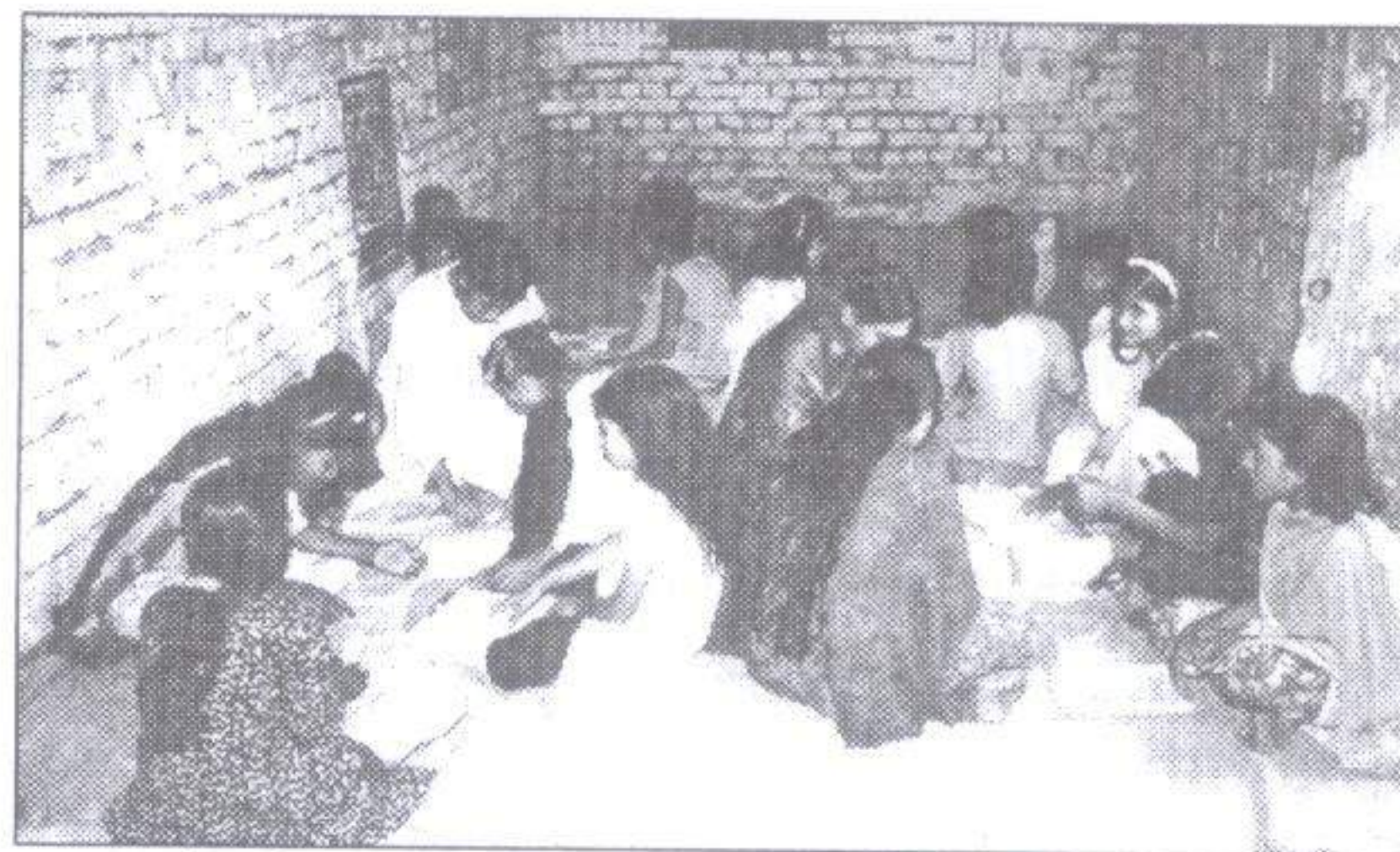
provides financial subvention to these partner NGOs for implementing the literacy programme through organization and running of literacy centres.

DNFE Projects implemented by DAM during the reporting period were spread over 14 upazillas (sub-districts) in the districts of Jhenaidah, Satkhira, Meherpur, Mymensingh, Netrokona, Cox's Bazar, Dhaka, Chittagang, Narsingdi, Barishal

During the year 2000-2001 DAM organised & managed a total of 1020 such NFE centres with a total enrollment of 30,600 learners. The enrolled learners were of different age groups, such as 8-14, 11-45 and 15-24. Of the total enrollment of 30,600, girls and women were 19,248. Learners of the age groups 8-14 were all working children. Besides basic literacy, the project provides vocational education or training so as to enable the learners to go for better employment or self-employment after attending the course. Curriculum for the adults and the adolescents are divided into two packages - first package of 6 months cover basic, mid-level and self-learning level of literacy skills and the second one of 3 months, as a follow-up one, for consolidation of the literacy skills already achieved during the first six months. Functional components incorporated in the reading materials cover different aspects of family life, such as-early marriage, marriage and divorce, polygamy, women rights, child rights, health care, basic economic aspects like poultry, vegetable cultivation, fishery, fruits cultivation, animal husbandry, cattle rearing, environment, arsenic mitigation, organization building and civic consciousness, etc.

Non-formal Education of Urban poor Children (NBUC)

This project was designed to offer an opportunity to the urban poor children, who already had attended some education courses, to continue their education beyond primary or basic level up to a level equivalent to Grade-VIII in the formal system, and to receive vocational training so as to make themselves gainfully employed. This programme has been designed also to provide technical and vocational education and training. *Under the project a total of 1854 learners (class-III 695,*



class-V 505, class-VI 380, class-VIII 295, were being catered for. It is expected that 295 students will be enrolled in secondary school certificate course under the Open University educational curriculum. After completion of the prescribed courses the participants will be entitled to enroll for the SSC programme of Bangladesh Open University (BOU). Arrangements have already been made between DAM and BOU to this affect.

Primary Education Project for Poor Urban Working Children (PUWC)

The project has been designed to address the special needs of illiterate working children of the age group of 8 - 17 in slum areas of Jessore. *Under this project 600 children are to achieve literacy and competency level equivalent to grade V of national primary education curriculum.* It has also been



planned to provide supplementary information package on life skills to the children so as to make them understand the qualitative aspects of jobs and realize their right to job security. They would also learn how to maintain healthy conditions through hygienic, sanitation and environmental awareness. Any of the children desiring to continue further education at their own initiative would be helped with necessary guidance. Thus the ulti-

mate goal of the project has been to enable the children to get better job opportunities as they acquire both education and working skills.

Capacity Building for Basic Education (CBCE) Project:

Started in April 1999 the project will conclude in March 2002. The innovative aspect of the project is that the literacy component of the project was being implemented in close co-operation and collaboration with local level small NGOs (LNGO's) and for that DAM provided training to their staff on different functional areas. 10 LNGOs of the districts of Jessore and Jhenaidah participated.



Through this project 1125 participants-750 Adult and 375 Adolescent have been provided with basic education during the period.

Numerical Data on the Centre based NFE Projects Implemented for Children, Adolescents and Adults during 2000-2001 is given in the table below:

No.	Name of the project	Group	No of Beneficiaries		Total
			M	F	
1	Community Based Continuing Education (CBCE-11)	Adults & Adolescents	70	1055	1125
2	Non-Formal Basic Education for Urban Poor Children (NBUC)	Working Children	962	892	1854
3	Extension of Non-Formal Education for Working Children (ENWC-11)	Working Children	311	589	900
4	DNFE Project-1 : Phase-4 (b)	Adults	3870	5580	9450
5	DNFE Project-1 : Phase-5	Adults	2880	6570	9450
6	Hard to Reach, Chittagong	Working Children	654	1146	1800
7	Hard to Reach, Barishal	Working Children	348	552	900
8	DNFE Project-1 : Phase-5	Adults	3600	5400	9000
Total					34,679

Some Innovative Interventions

Each One Teach One (EOTO) Project

This project has been designed to offer an opportunity for self-learning or need based basic literacy for the poor illiterate adults who cannot be reached by centre based literacy programmes. It has mainly been designed for micro-credit illiterate beneficiaries mostly women. It has been implemented in 4 upazillas (sub-districts): Satkhira Sadar, Barishal Sadar, Gaibandha Sadar &



District and Upazilla	Number of beneficiaries		
	Phase-1	Phase-2	Total
Nurshingdi (Sadar)	2000	2000	4000
Gaibandha (Sadar)	1000	1000	2000
Satkhira (Sadar)	1000	1000	2000
Barishal (Sadar)	1000	1000	2000
Total	5000	5000	10,000

Narshingdi Sadar. This project offered an innovative delivery device, that of inter-locking the programmes of two organisations. Under this project, in terms of an agreement, DAM has been providing basic literacy to 10,000 micro-credit group members of the Association for Social Advancement (ASA). The project has two phases of 6 months. After completion of the first phase, the neo-literates are linked up with nearby continuing education facilities for further learning and self-learning.

Community Primary School Project

Under an agreement with the Government of Bangladesh DAM has been running 14 formal primary schools in 4 dis-

tricts in the country. As provided under the agreement the local communities have been involved in the management and operation of these schools and also in the selection of teaching staff. Curriculum and textbooks of the National Curriculum and Textbook Board (NCTB) are followed in these schools. *Under the project a total of 1663 students were receiving primary education during the year under report.* Of them 414 in class I, 340 in class II, 341 in class III, 263 in class IV and 305 in class V were in the rolls registers.

Innovative Continuing Education Programme Through Ganokendra

It is a common knowledge that without adequate provision for retaining the literacy skills of the



new literates the risk remains of their relapse into illiteracy and the loss of the impact of achieved literacy skills. In order to avoid this situation the concept of continuing education emerged which can ultimately lead to autonomous and lifelong learning and thus to the development of a learning society. In order to provide an institutional base and structured post-literacy and continuing education programme, DAM launched in 1992 its specially designed continuing education programme through organization of Community Learning Centre known as 'Ganokendra'. This is one of DAM's innovative programmes on continuing education. *Since 1992 it has developed 1170 Ganokendras in 11 Upazillas (sub-districts) under 5 districts of the country.*

Functions and Activities of Ganokendra

Ganokendras were initially conceived as a means of institutionalization of the delivery mechanism of continuing education. Subsequently they

emerged as comprehensive community organizations offering institutional programmes of activities. The Ganokendras are continuously being reorganized, reinforced and strengthened so as to enable them to play more widened and comprehensive role and thus to ensure improvement of quality of life of the individuals and community and for that to attain social empowerment and economic self-reliance.

The Ganokendras are now locally organized and managed institutions engaged in providing services to the new literates and autonomous learners to further enhance their literacy skills. They are also providing physical facilities to impart basic education to illiterate adults and adolescents including unschooled children; encouraging the parents to send their children to formal schools; arranging skills training; promoting reading habits for increase of knowledge and skills for human development of the members; creating opportunities for further training/retraining in areas which are the felt need of the community or the individual members. They are also engaged in promotion of other community development activities by addressing cross-cutting issues like environmental conservation, health awareness, water and sanitation, gender sensitization, income generation, early childhood development, drug abuse problem, children and women trafficking prevention, arsenic contamination in tube-well water etc. They also promote games and cultural activities among the members and foster the spirit of co-operation, fellow feeling and collective community life. Other service providers available in the community such as different extension departments and programmes of the government and other NGOs are also linked up with this Ganokendra and thus they are very often used as the launching pad for many programmes of GOs and NGOs.

In order to ensure functional improvement in respect of training and logistic support being provided to the Ganokendras (GKs) an experimental device is in operation. The Ganokendras in a compact geographical area, such as in a Union Parishad area, constitute a cluster under this



device and one Community Resource Centre (CRC) consisting of 12-15 GKs is being developed to serve the needs of training, equipment and logistic support. As a result, quick delivery, rationalization of the use of training equipment and personnel including other support materials are expected to be ensured. Three such CRCs were set up during the year under report.

