

ANNUAL REPORT

2001-2002



Dhaka Ahsania Mission

The members of the Mission are pledged and dedicated to the development of rural areas; development of roads and communication facilities therein; to helping the poor distressed people and to doing good to all human beings for their life here in this world and hereafter.....

The aim of the Mission is to provide education to the people and to enhance spiritual power by elimination of all kinds of pride and envy, grudges and hatred.....

The prime objective of the Mission is to establish peace and harmony in the society.....

*Extracts from the autobiography of Khanbahadur
Ahsanullah (RA) entitled- "Amar Jibon Dhara"- (My life).*

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Preface

Dhaka Ahsania Mission, unlike many other non-governmental organisations, has built up a tradition of addressing wide range of issues of national concern. This has been in keeping with its constitutional mandate of serving the causes of human suffering and advancement of the community at large. Since education is the most important tool for poverty reduction, community advancement, reduction of human suffering and improvement of quality of life, the Mission has given highest priority to education—both formal and non-formal. One of the features of the education policy of the Mission is that it encompasses people of all ages, starting with childhood education right up to adult education in the non-formal sector. In the formal sector the Mission follows the policy of establishment of educational institutions in primary, secondary and tertiary levels in different fields like teachers training, technical and vocational education, information and communication technology and also a university of science and technology, etc. as pioneering instances to set up new standards as centres of excellence and to encourage others to enrich the total national efforts in the private sector. In addition, some of our establishments are unique in nature and feature. The Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House, the Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre, the Child Labour Resource Centre—all are devoted to serve the relevant peoples and communities. It, therefore, gives us immense pleasure to consider them highly significant in each of their own fields offering specialised services and opportunities to promote different causes. The idea which encouraged us to go for establishment of an Institute of Information and Communication Technology has been to reduce, in its humble capacity, the “Digital Divide” which imply the continuation of the great human injustice in the present day world. It is one of the major thrust areas, although a daunting challenge, to serve such a great mission. This will not only help creation of a knowledge society, but the powerful tools and networks of ICT and Internet can open up great opportunities to combat poverty and foster development, and can also create opportunities for education for all and to empower the civil society. I consider, even a drop of our contribution in such important areas is significant.

In fine, I would like to express my profound gratitude to our partners in development, to all members of the Mission’s Executive Committee and to members on the staff of this organisation for their unstinted support and cooperation. It is for all their cooperation that the Mission has now been able to rise to the status of a quasi- international organisation and has been working hand-in-hand with the international community including the prestigious UN Agencies.



Kazi Rafiqul Alam
Executiver Director

ঢাকা আহছানিয়া মিশন
DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION





Organisation Profile

Introduction

Started in 1958 as a charitable organisation and carrying the vision of its great founder, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) has now become one of the major Non-governmental Voluntary Development Organisations in Bangladesh, working on a wide area of activities especially for improvement of the quality of life of the poor marginalised people.

The Mission, with active support and cooperation of development partners, government agencies, bilateral donors and specialised agencies of the United Nations has been able to make significant contribution in the fields like non-formal education including adult and continuing education; income generation and poverty reduction; women empowerment, combating drug menace and the use of tobacco; upholding rights of child and woman and prevention of their trafficking; preservation of natural environment; fighting deadly cancer; improvement of community health and sanitation etc.

By virtue of its wide participation and involvement in various programmes and activities of sub-regional, regional and international nature and also its collaboration in relationship with organisations and specialised agencies of the UN family, DAM has been recognised as a quasi-international organisation.

About the founder

The founder of DAM, Hazrat Khanbahadur Ahsanullah (R.A.) M.A. M.R.S.A, I.E.S. (1873-1965), was an outstanding scholar, eminent educationist and a great social reformer of his time and also a great spiritual mentor. He served the Department of Education of the then British India and held very important and high positions. He was awarded the title of Khanbahadur in 1911. He was a prolific writer and authored as many as 79 books on different subjects. Dhaka Ahsania Mission one of the many Missions founded by him bears the sweet memory of this eminent son of the soil.



Objectives

The objectives of DAM as has been enshrined in its Constitution are 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/ specialised hospitals, health clinics, maternity & child health centers, homes for the old etc;
- 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.

Staff Situation (2001-2002)

- Full Time : 718
- Part Time : 4,446
- Volunteers : 20,000

*staff of the specialized institutions/establishments are not included



Legal Status

DAM is registered with-

- The Social Welfare Department (No. 316 of 1963) Government of Bangladesh and
- The NGO Affairs Bureau (No. DSS/FDO/R/246 of 1987) Government of Bangladesh.

Official Relation with UN Agencies

- Consultative Status (Special) with UN ECOSOC
- Operational Relations with UNESCO
- Associate status with UN DPI

Management

The Executive Committee is the supreme policy making body. It consists of 21 members elected bi-annually by General Members. The General Secretary functions as the Chief Executive and Executive Director.

Geographical Area Coverage

Programme	District	Upazilla (Sub-District)
Non-Formal Education (NFE)	21	40
Institution Building & Income Generation (IBI)	7	11
Prevention of Child & Women Trafficking (CWTP)	6	12
Environment Protection & Development (APOS)	49	107
Anti Drug Programme (AMIK)	58	150
Water and Sanitation (DPHE-Danida Project)	8	28
Arsenic Mitigation	5	11

Specialised Institutions/Establishments

- Ahsanullah University of Science & Technology (AUST)
- Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Teachers Training College (KATTC)
- Institute of Technical & Vocational Education and Training (ITVET)
- Ahsanullah Institute of Information and Communication Technology (AIICT)
- Vocational Training Institute for Working Children (VTIWC)
- Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House (AMBDH)
- Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital (AMCH)

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 its development partners and donor agencies, international organisations and the concerned Government Departments in Bangladesh and abroad. It has developed an excellent working relationship as a member of many international organisations, 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) and Education for All Network (EFAN).

DAM's collaborative involvement during the year consisted of many organizations of the UN family, bilateral donor organizations, government departments, etc. such as: UNESCO, UNHCR, ESCAP, ILO of UN and ACCU-Japan, CAFOD, Concern Universal, DFID, Kirby Laing Foundation, Community Fund of U.K., Electric Aid, AIDLINK, Servite Sister Charitable Trust Fund-UK, CARE-Bangladesh, SKN, RTE One World Fund, World Mercy Fund, Dept. of Foreign Affairs of Ireland, Laubach Literacy Int'l of USA, Royal Danish Embassy, Embassy of Japan, Embassy of Germany, USAID, DANIDA, CORDAID, World Mercy Fund- Austria.

In addition to them DAM's development partners also include NFUA-Japan, Zurich Financial Services, Salen Charitable Trust, The Kreitman Foundation, Maurice & Hilda Laing CF, Dublin Corporation TWF, Ruben & Elisabeth Rausing Trust, The Cotton Trust, Loseley & Guildwey C. Trust, The Hamead Trust, Access 4 Trust, The Bryan Guinness C. Trust, Clare E. Burgess Charity, Begfam, UN Women's Guild of Vienna, Department of Women and Children Affairs-Government of Bangladesh, to mention a few.

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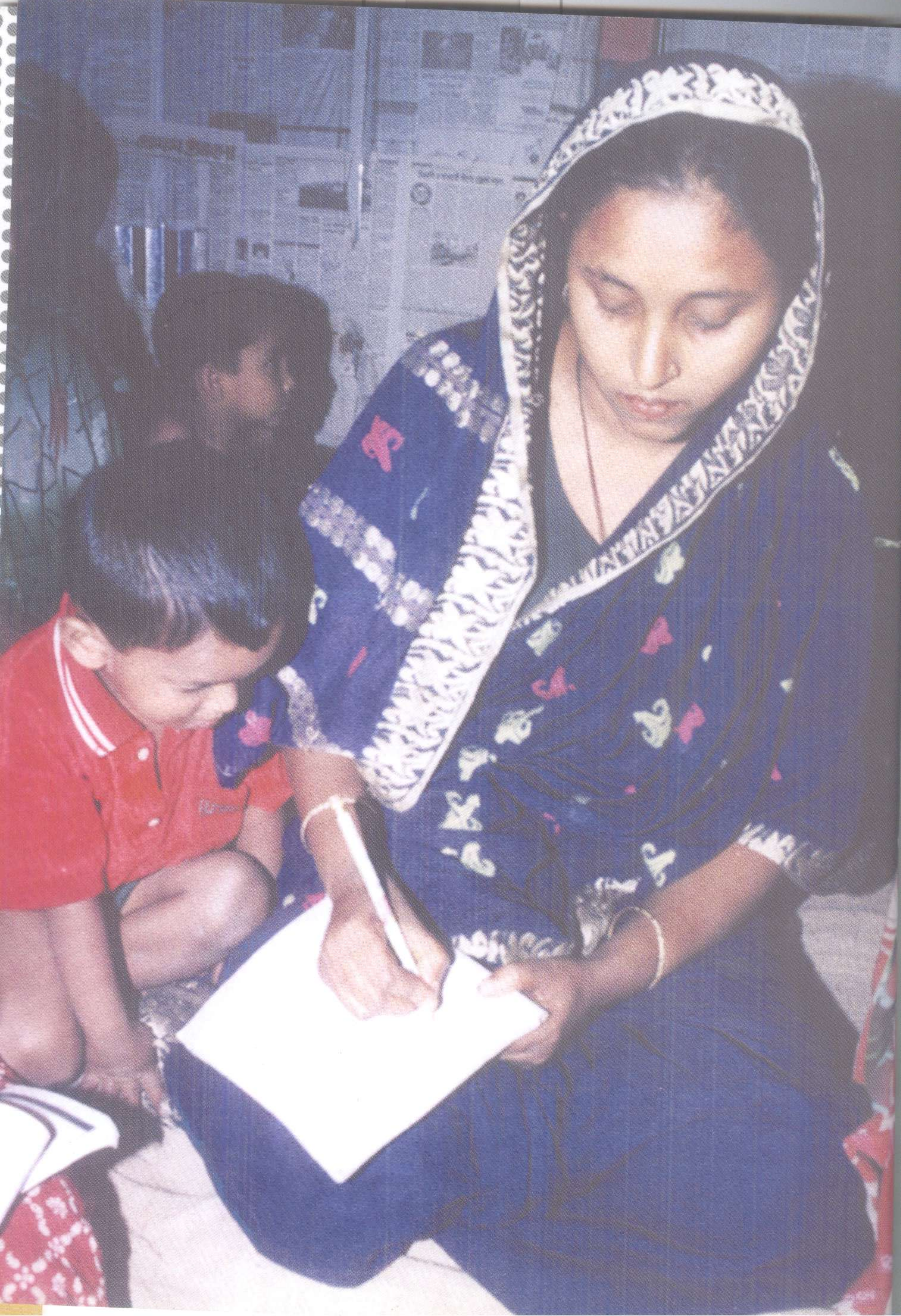
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DAM's Strategy of Interventions

1. Giving priority to the marginalised disadvantaged and poorest of the poor.
2. Spreading its interventions among emerging issues of national priorities
3. Initiating innovative programmes to address issues and challenges.
4. Integrating cross-cutting issues as far as possible in various programmes of interventions instead of choosing segmented cures.
5. Giving highest priority to Education For All according to needs and circumstances, both in formal and non-formal settings.
6. Giving emphasis on technical/vocational education and training as a vehicle to improve economic and social status of the people.
7. Assigning highest priority to the needs of girls and women both in selection of beneficiaries as well as in recruitment of functionaries for the delivery of the field programmes.
8. Emphasising awareness raising, motivation and consciousness creation.
9. Ensuring participation of the target beneficiaries in all the phases and processes—beginning from programme planning and designing upto the execution phase.
10. Undertaking action research and also formative research in order to help planning and designing of programmes by determining possibilities of the extent of linking cross-cutting issues and also undertaking evaluation of different types.
11. Developing of materials for programme support as well as for awareness raising on individual, local, national and global issues.
12. Encouraging voluntarism in programme implementation, specially the community based programmes.
13. Assisting GOs and NGOs for national capacity building in the field of training as a tool to promote and enhance economic and social development.
14. Sponsoring institutions and establishments in different fields, specially in the field of education.



Non-formal Basic Education Sector

Considering Basic Education to be of crucial importance to all illiterate groups of people it has been the main area of intervention of DAM since mid-eighties. During the period DAM offered a number of programmes such as childhood development and education upto the age of 5 years, pre-primary education for minor children of 4-5 age group, primary education to children of 6-10 age group, adolescent education to children of 11-15 age group and adult education to the people of 15-45 age group. During the last one decade DAM has provided literacy and education to more than 3.2 million illiterate poor vulnerable people of different age groups.

The main purposes of basic education programme of DAM are to provide the illiterates with basic literacy in non-formal setting so as to help achieving the national goals of Education For All (EFA). After attainment of basic literacy, some of the beneficiaries are provided with technical/vocational education so as to develop their skill in different vocations and thus to enable them to undertake income generating activities to increase their income leading to poverty reduction. Besides the basic education programme, DAM also implemented during the period a programme on early childhood development and education. This is significant for the children of early age group to make them physically, mentally and psychologically fit and capable to undertake educational responsibilities in future and to maintain a good and healthy life.

Broad strategies of NFE programmes

Following broad strategies are adopted to strengthen the non-formal basic education programme:

- In rural areas, both centre-based approach and self-learning approach are used for adult and adolescent literacy programs. The centre-based approach is also used in the Ganokendra, as part of continuing education. The self-learning approach is used in the credit groups or in other organised groups, to address the literacy needs of the illiterate population who cannot afford to join the basic literacy classes.
- For adolescents, besides literacy education, specific information package on health and psychological education is provided through self-learning and peer-learning modules.
- 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 works for income earning. The education program for them cover pre-school education to junior secondary education (up to grade VIII), through a three-stage package.



Adult Education Programme

Under this programme the illiterate adults who could not be reached through the centre-based literacy programme are covered. The beneficiaries of this programme of DAM are actually micro-credit group members of another NGO named Association for Social Advancement (ASA). This also

represents one of DAM's innovative idea of interlocking programmes of different organisations. This programme known as Each One Teach One (EOTO), is a home based educational activity facilitated by volunteer tutors. During the year under report 10,000 adults received basic education under this programme.

