

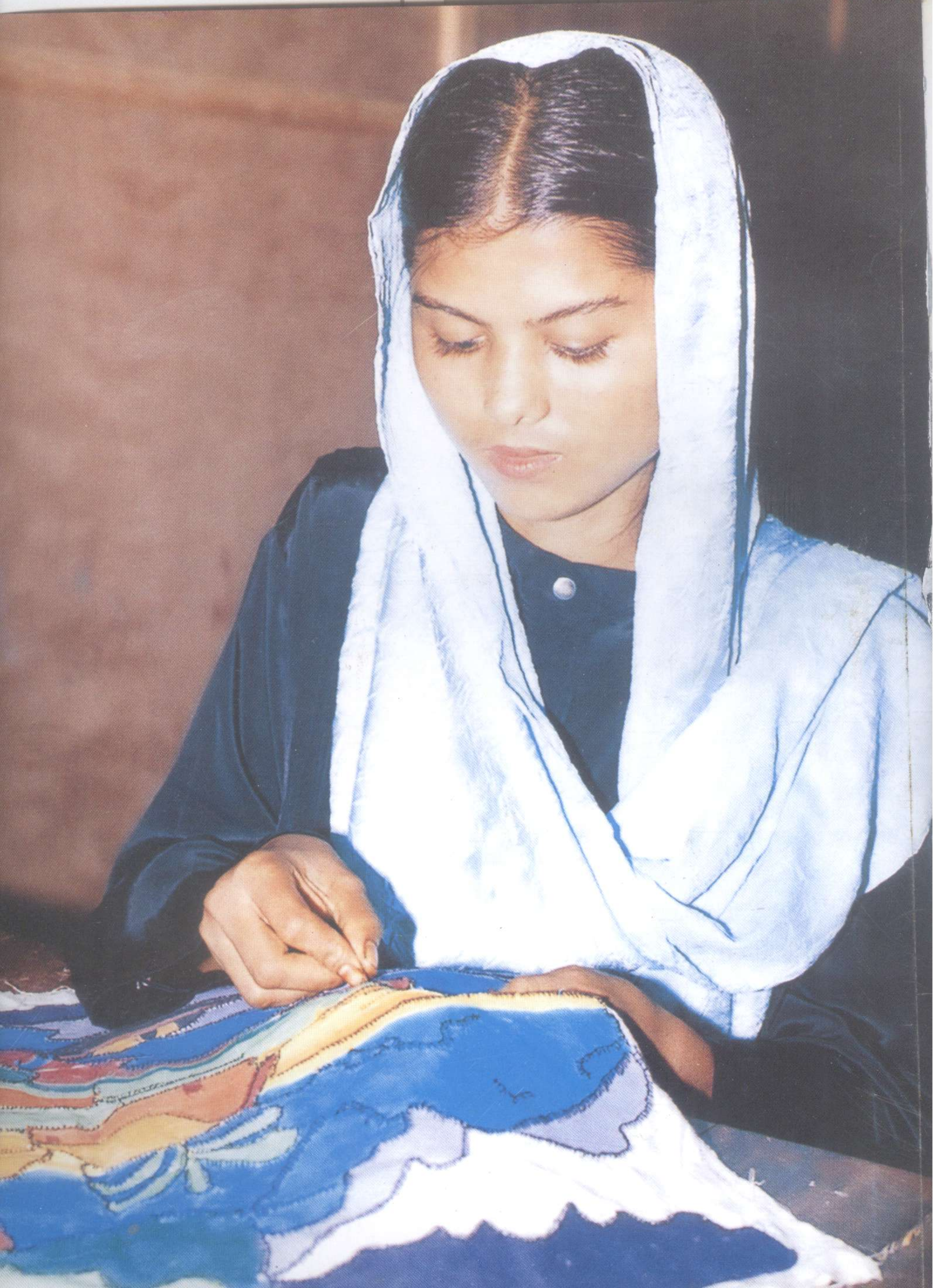
# Annual Report

2005-06



Dhaka Ahsania Mission







# annual report

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2005-06



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# Foreword

Bangladesh develops since independence with the contribution of its hard working people, in spite of the challenge of having half of the population below poverty line. As many of the core causes of poverty in Bangladesh are related to weak governance, endemic corruption, centralized institutions and poor democratic practices, a multi-dimensional approach is required to address poverty. Considering that it is the people themselves and the community in which they are living itself can reverse the situation through concerted efforts backed-up by macro-level policy interventions, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) continued its development interventions in extended manner to build-up capacity of the communities and institutions at the local level.

This annual report is a sincere endeavor to present a synopsis of our activities for the year 2005-06, as well as a candid analysis of our experiences and learnings. With the philosophy of divine and humanitarian service, Dhaka Ahsania Mission came across another year of its manifold, divergent and diverse activities. This report touches on the more significant activities, garnering only their important features.

The previous year had been the year of consolidation of the activities of Dhaka Ahsania Mission that implements different types of projects and programmes addressing various sectors and following diversified approaches. The challenge was combining all interventions under a common framework. The challenge was successfully transformed by developing the Ten-Year Perspective Plan (2006-15) aiming at improved living conditions of the target people. Other notable achievements during the year were the development of a three-year operational plan for DAM and reorganization of the management, finance and information system to cater to the emerging necessities in the organization.