Achievement during 2000 – 2001

Activities	Coverage (Number of Ganokendra)
Number of Ganokendra strengthened	808
Re-organization and new functional inputs provided	244
Supply of education and information materials	572
Cultural programmes organized on quarterly basis	819
Advance level literacy course introduced	55
Adult basic literacy course introduced	30
Adolescent literacy course introduced	15
Wall magazine published in Ganokendra	816
Gender development training organized	244
Income Generation skill training for members of Ganokendra	244
Credit support for income generation for members of Ganokendra	80
Local resource mobilization	516
Local level planning in Ganokendra	512
Organization of community resource centres	3
Tube-well installation	250
Entrepreneurship development training	80
Total number of GK members	80800

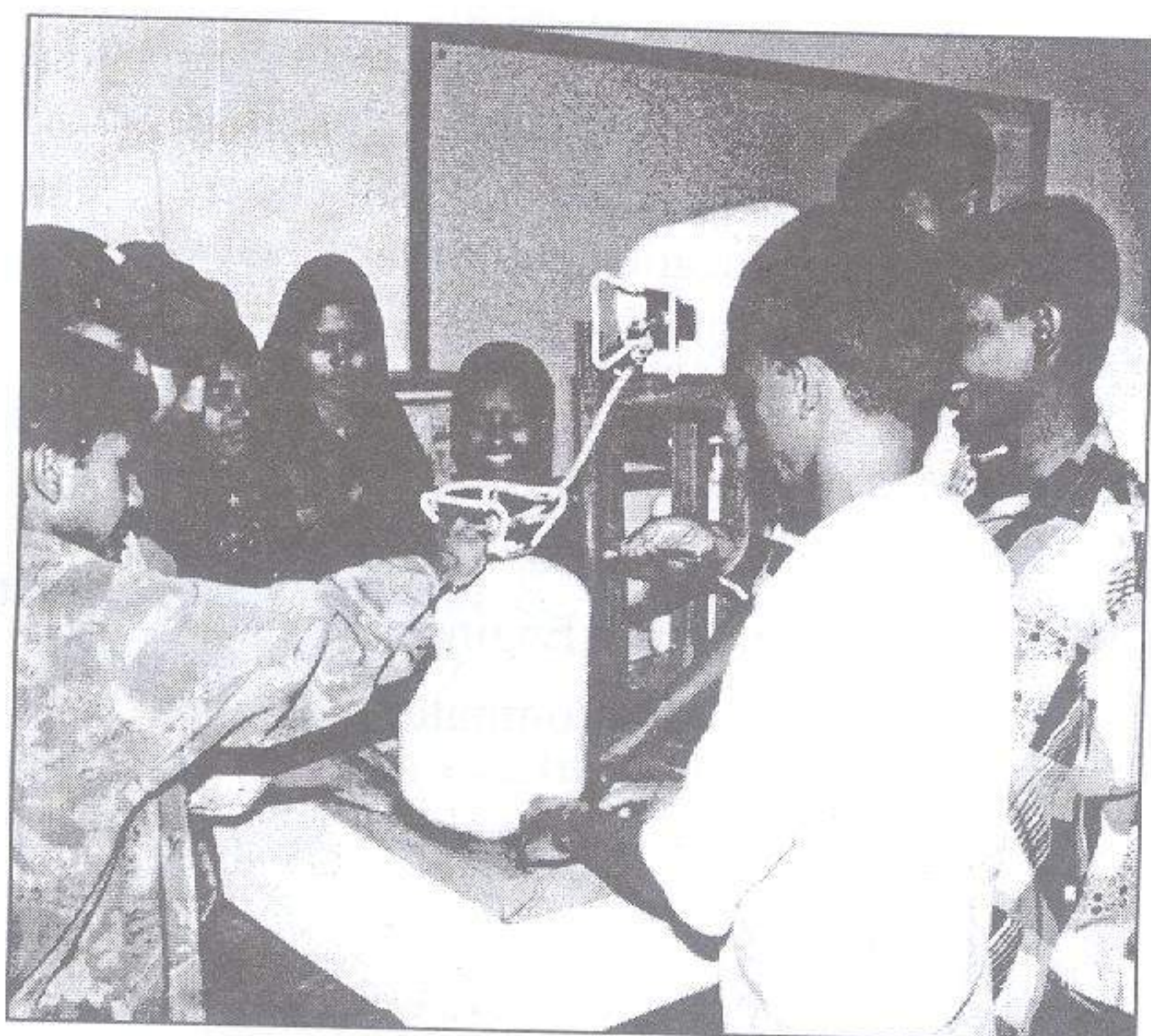
Vocational Training Institute for Working Children (VTIWC)

The Vocational Training Institute for Working Children (VTIWC) was established in the year 2000 with the initial assistance from UNESCO. This institute of DAM symbolizes coordination between formal and non-formal approaches to attain the twin objectives of poverty alleviation and education.

In big cities like the capital city of Dhaka many children of the poor families are to take up hazardous jobs under compelling circumstances to support themselves and their families. These poor children are to do strenuous jobs for years together to learn a trade with no prospects for improvement of their situation and subsequently in their adult life their suffering continues. Such jobs being hazardous in nature, they not only effect the health and longevity of life but some times lead to accidents and death. If some sort of training in some trade

could be imparted to them, they would be able to improve their situation with better prospects for their future life. Since due to economic pressure the children of the poor families are to engage in such hazardous work for survival, it is difficult to uproot them from their present occupation for any sort of training programme. In such a situation, it was felt necessary to make provision for a system of training in which the working children might participate while continuing in their present work, may it be a wage employment or self-employment. Thus the VTIWC has been established with the

primary purposes to: provide training to the working children in some suitable trades, provide



opportunities for training without displacing trainees from their work place, enable the working children to take training course according to their needs and at their convenient time and to enable the NFE graduates and school dropouts to get vocational education and training and ultimately to find better and non hazardous employments.

Two types of training programmes are offered, namely-Basic Trade Course and Para Trade Course. The duration of the Basic Trade Courses is 6 months with 360 contact hours and that for the Para trade Courses is 3 months with 180 hours. There is provision for tailor made courses also. The duration of the tailor made courses is determined as per requirement of the clients.

In the Institute provisions have been made for training in eight basic trade and fifteen para trade courses. Course curriculum for each of the trades has been design in line with that of the Bangladesh Technical Education Board (BTEB) and also the market demand.

100 students of NBUC Project of DAM were enrolled in the first batch of 4 Basic Trade courses viz.- electrical wiring, refrigeration and air-conditioning, masonry & rod binding and plumbing & pipe fitting in January 2001, which was complete in October 2001. BTEB conducted the examination as per their schedule and all the participating trainees came out successful.

B. Formal Education Sector

Dhaka Ahsania Mission places education at the forefront of its agenda of activities and has therefore developed programmes of interventions - both formal and non formal to meet the educational needs of the community, starting with pre-primary education for early age children up to tertiary level of education especially in the science and technology sector.

Needs of different clientele vary and therefore different programmes have to be designed for the widely variant groups- such as the poor marginalized illiterates, the street and working children, people seeking mid level technical and vocational education and those aspiring for tertiary level of education. Here lies the difference between Dhaka Ahsania Mission and other providers. In this respect effort has been made to design the interventions in the field of education-formal or non formal, basic or higher, making them relevant and appropriate.

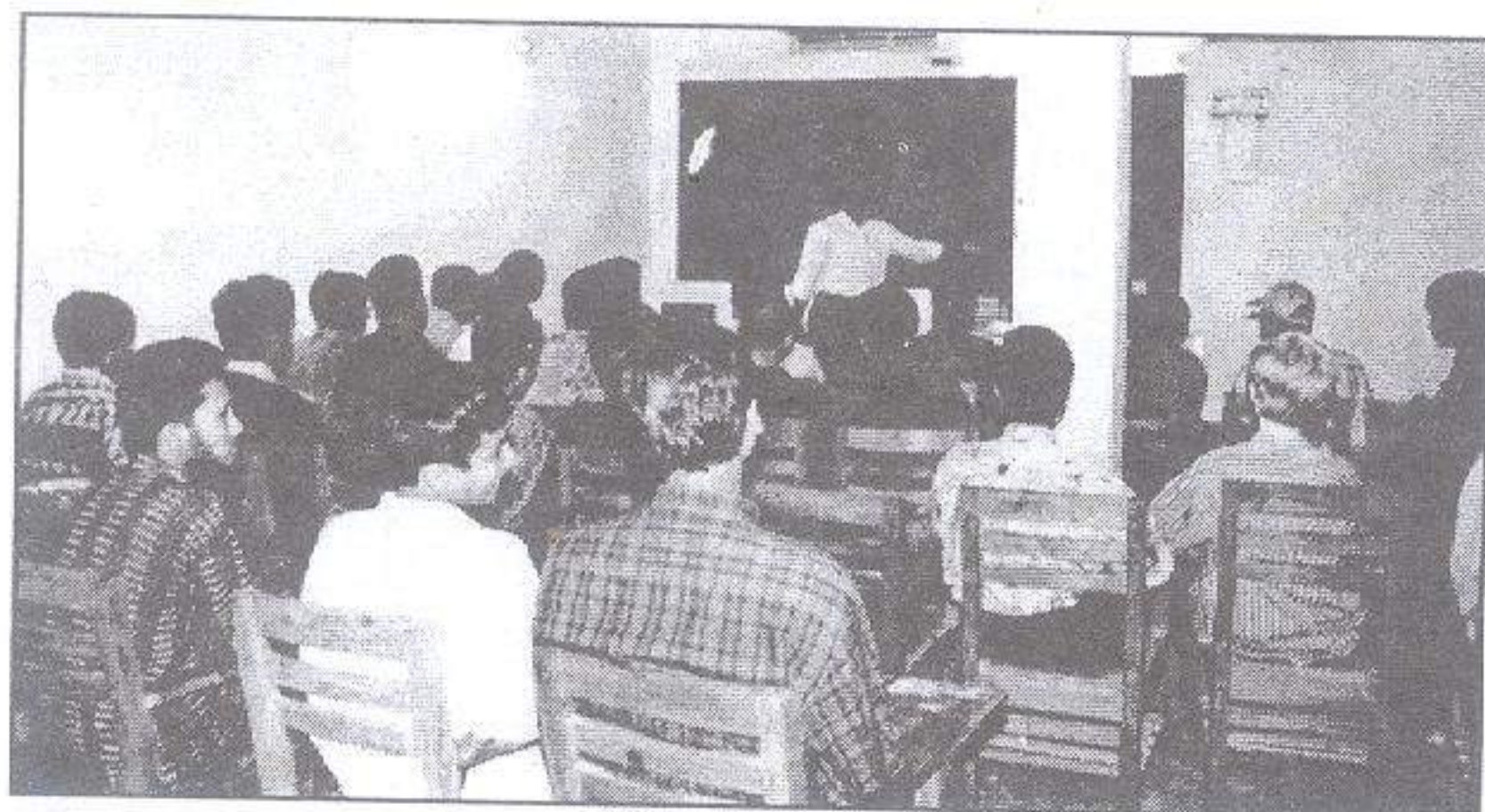
The following are the accounts of the institutions established by DAM in the formal education sector:

Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Teachers Training College (KATTC)

Dhaka Ahsania Mission is a development NGO and therefore extends its attention and activity to whatever aspects of our national life it finds intervention necessary and possible. Teacher training so as to meet the needs of the ever expanding secondary education sector is one such field which needs physical expansion as well as qualitative improvement to face the challenges of the New Millennium.

Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Teachers Training College (KATTC) has been performing multidimensional functions aiming at realising the objectives of the teacher education curriculum and training strategies enabling the trainees to organise learning resources, plan effective curriculum transaction strategies, conduct interactive class room teaching, evaluate the outcome of learning, implement compensatory education programmes, acquire the competency of preparing teaching aids

and their proper use and also many other educational programmes.