Continuing Education Programme

Experiences of DAM and other GOs and NGOs show that until and unless the output of literacy programmes are kept involved in further education or continuing education activities, most of them relapse into illiteracy and thus make the entire literacy programme ineffective, fruitless and wasteful. DAM has therefore organised a community based continuing education programme offered through Community Learning Centers (CLCs), popularly known as Ganokendra. Initially the main purposes of the Ganokendras were to retain achieved literacy skills of the literacy programme participants and ultimately leading to autonomous and lifelong learners and thus to develop a learning society. Now the agenda of activities has been much widened and includes many socio-economic issues for human resource development and socio-economic advancement of both the individuals and the community at large. DAM has developed a device to provide continuing education alongside to providing other inputs for development of the lives of the neo-literates and their communities. The CLCs are thus being institutionalised and re-organised as Ganokendra with widened and comprehensive role.

Ganokendras are engaged in providing services to the new literates and autonomous learners to further enhance their literacy skills; providing physical facilities to impart basic education to illiterate adults and adolescents including unschooled children; encouraging the parents to send their wards to formal schools; arranging skill training; promoting reading habit for increase of knowledge and skills for human development; creating opportunities for further training/retraining in areas which are felt needs of the community or the individual members; promotion of other community development activities by addressing issues like environmental conservation, health awareness, water and sanitation, gender sensitization, income generation, early childhood development, drug abuse problem, children and women trafficking, arsenic contamination in tube-well water etc. It also promotes games and cultural activities among the members and tries to develop initiative and the spirit of collective efforts to change their fates. It links up other service providers like government offices and establishments available in the community.

DAM's Ganokendra initiated in 1992 has received wide recognition and appreciation as innovative model for offering integrated programme of cross-cutting issues like literacy and continuing education, awareness creation, skill training, income generation and entrepreneurship, etc. with the ultimate goal of



improvement of quality of life of individuals and also ensuring community development. It has been accepted in few countries for replication to meet their own problems and situations. It has also been documented as a "Best Practice" by the Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education (ASPBAE), by Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE) and also by UNESCO Regional Office (PROAP), Bangkok.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission, offers necessary material and technical support to the Ganokendras. DAM also provides financial support, if and when necessary. All the reading and other materials as well as training to the members are provided by DAM. The facilitators are also given appropriate training by DAM. In addition to these DAM helps improvement of physical facilities of the Ganokendras so as to facilitate and ensure a good learning environment. For the purpose of making the Ganokendras self-sustained and community organisations, the management committees collect financial and other resources in the form of contribution by the members.

Ganokendras undertook during the reporting year some special activities like:

- Opened advance literacy course in 808 Ganokendras for the members of the primary target group (PTG), having minimum level of literacy or even illiterates.
- Opened Basic Adult Literacy Course in 30 Ganokendras during the period. This course is meant for the members of the community Secondary Target Groups (STG) to gain the skills of literacy.
- Opening of Basic Adolescent Literacy Course in 15 Ganokendras during the year. This course is meant for adolescent boys and girls who dropped out from the mainstream educational institutions or could never be enrolled.

Organisation of Community Resource Centres (CRCs)

Since the number of Ganokendras (CLCs) have increased significantly during the last few years, it has become difficult to provide them regularly with materials and training support from head office and also to supervise their activities. Therefore a new design has been evolved. Under this design a Community Resource Centre (CRC) is developed as a network composed of Ganokendras of a compact area like a union council (local government organisation).



Objectives of Community Resource Centre (CRC) include:

- ◆ To ensure co-ordination, communication and sharing of experiences among Ganokendras.
- ◆ To exchange human resources and local resources between the existing Ganokendras.
- ◆ To explore required resources in order to fulfill local demand and thereby make linkage with Ganokendra affective.
- ◆ To provide technical assistance with a view to make Ganokendras sustainable.
- ◆ To play the role of a forum of advocacy in local sphere.
- ◆ To offer support services including training and technical support.

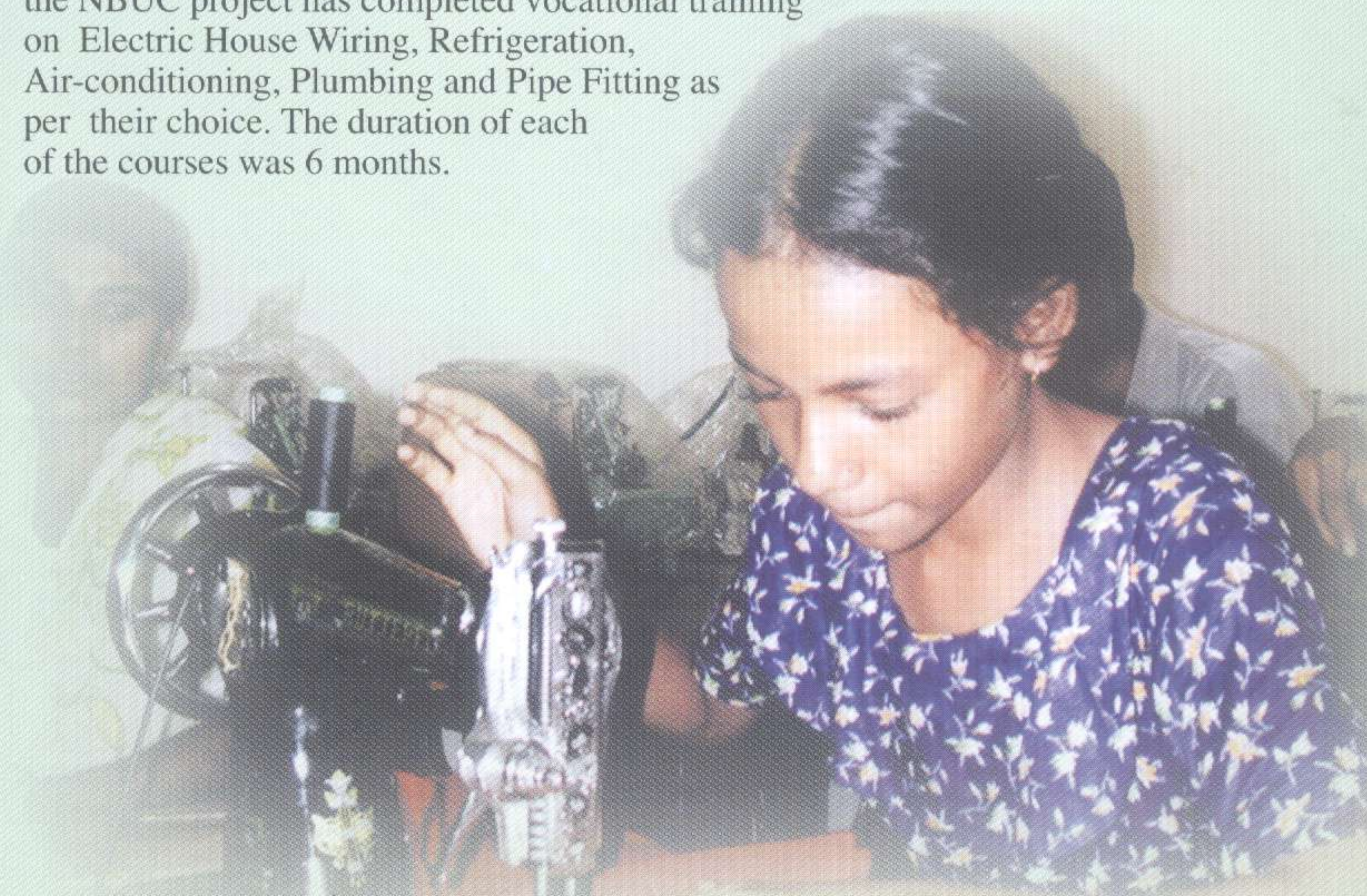
Fourteen Community Resource Centres (CRCs) were opened during the year. These CRCs are spread over 10 upazillas (sub-districts), such as Norshindi Sadar, Raipura, Jessore Sadar, Keshobpur, Jheniadah Sadar, Moheshpur, Chowgacha, Satkhira Sadar, Debhata and Barguna Sadar. The CRCs have been established to provide support services, specially training and technical support to all the CLCs of a cluster in a compact area like union council, the lowest tier in the administrative strata in Bangladesh. In addition to providing information services to the community and the members, organisation of need-based skill training for economic and social empowerment of the members, increasing access of the members to the services of other government and non-government agencies are also ensured by them.



During the reporting period, 758 Ganokendras were functioning effectively of which 90 were newly opened. In order to ensure more effective implementation of the programme 14 Community Resource Centres (CRCs) were opened during the year. These CRCs are spread over 10 upazillas (sub-districts), such as Norshindi Sadar, Raipura, Jessore Sadar, Keshobpur, Jheniadah Sadar, Moheshpur, Chowgacha, Satkhira Sadar, Debhata and Barguna Sadar. The CRCs have been established to provide support services, specially training and technical support to all the CLCs of a cluster in a compact area like union council, the lowest tier in the administrative strata in Bangladesh. In addition to providing information services to the community and the members; organisation of need-based skill training for economic and social empowerment of the members, increasing access of the member's to the services of other government and non-government agencies are also ensured by them.

Vocational Education and Training

From its long experience in Non-formal Education Programmes DAM came to the realisation that only literacy or learning of the 3Rs is neither attractive nor acceptable to the target people nor does it serve the purpose of life oriented education leading to a tangible improvement in their life situations and their socio-economic status. DAM, therefore, makes provision for skills training or vocational education to the desiring adult and adolescent participants of various literacy programmes in urban and rural areas. It may be mentioned that the two projects ENWC and NBUC, currently being implemented for working children, has specific components for vocational education or skill training. The 900 beneficiaries of the ENWC project who have just completed their basic literacy courses will be imparted vocational training in five trades, namely tailoring, needle work, carpentry, repair of rickshaws/vans and repair of motor cycles. Similarly the 100 beneficiaries of the NBUC project has completed vocational training on Electric House Wiring, Refrigeration, Air-conditioning, Plumbing and Pipe Fitting as per their choice. The duration of each of the courses was 6 months.







Socio-Economic Development Sector

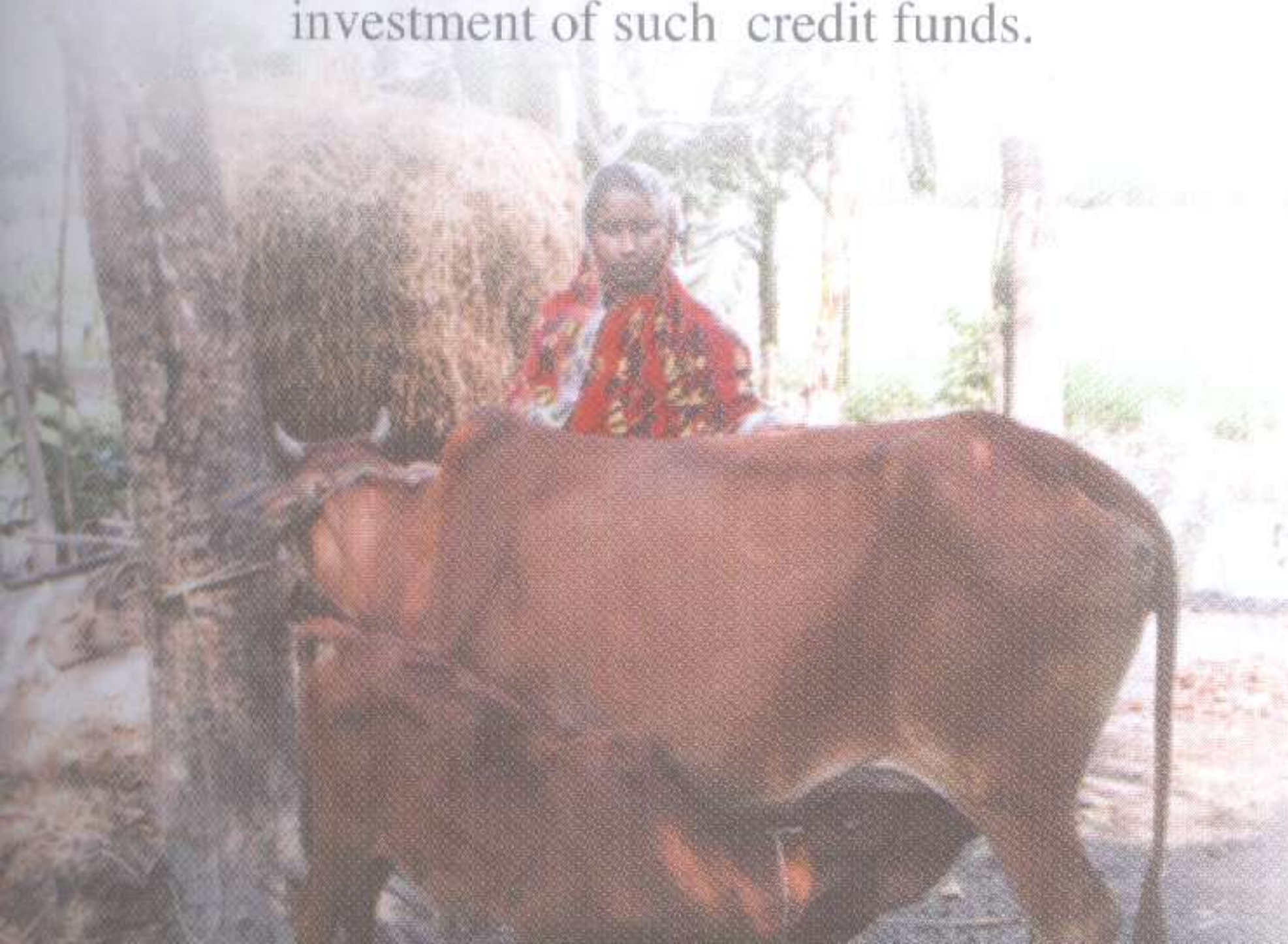
Institution Building for Income Generation (IBI) Programme

Institution Building and income generation (IBI) is one of the most important Programme of Dhaka Ahsania Mission. It is aimed at poverty alleviation, entrepreneurship development, ensuring economic self reliance and empowerment of poor women through self employment and empowerment creation for others as well. The main purpose of this programme is to ensure poverty alleviation and empowerment and for that to:

- ✓ enable self-employment and undertaking of entrepreneurial or economic activities so as to attain self reliance.
- ✓ enable them to use appropriate and improved methods in the production fields through micro-credit facilities.
- ✓ enable sustainable development of the individual group members specially women.