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



**Kazi Rafiqul Alam**

President & Chief Executive



# DAM At a Glance

## Founder

Khanbahadur Ahsanullah (r)

## Year of establishment

1958

## Motto

Divine & Humanitarian service

## Founding Aims

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

## Registration & Legal Status

Registered under the Societies Registration Act 1960, No. S-5682 (799)/2006 and with NGO Affairs Bureau, No. SS/FDO/R/246/1987

## International Standing

- ♦ Consultative Status with UN ECOSOC
- ♦ Operational Relationship with UNESCO
- ♦ Associate Status with UNDPI

## Membership of National Networks

- ♦ Campaign for Popular Education
- ♦ Federation of NGOs in Bangladesh
- ♦ Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum
- ♦ Voluntary Health Services Society
- ♦ Coalition for Urban Poor
- ♦ Credit and Development Forum
- ♦ STI/AIDS Network

## Membership of International Networks

- ♦ Asia-South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education
- ♦ International Council of Adult Education
- ♦ APPEAL Resource & Training Consortium

## Programme Strategies

- ♦ Community Capacity Building
- ♦ Institutional Capacity Building
- ♦ Advocacy and Policy Lobby
- ♦ Services to the unreached

## Field Programmes

- ♦ Early Childhood Care and Development
- ♦ Non-formal Education
- ♦ Literacy and Continuing Education
- ♦ Vocational/Skills Training
- ♦ Micro-Finance
- ♦ Agriculture Diversification
- ♦ Disaster Preparedness and Management
- ♦ Health Care and Awareness
- ♦ Water and Sanitation
- ♦ Drug Addiction Prevention and Treatment
- ♦ HIV/AIDS Prevention
- ♦ Human Rights Education
- ♦ Child and Women Trafficking Prevention
- ♦ Child Labour and Child Rights

## DAM sponsored institutions with year of establishment

- 1992 - Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Teachers' Training College
- 1995 - Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House
- 1995 - Ahsanullah University of Science & Technology
- 1995 - Institute of Technical Vocational Education and Training
- 1997 - Shelter Home for Victims of Trafficking
- 2001 - Vocational Training Institute for Working Children
- 2001 - Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital
- 2001 - Institute of Information & Communication Technology
- 2002 - Ahsania Mission College
- 2004 - Vocational Training Institute, Jessore
- 2004 - Drug Addiction Treatment Centre
- 2005 - Ahsania Mission-Sadat Ali Education & Training Centre
- 2005 - Ahsania Institute of Sufism
- 2006 - Ahsania-Malaysia Hajj Mission
- 2006 - Ahsania-Malaysia Hajj Investment & Finance Co

## Major Awards and Prizes

- ♦ Dr. Ibrahim Memorial Gold Medal 2006
- ♦ Dhaka Nagar Padak 2004
- ♦ Anjumane Mufidul Islam Award 2004
- ♦ AGFUND International Prize 2004
- ♦ Global Development Network Award 2003
- ♦ UNESCO International Literacy Award 2003
- ♦ Independence Award 2002
- ♦ National Literacy Award 1998
- ♦ UNESCO (ACCU) Grand Prize 1996
- ♦ ESCAP HRD Award 1994
- ♦ NAPE Prize 1991