Since the very beginning of the institution it has been maintaining a high standard of education and training. It has been possible for the KATTC to develop a number of innovative approaches in the organisation and conduct of its curricular and co-curricular activities. The performance of the trainees in the university examinations held in different years has all through been very much satisfactory. *Since its inception in 1992-93, about 3,000 trainees have been enrolled for the University examinations and of them nearly 2600 came out successful with 600 in the 1st Class and nearly 1850 in the 2nd Class.* It may be mentioned here that following the example of Dhaka Ahsania Mission a number of organisations have come up to establish such training colleges in the country. At present there are more than 30 such TTCs in the private sector in the country supplementing the efforts of the public sector TTCs.

Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST)

In Bangladesh, for over 120 million population there was only one University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) and four Institutes of Technology (BITs). To meet the increasing need for education in Engineering and Technology as well as in Business Administration, Dhaka Ahsania Mission came forward to sponsor the establishment of Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST). The Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh accorded approval of its establishment under the Private University Act of 1992 on May 2, 1995. Hon'ble President of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh is the Ex-officio Chancellor of the University

while Dr. M. H. Khan, former V.C. of BUET is the Vice Chancellor.

There are four faculties of AUST, namely-Faculty of Architecture & Planning, Faculty of Business and Social Science, Faculty of Engineering and the Faculty of Education. At present the following Departments are functioning under the above four faculties:

- ☐ Department of Architecture
- ☐ Department of Business Administration
- ☐ Department of Civil Engineering
- ☐ Department of Computer Science and Engineering
- ☐ Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
- ☐ Department of Textile Technology
- ☐ Department of Education

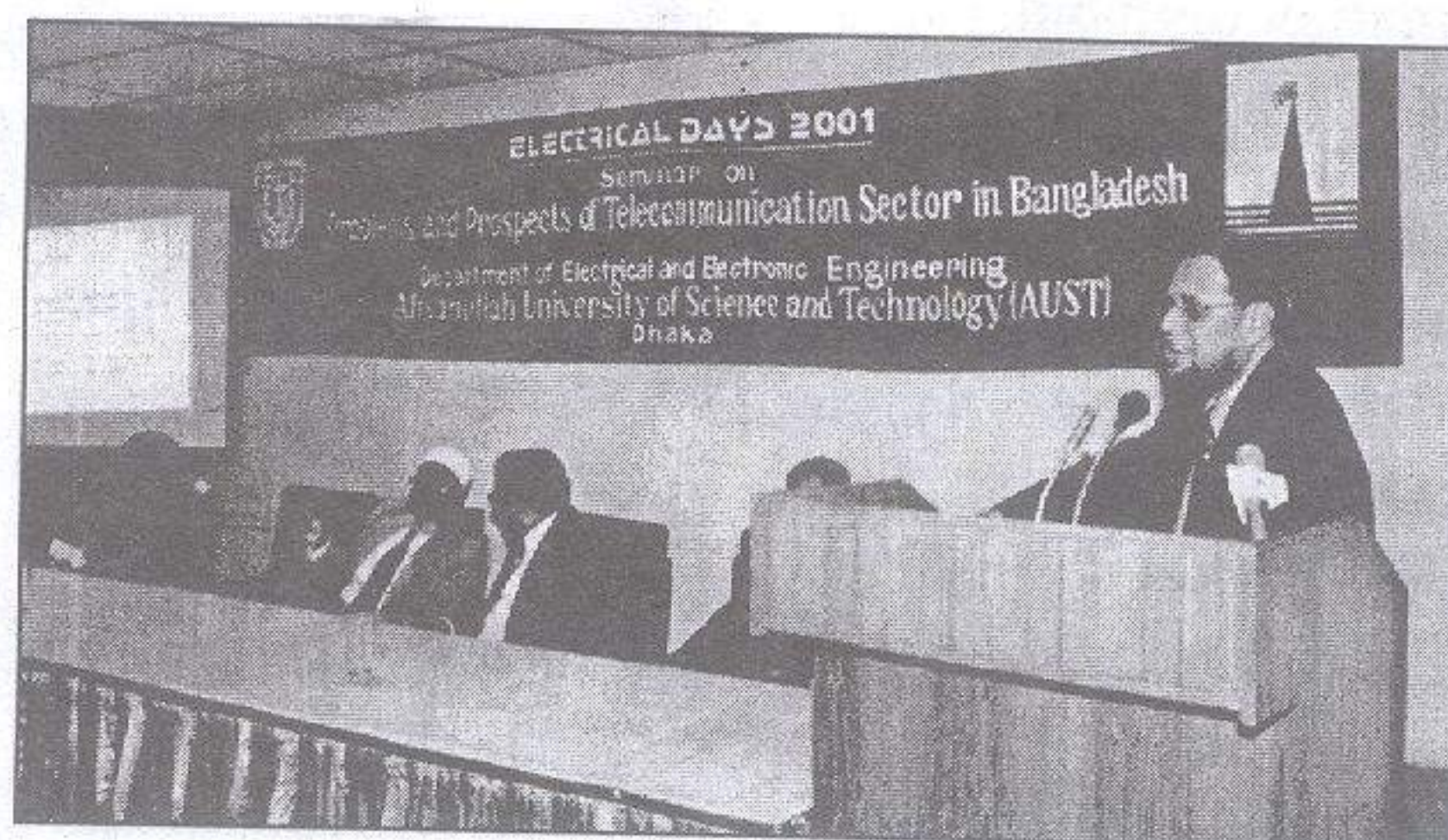
Infrastructure

Since its inception the classes of AUST are being held in hired buildings. From the Session 2000-2001 classes of the Department of Business Administration are being held in a newly constructed building in the Campus.

As a long cherished desire of the authority to move the University to its own permanent campus, 5 Bighas of land (Plot nos. 141 and 142) at Tejgaon Industrial area of Dhaka has been purchased. Planning and preparation of architectural design for the construction of the University Building on the land including other necessary works are in progress.

Collaboration with foreign universities

In addition to the existing programmes of collaboration and cooperation of the AUST with



(I) the University of Wyoming, USA since 1996 and (II) the Drexel University, Philadelphia since 1998, a further Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed with the Washington State University, Pullman, USA in February 2001.

Credit Transfer

8 students of this University have got themselves admitted into different universities in Australia, Canada and the USA on credit transfer.

Institute of Technical & Vocational Education & Training (ITVET)

One of the important Institutes established under the Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST) is the Institute of Technical & Vocational Education & Training (ITVET). It has opened up opportunities for technical & vocational education for the secondary school graduates desiring to get further education and/or improvement of skills. The Institute is the first of its kind in the private sector in Bangladesh offering mid-level technical education with an innovative and flexible delivery method.

The Institute offers programmes in five disciplines, viz, Architectural Technology, Civil Technology, Electronic Technology and Computer Technology leading to the award of Diploma-in-Engineering. The courses are open to all types of S.S.C graduates, irrespective of age or year of passing S.S.C Examination. As the programme operates in the afternoon and evening persons engaged in full time jobs also can join the programme as regular

students. The institute is making preparations for introducing short term certificate courses for skill training for various clientele groups including secondary school drop outs as well as graduates of different non-formal education programmes and formal primary cycles.

The Semester Final Examination of 1st and 2nd year Second Semester, Diploma program, 1999-2000 was held from 10.10.2000 to 25.10.2000 and the result was published on 30.12.2000. The referred Examination was held in January 2001.

127 students of 5 Technologies of 3rd year classes appeared in the Board Final Examination 2000. The Examination results of the 3rd year students who appeared at the Board's Final Examination held in 2000 are as follows:

Sl No	Programme	Appeared	Passed	1st Div	2nd Div
1	Computer Technology	74	37	35	2
2	Electronics Technology	19	5	5	0
3	Civil Technology	14	2	2	0
4	Architecture Technology	12	7	6	1
5	Electrical Technology	8	7	6	1
	Total	127	58	54	4

Ahsanullah Institute of Information & Communication Technology (AIICT)

DAM with its usual concern for providing facilities for the poorer and lower income groups to improve their socio-economic status as well as to help socio-economic development of the country came forward to establish the AIICT. The strategy of DAM in this respect is to offer different courses keeping the fee rates as low as possible so that they are affordable to the common people of lower income groups who are deprived of the facility to pursue IT education simply for reasons of high cost. *The AIICT was established by DAM in January 15, 2001 with the aim of providing scope for education and training in information technology initially based in Dhaka and ultimately*



to be spread over the whole of Bangladesh including at the grass-roots level.

The following services are now being provided by AIICT:

- ☐ IT Training
- ☐ Cyber Cafe
- ☐ Hardware Sales, Service and Networking.

Commencing franchise is the core endeavor of AIICT in order to expanding the IT education

throughout the country. This is under process now. The franchise consists of Diploma, Short diploma and Short courses. Diploma courses cover Diploma in Database, Web Development and Multimedia. The training materials are all our own. This institute has two fully equipped modern classrooms. *Visual Basic, Oracle, Executive training, Computer foundation course, Hardware training, . Kids Training program and Fundamental of Networking courses are being offered at present.*

Social and Economic Development Programmes

Institution Building and Income Generation

Institution Building and Income Generation (IBI) is one of the most important programmes of DAM. It is aimed at poverty reduction, entrepreneurship development ensuring economic self-reliance and empowerment of the programme beneficiaries.

DAM's education programmes, especially those addressed to the adults and adolescents have been designed in such a way that skill training, credit offerings, income generation, gender sensitization and institution building form essential integrated components. For this purpose, group-formation such as, savings / cooperative/ development groups with special emphasis on girls and women participants is given highest priority. These groups are provided with adequate training. Micro-credit facilities are provided to the trained group members out of DAM's revolving fund created out of its own resources and also with donor's finance.

The group members accumulate their thrift savings, pool them together for utilization in income generation activities either individually or in groups. The group members are also provided with micro-credit from DAM for undertaking income generating activities. In order

to ensure the dual objectives of providing literacy and credit support for undertaking income generation activities some special collaborative arrangements have been made with other providers. Inter-locking of DAM's education programme with the credit programme of Association for Social Advancement (ASA), another national NGO, is such an example. Under this collaborative arrangement with ASA, which is engaged in specialized programme of micro credit, DAM has provided literacy to 10,000 credit beneficiaries of ASA with literacy. Further arrangement has is being made between to provide literacy to more 50,000 beneficiaries of ASA's Micro-Credit Program beneficiaries in future.

Major areas of intervention during the period of report

1. Provided orientation on rules and regulations to the beneficiaries of the collaborative programme undertaken in Jessore Poursava in association with CARE-Bangladesh funded by USAID.

2. Undertook needs assessment survey

3. Identified local resources in respect of

- ☐ Skill training;
- ☐ Entrepreneurship development;
- ☐ Motivation and orientation to the identified beneficiaries for entrepreneur ship;
- ☐ Grading of sustainable beneficiary groups;

- ❑ Development of Manuals, Booklets, Flipcharts, Posters, etc. relevant to selected issues to be addressed.

Summary on activities under IBI programme during the year

Particulars/activities	July'00-June'01	
	Target	Achievement
Group formation	92 Nos.	85 Nos.
Members enrolled	4,163 Nos.	4314 Nos.
Amount of savings accumulated	Tk. 3,237,810	Tk. 3,694,965
Credit disbursement		
On income generation	10,529 Nos.	7,733 Nos.
On tube-well	211 Nos.	164 Nos.
On sanitary latrine	485 Nos.	343 Nos.
On enterprise development	107 Nos.	15 Nos.
On Plantation (No of plants)	17,150 Nos.	24,808 Nos.
Amount of credit disbursement In Taka)		
Income generation	36,291,500	32,468,000
Tube-well	743,000	489,000
Sanitary latrine	528,700	190,850
Small scale enterprise development	1,555,000	152,000
Plantation	106,000	108235
Credit Outstanding (Tk)		
Income generation	34,526,137	26,255,486
Tube-well	535,484	445,645
Sanitary latrine	232,329	199,716
S.S enterprise development	493,502	49,920
Plantation	107,000	102,470
Socio-cultural activities (No)	744	777
Workshop (group leader)	107	42
Day observance (no.)	66	114
Guardian meeting (No)	43	372
Human resource dev. training		
Basic training (supervisor)		
Enterprise development training	420	274
Issue based meeting (GM)	5,299	4,044
Group management (GL)	-	515
Skill development training (GM)	404	653
Personal hygiene	800	553
Proper nutrition	800	567

Recovery of loans was appreciable. In the case of regular IGA loans recovery rate was 99%. Recovery rates of targeted amount for tube-well, sanitary latrine and special loan on livestock rearing were 100%. Management of loan programme except in two areas (Amtali and Fakirer Bazar) was quite satisfactory.