In order to fulfill these purposes, activities undertaken include:

- a. Formation of groups of the beneficiaries, motivation and awareness creation on different issues about existing situation and possibilities of improvement;
- b. Providing skill training for capacity building of the group members;
- c. Creation of linkage with other service providers including organisations;
- d. Offering credit support for investment and income generation;
- e. Group savings management: Normally this is done by the group members. The members of the groups are encouraged to go for thrift saving. The activity is supervised by the field officers of Dhaka Ahsania Mission;
- f. Management of credit fund by the women members: Credit funds are normally managed by the women members themselves and they are responsible for profitable investment of such credit funds.
- g. Participation in decision making: Thus being empowered the women members are able to participate in the decision making process both at home and, in some cases, at the community level.
- h. Awareness raising of group members: through group discussion, peer counseling and use of awareness materials. Awareness of group



members are raised significantly on different issues like health, hygiene, nutrition, child rights, child and woman trafficking prevention, utilization of local resources, gender and development etc. This awareness creation on wide number of areas also help them to improve their quality of life.

During the period 539 active groups were in operation while there were 10,150 members in these groups. Credit disbursement situation was as follows:

Purpose	Amount (Tk. in million)
Income generating activities(general)	34.7
Entrepreneurial development	.77
Sinking of tube-well and construction of sanitary latrine	3.1
Tree plantation	.18
Re-excavation of ponds	.041
Nursery raising	.017
Total	36.12

Gender and Development

In Bangladesh, as in many other developing countries, girls and women, especially in rural areas suffer from wide scale illiteracy resulting into exploitation, torture, inequalities in opportunities, gender disparity etc. Since women constitute almost half the population in the country, sustainable development in the socio-economic sectors will remain a myth until and unless they are ensured of equal opportunities to participate in our development efforts. Although inequalities in the primary education sector has recently been reduced through concerted efforts of GOs and NGOs, there still exists wide scale inequalities in secondary and tertiary levels of education and also in the technical and professional education, in the employment sector and in all the socio-economic development fields. Hence from the very beginning DAM gave its attention to the issue of women development. In view of the importance of this national issue DAM designed its programmes and activities in a way to allow greater participation of women. In the field programmes, therefore, women constitute more than 70% of the total beneficiaries and even 90% in some cases like the micro-credit programme. In order to provide opportunities for improvement of their status and quality of life and thus to ensure

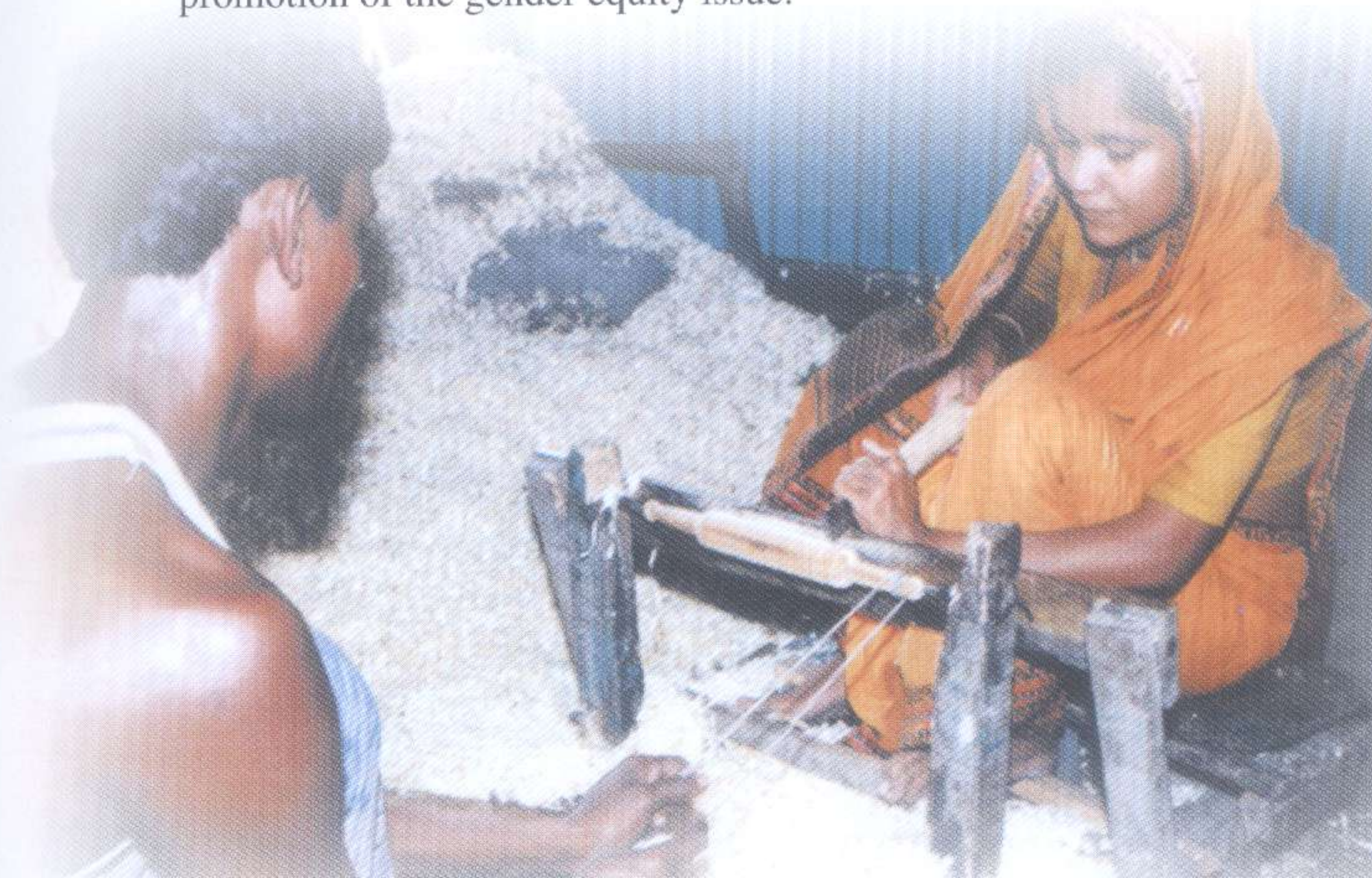
empowerment DAM's programmes and policies have been geared in a way to create their awareness on different significant issues like social and economic rights, legal rights, other issues like marriage and decision making processes. Thus DAMs policy of improvement of the quality of life and socio economic status of our women has been reflected in its programmes and activities.

The following are some ways of DAM's approach:

- a. In order to create awareness of women and girls on different issues DAM has published a series of materials on gender and women rights.
- b. In the implementation of its field programmes, girls and women enjoy high priority both as beneficiaries as well as field functionaries. More than 70% of the beneficiaries in different field programme including NFE and Ganokendra constitute women, while majority of the programme implementors, specially facilitators are women.
- c. Women also enjoy highest priority in the programmes of skill training.
- d. As regards the Institution Building and Income Generation (IBI) Programme almost 100% of the beneficiaries are women. Also they constitute major beneficiaries in the saving and credit programme.

As a result of all these activities and policies of DAM there has been noticeable change in the women community in the programme areas of DAM. Moreover, the spill over and multiplier effect ushered in large scale change in the attitudinal and behavioural pattern of these women in the rural society, where women had been the worst victims of exploitation, torture, deprivation, inequalities, etc. the other day.

Gender and Development (GAD) Cell of DAM contributes significantly in attaining gender equity over the years through the new approach towards institutionalisation of gender concerns. GAD Cell works through a committee constituted with representatives from different organs of DAM. The committee is headed by a chairperson. The committee seats six times annually. Members are responsible to act as the focal point in their respective Divisions and also they are required to submit reports on progress in respect of promotion of the gender equity issue.





পূর্ণাঙ্গ তামাক নিয়ন্ত্রণ আইন প্রণয়ন নব্বা.
রা শোভা
কামনা, নি
গভী
নয়

স্বাস্থ্য
৪০০
এবং যৌ
স্বাস্থ্যমিষন
আছে

পূর্ণাঙ্গ তামাক নিয়ন্ত্রণ আইন প্রণয়ন নব্বা.
মানব বন্ধন
৯ জুন ২০১৯
স্বাস্থ্যমিষন মানবস্বতা প্রতিরোধ ও নিয়ন্ত্রণ কর্মসূচী

Mobilisation Sector

Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Programme (AMIK)

Drug Abuse is one of the major problems of the present day world. Besides creating familial, social, economic and health problems, drug addiction is responsible to a large extent for crime and violence. Drug abuse problem has assumed a staggering dimension in recent years in Bangladesh. The government machinery, with all its might finds it very difficult to arrest the situation.

In the context of the above situation DAM developed a comprehensive and composite programme for Drug Abuse Prevention and Control named AMIK to address the situation. This anti-drug AMIK programme was launched in 1990 involving the entire community – youths, students, teachers, social elites and local administration including law-enforcing agencies. This programme addressed to the whole community is being implemented through the following strategic components:

- Prevention of Drug Abuse through a programme of Drug Demand Reduction
- Treatment and Rehabilitation of the Drug Addicts

The programme of Reduction of Drug demand is a multi-dimensional two-tier programme. It has a high level Central Committee composed of eminent personalities in different fields including representatives from law enforcing agencies. The Central Committee is responsible for formulation of policies, monitoring the activities of the Branch Committees and maintaining close liaison with different government departments like the Department of Narcotics Control (DNC). And also it takes up new plans and programmes of activities in partnership with various national and international organizations, initiatives and the civil society.

At the grass roots level there is a Network of Branch Committees, which consist of local level leadership and also youths, students, teachers, local administrative authorities, representatives of law enforcing agencies and other conscious citizens.

At present the community-based network has 402 Branch Committees spread over the whole country covering 54 districts out of a total of 64. Nearly 20,000 hard-core

volunteers are now working through these 402 branch committees at the grass-roots level. It may be mentioned here that on the occasion of annual congregation of the members of the Branch Committees awards are given by DAM to the best performers.



This AMIK programme undertakes the following activities:

i) Preventive activities

In order to implement the preventive activities by the local level committees effectively, they are supplied with different awareness building materials by DAM for use in their respective localities. The members of the Branch Committees are also provided by DAM with appropriate and structured training courses. Such courses are provided firstly by imparting training to Master Trainers and then by repetition of similar courses at the field levels by the Master Trainers.

ii) Curative Activities -Treatment and Rehabilitation of Drug Addicts

Curative activities include identification of victims of drug addiction through the local level Branch Committees, organization of detoxification camps and centres for psycho-physical therapy, referring the addicts to clinics and also imparting skill training, counseling and self-help activities. DAM is presently working for the establishment of a 50 bed hospital and treatment centre at Gazipur.

Major activities of the AMIK programme during the year

- Organisation of 60 rallies ■ 1 seminar ■ 170 discussion meetings ■ 8 Essay Competitions ■ 9 Debate s ■ 4 Art Competitions ■ 260 school programmes
- 127 discussion meetings in religious institutions ■ 1 human chain ■ 1 round table meeting ■ 12 dramas ■ 8 folk song events ■ 1 symbolic hunger strike ■ Creation of 260 smoke free zones ■ Publication of 2 Souvenirs ■ 3 leaflets, 2 stickers
- 1 poster ■ 1 pocket calendar.

AMIK's Anti Tobacco Activities

According to a recent WHO Global Status report 60% of man and 15% of woman in Bangladesh are tobacco users of different types like cigarette, BIDI, Hukka and dried tobacco leafs. In the rural areas it is customary to entertain guests with Hukka. Recently with the expansion of knowledge about the harmful affects of tobacco, government agencies and also NGOs have started programmes of awareness building and lobbying. Although no exclusive and formal study on the issue has been done in Bangladesh, it may be assumed that the situation has, by now, deteriorated further. DAM therefore undertook an Anti-Tobacco programme along with its AMIK programme. Under this programme DAM plays a significant advocacy role in this respect. DAM has been pursuing the appropriate authorities of the government to pass a tobacco control law. It has also declared a number of places smoke free zone in its programme and working areas.



Child and Woman Trafficking Prevention Programme (CWTP)

The goal of Child and Woman Trafficking Prevention Programme (CWTP) is to empowering the community to promote a safe living environment for the poor women and children.



Types of activities in this programme include:

- Direct community based interventions for organising awareness raising campaign
- Development of information and communication materials
- Training for capacity development of community based organisations
- Orientation of Union Parishad members and local leaders
- Situation analysis study and documentation of lessons
- Operating information hotline services (for quick flow of information)
- Repatriation of rescued/survivors
- Running Shelters Home for safe stay, counseling, skill development and micro-credit support to the survivors
- Reintegration/rehabilitation of the survivors
- Launching cross-border programmes in collaboration with partner organisations
- Advocacy with concerned department and agencies

Major activities undertaken during the period were:

- A 2-day workshop on "Cross-border Networking of Community Organisation for Prevention of Child and Woman Trafficking" was held in collaboration with DAM and Sanlap, West-Bengal, India.
- A day-long meeting on "Developing Country Wide Hotline Information Network for Prevention of Child and Woman Trafficking" was organised.
- A day-long workshop on "Combating Trafficking in Women and Children" in collaboration with Association for Community Development (ACD), Rajshahi was held at Rajshahi.
- Two progress review meeting were organised at Jessore and Shatkhira district.
- 12 meetings with Focal Partner Organisations (FPOs) on hotline services were organised.
- Provided refresher training course to 38 Master Trainers and 760 Community Volunteers.
- Provided basic training course to 18 Master Trainers and 120 Community Volunteers for the Community Empowerment. Approach at Debhata union at Shatkhira district.



- Organisation of 10,770 courtyard meeting.
- Involving 15,502 families in the awareness building activities.
- Organisation of 79 rallies, 19 drama shows, 119 school programmes and 5 discussion meetings with religious leaders.
- Two types of IEC materials were developed, i.e. Poster and Desk Calendar.
- Two girls were repatriated from West Bengal, India.
- One new rescued girl was given shelter at the Home from safe custody.



- 22 inmates were integrated into their families.
- One girl was rehabilitated into an interested family.
- A counseling training manual on psycho-social counseling was developed with technical support of a Contacting Firm.

As on June 2002 total number of inmates of the Shelter Home at Jessore was 17, out of which 5 were women, 4 adolescents, 4 girls and 4 boys children. Basic support including motivational activities have been provided to them.