Gender and Development

In Bangladesh, the over all condition and status of women has remained very much unsatisfactory. In spite of government policy and programmes in the past decades, gender disparity remains a fact of

life. Women are very often exploited, tortured and deprived of their rights in the society as well as in the family. These have unfavourable effect on all our efforts to achieve socio-economic development and to emancipate the nation from the curse of illiteracy, poverty, ill health, diseases, environmental degradation. etc. It is a fact that girls and women constitute half the population in the country and they play significant role in our socio-economic life. In most cases their contribution has not received any social recognition and they are not recognized as equal partners with their male counterparts. In Bangladesh many girls and women perform jobs in the wage market. In spite of that they have to take care of most of the household cores. In rural areas they do almost all the household works, cooking food, looking after sanitation aspects at the family, taking care of the children, undertaking agricultural and most of the post harvest processing activities, rearing livestock and a host of such

other activities. DAM believes that recognition of such contribution of women to the economy and up-gradation of their capacity can significantly add to the national well-being. These will also ensure a quicker process of national development. For that they must be provided with adequate health care, education, training and at the same

time equal rights and opportunities should be ensured for them.

DAM's strategy of gender development

DAM being a development organization, attaches high priority to improve the quality of life and status of women through a number of activities. In the implementation of DAM's field programmes recruitment of women personnel are given highest priority, especially in the education, skill training, and credit programmes. In DAM's Ganokendra numbering about 1170, women constitute about 70-75% of the total membership. Major thrust of the income generation support programme goes to women members. In the materials development programme, especially those meant for follow-up and continuing education, gender sensitive issues and women rights receive priority attention.

DAM's Gender and Development Cell (GAD) established in 1996 has been continuously keeping itself involved in influencing the formulation of pro-gender policies as also in the implementation of programmes so as to keep the gender issues in the forefront.

Highlights of Performance

In 2000-2001 out of a total of 4974 persons trained by DAM's Training Division more than 84% were women. Except the adult male centres almost all literacy centres were run with female teachers/facilitators. Almost all the beneficiaries of the income generation credit support programme were women. Issues relating to women rights and women development have been incorporated in most of the primers and follow-up books published by DAM. Moreover, DAM's programme of publication of a series of books on legal aspects in which women rights, means of protecting such rights and also remedies in cases of violation have continued during the period.

Impact

Most of the programme areas, specially where Ganokendra (community learning centres) of DAM exist the women members/beneficiaries have reached new heights of empowerment. Their information base as well as their urge and capacity to protect themselves from deprivation,

exploitation and torture have increased significantly. They are now better decision makers, better managers and better performers in respect of various socio-economic activities. Their role in the family as well as in the society is not only significant now, but also recognized and accepted.

Water & Sanitation Programme

In order to ensure improvement in the quality of life of the common people, especially the poor, disadvantaged groups living in rural areas as also to reduce their sufferings caused by a number of water borne diseases, DAM has been implementing some specially designed programmes. Water and Sanitation programme is one of them. It particularly aims at creation of awareness among the people about the essential needs and benefits of the use of safe water, sanitary latrines, motivation for their behavioral changes and also encouraging and assisting them by providing tube-wells, construction of sanitary latrines etc. In addition to them water and sanitation issues are also being addressed through other programmes of DAM, specially through its literacy programme including the Ganokendra Programme.

In the basic education programmes of DAM issues concerning health and hygiene, water and sanitation have been specially incorporated both in the primers and follow-up materials developed for different age groups. Various posters, stickers etc. produced by the Materials Development Division of DAM are also used in the field programmes for general awareness creation.

The environment preservation and protection programme (APOS) of DAM also addresses water and sanitation issues. The problem of arsenic contamination in tube-well water which has assumed staggering dimension particularly in some areas in recent years is also being addressed in various ways through the existing field programmes.

The WATSAN Project in Barguna and Amtoli
The project entitled 'Improvement of Water and

Sanitation Condition in Barguna' was launched in January 1998 and it concluded in December 2001. Under the project for social mobilisation 10690 small group meeting, 1320 monthly large group meetings, 136 social elite consultation meeting, 36 GO+NGO Coordination meetings and 12 campaign programmes in schools were organized during the year. Achievement against qualitative indicators comparing the changes with the baseline information of another Watsan project implemented in Amtali is shown in the following table given in this page.

The table gives an idea of the success achieved under the WATSAM project implemented in Amtali.

The project named Community based environment protection and Development (CEPD) started at Mohangong upazilla under Netrakona district in January 2001 has the following components.

Community Water Points

Since recent years tube-well water in various parts of the country has been found to be contaminated with arsenic, and alternative source of safe water needs to be ensured. The project stipulated to provide for clean and safe water through identifying and maintaining 50 Community Water Points (one Point to be used by 20 families).

Installation of Community Sanitary Latrines

Supply and installation of community sanitary latrines are required to avoid defecation in open areas. Community latrines are being installed due to the

fact that most of beneficiaries are poor with limited land and many do not have space to spare for latrines. Therefore, it is not possible to provide all individual beneficiaries with sanitary latrines. The community latrines are to be for common use of the beneficiaries. Maintenance of the latrines will be the responsibility of the users. Necessary committees have been formed and entrusted with this responsibility. The project also provides for training a batch of Master Trainers who will provide further training two local trainers.

Achievement against qualitative indicators comparing the changes with the baseline information of Watsan project implemented in Amtali

No.	Indicators		Base line information January '98	Position in June 2001
1	Use of water for cooking food (Tube well:TW)	From TW	12%	68%
		From pond	56%	30%
		From Canal	32%	2%
2	Use of water for washing food	From TW	28%	65%
		From Pond	39%	34%
		From Canal	33%	1%
3	Use of water for bathing	From TW	20%	60%
		From pond	56%	35%
		From Canal	24%	5%
4	Defecation of children	Sanitary Latrine	12%	90%
		Courtyard	46%	3%
		Other places	42%	7%
5	Washing hands after using latrine	With Soap	19%	65%
		With Ash	37%	35%
6	Using water properly after use of latrine	Yes	19%	85%
7	Regular cleaning of latrine done by	Male	31%	45%
		Female	64%	50%
		Children	5%	5%
8	Use of sandals for going to latrine	Yes	29%	90%
9	Faces visible while in the latrine	Yes	85%	10%
10	Water Seal intact	Yes	94%	98%

Coastal Belt Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Under an agreement signed with the Royal Danish Embassy, Dhaka this project entitled as DPHE-DANIDA Coastal Belt Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Component, is being implemented since March 13, 2000 with their financial support to the extent of Tk. 350 million. This project has been designed to address the people in the project areas in the 8 coastal districts. The major activities of the project component include safe water supply, creation of demand for and increase of sanitation activities and hygiene promotion for improved behavioural pattern of the population in the 8 designated districts. *The target population of the project is 7.5 million in 300 selected unions under 28 Upazillas (sub-districts).* It is so far the biggest project of DAM in the public health sector, the implementation of which is expected to benefit more than 15 million people in the project areas through direct intervention and multiplier as well as demonstration effect. In a country like Bangladesh where water borne diseases like cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, etc. take a heavy toll of lives every year, this project is a very significant and major intervention in the public health sector.

Achievement during the year

After 6 months of inception period (March-September 2000) the first implementation year of the project comprised of a period of 9 months (October 2000-June 2001). The major highlights of activities undertaken during the period are:

Installation of 18,000 deep hand tube-wells (DHTWs) and provision for 1,246 additional units stipulated to be completed by August 2001.

School Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

The project has a provision of school sanitation programme. The main reason for undertaking this programme is that after the family, schools are the most important places of learning for

children. The school is a stimulating learning environment for children. Through this component students will get awareness education and have behavioural improvement.

It is therefore planned to install appropriate sanitary latrines with proper water supply in 500 selected schools (primary and secondary including Madrasa) which are badly suffering from such facilities in the project area. Progress in this respect during the reporting period is shown in the following table:

Progress of School Sanitation

Sl.	Activities	Target	Achievement
1	Make inventory of schools	-	1950
2	Schools identified	150	360
3	School recommended/selected	150	167
4	School Primarily approved by WATSAN Committee	150	120
5	School depositing contribution money in school WATSAN account	150	120
6	Fund transferred to School WATSAN account	150	118
7	School secondarily approved by DPE & DSHE	150	101

Hygiene Promotion at Community Level

The hygiene promotion activities in the component include mainly the dissemination of messages relating to use of sanitary latrines, child defecation habits, disposal of excreta and solid wastes. The purpose is to create awareness among the people and the stakeholders regarding use of safe water for all purposes and also using sanitary latrines.

The progress of hygiene promotion activities is given in the following table :

Sl	Activity	Target	Achievement
1	Court yard meeting	21600	7275
2	House hold visit	151200	54393
3	Follow up activity Court yard meeting	16200	9627
4	Sanitary latrine construction		610
5	Cultural activity	100	15
6	Issue based Campaign	100	7
7	WATSAN week observation	100	64
8	WATSAN Committee meeting	600	454
9	Community meeting	900	546
10	Tea stall session	1000	665

Organization of Training on Capacity Building

The basic purpose for which the training activities were organized was to develop the capacity of the component staff and the stakeholders to achieve the desired targets relating to hygiene promotion, sustainable water supply and sanitation activities. *This include 27 types of training courses in 442 batches involving 7,755 participants of which 5383 were males and 2373 females.*

Development and Use of IEC Materials

During the reporting period 2,50,000 posters,

50,000 stickers, 50,000 leaflets, 1,50,000 pocket notebooks, 6,000 game materials (ludu), 6,000 game puzzles, 2,200 tub-well maintenance manuals were produced and distributed.

In addition to the above activities under the project 2 action research studies - one on 'Pond Sand Filter (PSF)' and another on 'Rain Water Harvesting (RWH)' had been undertaken. These research studies have been necessitated by the emergence of large scale arsenic contamination of tube-well water causing disease and sufferings to the people. in most of the districts of Bangladesh.

Social Mobilisation Programme

Child and Woman Trafficking Prevention Programme (CWTP)

It is a fact that although Human Trafficking has a historical legacy abject poverty, wide scale illiteracy, socio-economic inequalities, power of money and such other factors have widened the extent and nature of the problem so much so that it has become almost a global concern today. This particular issue of human suffering being perpetrated and perpetuated by organized groups of greedy anti-social people who are engaged in cross-border trafficking in women and children has created a great concern amongst members of the enlightened society. Different international fora have started to give deliberations on this issue of human suffering. The recently held Katmandu Summit of the SAARC countries also gave serious attention to this issue and adopted the decision to cooperate with each other by exchange of information in this aspect.

In the context of this situation Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM), with its usual commitment to reduce human suffering came forward to intervene and undertake various measures against trafficking in women and children. Accordingly, DAM initiated in September 1997 the Child and Woman Trafficking Prevention (CWTP) Programme, for the reduction of trafficking as

well as for the repatriation, reintegration and rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking.

Under this programme adequate arrangements and programme interventions have been designed. These include education and awareness creation among the vulnerable groups of people, especially in the boarder areas, motivational campaigns, cumulative training programmes, collaboration and partnership with GOs and NGOs, rescue, repatriation, rehabilitation, etc.