Environment Preservation and Promotion Programme (APOS)

Environmental degradation in Bangladesh has assumed a staggering dimension. Pollution now pervades air, water, soil and everything in the country. The government, although conscious of the situation, cannot undertake significant programmes to face the situation. However, like some other NGOs, DAM also has its own programme on this issue. DAM is so to say the pioneer organisation in this field launching its community based environmental programme, in 1992 surnamed as APOS. Under this programme with a two-tier structure consisting of a central committee at the national level and branch committees at the grass roots level undertook wide-ranging activities.

Major activities of this programme includes awareness raising, training of community workers on environment, training of master trainers, supply of plants and saplings, nursery raising, construction of sanitary latrines, sinking of tube-wells, arsenic mitigation, smokeless oven making, organisation of rallies, meetings, seminars, behavioural



changes in respect of water and sanitation, etc. Still recently activities under this programme were spread over 107 Upazillas (sub-districts) in the country having 221 community level Branch Committees

the very vital organ of the programme. This programme was dependant on Local Level Initiatives. However, during the last year the number has scaled down for want of resource support. On the other hand, DAM has undertaken a programme on environment being implemented through Ganokendras. Under this programme 17,000 persons representing 170 Ganokendras were provided with training on different issues like natural and social environment, causes of environmental degradation including degradation of social environment, tree plantation, health, hygiene, use of safe water, arsenic mitigation, preservation of open water bodies, plantation in community owned places like graveyards, etc. In addition to this, master training courses were organised by some community resource centre for development of a cumulative training mechanism.

Besides, 50 Master Trainers and 100 Environment Workers were trained under this programme. Moreover, quite a good number of silted ponds were excavated, nurseries raised and community sanitary latrines constructed. Also 23,500 saplings were distributed among the beneficiaries.

Environment Preservation Training

Since environment preservation is one of the interventions of DAM at the grass roots level, the Ganokendras are so designed as to contribute to these vital national and local issue. So several environmental preservation training courses were organised in some of the Ganokendras and 260 members received the training. The main purpose of organising these training courses has been to develop capacity for creation of awareness among the people about environment issues and to encourage them for tree plantation and preservation of open water bodies.

Social Environment Protection and Development

It is a fact that in order to make the development efforts fruitful and effective, social peace and harmony are essential factors, as also reduction of conflict and anarchy. So DAM has started a programme on social environment protection and development. Important interventions of this programme are –advocacy at national level and social mobilisation, training of community leaders, community awareness creation, etc. at grassroots level. Under this programme 170 community workers and 3,400 Ganokendra members were provided with training on social environment protection and development. The course curriculum included areas like degradation of social environment, social and moral degradation, violence and terrorism, conflict resolution and establishment of social harmony.



Water and Sanitation programme

In order to ensure human development in the rural areas in Bangladesh DAM has been implementing a large number of programmes and activities. Water and Sanitation Programme is one such area of activity. This programme has a number of components including awareness raising of the people about the use of safe water and sanitation, sinking of tube-wells for providing safe water, construction of sanitary latrines, etc. During the reporting period two such small projects were under implementation in addition to the large DPHE-DANIDA Water Supply and Sanitation Project. One of the

projects –Improvement of Water and Sanitation Condition has been implemented at Debhata and Kaliganj Upazila of Satkhira district. This project includes activities like awareness building of the people, construction of the sanitary latrines, motivation and reorientation of the community workers of DAM. 3,000 families have been provided with awareness and 300 sanitary latrines were constructed under this project. Another project entitled “Community Based Environment Protection and Development Programme” has been implemented in Mohanganj upazila of Netrokona district. Under this project several components relating to water and sanitation were taken care of. They include:

- a. Repair and Maintenance of water points (surface water). This activity was necessary to face the arsenic contamination of tube-well water. 30 ponds have been repaired to make them fit for safe water.
- b. Construction of community sanitary latrines. 50 sets of sanitary latrines were supplied and constructed during the period.
- b. Awareness raising of the people constituted one of the major activities. DAMs project workers provided this awareness and also used materials like posters, stickers etc. They also organised small group meetings and community based large group meetings.

DPHE-Danida Water Supply and Sanitation Components

DPHE-Danida Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Component is one of the major Danida supported programmes in Bangladesh to facilitate increased water supply and sanitation coverage for the people living in the coastal belt of the country. Under an agreement with the Royal Danish Embassy, Dhaka Ahsania Mission is implementing the socio-economic activities of the component in 28 upazillas of 8 coastal districts in partnership with 27 local level NGOs. In July, 2001 Dhaka Ahsania Mission was given another responsibility for implementation of the socio-economic activities of the arsenic mitigation (AMC) in 148 unions of 11 upazillas in the 5 coastal districts by an integration of the same with the activities of the Rural Component.

During the period 3,127 Deep Hand Tube-Wells (DHTWs) were installed under the rural component and 623 under AMC. Activities under the programme also include screening of 73,470 tube-wells, of which 61.83% were found arsenic contaminated and 1,143 persons were identified as having visible manifestation of arsenic poisoning.

Under School Sanitation Program a total of 200 schools were covered during the reporting period. Construction of sanitary latrine and installation of tube-wells were already done in 75 schools.

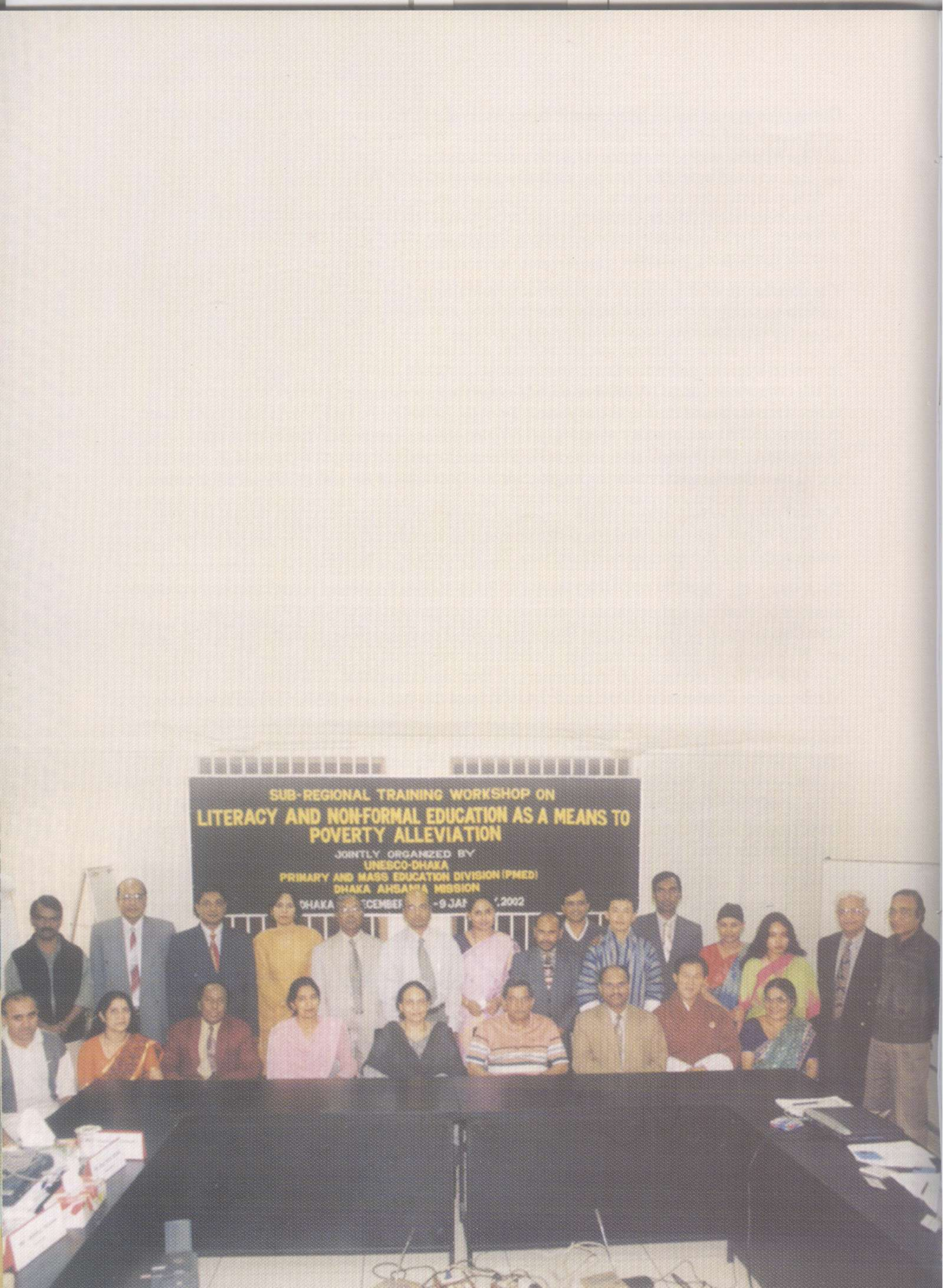
The construction of latrine is in progress in remaining 125 schools. Besides, 20 schools in each of the total 202 unions during the first year and second year intervention had been taken for intensive hygiene promotional activities.

Intensive hygiene promotion activities were undertaken among the primary target group of the component areas. A total of 63,634 courtyard meetings and 460,604 household visits were arranged during the reporting period. In addition, 1,285 WATSAN committee meetings, 5,381 community meetings, 6,837 tea stall sessions, 88 WATSAN week observation, 193 cultural programs and 196 issue based campaigns were held as a part of social mobilisation activities for hygiene promotion among the secondary target groups.

A good progress was also made in respect of household latrine coverage during the year. 12,500 latrines were targeted for construction and already 9,636 (77.08) latrines were constructed. Of the total installed latrines 72.28% was of ring-slab.

To develop the capacity of PNGO staff and other stakeholders and beneficiaries a good number of training and orientation courses were organised in which 439 Upazila Coordinators (UCs) and Hygiene Promoters (HPs) received basic training while 256 UCs and HPs received refresher training. Orientation was given to 126 imams, 103 youths, 546 GO/NGO personnel, 2,036 members of WatSan Committee, 738 members of School Management Committee (SMC) and 3,417 school teachers. For AMC 300 HPs were provided basic training and 195 HPs were given orientation on the activities of the Arsenic Mitigation Component. Orientation under AMC was given to 66 district level staff, 149 GO/NGO personnel, 54 Upazila Parishad Coordinator and PNGO trainers and 1,314 members of WatSan/Arsenic Committee. 7 (seven) Implementation Guides and one Training and Orientation Manual were developed for smooth running of the program. In addition, 3 (three) training manuals were revised on the basis of the feedback from the field.





**SUB-REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP ON
LITERACY AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AS A MEANS TO
POVERTY ALLEVIATION**

JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY
UNESCO-DHAKA
PRIMARY AND MASS EDUCATION DIVISION (PMED)
DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION

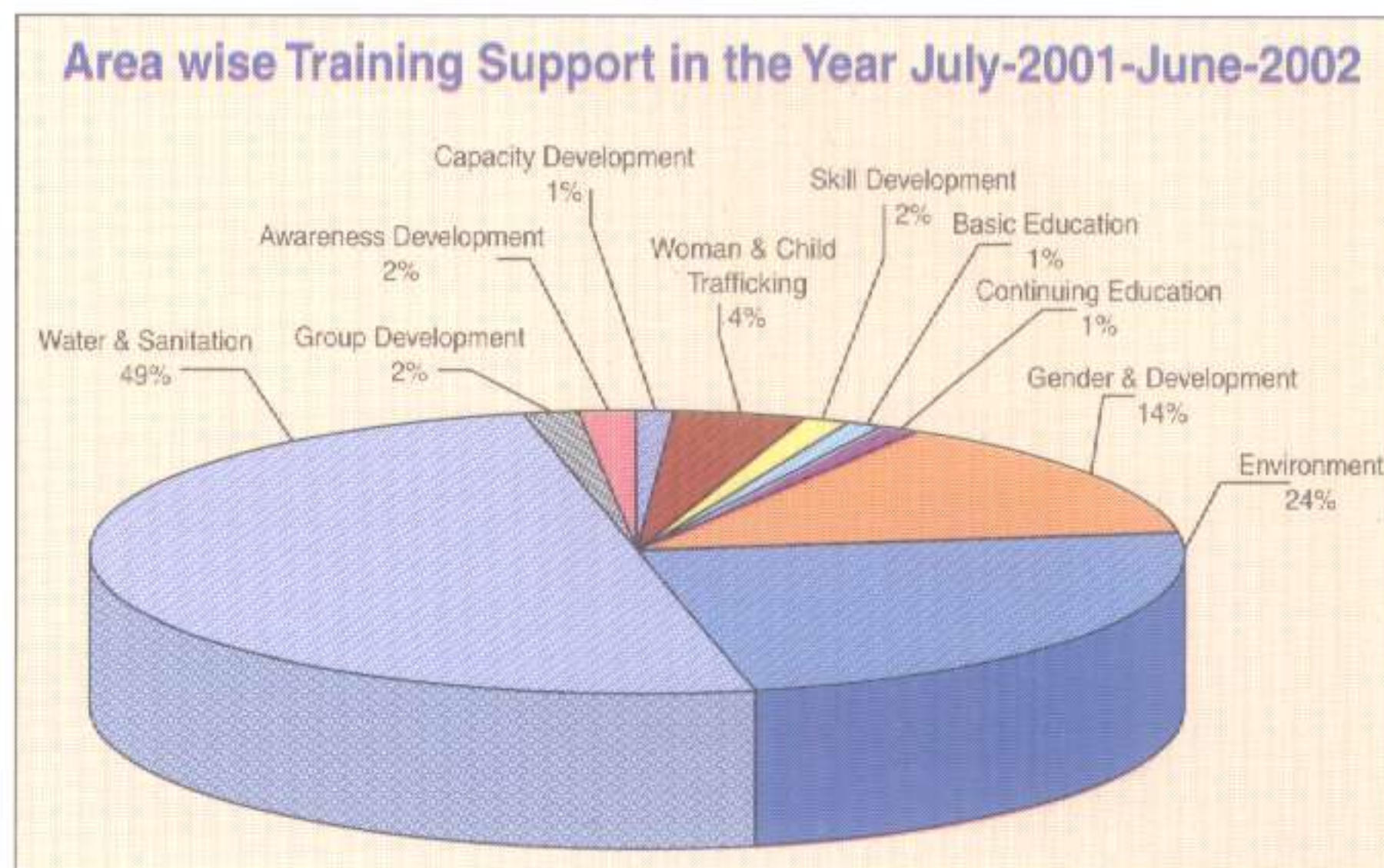
DHAKA 1-9 JANUARY 2002

Human Resource Development Sector

Training Programme

Training Unit of DAM's Training and Material Development Division has been playing an important role in the capacity development of DAM's own staff including field functionaries, programme beneficiaries and also development personnel of other organizations. It also organizes national/international/sub-regional/regional level workshops in cooperation with different international agencies like UNESCO, ESCAP, ACCU Japan, ASPBAE, etc. Further it develops and designs training curriculum, training handouts, training modules and manuals based on need assessment through participatory methods. It attaches great importance to training and so, it has built-up over the years necessary infrastructural facilities for imparting quality training of all types addressed to different categories of functionaries on a regular basis.

Besides meeting its own training needs DAM serves other organizations both in the private and public sectors. Training courses are conducted with as much participation as possible from the trainees by appropriate application of various modern techniques. Duration of training varies from 3 to 15 days depending on the nature of the course and needs of the participants. During the last few years it has been offering different types of training to about 18,000 participants annually on an average.



Training courses organised during the year 2001-2002

The training Unit conducted 1,905 national and local training courses on 39 training modules. Total number of participants/trainees of various levels including facilitators of different programmes, community workers, programme personnel, Ganokendra Management Committee Members etc. was 31,945 including 28,141 women. Particulars of these training courses are given in the next page.

DAM organised the following 3 (three) sub-regional workshops sponsored by UNESCO

01.	Sub-Regional Preparatory meeting for Organization of Sub-Regional Workshop on Literacy and NFE as a Means to Poverty Alleviation.	July 2001
02.	Sub-Regional Training Workshop on Literacy and NFE as a Means to Poverty Alleviation.	Feb. 2002
03.	Sub-Regional Training Workshop on "Capacity Building of CLC Personnel on Management and Implementation of CE Activities".	May 2002

Training courses organised during the year 2001-2002

SL No.	Title of the Training Courses	Batches	Participants
1.	Women and child trafficking prevention training	78	1560
2.	Leadership development training	3	70
3.	Orientation on Gonokendra management	15	327
4.	Gonokendra management focusing on advanced literacy	16	332
5.	Basic supervisor training	2	41
6.	Pre-service orientation	3	72
7.	Teacher's refresher training	4	51
8.	Entrepreneurship development training	15	343
9.	Gender and development training (community leader)	28	737
10.	Orientation for WATSAN Committee members	1	20
11.	Teachers refresher training	1	12
12.	Training on Tailoring	1	7
13.	Training on Murali (a kind of snake)	1	13
14.	Group management training	3	68
15.	Training of facilitators on child development centre	1	10
16.	Training on Batick print	1	8
17.	Training on Tie dye	1	8
18.	Training on Primary Health Care (community workers)	1	20
19.	Training on improved oven making	1	25
20.	Gender and development training- (Beneficiaries level)	2	59
21.	Gender and development training-(community workers)	11	256
22.	1st refreshers training – (adults education)	1	30
23.	1st refresher training – (adolescents education)	1	15
24.	Basic training for teachers of class-VIII	1	29
25.	Primary Health Care training- (Beneficiaries level)	5	119
26.	Post literacy program management for facilitators	3	77
27.	Basic training for teachers of UCLC programme	4	62
28.	Post literacy program management for supervisors	1	19
29.	Basic training for facilitators of Class-IV	2	42
30.	Training on Child and Women Trafficking Prevention	1	19
31.	Basic training for teachers of EWFCL	6	167
32.	Environment preservation training – (Beneficiaries level)	8	148
33.	Environment preservation training for community workers	4	86
34.	Social Environment Development Training for workers	25	523
35.	Staff Development Training (IBI)	1	18
36.	Staff Development Training (CE)	1	20
37.	Training of DPHE-DANIDA CBRWSS Component staff on WATSAN	812	11,473
38.	Orientation/ Training at Community Based Organisations (CBO's) Level	837	15,019
Total		1,905	31,945

Materials Development

Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials development on different issues is one of the most priority areas of DAM. These include basic primers, teachers' guide, training manual etc. for use in the pre-primary, primary, working children, adolescent, and adult literacy programmes and also supplementary and follow-up materials for post literacy continuing education. The follow-up materials are mostly on IEC to help the neo-literates in furthering their reading skills, life skills, human development etc. The unit has also developed a number of materials for and on behalf of UNESCO, ESCAP and ACCU Japan with which organisation DAM maintains an excellent working relationship.

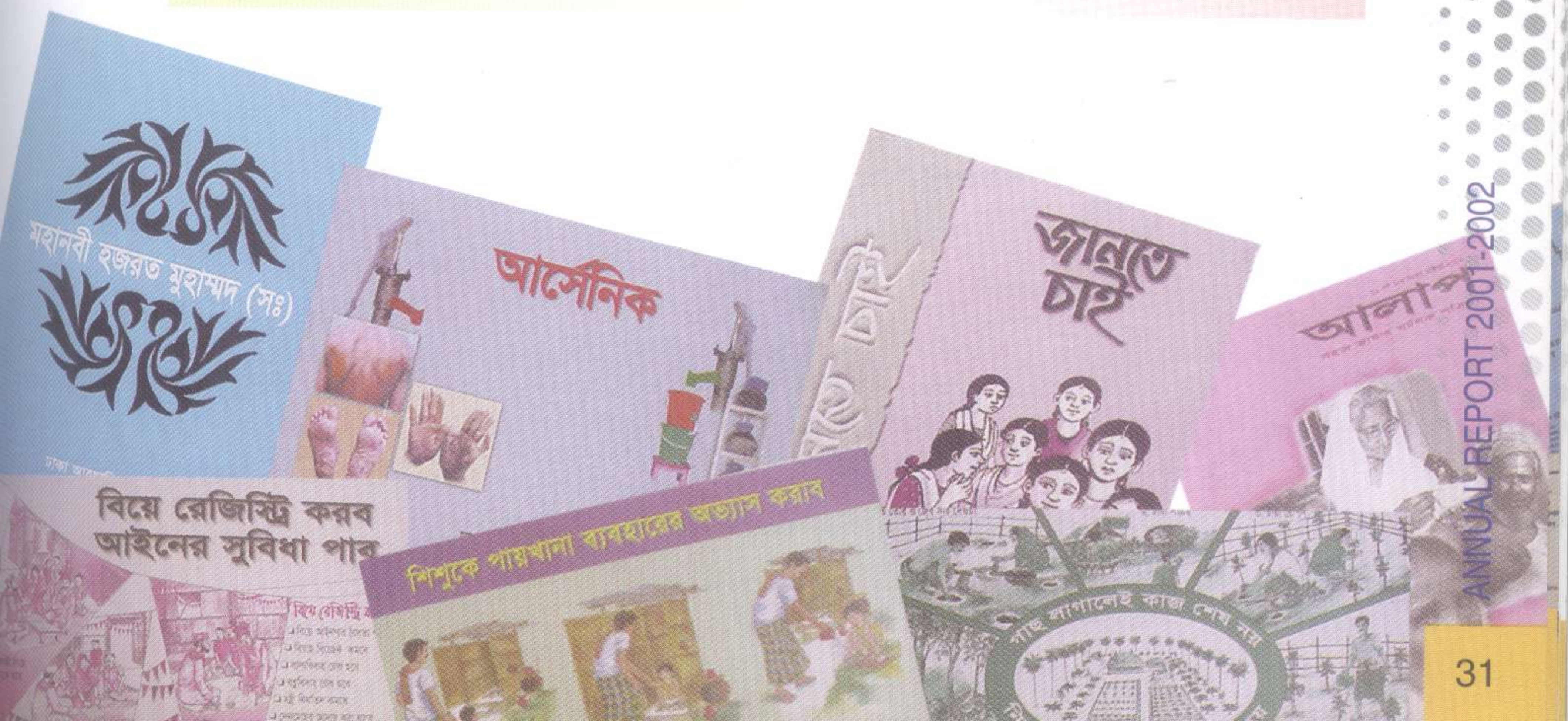
In addition to the above, the unit regularly publishes two monthly magazines for the neo-literates and members of the Ganokendras for continuing education and rural development. Also a few materials for different programmes of skill training were produced.



Achievement of Material Development Unit for the Year 2001-2002

The Material Development unit developed a number of materials of different kinds of which the following are important ones

- Monthly Amader Patrika, a news bulletin
- Monthly Alap, a magazine
- 38 booklets on different topics
- 2 manuals
- 2 flipcharts
- 11 posters
- 5 leaflets
- 4 teacher's guide
- 1 card set
- 4 stickers
- 1 desk calendar
- 1 pocket calendar
- 4 ludu for EWFCL project
- 4 wall magazine for PLP
- 3 materials for UCLC project
- reviewed and revised 6 IEC materials for DPHE-Danida CBRWSS project
- 3 Workshop Manuals for Sub-regional Training.





Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre (BLRC)

Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre (BLRC) was established in 1996 with the main purpose of information dissemination and documentation. For that purpose it has developed a resource base which

offer information support to the relevant organisations and the individuals engaged or interested in literacy or non-formal education programmes and activities in Bangladesh and abroad. Its database on NFE gives priority thrust on women and girls education and empowerment.

Activities of BLRC during the year 2001-2002

Sl. No	Activity	Achievement
01	Literacy related materials collection	413 items
02	Finalisation of material database	One
03	Collection and preservation of Newspaper clippings	600 new items
04	Collection and documentation of NFE information of different types	55 items
05	Publication of BLRC news and articles in Mission Barta and other Journals	4 items
07	Dissemination of information and material support to other organizations	10 organisations
08	Provided material and related information support to the national and international workshops/seminars	5 events
09	Regular communication with BLRC network partner organizations and ACCU through bulletin board	6 occasions

Child Labour Resource Centre (CLRC)

Child Labour Resource Centre (CLRC) of DAM was established in 1997 with the purpose of serving different organisations and agencies involved in elimination of child labour, specially hazardous jobs and in promoting child rights. For this, it works as a resource base and provides support services, specially materials and information to them, like the BLRC. All individuals and organisations involved in different types of interventions on child rights, child labour, child exploitation and withdrawal of them from hazardous employment have access to information and materials collected and preserved by the CLRC. It maintains a databank on these issue for disseminating them to relevant individuals and organisations.

Activities of CLRC during the year 2001-2002

Sl. No	Description of Activity	Achievement
01	Child labor related material collection	135 items
02	Documentation of child labour and related information and newspaper clippings	122 items
03	Dissemination of materials to the child rights related organisations on quarterly basis.	4 times
04	Maintain network with child labour and child rights organisations.	2 times
05	Developed IEC materials on child labour	3
06	Organised Seminars/workshops on child right	2

Research, Evaluation and Consulting Services

With the increase of projects/ programmes of DAM in a wide variety of fields the scope of research studies expanded to a considerable extent. It is not only the need from within DAM but also the demand from outside that the Research Division had to respond to.

The Research Division of DAM has been regularly conducting empirical studies for baseline information on new project interventions, mid-term review and impact evaluation, making situation analysis for conceptualizing projects and for ascertaining new directors or new initiatives to improve the conditions that relate to the national development objectives. Similarly the Division has been undertaking research by using both primary and secondary data of quantitative nature and by using different research methods as such needs are to be fulfilled at the request of various kinds of agencies including different Ministries/ Departments of the Government. In addition, with the increasing involvement of DAM in a large number of regional and international fora and networks within the areas of DAM's interest and expertise the Research Division has been required to conduct research studies focused on policy and strategy formulation, testing models and paradigms of development applicable in varying social and economic settings or even cross-country situation. The areas covered by these research works are education, woman and child development technology, and situation of civil society involvement in planning and monitoring programmes aimed at increasing the well-being of mass population.

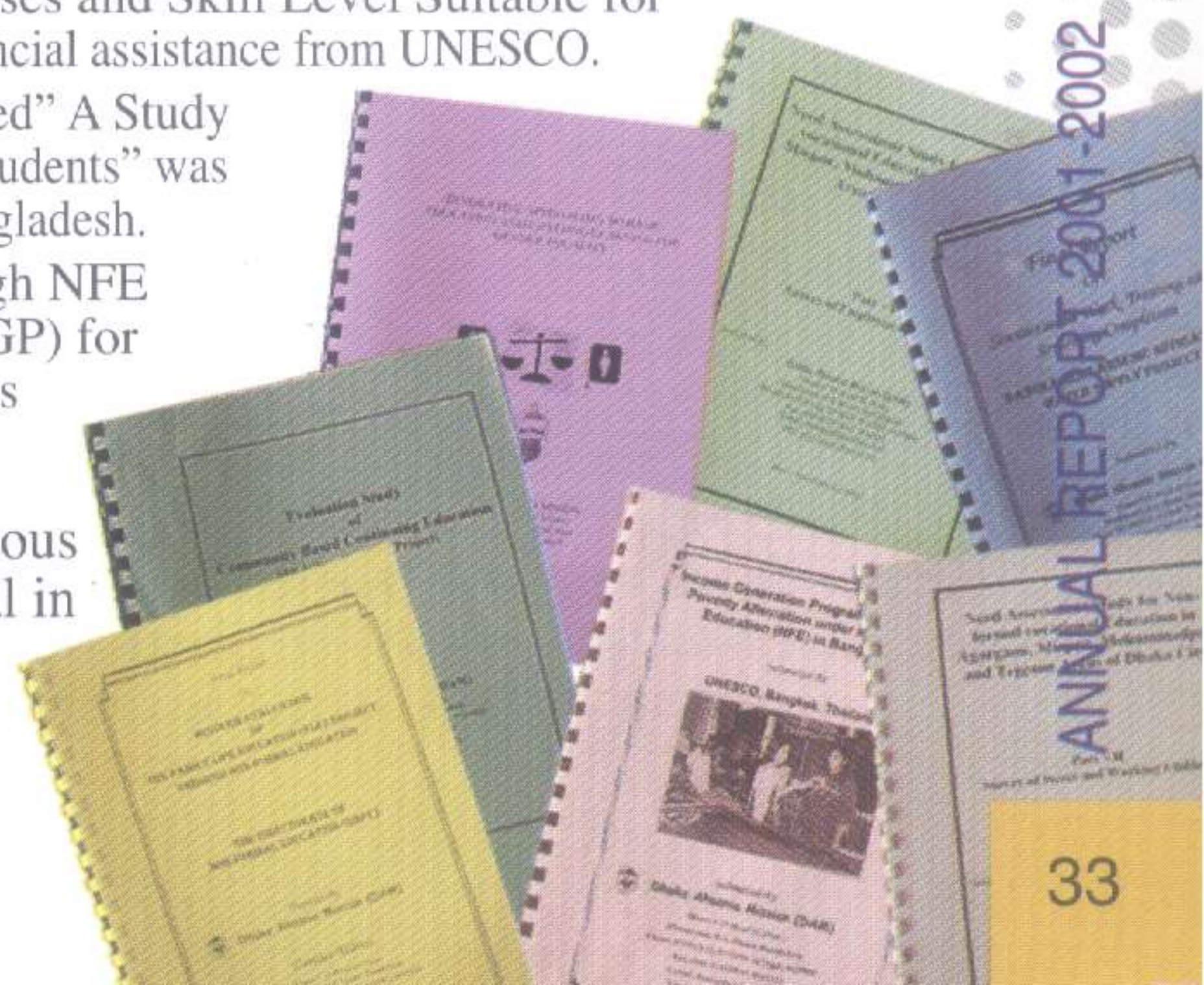
Consulting Role : The Research Division being a specialized unit of DAM is in a situation to provide consulting services particularly where the expertise is required to conduct studies by adopting scientific methods. DAM has been increasingly undertaking consulting role for national government, semi-government agencies and international organisations including UN agencies.