Some of the major activities undertaken under the CWTP project during the period of report are:

- ❑ In-country networking has been developed with as many as 65 local level partner organisations (LNGOs) for raising awareness against prevention of trafficking as a key component of the programme.
- ❑ Hot-line services at seven administrative upazilla in collaboration with focal partner organisation (FPO) at Jessore district have been introduced.
- ❑ Dialogue has been initiated to introduce hot-line services in West-Bengal of India in collaboration with interested partner organisation, e.g Sanlap, SLARTC
- ❑ A project entitled "Intensive Community Empowerment Approach Model" has

been launched at Debhata Upazilla in Satkhira District.

- ❑ A total of 36 Master Trainers (MTs) and a total of 640 Community volunteers received training on Child and Women Trafficking prevention programme for implementation at grass roots level.
- ❑ A total of 37 inmates have been offered basic support including counseling, NFE at the Shelter Home, Jessore.
- ❑ Regular contacts have been made with partner organisations of West-Bengal, related Ministries, Departments, Embassies in Bangladesh and India.
- ❑ A few rescued Bangladeshi girls have been repatriated from West-Bengal and given shelter in the Home with a view to reintegration and also permission obtained for repatriation of some more girls.
- ❑ CWTP- Cell participated in various meetings/workshop and was active as a member of ATSEC Bangladesh Chapter and project implementation Unit (PIU) of the Ministry of Women and Childrens' Affairs.

CWTP-Cell also organized various types of grass root level campaign programmes with active participation of the community. The campaign programme includes organization of 42 rallies, 114 school debates at school level, 30 discussion meetings at community level. In addition to them, a total of 6,864 courtyard meetings were conducted by the community volunteers for raising awareness.

Reintegration / Rehabilitation

During the year 2000-2001 a total of 37 inmates including 20 women, 9 male and 8 female children received basic services including food, shelter, health care, counseling, non-formal education through the Shelter Home maintained by DAM at Jessore. Out of them 8 inmates were reintegrated into their families. Through appropriate skill/vocational training on capacity building of the shelter home inmates many of them have acquired marketable/self-employment capabilities

and can undertake production of different commodities. This training component has been designed to enable the inmates to be socially and economically rehabilitated.

Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Programme (AMIK)

Drug abuse is one of the major global as well as national concerns. It is a multi-faceted problem causing harm not only to the individual addict, but also to the members of his family as well as the society at large. In Bangladesh the prevalence of drug abuse as also of drug trafficking has been increasing at rapid strides. At present the law enforcing agencies claim that there are more than 3 million drug addicts in the cities alone. The capital city of Dhaka alone accounts for more than 40% of the total number of drug abusers.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission which stands for humanitarian services and reduction of human suffering came forward with its own innovative intervention and launched in 1990 its Drug Prevention and Control Programme (AMIK). It is a multi-dimensional community based anti-drug programme having a network of Local Level Initiatives by volunteer youths, students and other rational elements in the society. The programme components of AMIK broadly consists of drug demand reduction, supply reduction and treatment and rehabilitation.

The organizational edifice consist of a National Committee and 402 community level Branch Committees in 54 districts spread over the country. The National Committee is responsible



for formulation of broad policy framework, providing guidance and support, monitoring the activities of branch committees and maintaining close association and involvement with various governmental and non-governmental anti-drug organisations at national and international levels such as the Department of Narcotics Control (DNC) of the government of Bangladesh and the United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP).

AMIK Activities (2000-2001)

Sl.	Activities	Achievement
1	Anti Tobacco and Anti-drug rally	37
2	Discussion on Tobacco control and drug abuse	44
3	Seminar/Symposium	08
4	Essay Competition	10
5	Debate on Drug abuse	06
6	Cultural Programme	02
7	Organization of Smoke Free Zone	230
8	Organization of Drug Free Zones	02
9	Souvenirs Published	03
10	Observance of world AIDS Day	22 Branches
11	Organization of orientation courses	11
12	Compaign Programme organized at	
	School-	226
	College-	07
	Mosque	18
	Madrassa	06
13	Organisation of Human Chain	01
14	Press Conference	01
15	Wall Calendar Published	02
16	Publication of sticker	01
17	Publication of Leaflet	01

Types of activities under the drug demand reduction component which may also be called a preventive programme include:

- ❑ Awareness creation among the relevant groups of people through distribution of IEC materials, training of branch committee members for organization and implementation of effective programmes at the grass roots level, organization of seminar, symposium, rallies, street drama, essay and debates competition, etc.

- ❑ Curative activities offered through counseling to motivate drug addicts, advocacy for incorporation of drug education in the educational curricula, treatment by organization of detoxification camps, psychotherapy and socio-economic rehabilitation of the recovered addicts etc.

Drugs supply reduction activity consists mainly of active cooperation with the Department of Narcotics Control (DNC) and other law enforcing agencies including local administration as also organization of social combatant groups to restrict illicit trafficking of drug etc.



It is worth mentioning here that AMIK of Dhaka Ahsania Mission, on the occasion of observance of the World No Tobacco Day, 2001 and the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking as declared by the United Nations implemented a **month long programme** spread over the whole country. The major activities organized under this programme include:

- ❑ Organization of press conference;
- ❑ Organization of national level meeting;
- ❑ Release of a 10 Taka Commemorative Stamp by the Government in response to a proposal from DAM;
- ❑ Organization of Human Chain on 9 June 2001 at the National Press Club demanding formulation and enforcement of a comprehensive law against tobacco;
- ❑ Organization of a discussion meeting on 25 June 2001 in observance of Int'l Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking;
- ❑ Organization of different programmes like rallies and discussion meetings at district level

such as in Jhenaidah, Kushtia, Narshingdi, Jessore and Satkhira;

- ❑ Organization of rallies, seminars, discussion meetings, etc. at institutional levels like Universities, colleges, primary and secondary schools, etc.
- ❑ Organization and declaration of smoking free zones about 200 educational institutions;
- ❑ Development and distribution of awareness materials such as 3,000 calendars, 10,000 posters, 5,000 leaflets, 10,000 stickers, etc.

Environment Protection & Development Programme (APOS)

Environmental degradation is both a global as well as national concern now a days. The damage and degradation to global environment has been largely caused by industrialisation and increasing use of fossil fuels. Exponential growth of population in the third world countries vying for better living standards, and thus polluting the water and the air, recklessly denuding the forests and depleting forest resources are helping to cause holes in the ozonosphere and enhance the 'Green House Effect'. In the context of this DAM launched in 1992 a multi-pronged Environment Protection and Development Programme (APOS).

This programme has been integrated with most of the field programmes of DAM especially education, training, income generation and IBI, etc. In the education programme especial focus is given on environment awareness as also on ways and means of protection, maintenance and enrichment of the natural environment through development and use of specially designed literacy primers, follow-up materials and IEC materials. In the programme for training of teachers, supervisors and other personnel including skill development trainings special components on environmental issues are skillfully incorporated so as to enrich the knowledge base and awareness of the participants.



For successful implementation of the nation wide programme an innovative two-tier organizational structure consisting of a central committee and a network of branch committees at the community level are working. The Central Committee consisting of 33 eminent personalities drawn from different organizations including universities works as the apex policy making body and also organizes different events like: meetings, seminars and workshops and also offers logistic and material support as well as training support to the branch committees and their members. Major items of activities of APOS consist of the following:

- ❑ Awareness raising;
- ❑ Supply of plants, Saplings and nursery raising;
- ❑ Training of Branch Committee Members,
- ❑ Training of Community members
- ❑ Construction of sanitary latrines;
- ❑ Sinking of tube-wells;
- ❑ Arsenic mitigation.
- ❑ Smokeless oven making;
- ❑ Development and distribution of IEC materials on environment;
- ❑ Organization of environment resource centre;
- ❑ Organisation of discussion meetings, rallies, seminars etc.

APOS activity till now has been spread over 107 Upazilas (sub-districts) in the country having 221 community level branch committees.

The following table gives a picture of the major activities of the APOS branch committees during 2000-2001

Sl.	Activity	Achievement
1.	Training of master trainers on arsenic mitigation	23
2.	Training of master trainers on smokeless oven making	50
3.	Training of community workers on environment	14
4.	Training of community workers of WATSAN project	6
5.	Training of master trainers on environment	73
6.	Sensitization on awareness building of the WATSAN project clientele	3,000
7.	Awareness building of CEPD project beneficiaries on environment	10,000
8.	Formation of environment improvement committee at Mohanganj Upazila in Netrokona district	50
9.	Providing Tin poster and sticker to 21 centres	21
10.	Observance of National Environment Day in 205 centres	205
11.	Plantation of saplings	65,000
12.	Supply of sanitary latrines	3,000

Disaster Preparedness, Relief & Rehabilitation

Bangladesh is a disaster prone area. Every year various natural disasters like flood, cyclone, tidal surge, etc. visit the country which cause colossal damages to life and property including crops, housing and live-stocks. The damage to infrastructure like roads, bridges, culverts, educational institutions are very high. These natural calamities affect every body in the affected areas in varying proportions, but sufferings of the poor and disadvantaged know no bounds and beggars description. Besides immediate relief in the form of food, medicine, clothing etc., these people need substantial help to be rehabilitated and to come out of the morass of devastation. DAM always comes forward with all resources at its command to mitigate the sufferings of the people followed by rehabilitation activities like construction of dwelling houses, latrines, sinking of tube-wells, credit offerings for purchase of seeds, seedlings, agricultural appliances, cows, etc. DAM also operates its disaster preparedness

programme, which includes activities like development of awareness raising and education materials on disasters and holding of special discussion sessions and training programmes in the disaster prone working areas. For relief and rehabilitation DAM always takes up appropriate actions as far as its own resources permit and at the same time tries to enlist international support and solidarity.

During the later months of 2000 Bangladesh experienced the most devastating flood in the eight south-western districts of the country. This area has long been free from any flood. Most of the houses of the common people are mud built. The damage to houses, crops, cattle heads, houses, roads and other infrastructures were incalculable. In this situation DAM came forward to stand by the side of its beneficiaries affected by flood in several of DAM's working areas with emergency relief as well as post flood rehabilitation programmes.



Under the emergency relief initiatives items like rice, pulses, flattened rice, molasses, salt, potatoes, powdered milk, clothes, oral saline, water purification tablets were distributed among 15,515 families of Satkhira, 5052 families of Jessore and 720 families of Jhenaidaha district. Besides, on special considerations cooked food items were supplied to as many as 40 shelter centres for different duration ranging from one day to about five weeks. For the Emergency Relief Programme as also Post Flood Rehabilitation Programme the Embassy of Germany, Dhaka; Royal Danish Embassy, Dhaka; CAFOD, UK and CORDAID of The Netherlands came forward with funding support to the tune of Tk. 6,349,648.00 for the programme of DAM.

Post-Flood Rehabilitation Programme

This devastating flood caused severe damages more because of its long standing nature. The harvest of the pre-monsoon aus rice and planting of the main rice crop, aman was affected. Many farmers lost grain in storage. Extensive flooding caused great damages to the houses, roads and other infrastructure. In this context post flood rehabilitation programme were undertaken in Sadar Upazilla of Satkhira district and Mohespur Upazilla of Jhenaidah district with the support of the above donors. The following were the main activities and coverage:

- ☐ Housing construction/repair materials for 300 families;
- ☐ Seeds, fertiliser, etc. for 1000 families;
- ☐ Poultry birds for 1000 families;
- ☐ Educational materials for children for 700 families;
- ☐ Household items for 500 families;
- ☐ Providing working capital for 100 families;
- ☐ Supply of cows for 200 families;
- ☐ Support to two educational institutions for repairing school building.