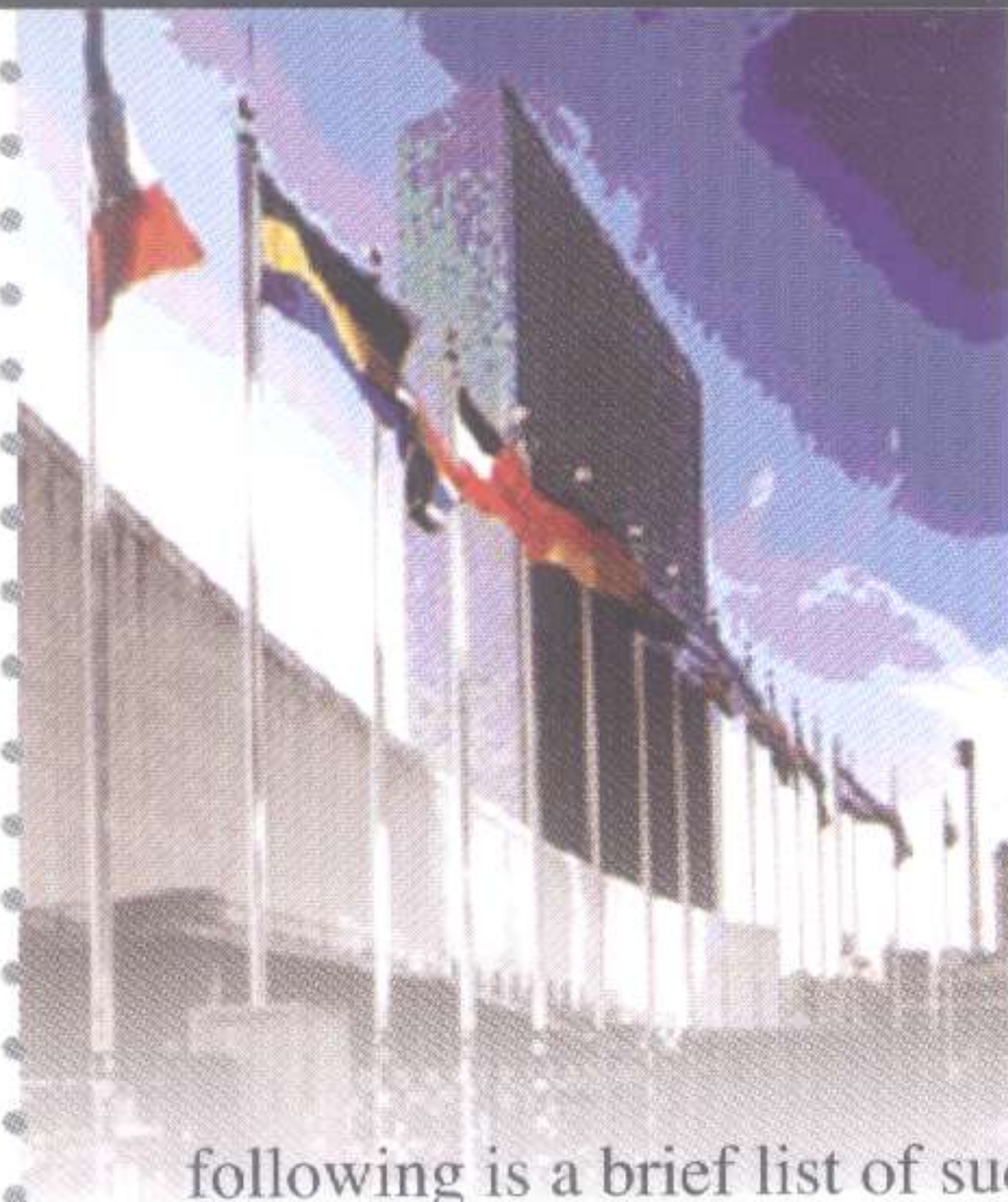
Performance during 2001-2002

The research division during the period completed the following major activities:

- A Baseline Study of Action Research on Community based Continuing Education-a pilot project completed in cooperation with UNESCO.
- An Evaluation Study of Action Research on Community based Continuing Education --a pilot project completed in cooperation with UNESCO.
- A Mid-term Review Study on an innovative project for literacy promotion, entitled Each One Teach One was completed in cooperation with CORDAID.
- A Baseline Survey of Functional Literacy (post-literacy strategies in Bangladesh) for Identification of Needs of the Neo-literates was undertaken in June 2001 and completed in October 2001; This activity was finance by UNESCO.
- A Case Study on Innovative Approaches to Basic Education and Life long Learning for Gender Equity in Bangladesh was completed with financial assistance from UNESCO.
- A Needs Assessment Study for Market Oriented Courses and Skill Level Suitable for Urban Poor Children was made during the period with financial assistance from UNESCO.
- A national survey for assessing learning outcomes entitled "A Study on the Level of the Learning Achievement of Grade IV Students" was completed in cooperation with PMED, Government of Bangladesh.
- A national survey of NGOs addressing poverty through NFE entitled "Study on Income Generating Programme (IGP) for Poverty Alleviation" under Non-formal Education was completed in cooperation with UNESCO.

In addition to the above, Research Division, like previous years, offered support to the Helen Keller International in respect of collection, compilation and reporting of data on nutritional surveillance project.





Collaboration with UN Agencies and other Int'l organisations

DAM's participation in International/Regional/ Sub-regional activities

Like the previous years, DAM played an active role in various global/regional/sub-regional activities organised by different agencies specially UN agencies. The following is a brief list of such activities in which DAM participated.

- The Executive Director of DAM participated as a resource person in the Regional Seminar on NGO Capacity Building for EFA followed by 2001 Annual Meeting of the Consultative Committee on NGOs on EFA held in Bangkok from 9-14 July 2001.
- Director Programme Division attended a sub-regional UNESCO planning meeting for development of MANGO software which was held in Bangkok from 8-10 August 2001.
- The Executive Director attended the 6th World Assembly of International Council on Adult Education (ICAE) held in Jamaica from 9-14 August 2001.
- He attended the 2nd Technical Working Group Meeting on EFA held in Paris from 9-12 September 2001.
- He also participated as a resource person in a workshop organised by ISESCO in Indonesia from 15-19 October 2001.
- Director, Programme Division represented DAM in a Planning and Review Meeting with Saanlap and UNESCO held from 31 October-11 November 2001.
- He also attended a review meeting organised by UNESCO on Community Learning Centre held in Vietnam from 6-10 November, 2001.
- The Executive Director also acted as a Resource Person in a Consultation Meeting organised by ACCU for Developing Literacy Resource Centre for Women and Girls in Mongolia held from 7-9 November 2001.
- Director, Training and Materials Development Division attended a meeting of the ARTC held in Chiangmai, Thailand from 8-13 September 2001.
- Director, Programme attended a regional ESCAP HRD course for poverty alleviation held in Changddu, China from 26 January -3 February 2002.
- Director, Training and Materials Development Division participated as a resource person in a Capacity Building Workshop for Literacy Resource Centre held in Bandung, Indonesia from 27 January to 2 February 2002.
- Director, Programme attended an information-sharing UNESCO workshop for launching the pilot project-Empowering Adolescents Girls to become Agent of Social Transformation held in Jaipur, India from 14-23 April 2002.
- He also attended as a Resource Person in a National Workshop on Capacity Building for Community Learning Centre Facilitators organised by UNESCO from 19-25 April 2002 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia.
- Director, Training and Materials Development Division attended, as a resource person, the 19th Regional Workshop on Capacity Building for Trainers of CLC Facilitators in Rural Areas in Asia and the Pacific which was jointly organised by ACCU, Japan and Asia Pacific Regional Bureau for Education, UNESCO, Bangkok from 11-20 November 2001 in Hanoi, Vietnam.



- He attended as a speaker in the Asia Pacific Regional Forum for Lifelong Learning organised by UNESCO and DNFE Thailand from 8-13 September 2001 in Chiangmai, Thailand.
- He attended a Regional Workshop on Developing Management Handbook for Community Learning Centres organised by UNESCO from 2-6 August 2001 in China as a resource person.
- Director, Research, participated in G8 Task Force Consultation on Education held in Paris on 7-8 February 2002, as follow-up of Dakar Commitment to EFA. The meeting was organised/hosted by UNESCO, Paris.

DAM as a member of global civil society organisations

DAM has developed an excellent working relationship as a member of a number of global civil society organisations. They include-

- The Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education (ASPBAE),
- International Council on Alcohol and Addiction (ICAA) and
- The Consultation Committee of NGOs (UNESCO).

Refugee Counselling Service Unit (RCSU)

Refugee Counselling Service Unit (RCSU) is being run by Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) since 1993 under a project named "Assistance to Urban Refugees in Bangladesh". The project is implemented by DAM in partnership with the UNHCR Branch Office at Dhaka.

During the reporting period 114 Urban Refugees from Somalia, Myanmar (non-Rohingya), Iran, Sierra Leon, Srilanka and Afghanistan received care and counselling and as well as maintenance assistance. Of these 114 refugees, 33 were minors-the ratio being 81:33 and male-female ratio was 74:40. Under this programme the refugees were provided with monthly subsistence allowance, medical assistance, skill development training and educational assistance for education of the refugee children to pursue their primary and secondary education up to "O" level.

During this period, on an average a total number of 42 refugees were provided with monthly subsistence allowance, a number of refugees were provided with medical assistance, 12 refugees were provided with skills development training and 19 refugee children were provided with assistance to pursue primary and secondary education in private English medium schools. Besides, on a monthly average rate of 37 refugees and 115 asylum-seekers were provided with counselling.

Ten Myanmar refugees got settled to the Netherlands with assistance from UNHCR Bangladesh Office at Dhaka. One Somali refugee opted for voluntary repatriation and his application is still under process.



Sponsored

Institutions and Establishments

Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST)

In the formal education sector Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST) is the second venture, which was established in 1995 during the year under report infrastructure facilities have been expanded. It is now housed in four buildings with a total floor space of 61000 sft. The computer laboratory has been provided with additional gadgets like computers. Total number of computers provided in the computer laboratories are 193 PCs and requisite number of other accessories. One computer lab, two electrical lab, one testing & quality control lab and one word processing lab have been established with a total expenditure of Taka 1,38,03,179.00

Co-curricular Activities

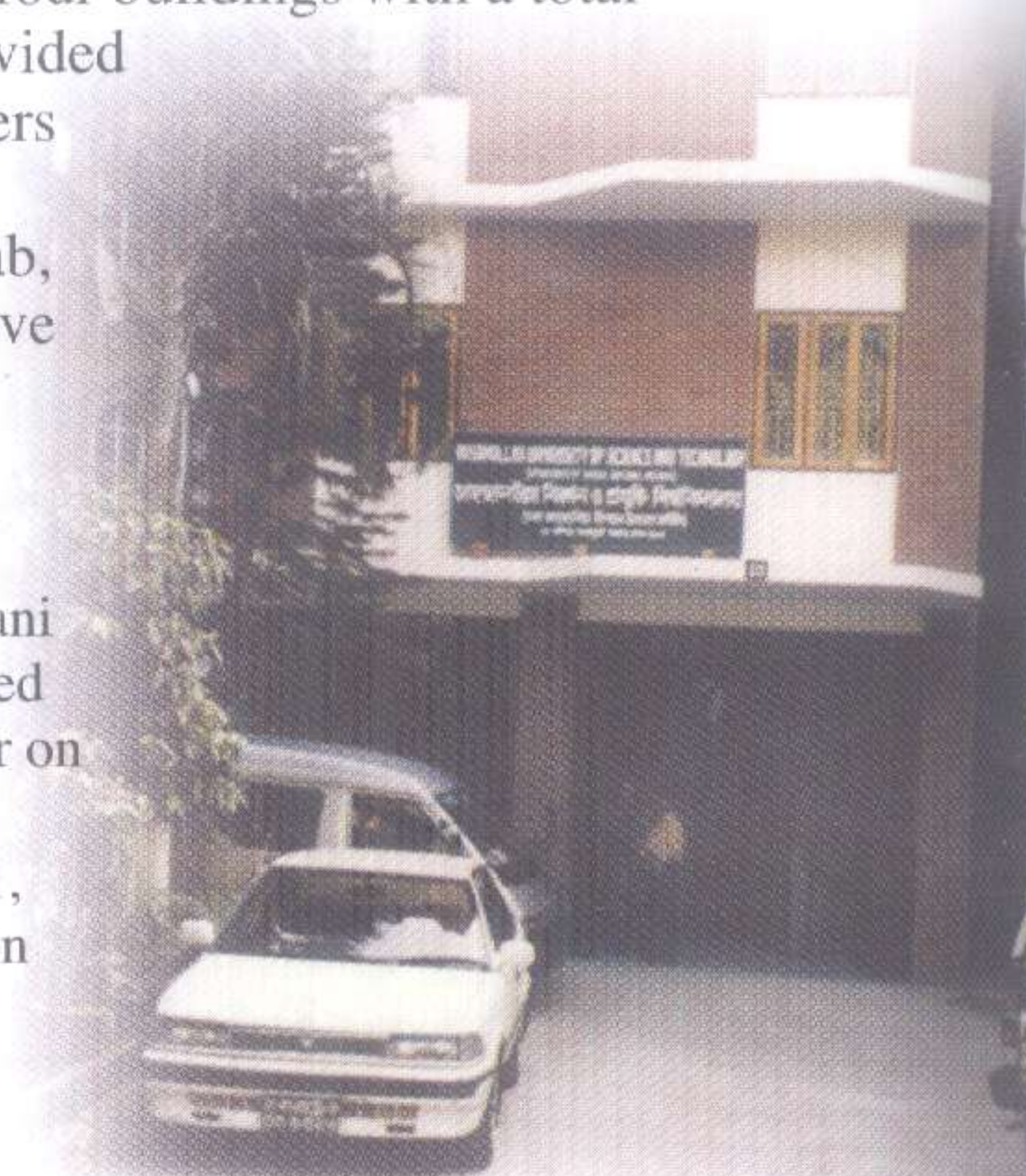
In addition to the First Convocation of the University held in the Osmani Memorial Hall on 22 April 2002. A number of functions were organised by the different departments of the University. These include a seminar on "Problem and Prospect: Telecommunication Sector" held in CIRDAP Auditorium on 24 December 2001; Observance of Electrical Day 2001, Participation in the Inter University Project Competition and Exhibition held in December 2001, Observance of the Annual Architectural Day-2001 held from October 31 to November 1, 2001.

Admission of Students

One hundred and sixty-eight students were admitted in different departments of the University for the session 2001-2002 and 104 students are admitted in 3 departments under to faculties of the Universities for the session 2002-2003. Classes have already started on 27 April 2002. Results of the final examination were quite satisfactory. The percentage of pass being 81.81 in Architecture, 93.93 in Business Administration, 96.42 in Civil Engineering, 77.58 in Computer Science and Engineering, 92.85 in Electrical and Electronic Engineering, 97.36 in Master of Education, 100 in Bachelor of Education (Primary).

Number of students enrolled in different sessions since 1996-97

Session	1 st year	2 nd year	3 rd year	4 th year	5 th year for Architecture Dept.	Total
1996-97	190	131	-	-	-	321
1997-98	291	148	126	-	-	565
1998-99	383	227	129	116	-	855
1999-2000	417	307	213	114	14	1065
2000-2001	307+154*	338	277	204	9	1135
2001-2002	173	267	289	248	15	992



Convocation

The first convocation of the University was organised on 22 April 2002 at the Osmany Memorial Hall. Hon'ble President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Chancellor of the university presided over the ceremony. Hon'ble Minister of Education was the guest of Honour. Professor

Wahiduddin Ahmed, President, Diabetic Association of Bangladesh was the convocation speaker. Besides, Dr. M.H.Khan, Vice-Chancellor of the University; Kazi Rafiqul Alam, Executive Director, Dhaka Ahsania Mission and Mr. Kazi Fazlur Rahman, Chairman of the Syndicate addressed the convocation ceremony. A total number of 618 graduates of different departments received their degrees.

Collaboration with foreign universities

In order to ensure joint research, exchange of teachers, credit transfer and graduate study of the students of AUST a number of MOU were signed with the University of Houston, University of Texas, Austin and Prairie View A&M University during the period from 5 February to 18 March 2002.

Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Teachers Training College (KATTC)

KATTC is the pioneer institution in the field of secondary school teachers training in the private sector. It offers Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) and Master of Education (M.Ed) courses. Both the courses are of 10 months duration. The curriculum activities including examination of B.Ed course is conducted under the control of the National University while that of M.Ed course under the Faculty of Education of AUST. Normally the session for the B.Ed course starts in July each year. But the academic session for the 2001-2002 started in September 2001. This was because of some delay in the decision making of the National University. M.Ed course, however, started in due time, that is in July 2001 the enrolment situation and participation in the final examinations of the two courses were as follows:

- a. **B.Ed course:** During the session 2001-2002, a total of 208 trainees were enrolled of which 42 trainees ultimately dropped out and 164 completed the course and participated in the final examination. A total of 130 trainees including 66 as irregular candidates (those who failed previously) participated in the final examination. The results of the examination is yet to be published by the authorities of the National University.
- b. **M.Ed course:** this course is conducted under the academic control and supervision of the Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST). During the reporting session 106 trainees were enrolled of which 25 dropped out. As a result, 86 trainees continued and completed the course along with 12 irregular candidates (those who were not successful in the previous year's examination). A total of 98 candidates participated in the M.Ed (final). The results of the examination has recently been published. Out of the 98 participants, 31 was placed in the 1st class, while 58 in the 2nd class and 3 in 3rd class. The success rate was 93.88%.





Institute of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (ITVET)

In order to provide the secondary school graduates, who are either going unemployed or working somewhere, with the opportunities to undertake technical and vocational education an Institute of Technical & Vocational Education and Training was established under the umbrella of Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology in the year 1995. One important feature of the institute is that it allows students to get admission, irrespective of age or year of passing SSC examination. It offers programmes in five disciplines, viz, Architectural Technology, Civil Technology, Electronic Technology and Computer Technology leading to the award of Diploma-in-Engineering. The programme operates in the afternoon and evening, enabling persons engaged in full time jobs to join the programme as regular students. The present number of students in different department of the institute is 459.

Ahsanullah Institute of Information and Communication Technology (AIICT)

Dhaka Ahsania Mission established in 2001 the Ahsanullah Institute of Information & Communication Technology (AIICT) with a view to spread the information technology all over the country. The aim of the AIICT is to provide quality service to the society in the field of dissemination of information technology gradually extending the network to the rural areas.

Accordingly AIICT started classes on 4 year B. Sc (Hons.) course in Computer Science under National University in June 2002. Twenty eight (28) students were admitted in the first batch. At present they are doing eight (8) hours laboratory work in a week. To enable better preparation by the students AIICT has provided necessary books in the library and also has been providing ten (10) hours coaching session in a week for them. They are also provided with internet facilities.

AIICT at present offers the following courses

It provides IT Diploma Courses like, Short Diploma Courses and Professional Courses.

The one-year Diploma Courses are Diploma in E-Commerce and Diploma in Database. The Short Diploma Courses of durations varying from 4 to 6 months are Diploma in Web Designer and Diploma in Computer Foundation & Corporate Training. AIICT also offers some short courses on Visual Basic, C/C++, Java OOP, Advanced Java, Oracle 8i, Auto CAD (2D & 3D), Hardware Maintenance, Troubleshooting and Networking.

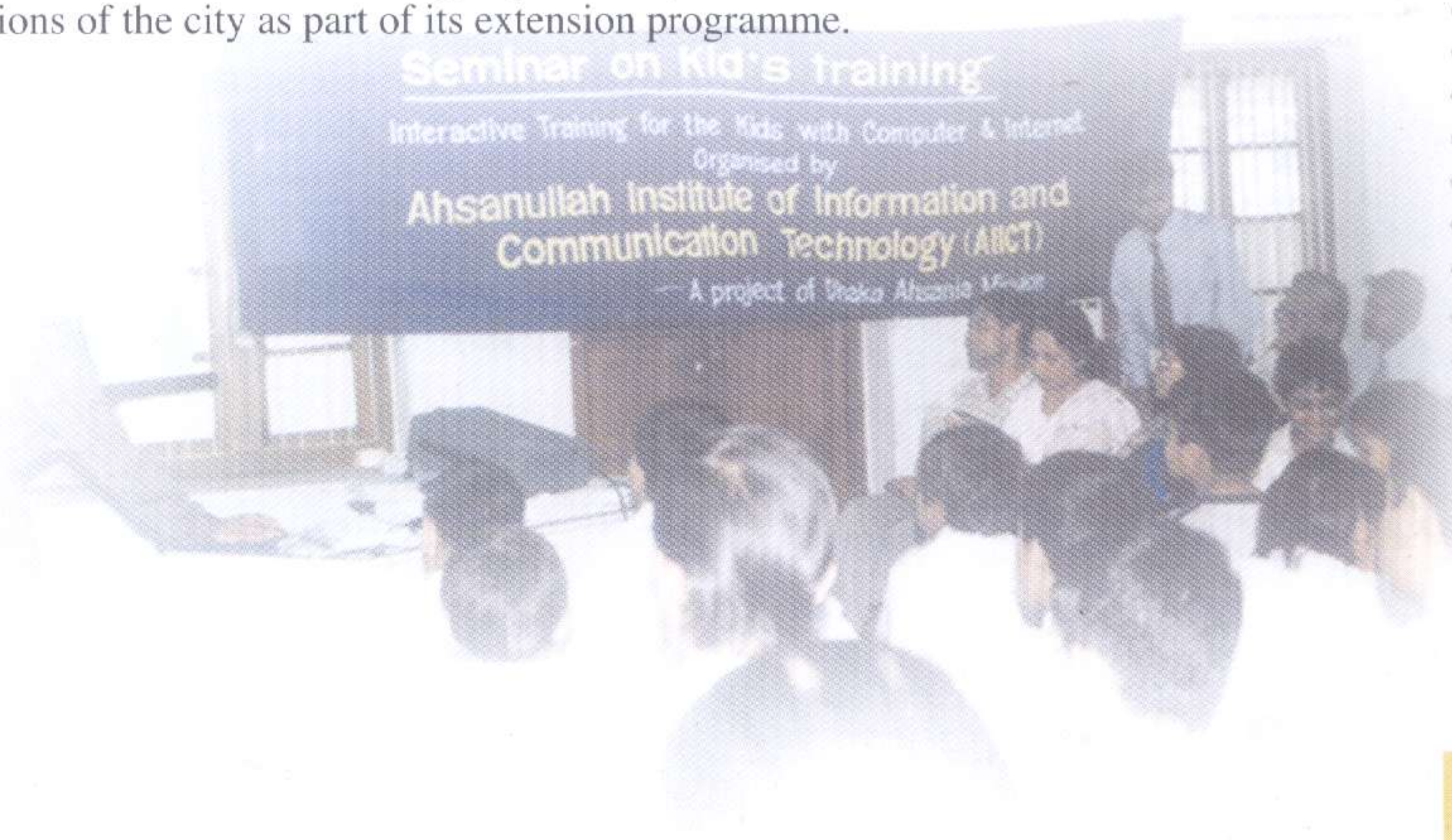
It also delivers some free courses for human resource development & poverty alleviation. The courses include: Office Management, Computer Assembling, Computer Networking, Visual Basic Programming with Database and Web Developer & Designer. One hundred and eighty students have completed these courses and received certificates. A large number of students are now participating in these courses.

Certificate Awarding Ceremony - 2002

On 11 May 2002 certificates of proficiency in different IT courses of AIICT were distributed amongst 120 successful students of the institute in a formal ceremony organised in the Mission Auditorium. A number of guests including Minister for Posts and Telecommunication of the Government of Bangladesh as chief guest were present in the function.

Organisation of seminars

AIICT organized a number of seminars, such as, on 'Kid's Education with the help of Computer and Internet' in two of the city schools. The event created great interest among the teachers and guardians, AIICT has started an innovative education and training programme for the kids of the age group 6-15 along with the existing IT education programmes meant for the youths and adults. AIICT organized a seminar on 'Importance of IT and possibilities of IT related Jobs at Home and Abroad' at Dhaka Imperial College on 14 March 2002. This was one of series of seminars which are being organized by AIICT in the educational institutions of the city as part of its extension programme.





Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital (AMCH)

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) undertook a very challenging decision to establish a 300 bed Cancer Hospital Complex at the Dhaka City and also 6 Early Cancer Detection Centres at 6 Divisional Head Quarters. This has been prompted by the appalling situation as has been obtaining in the country in respect of treatment facility of cancer patients. It is well known to the medical world in Bangladesh that treatment facilities for cancer patients including screening and diagnosis are so limited in Bangladesh that hardly 10,00 to 15,000 patients can avail of the

facilities, whereas, nearly 200,000 people are attacked every year with cancer and on an average more than 1,500 cancer patients have to embrace painful death, mostly without any quality treatment. Though exact data are not available, according to one estimate more than 10,000 cancer patients go abroad to avail of better and appropriate treatment facilities which involve high amount of hard-earned foreign exchange. Completion of the project is a giant task, requiring investment of a huge amount of funds which is quite beyond the capacity of an NGO like DAM. In spite of that, DAM has made some significant progress in respect of materialisation of this project. A plot of 3 acres of land purchased from the government for the Hospital Complex has been developed and architectural design is being prepared by Design Alliance of USA, a famous American architectural Firm. By this time some benevolent organisations and persons have donated some important medical equipments and supplies. Of them World Medical Relief Inc. an American Organisation is the first one to donate some equipments and supplies worth about Taka 20 milion.

In view of the fact that the completion of the project would require some more years to materialise, DAM established one of its 6 projected Early Cancer Detection Centres along with a 42 bed cancer hospital in a 5 storied building of its own at Mirpur, Dhaka.

The hospital cum detection centre started functioning in June 2001 and it was formally inaugurated by the then Hon'ble President of Bangladesh on 23 January 2002.

During the year under report the project saw significant development by addition and installation of several essential equipments like mammography machine and also recruitment of a good number of specialist physicians and supporting staff. Also one operation theatre has been set up with financial support of Taka 2,500,000 from Dutch

Bangla Bank. All other necessary equipments, supplies and hospital gadgets both for operation of patients as well as for screening and diagnosis of cancer have been provided to make it a well equipped hospital, capable to offer quality service and treatment. The

pathology department has also been properly equipped including with

machineries for micro-biological examinations. As a result it has been able to provide accurate and error free examinations for identification of cancer in suspected cases.

Arrangements have also been made for blood supply and blood transfusion. It may be mentioned that during the period 67 major operations, 22 operations of intermediary nature and 71 minor operations were successfully completed. 2380 old patients and 855 new patients including 368 women received treatment in the out-patient department and 829 patients including 328 women received treatment in the in-patient department. In addition to these 1198 day care patients including 497 women received treatment.

Vocational Training Institute for Working Children (VTIWC)

This institute set up by DAM for the working children, is an innovative device for twining the formal and non-formal education and training approaches. It provides different vocational training courses for the children, who under compelling situations for survival, take up jobs or employment in the informal or formal sectors, most of which are hazardous and definitely inhibit both their physical and mental growth. Such children, boys and girls, come from extremely poor families. As such it is not very easy to uproot them from their present occupation because, these provide them with an income to support their families in addition to supporting themselves. Moreover, there are children coming mostly from slums who are being provided with non-formal basic and junior secondary education under some programmes of DAM. The idea of VTIWC was conceived thus to bring these two streams under a unified programme of providing vocational training in different trade courses. Further it caters for the needs for both the unemployed and under employed children.