Human Resource Development

Dhaka Ahsania Mission always appreciates the need and importance of appropriate training for the programme planners and developers as well as for the implementers of all categories of field programmes including teachers and facilitators. It therefore, established a full-fledged Training Division in 1985 and since then it has been continuously developed and up-graded with adequate infrastructure facilities, training equipments and qualified and experienced training personnel. The training division is now functioning with adequate capacity to serve the training needs of all categories of personnel of the organization and of other public and private sector organizations. It has evolved a number of participatory training methods and has been offering various types of courses varying from 3 to 15 days. In addition, it regularly organizes training workshops, seminars and train-

ing courses of national, sub-regional, regional and international levels. It has become, so to say, a focal point agency for organization of such events for the UN bodies like UNESCO, ESCAP, ACCU, etc. and also for international coalitions and networks, like the Asian Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Japan, Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education (ASPBAE), etc.

Areas of training now being offered by this division are varied and many. They include skill development and vocational training, income generation, awareness creation on various issues and concerns like, environment, drug abuse, entrepreneurship development, etc. in addition to professional types of personnel training including training of different types of community volunteers and workers.

A combination of various training methods and techniques are used in offering different training courses. To encourage active participation and involvement of the trainees in the training exercises different methods and techniques like: Group Discussion, Role-play, Brainstorming sessions, Individual study, Games, Field visit, Group discussion, Practical demonstration, Fish Bowl, Group work, Simulation tests, etc. are commonly used so as to make the training undertakings fully effective.

In the DPHE-DANIDA CBRWSSC Project of



DAM large number of training courses has been implemented in the 8 coastal districts of Bangladesh stipulated to cover 7.5 million people. As they required, the Training Division prepared training manuals for the training of project



personnel, members of DAG, CCU and also resource persons. Orientation courses for central level and regional level, basic training courses for senior level project personnel are being organized in the central training centre of DAM and rest of the training courses are implemented in the district and union level.

As a focal point institution for many UN and international forum DAM Training Unit is responsible for organizing workshop, training and seminars for fulfilling its mandate. Some times these workshops were organized jointly with Ministries/departments of government or relevant national and international organizations. Some times personnel from Training Division were asked to organize training/workshops

outside the country as resource persons.

DAM is a rapidly growing organization incorporating new intervention areas as well as expanding its programmes in new geographical areas. DAM is concentrating its focus on experimenting new concept of illiteracy reduction, continuing education and poverty alleviation. To fulfill its mission DAM has trained and qualified staffs at all level.

Achievement of the Training Unit

The Training Unit have newly designed 18 training courses in the areas of environment, continuing education, staff development, capacity building, gender development, basic education and networking in response to recent demand. In addition, it has completed during the period, a number of activities such as, review and modification of 20 courses and also completed curriculum design, material development, manual development etc. and facilitated 6 courses for strengthening the intervention addressing water and sanitation issues of DPHE-DANIDA CBRWSSC.

Training Division also facilitated 249 batches of training on 35 courses during the period. Programme beneficiaries, para-professionals and staff members have participated in these training courses organized in the areas of gender, environment, institution building, continuing education, basic education, skill development, capacity building, entrepreneurship development, primary health care, staff development, training kits development and training materials development.

Particulars of Training organized

Area of Training	No. of Course	No. of Batches	No of participants Attended		
			Male	Female	Total
Gender	1	87	13	1730	1743
Environment	5	37	38	709	747
Institution Building	1	35	397	321	718
Continuing Education	1	11	----	352	352
Basic Education	2	16	----	226	226
Skill Development	1	30	50	450	500
Capacity Building	2	7	121	19	140
Entrepreneurship Development	1	9	----	191	191
Primary Health Care	4	6	----	120	120
Staff Development	8	11	190	47	237
		249	809	4165	4974

Workshops organized

During the period this Division has organized two international events, in which 45 foreign participants from 9 countries participated. UNESCO and

ACCU sponsored these workshops. It also organized two national workshops - one on Continuing Education and another on Developing Training Kits for Local NGOs Capacity Building in Basic Education.

Name of Workshop	Duration	Sponsored by	No. of Participants Attended			Remarks
			Male	Female	Total	
National Seminar on Continuing Education in Bangladesh	10.9.2000 to 11.9.200	Unesco	23	8	31	
ARTC Technical Meeting on Promoting Lifelong learning Through Community Learning Centers	8.9.2000 to 13.9.200	Unesco	17	9	26	23 foreign Participants
18th Regional Workshop on the Preparation of Literacy and Continuing Education Materials in Rural Areas in Asia and Pacific	23.11.2000 to 2.12.200	Unesco & Accu	18	10	28	22 foreign Participants
Workshop on Developing Training Kits for Local NGO's Capacity Building in Basic Education	26.2.2000 to 28.2.200	Unesco	10	4	14	
Total			68	31	99	45

Development of Information, Education and Communication Materials

A full fledged unit for material development works under the Training and Materials Development Division of Dhaka Ahsania Mission with adequate member of personnel like, Curriculum Specialists, Senior Material Developers, Material Developers, Senior Illustrator, Illustrators and Specialists in Computer Graphics. It is involved in curriculum development, text development, reviewing, editing, dummy preparation, field testing, finalization and printing process of various materials including IEC materials in the form of books, booklets, flipcharts, card sets, folders, posters, stickers, leaflets, guide books, training manuals etc. Materials including literacy primers, supplementary reading materials, follow-up materials and continuing education materials etc. are produced by this unit to meet the programme needs of DAM as also for others.

DAM always appreciates that there is no alternative to good quality materials of different types and categories for the successful implementation

of any socio-economic or literacy and education programmes, including awareness raising, education and advocacy programme on social issues, economic issues, health, sanitation, nutrition, environment, human rights, women rights, child rights, gender issues, working children, arsenic issue, HIV/AIDS and drug abuse. The materials developed in DAM are highly appreciated by the related govt. department and non-government organizations for innovative approach and effectiveness. Renowned NGOs and NGO networks, like BRAC, FIVDB, CCDB, PROSHIKA, CAMPE etc. and the Directorate of Non-formal Education of the Government (DNFE) also use the materials developed by DAM in their respective programmes.

Achievement

There has been remarkable achievement in respect of material development in the year 2000-2001. Eleven attractive and effective IEC materials have been developed and published through organizing

materials development workshops for supporting the DPHE-DANIDA CBRWSS project of DAM so as to facilitate WATSAN issues in 8 coastal districts addressing 7.5 million beneficiaries. These IEC materials are four posters, one leaflet, one sticker, game-ludu, game-puzzle, one pocket note book, one facilitators handbook and one Tube-well maintenance manual.

In addition the Materials Development Unit also regularly published monthly periodicals like one

magazine and a wall magazine for supporting the neo-literates pursuing continuing education through the Ganokendras. Also some other materials of different types have been developed and published in the reporting year. These are 4 booklets, 2 flip charts, 9 posters, 2 stickers, 3 card sets, 2 game materials, 5 folders, 1 leaflet, 1 pocket note book, 1 brochure, 1 manual, 1 handbook and 1 calendar. DAM's materials have been used throughout the country by 164 organizations in 6 divisions during the year 2000-2001.

Special Institutional Support

Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre (BLRC)

BLRC has been developed as a resource base to provide information support and capacity building to related organizations engaged in literacy and non-formal education programme. With these broad objectives Dhaka Ahsania Mission established the Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre (BLRC) in co-operation with ACCU, Japan in 1995. Since then efforts are being made to strengthen BLRC so as to increase its capacity to function as a database on NFE with special thrust on women and girls education and empowerment. It now develops quality IEC and AV materials for supporting literacy and non-formal education programmes of its network member organizations. The BLRC has been assigned with the task of promoting professional quality of literacy and the adult education workers involved in development and implementation of various programmes and projects under government and non-government agencies.



Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre (BLRC) has to develop and publish need based innovative and effective IEC and Audio-Visual materials, collect and disseminate information regarding women and girl's non-formal education and development. It is also involved in establishing network with related development organizations at national and international levels including UNESCO, ESCAP, ACCU, Japan etc.

During the reporting period major activities of BLRC included:

- ❑ Collection of new titles - 603,
- ❑ Documentation of different types of materials including entry into accession registers - 4069,
- ❑ Preparation and dissemination of reports/news items on BLRC which were in various newsletters at home and abroad. - 12,
- ❑ Subject cataloguing of materials - 475.
- ❑ It has also made systematic arrangements for stock keeping of all the national dailies and periodicals subscribed by DAM and also arranged a good number of Display Panels.

Child Labour Resource Centre (CLRC)

Out of its usual concern for harmful consequences of child labour specially in the hazardous trades, DAM has undertaken a few measures to salvage

them out of the situation. It has launched a number of projects relating to education and skill training of such working children. In order to work as a resource base and to offer support services including materials and information Dhaka Ahsania Mission also established a Child Labour Resource Centre (CLRC) in 1997 with support from the Canadian High Commission.

The objectives of establishing CLRC are resource development, collection, preservation and dissemination; information sharing and exchange among the network partner organizations; documentation; maintenance of data bank on child labour and dissemination of information regarding harmful effects of working in hazardous situations. It also designed and developed training materials for working children with a view to awareness raising on child rights to reduce exploitation, enhance recognition, raise status and ensure safe working conditions. Linkages are also being built up with organizations involved in elimination of child labour in Bangladesh and in South Asian Countries.

Its responsibilities thus are to:

- ❑ collect and document data and resources on child labor and child rights
- ❑ provide technical assistance for strengthening action programs on child labor
- ❑ share and exchanging information and services among individuals, groups and the institutions working on child labor and child rights
- ❑ build up network and promote linkage with organizations involved in eliminating child labor.

Achievement of CLRC during 2000-2001

During the period the CLRC collected 176 new titles of materials, documented 420 materials, contributed 7 news items in DAM's periodicals like the Mission Barta and Alap. It has also disseminated to 120 relevant organizations informa-

tion on its stock position (list of publications available with it) so as to facilitate their access to them and also contributed four news items on CLRC activities in different national dailies and periodicals. It has been systematically maintaining relevant information available with the national dailies in the form press clippings for future use.

Audio-Visual Unit

The Audio-Visual Unit of Dhaka Ahsania Mission provides support services to different functional divisions of DAM especially in the organization of different national/international/sub-regional/regional events like seminars, conferences, meetings and workshops. It also produces audio-visual materials, mostly for the programme division and training and materials development division. It has the capacity to develop quality audio-cassette and video film and to produce photograph through utilizing still and digital camera. It develops documentary films and other materials as per requirement. It also provides consultancy service as and when requested by other organizations / agencies.

During the year audio-visual unit was visy in developing script and VIDEO films for BLRC & NFE, editing Gonokendra documentary film, producing still photograph and VIDEO documents of workshops, Tube-well Caretaker Manual of DPHE-DANIDA CBRWSS and developing video script for UNESCO and CWTP project activities.



Research & Consultancy Activities

The Research Division of Dhaka Ahsania Mission has been undertaking research and evaluation of the various project activities with a view to providing the planners and implementers with necessary feedback information on the ongoing projects for their improvement. The focus of the Research Division, in this respect, is on improving the design, process of implementation and outcome of the programmes and projects.

Secondly, the Division undertakes research on issues of strategic importance for the social development sector. It has been offering different types of research works e.g. benchmark study, situation assessment/analysis, feasibility study, impact/evaluation study, action research and operations research, etc.

Along with conducting research as above, providing consultancy services at national and international levels has been emerging as an important role of the Research Division. This role is performed in some cases in collaboration with other Divisions, particularly Programme and Training and Materials Development Divisions of Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM).

The Research Division offers Research and consultancy services as per requirements of external agencies. Included among such agencies are: National Government Departments/Directorates, International Organizations, Donor Agencies, Non-Government Agencies, Organizations in the UN system and National NGOs.

The Consultancy role, as much as the research role, is an extensive one, traversing the areas of Education, Skill Training, Health, Water & Sanitation, Nutrition, Gender, Environment, IGA, behavior Change Communications, Staff Development, Organization & Management System Development and Institution Building etc. Services are offered for overall data management, development of MIS for organizations as well as projects, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, advanced data analysis by using sophisticated tools and computer packages and epidemiological analysis.

The notable activities of the Research Division

during the year 2000-2001 include the following.

A. Study

Assessment of Gender Equity through NFE Learning Centers

This study was undertaken under a contractual arrangement with the Directorate of Non Formal Education (DNFE).

The study was carried out for increasing the changes in knowledge, attitude and practices relevant to women's rights and empowerment in the rural social context of Bangladesh, as a contribution of the NFE programme.

Process and Impact Assessment of Post Literacy and Continuing Education (PL-CE) 2001.

With the financial support of the Directorate of Non Formal Education (DNFE), this study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the DNFE's pilot project on post-literacy and Continuing Education implemented by Dhaka Ahsania Mission.

An Evaluation Study on Gonokendra (GK)

GK is being looked at by DAM as an innovative model of NFE for improving the condition of the illiterate and poor, evolved by DAM in the context of Bangladesh. Its institutional role is also being considered important for life long education among the masses to prepare them to fit in the changing society as the development scenario is always under change primarily due to advancement in knowledge and technology.

Evaluation of the Project, Improvement of Water and Sanitation Condition in Barguna District

DAM had implemented a project titled as above with financial support from DANIDA and the Research Division of DAM conducted an end-project evaluation study with the objectives of assessing the overall achievement of the different project activities, in terms of the benefits of the

target groups and compare the present status with the baseline study which had earlier been done by DAM in 1998;

B. Research

In addition to the above studies, the following are four important research works, which started in the last half of the period under reporting and are in progress:

Action Research on Community Based Continuing Education

Sponsored by UNESCO, this study will ultimately examine the results of interventions in terms of the provisions for literacy skills, market oriented vocational skills, knowledge and skills on entrepreneurship and human development addressing the needs of community people in rural areas.

Baseline Study on Education and Financial Services Through Strengthening of Gonokendra(EFSN-II)

The main objective of the study is to collect baseline data on the socio-economic condition as well as learning needs of the neo-literates of Gonokendra members in the project area. Similar to the foregoing study another study will be conducted to assess the impact of the particular project interventions.

Baseline Study on Functional Literacy (Post-Literacy) Strategies in Bangladesh.

Sponsored by UNESCO, the objective of the study

is to gather benchmark information on the existing post-literacy programmes, the providers of post-literacy services, the contents of post-literacy materials and the needs of the learners in the country.

A Research Study on Basic Education and Lifelong Learning for Gender Equality through Community Learning Centres (CLCs) of DAM, Bangladesh Case study

This research study was sponsored by UNESCO. The study is to document the inputs for promoting gender equality through basic education and life long learning centres of DAM under the institutional framework of Ganokendra.

C. Consultancy

Along with research, the Division responds to consultancy service demands, at national and international levels which constitute one of the important activities of DAM. DAM has been able to gather in its employment a good number of very dedicated specialists and experts of excellent quality in different fields to work for DAM in offering appropriate consultancy to different authorities and agencies including government departments and international organizations like UNESCO, ESCAP and others.

In the year 2000-2001 DAM provided consultancy services to a number of agencies in the areas as stated below:

Specialized Institutions

Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital (AMCH)

Bangladesh, characterized by its historical legacy of poverty and illiteracy, is riddled with very many health problems. Although a considerable progress has been made in controlling communicable diseases, no significant activity towards the control and treatment of non-communicable diseases like cancer, heart disease etc. is visible. Against the backdrop of explosive growth of population, changes in life styles, growing urbanization and environmental degradation etc. cancer is emerging

as a major health concern. The existing medical facilities in the country are far from satisfactory. The number of beds now available in both public and private hospitals and clinics is only 45,156 or one bed for 2778 persons on an average. In regard to deadly disease cancer, the situation is even more precarious. Against an estimated number of 800 thousand people suffering from various types of cancer, the existing facilities can provide treatment to only 10-15 thousand.. Two hundred thousand new cases are being added every year to this already staggering number.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission is in the process of establishment of a specialized hospital of international standard named Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital (AMCH) with 300 beds in the Capital City of Dhaka, the only private sector cancer hospital in Bangladesh. An area of 3 acres of land at Uttara, Dhaka has already been purchased from the Government and architectural plans & designs are being prepared by a US based architectural firm who have extensive experience in designing cancer hospital projects in USA and elsewhere. Site development work of the proposed hospital building is now underway.

The Hospital will have 5 components, viz. primary prevention, public awareness and education; cancer detection centres; the hospital; home care service and research centre. The cancer detection centres are to be established in the six divisional Head quarters of the country for the purpose of undertaking investigations for the early detection of cancer; referring cancer patients for treatment to the cancer hospital in Dhaka; carrying out primary prevention activities; follow-up of cancer patients. In the mean time the first of the six Cancer Detection Centres has already been set up at Mirpur, Dhaka which started functioning from 2 June, 2001 with 42 beds and having two Operation Theatres, a Day Care Chemotherapy



Unit, Diagnostic laboratory and imaging facilities, essential logistic support and a group of top Cancer Specialists who are available within the country for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer patients.

Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House (AMBDH)

The book promotion and readership development in Bangladesh has been far from satisfactory. Dhaka Ahsania Mission undertook a review of the situation in 1995. A critical analysis and careful study of the situation revealed that there was no single book distributing agency to distribute and sell books all over the country and that book promotion as also promotion of readership in Bangladesh was a neglected area.

This along with the consideration that book promotion activities are very much in line with educational activities, DAM established Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House (AMBDH) in 1995 with among others the following objectives (a) promotion of reading habit among the literate section of the people in Bangladesh; (b) procurement and distribution of books, magazines and materials printed/ produced in foreign countries which may be of value and demand to the citizens of Bangladesh; (c) exporting books produced in Bangladesh to different countries of the world and creating a demand for those and thereby projecting and promoting Bangladesh publications abroad and (d) promote an expanded learning society in Bangladesh by expanding the book world.

AMBDH is housed in an excellent building in a posh area of Dhanmondi in the city on Mirpur road and has developed an excellent show room or display centre with all modern facilities including latest computer and information technology. Through its CD ROM catalogue one can reach the global book market and even have a glimpse of the future world publication situation down to three years.



Refugee Counseling Service

Through its Refugee Counseling Service Unit (RCSU) DAM has been offering since 1993 its counselling and social services to the Urban Refugees with assistance from UNHCR - Bangladesh. Under contractual arrangements with UNHCR, the RCSU offers various services which include distribution of subsistence allowance, extending support for medical care, primary and secondary education of children, higher education of selected persons, skill development, self-reliance support, etc.

During the reporting period RCSU has undertaken a number of activities for the welfare of and reduction of suffering of the urban refugees in Bangladesh which include the following:

On an average 44 refugees including 28 dependents received their subsistence allowance per month. These refugees were from Myanmar (Non-Rohingya), Somalia, Sierra Leone and Afghanistan. At the end of the reporting period 74 persons remained without SA including the refugees who received self-reliance grant (34 persons).

One Somali refugee was assisted in arranging voluntary repatriation.

During the reporting period 14 asylum-seekers (13 cases involving 14 persons) approached RCSU office. These asylum seekers comprise of 13 adults and 1 minor. Of them 8 were males and 6 females. Processing of their cases were yet to be completed.

Three refugees were provided with self-reliance grants, one of whom a female of Somali origin took self-reliance grant for garments, handicraft and perfume business. One Myanmar received self-reliance grant for grocery shop business at Ruma Bazar, Banderban and another of Somali origin received grant to undertake on-the-job training at Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Medical University for one year to become self-reliant.

Medical assistance and care was provided to 50 adults and 28 minors which included consultation with physician, providing medicine, arranging pathological tests and hospitalization.

With RCSU assistance 19 children were reading in primary classes in different English medium schools in Dhaka. Besides assistance for studies at secondary, post secondary and tertiary level was also provided to a number of refugee students.

DAM's Role in the International Arena

Dhaka Ahsania Mission, by virtue of its wide involvement and collaboration in the programmes and activities of international/ regional or sub-regional nature, has emerged as a quasi-international organization. It has been constitutionally obligated to work for the promotion of causes which the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies stand for. Its involvement in the programmes and activities of UNESCO started to expand since the early years of 1980s which became significantly visible with its wide-scale participation in their literacy programmes since 1987. During the years 1987-88 DAM became very largely involved in the development of a literacy materials package

under the Asia Pacific Programme ^{of Education} for All (APPEAL). DAM helped the APPEAL programme as one of the five core-member team and also got engaged in the development of a set of 12 volumes of ATLP materials (APPEAL Training Materials for the Literacy Personnel) during the period and subsequently in the production of ATLP-CE materials and also in the development of their Bangla version. DAM's collaboration in the programmes and activities of the United Nations received further impetus with its admission into Associate Status with the UN DPI in 1991 and Consultative Status (Special Category) with the UN ECOSOC in 1994. Gradually DAM's participation in the international

arena expanded further and further when it became a member of a number of international coalitions and networks like: Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult education (ASPBAE), International Council for Adult Education (ICAE), Appeal Resource & Training Consortium (ARTC), International Council on Alcohol and Addiction (ICAA), Commonwealth Association for Education and Training of Adults (CAETA), Education for All Network (EFAN).

With the admission of DAM into Operational Relation with UNESCO in the year 2000 the scope for converging endeavours with each other and for widening their partnership reached new heights. Further, DAM's visibility in the programmes and activities of many other international organizations such as UNHCR, UNDCP, UNICEF, ESCAP, ILO etc. has been steadily increasing during the recent years.

During the year 2000-01, DAM's participation and involvement in the international field have been as wide and varied as in the recent years. The following is a list of major items of activities of Sub-Regional, Regional or International nature in which DAM contributed significantly.

- ❑ Regional Meeting on Capacity Building and Resource Development for Strengthening Participation in Literacy and Continuing Education Programmes held in Thailand from July, 15-25, 2000 which was organized by UNESCO, Bangkok.
- ❑ The ASPBAE (Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education) Strategic Planning Workshop for South Asia held in Katmandu, Nepal from July 29 - August 1, 2000.
- ❑ The Consultative Meeting for Establishing the New Literacy Resource Centres for Girls and Women organized by the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Japan in Indore, India from August 22-24, 2000.
- ❑ The ICAA International Institute on Prevention and Treatment of Dependencies held in Bahrain during September 3-7, 2000.
- ❑ The Consultative Meeting for Establishing the new Literacy Resource Centres for Girls and Women organized by the Asia-Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Japan in Tehran, Iran from August 27-29, 2000.
- ❑ The ASPBAE (Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education) Regional Strategic Planning Meeting and the ASPBAE Regional Advocacy Training which was held in Chiangmai University, Chiangmai, Thailand from November 15-20, 2000.
- ❑ Meeting for the Global Working Group on Education for All which was organized by UNESCO, Paris held from November 22-24, 2000 in which meeting DAM shared its experiences by presentation of a paper on "Post-Dakar Activities Undertaken by the Dhaka Ahsania Mission".
- ❑ Conference of the Commonwealth Education Ministers held in Halifax, Canada from November 27-30, 2000. On invitation from the Commonwealth Secretariat DAM shared its experiences on Innovative Community Learning Centres (Ganokendra) programme so that a viable model of continuing education for the Commonwealth Countries could be developed.
- ❑ Preparatory Meeting for the Training Programme on Planning and Management of EFA and the Management of Curriculum Change for South Asia EFA Task Force which was organized by UNESCO, New Delhi from January 15-18, 2001.
- ❑ The Consultative Meeting on Development of Community Data Base on Learning and Development Activities which was organized by UNESCO Bangkok from January 23-25, 2001.
- ❑ The World Conference on Education organized by Global Campaign on Education held in New Delhi, India from February 13-16, 2001.
- ❑ The Executive Committee meeting of the ASPBAE (Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education) held in Lahore from March 13-16, 2001.
- ❑ SAARC Education Ministers Conference on