The Institute offers courses for a duration of 6 months on the following subjects:

- Electrical Housewiring
- Refrigeration and Air-condition
- Plumbing and Pipe-fitting
- Dressmaking and Tailoring
- Embroidery
- Audio-Video mechanic





Achievement of VTIWC

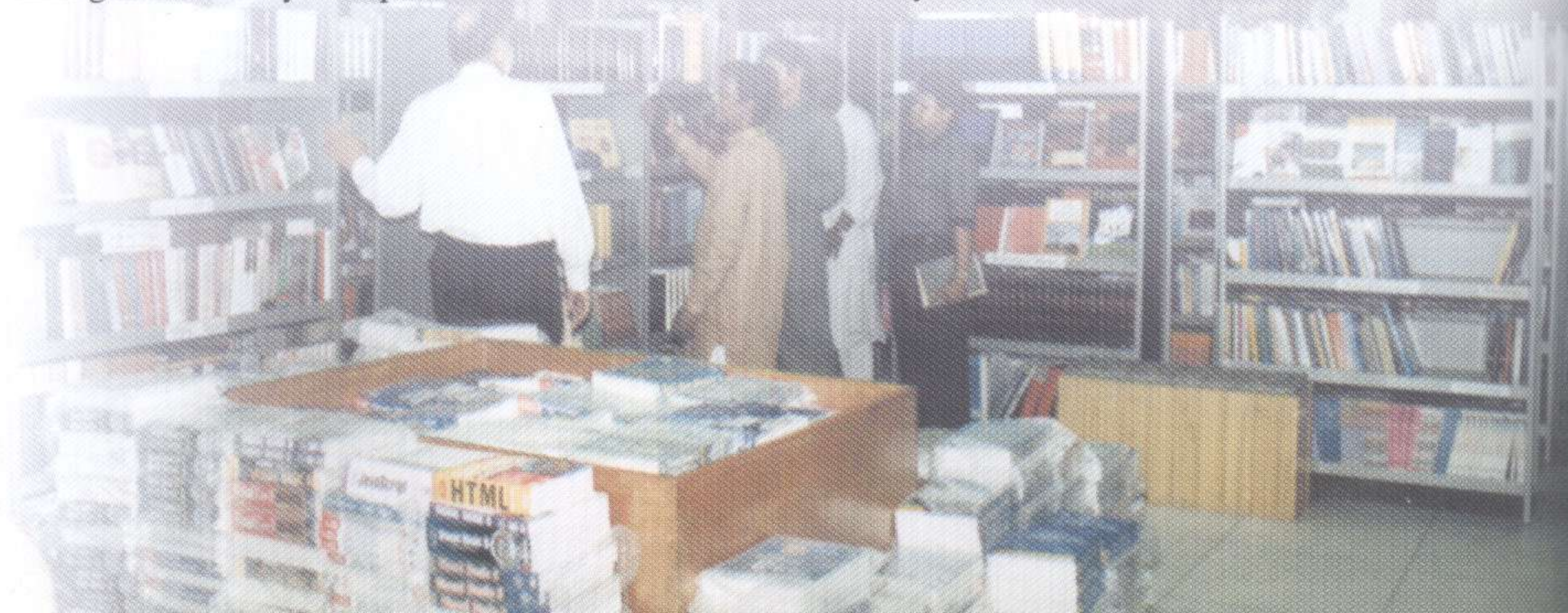
Though established in 2000 with the financial assistance from UNESCO and primary needs of equipment and other support provided by DAM, the institute has been developed into a full

fledged one with adequate equipments, machineries, etc. with financial support received from the Embassy of Japan in Dhaka. It is now run in two shifts. In the first batch (July-December 2001 session) 100 children were enrolled and out of them 60 continued their training in basic trades and participated in the examinations conducted by the Bangladesh Technical and Education Board (BTEB). All the children came out successful and were graduated from BTEB. One of the advantages the children can avail of in attending their classes in that a microbus has been provided for carrying them to and from the Institute.

In following session (January-June, 2002 Session) 81 Trainees of VTIWC participating in 3 basic trade courses coming from different slums of Dhaka City also graduated.

Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House (AMBDH)

Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House (AMBDH) was established in 1995 with a purpose to render services as a book distribution agency throughout Bangladesh and at the same time to work for book promotion. It may be mentioned here that DAM undertook a critical study on the book world in Bangladesh. This revealed a severe dearth of such facilities in respect of distribution of books. Thus it came up with a multiple purpose like book distribution and promotion of readership, making all books, magazines and other publications produced in Bangladesh available to the traders throughout the country, import & distribution of essential publications from foreign countries and also to supply them to relevant organisations/institutions and also members of the public. It is also engaged in exporting Bangladeshi publications to foreign countries. In order to create a network and linkage with the book world of different countries AMBDH has been making serious efforts and during the last year some leading government and non-government organisations, such as, Bangladesh Armed Forces, Public Library, BLRI, etc. have been added to our list of purchaser. All these efforts enable us to fetch an amount of Taka 14,157,509.00 during the last year. During the period AMBDH representatives also attended the Kolkata Book Fair and also the World Book Fair in New Delhi. Being located on the Mirpur Road in Dhanmondi, a very convenient place, it is regularly visited by students and teachers of schools, colleges, universities, technical & professional organisations and members of the public. During the year under report it has established linkages with many new publishers of UK, USA and Germany.



DAM's

Future Projects

Establishment of new educational institutions

DAM is always ready to intervene in any issue of national concern. With this motto DAM has already established a number of institutions especially on education and training. With the same concern DAM is planning to go for establishment of one Kindergarten, one Secondary School and one College of Science and Business Studies. Preparations are afoot to start these institutions from the next academic year. These will be developed as centres of excellence, replicable by others as models for delivery of quality education.

Establishment of Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre for Recovering and Recovered Drug Addicts

This is one of the major areas of intervention where very few organisations have come up by now. Those that already sprung up are very much sub-standard and unable to meet the needs of the addicts. Most of them offer clinical interventions instead of psychosocial ones. DAM has already been working on the area through a different approach – by organisation of Detoxification Camps, Detoxification Centres and Skill Training courses for the recovered and recovering addict. DAM now thinks it essential to have a permanent establishment like a treatment and rehabilitation centre for recovering and recovered addicts. With that end in view DAM has already purchased a plot of land measuring 1.0 acre. Construction works of the centre is expected to be taken up by the middle of the next year.

Establishment of Ahsania Mission Pharmaceuticals

Since Dhaka Ahsania Mission is always working for reduction of human suffering it is going to establish Ahsania Mission Pharmaceuticals at Gazipur. It will meet the people's needs and expectation for high quality medicine and thus enable improvement of health status, quality of life and happiness. It is the second big venture of DAM in the health sector in Bangladesh, the first one being establishment of Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital (AMCH) at Uttara, Dhaka with 6 Early Cancer Detection Centers (ECDC) at Divisional Levels. In partial implementation of the programme the Mission has already established one of its projected ECDC's including a Hospital at Mirpur, Dhaka.

For the purpose of establishment of the AM Pharmaceuticals, the Mission already undertook a market review and feasibility study with technical, economic and financial analysis and has developed a comprehensive plan including cost, input/output, finance, employment, and environmental impact and other relevant issues. The plan has stipulated to go for production of several essential and selected items of medicine. It is expected to commence business within the year 2003. The project, besides serving the medical needs of the people, will also make provision for employment of more than 200 people in the very first year which will gradually expand with the expansion of its production activities.



Prizes and Awards

For its meritorious activities and interventions in different fields DAM received a number of prizes and awards at National and International levels in different years. The following is a list of awards and prizes received by DAM in different years.

International

1996

Grand Prize for development of innovative literacy follow-up material from Asia Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Japan.

Honorable mention for a video entitled 'Rewards of Literacy' from ACCU, Japan.

1995

ESCAP HRD AWARD- 1994 for significant contribution to Non- formal Education, specially of girls and women.

3rd prize for development of a video on a distressed women, from Asia Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Japan.

1992

Hon'ble mention for Development of NFE Materials (Poster on equal rights for women) from Asia Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Japan

1987

J. Roby Kidd Special Citation from International Council for Adult Education, Canada.





National

2002

Independence Award-2002, the highest national award for contribution in social welfare activities. The award was received from the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh at a ceremonious state function.

1998

National Literacy Prize from the Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh

1997

Second Prize for innovative literacy follow-up materials from the Government of Bangladesh.

1996

Second Prize for innovative literacy follow-up materials from the Government of Bangladesh.

1995

Second Prize for publication of follow-up reading materials for neo-literates from the Government of Bangladesh.

Third prize for publication of a monthly news letter (Alap) for neo-literates from the Government of Bangladesh.

Special Prize for publication of a wall magazine (Amader Patrika) for neo-literates from the Government of Bangladesh.

1991

First Prize and 3 other awards for development of NFE materials from National Academy for Primary Education.

In addition to the above, DAM received as many as 35 awards on literacy interventions at national, district and thana levels in 1998.

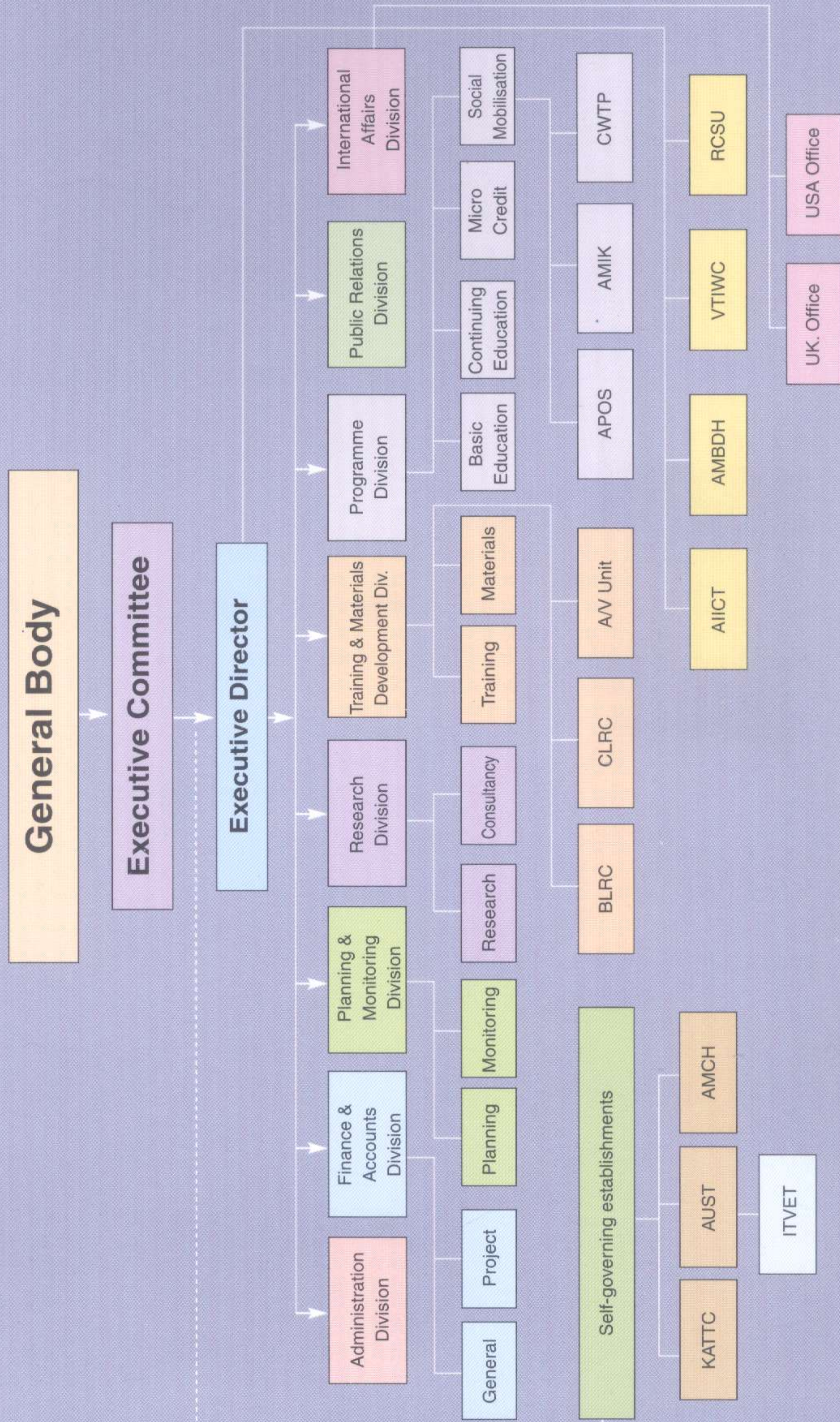
Finance and Accounts

The Finance and Accounts Division is an important supportive division of DAM. It is responsible for appropriate maintenance of accounts, receipts and disbursement of funds, including funds for implementation of programme activities. A large number of personnel headed by a Director who is a Chartered Accountant performs all the activities of this Department. The accounts of the Mission for the year ended in June 2002 were audited by (Haque Shahalam Mansur & Co), Chartered Accountants. The following is the balance sheet for the year reproduced from the audit report.

DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION **BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30,2002**

AS AT 30-6-2001	PARTICULARS	Sch.-D	AS AT 30-6-2002
278,181,791	FIXED ASSETS		323,652,527
331,394,490	CURRENT ASSETS		381,486,106
10,938,816	Stock of stores		14,751,328
20,108,425	Revolving Loan		19,438,041
97,059,158	Advance, Deposits & Prepayments		99,782,476
7,520,993	Receivables (BDH)		11,371,112
	CA With CCU		3,780,705
1,167,403	Accrued Interest on FDR(AUST)DSC(PF)		
194,599,695	Cash and Bank Balances		232,362,444
609,576,281	TOTAL ASSETS		705,138,633
	Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES :		
92,566,227	Sundry Creditors		101,501,274
517,010,054	NET ASSETS		603,637,359
	REPRESENTED BY		
93,054,207	Miscellaneous Fund		129,137,169
423,955,847			474,500,190
30,944,763	Depreciation Reserve Fund		48,638,540
54,314,887	Donors' Fund		38,366,205
338,696,197	Capital Fund		387,495,445
517,010,054			603,637,359

DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION ORGANOGRAM



F I E L D P R O G R A M M E O F F I C E S

SPREAD OF DAM'S ACTIVITIES IN BANGLADESH