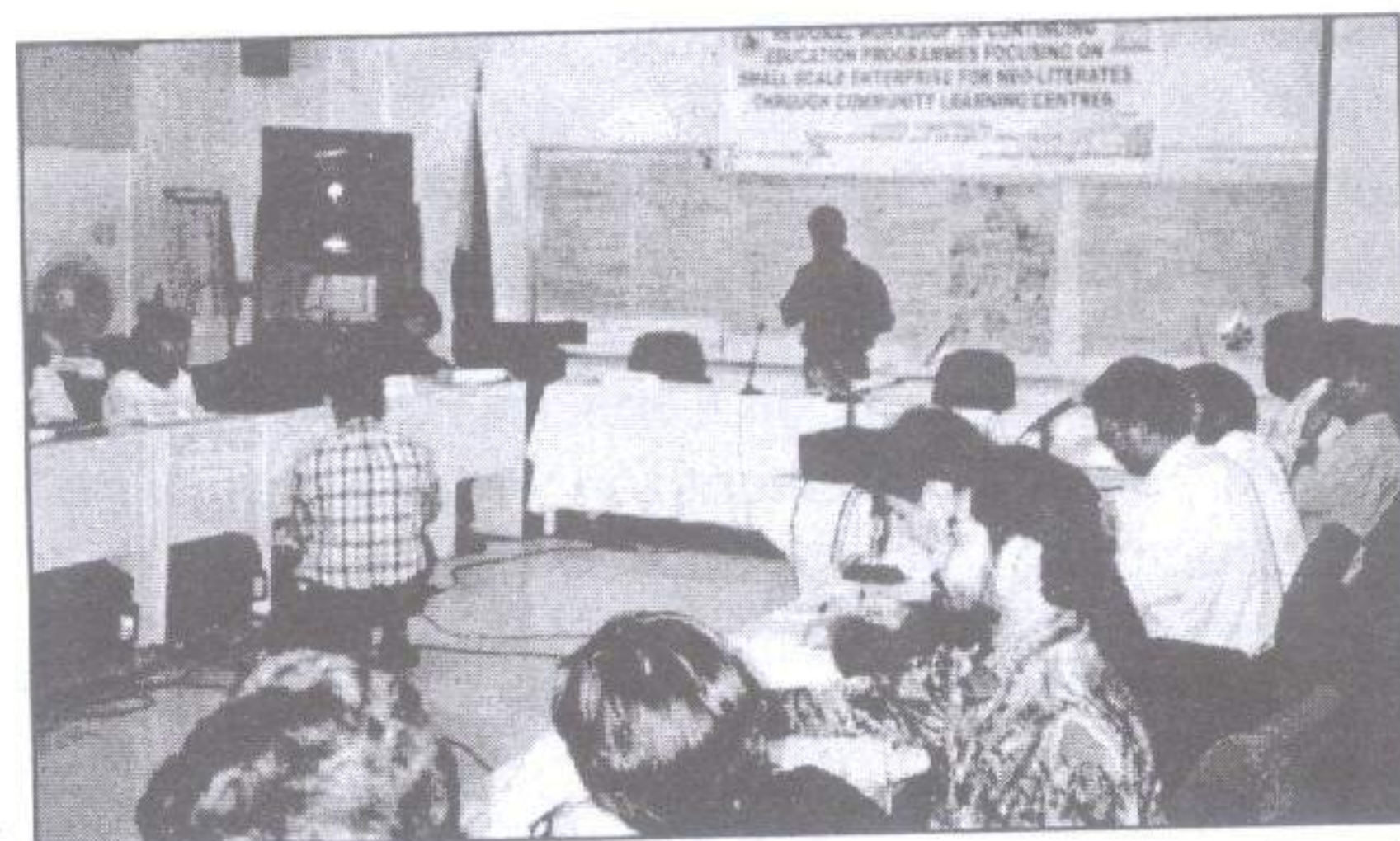
EFA held in Katmandu, Nepal from April 10-12, 2001. DAM participated as a member of the Bangladesh Country Delegation.

- ❑ Capacity Building and Resource Development for Strengthening Participation in Literacy and Continuing Education Programs held in Hua Hin, Thailand from 17-21 July 2000 as a literacy expert
- ❑ Regional workshop on Developing a Handbook on CLC Management organized by UNESCO, PROAP from 16-27 October 2000 in Bali, Indonesia as a literacy expert.
- ❑ Regional workshop on Continuing Education programmes focusing on Small Scale Enterprise for New Literates through Community Learning Centers" Organized by UNESCO, PROAP from 6-12 November, 2000 in SEAMOE/INNOTECH, the Philippines.
- ❑ Workshop on "Revision of the handbook on the effective implementation of Continuing education at the grassroots" organized by UNESCO, PROAP from 13- 19 November 2000 in the Philippines as a literacy expert.
- ❑ Planning Meeting on Production of Audio-Visual material for APPEAL Resource Books for Community Based education and Development organized by UNESCO, PROAP from 29 - 31 January 2001 in Bangkok , Thailand.
- ❑ Capacity Building Workshop for Literacy Resource Centers for Girls and Women in Asia and the Pacific jointly organized by UNESCO and ACCU from 13- 24 February 2001 in Katmandu, Nepal as a Literacy Expert.
- ❑ Editorial Meeting of Handbook for Adult Learning Material Development at Community Level organized by UNESCO and ACCU from 9-13 April, 2001 in Bangkok, Thailand.

The Mission also organized some regional, Sub-Regional and National events in cooperation with UNESCO / ACCU.

As a member organization of the ARTC DAM hosted the "Meeting on the Role of ARTC in Promoting Life-long Learning through Community Learning Centres" which was held in Dhaka from September 8-13, 2000 in which 23 foreign participants including 9 from the 10 ARTC Member Institutions and 9 UNESCO Country Office Representatives from the Asia-Pacific Region participated. This meeting discussed and planned regional activities in Basic and Continuing Education in the light of Dakar Framework of Action.

In the 18th Regional Workshop on the Preparation of Literacy and Continuing Education Materials for Rural Areas in Asia Pacific Region which was jointly sponsored by UNESCO, Bangkok and ACCU, Japan. 22 representative from different countries of the region participated.



Sponsored by UNESCO, Bangkok a National Seminar on Continuing Education in Bangladesh was held in Dhaka on the occasion of International Literacy Day - 2000 and all the participants of the ARTC Technical Meeting also attended the event.

Sponsored by UNESCO PROAP, Bangkok another National Level Workshop on Developing Training Kits for Local NGO's Capacity Building in Basic Education was organized at Dhaka.

Finance & Accounts

In recent years DAM has been widely expanding its areas of intervention and has also multiplied its funding sources. These sources can be broadly divided into four categories, viz., bilateral donor agencies, international organisations/agencies, national government organisations and Mission's own income earning initiatives.

In order to maintain strict accountability and transparency in respect of income and expenditure

there is a full fledged Finance and Accounts Division in the Mission headed by a Chartered Accountant. Each year accounts of the Mission are audited by a Registered Accounting Firm. The Accounts of the Mission for the year ending June 2001 were audited by M/S Haque Shahalam Mansur & Co. Chartered Accountants. The balance sheet for the year as it appears in their audit report is reproduced below:

Balance Sheet as at June 30,2001			
AS AT 30-6-2000	Particulars	SCh.No.	AS AT 30-6-2001
123,925,208	Fixed assets	1	278,181,791
258,624,028	Current assets		331,394,490
11,119,370	Stock of stores	2	10,934,816
16,033,831	Revolving Loan	3	20,108,425
51,974,014	Advance, Deposits & Prepayments	4	97,059,158
5,384,8673	Receivables (BDH)	5	7,520,993
2,273,739	Accrued Interest on FDR (AUST)/DSC (PF)		1,167,403
171,838,211	Cash and Bank Balances	6	194,599,695
382,549,236	Total Assets		609,576,281
	Less: Current Liabilities		
51,169,957	Sundry Creditors	7	92,566,227
331,379,279	Net Assets	Taka	517,010,054
	Represented by :		
16,553,542	Miscellaneous Fund	8	20,209,723
1,482,806	Madrasha Fund		1,620,362
5,528,257	Provident Fund (General)		6,890,243
446,959	Provident Fund (KATTC)		477,284
1,260,910	Provident Fund (Aust)		2,302,337
3,094,912	Service Benefit Fund		3,937,199
1,483,207	Publication Trust Fund		154,734
1,440,000	Trust Fund		1,680,000
491,952	Members Benevolent Fund		513,344
872,453	Mission Development Fund		822,176
452,086	Education Fund		420,044
20,425,768	Depreciation Fund	1	30,944,763
49,881,650	University Development Fund		72,844,484
1,935,876	Donors'Fund	9	54,314,887
242,582,443	Capital Fund	10	338,696,197
331,379,279		TAKA	517,010,054

Achievement in Selected Programme Areas 1990-2000

Programmes

Preprimary Education (PRE)	:	183,250	Learners
Primary Education for Children (PEC)	:	1,224,148	"
Literacy Programme for Adolescents (LPA)	:	506,000	"
Adult Literacy Programme (ALP)	:	801,190	"
Continuing Education (CE)	:	493,704	"
Total Number of NFE Learners	:	3,208,292	"
Ganokendras (Community Learning Centres) Established	:	1132	Nos.
Institution Building and Income Generation	:	35,600	"
Micro credit Offering	:	157,700,000	Taka
Sanitation programme coverage	:	110,000	Persons
Personnel received training	:	135,875	Nos.
Recipient of relief materials	:	70,000	Families
House Building	:	2,000	Units
Construction of Sanitary Latrines	:	32,500	Units
Sinking of Tube-wells	:	10,850	Units
Tree Plantation	:	752,875	Nos.
Fuel efficient smokeless oven	:	100,500	Nos.
Holding of Int'l Seminar/Workshop/Meeting	:	50	Nos.
Total No. of Materials Produced	:	227	Titles
AMIK Branch Committees	:	402	Nos.
APOS Branch Committees	:	221	Nos.

SPREAD OF DAM's ACTIVITIES IN BANGLADESH



LEGEND

- Non-Formal Education (NFE)
- Continuing Education (GANOKENDRA)
- Institution Building & Income Generation (IBI)
- Drug Abuse Prevention & Control (AMIK)
- Environment Protection & Promotion (APOS).....
- Child & Woman Trafficking Prevention (CWTP)



DAM's International Membership and Collaboration

Dhaka Ahsania Mission, since its inception, has experienced rapid expansion and development in its agenda of programmes and activities. This has been both a cause and a result of the wide ranging cooperation, collaboration, partnership and support that have been forthcoming from our development partners and donor agencies, international organizations and the concerned Government Departments in Bangladesh and abroad. It has developed an excellent working relationship as a member of many international organizations, networks and coalitions such as: the Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult education (ASPBAE), International Council for Adult Education (ICAE), Appeal Resource & Training Consortium (ARTC), International Council on Alcohol and Addiction (ICAA), Commonwealth Association for Education and Training of Adults (CAETA), Education for All Network (EFAN).

DAM's collaborative involvement encompasses many organizations of the UN family, bilateral donor organizations, government departments, etc. such as: UNESCO, UNHCR, ESCAP, UNDCP, ILO, ACCU-Japan of UN; CAFOD, Concern Universal, DFID, Kirby Laing Foundation, Service Sister, Community Fund of U.K.; Ulster Bank 3rd World Fund, Electric Aid, AIDLINK, APSO, RTE One World Fund, World Mercy Fund, Dept. of Foreign Affairs of Ireland; IIZ/DVV of Germany, USAID, Laubach Literacy Int'l of USA, Royal Danish Embassy, Embassy of Japan, Australian High Commission, Embassy of Germany, Canadian High Commission, Helen Keller International, DANIDA, European Union, CORDAID, SKN of The Netherlands, German Caritas, World Mercy Fund, Austria; DNFE Govt. of Bangladesh, National Commission for UNESCO-Ministry of Education, PMED-Govt. of Bangladesh.