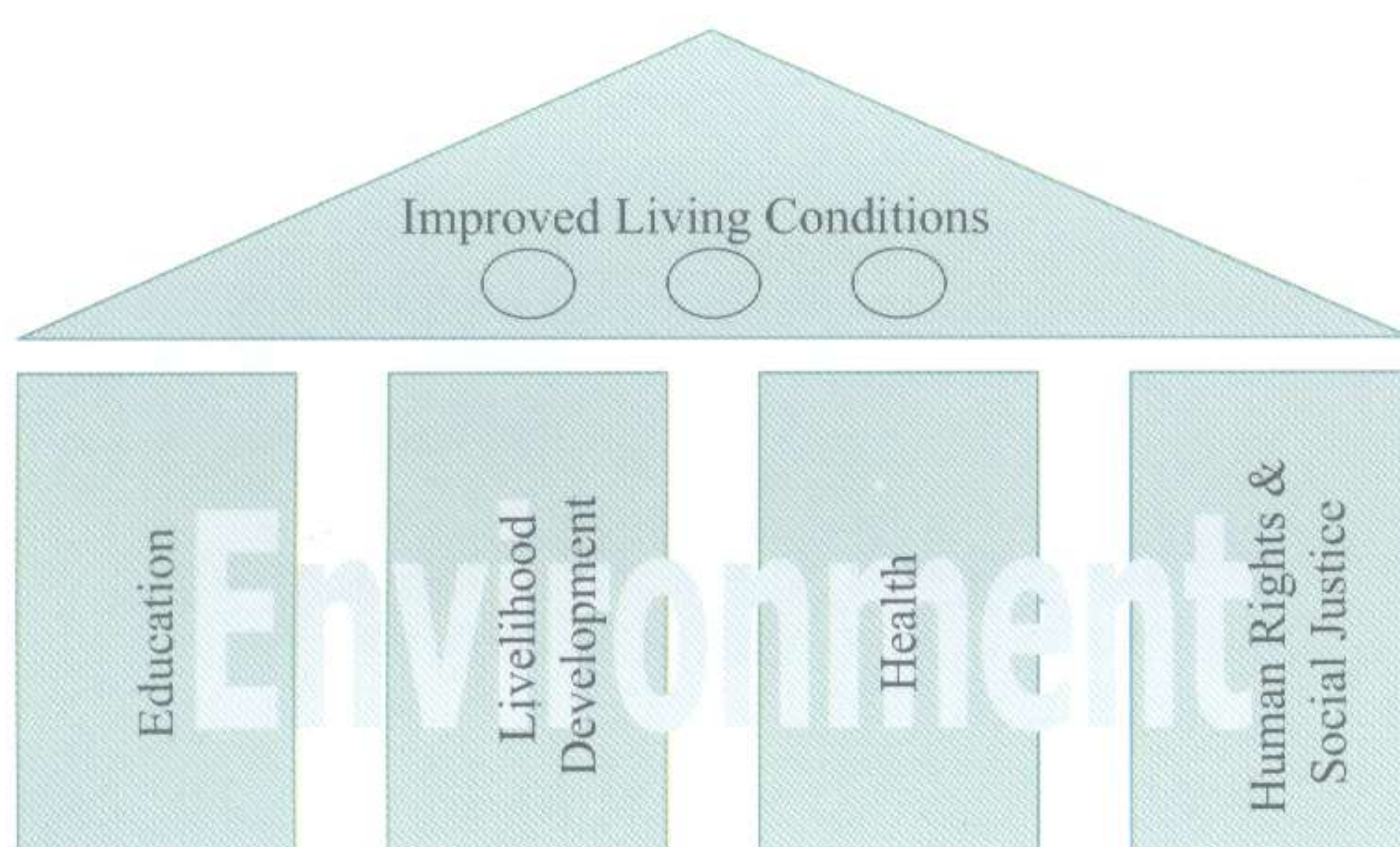


# Chapter-1

## The Organisation: Perspectives and Management

Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) functions with the aim of social and spiritual development of the human community at large since 1958. Founded by Hazrat Khanbahadur Ahsanullah (r) the vision of DAM is a society of people, the disadvantaged population groups/communities in particular, free from poverty, experiencing a social transformation for fulfillment of basic rights and having an improved social, economic and spiritual living. It pursues a mission to create conditions for increased access of the target groups and the communities within which they live, to public and private services and enhance capacities of such communities to maximally utilise such services particularly in four interconnected areas of education,

Livelihood Development, Health and Human Rights & Social Justice, with Environment being a crosscutting theme. The mission is reflected in the figure below, where the top represents the living condition of family symbolised by a child, a woman and a man and the pillars represent sectors for intervention through which the family will enjoy a satisfying standard of living.



Beginning initially with mostly philanthropic programmes DAM gradually emerged as a prominent nationally well accepted non-profit and non-government development organisation working on a wide range of and diversified innovative activities in different areas of development at the grass roots level as well as national and international level.

DAM made paradigm shift in the mid-seventies from welfare to development approach with programme operation primarily in education and human development sectors. Since that time till today DAM has diversified its development interventions with expansion of programme coverage both geographically and in population. With its multifaceted and diversified programmes and activities DAM is now in a very unique position among many development organisations in Bangladesh to work with the people, particularly the disadvantaged, with need-based services towards improvement of their living conditions.



## DAM's Development Approach and Principles

The guiding principles reflect the values and norms that the organisation chooses to adhere to in executing its activities. In the case of DAM these are largely guided by its founding motto and aims focusing on 'Divine and Humanitarian Services'. The spiritual element in the motto and aims are translated into ethical norms and values in all DAM activities. The guiding principles have strong bearing on how DAM works. This for instance mean that the selection of target groups is on the basis of needs and rights consideration only, irrespective of religion, political allegiance, ethnic identity, and so on.

Apart from the above guiding principles that logically follow the organisation's motto and aims, DAM works by adopting the following broad approaches:

### *Human resource development approach as the heart of development:*

This underlines that the interventions consider the development and utilisation of human potentials to be the major focus area, particularly for poverty elimination, which is a national priority in economic growth and social development policy and programming.

### *Activities based on community needs analysis and managed by community*

This approach underscores that intervention at community level starts by a process of community mobilisation for the formation of action groups, thematic committees or any other type of community-based organisations.

### *Multi-sector and multi-level result-oriented initiatives*

The strength of DAM programmes are built on establishing a synergy of activities undertaken in different sectors to produce best results reflected in comprehensive development of the community, benefiting particularly those trapped in multi-faceted and complex poverty situation. Planning and implementation processes for achieving comprehensive community development seek to ensure coherence among the multi-sector coordinated interventions.

### *Learn Micro-Apply-Macro*

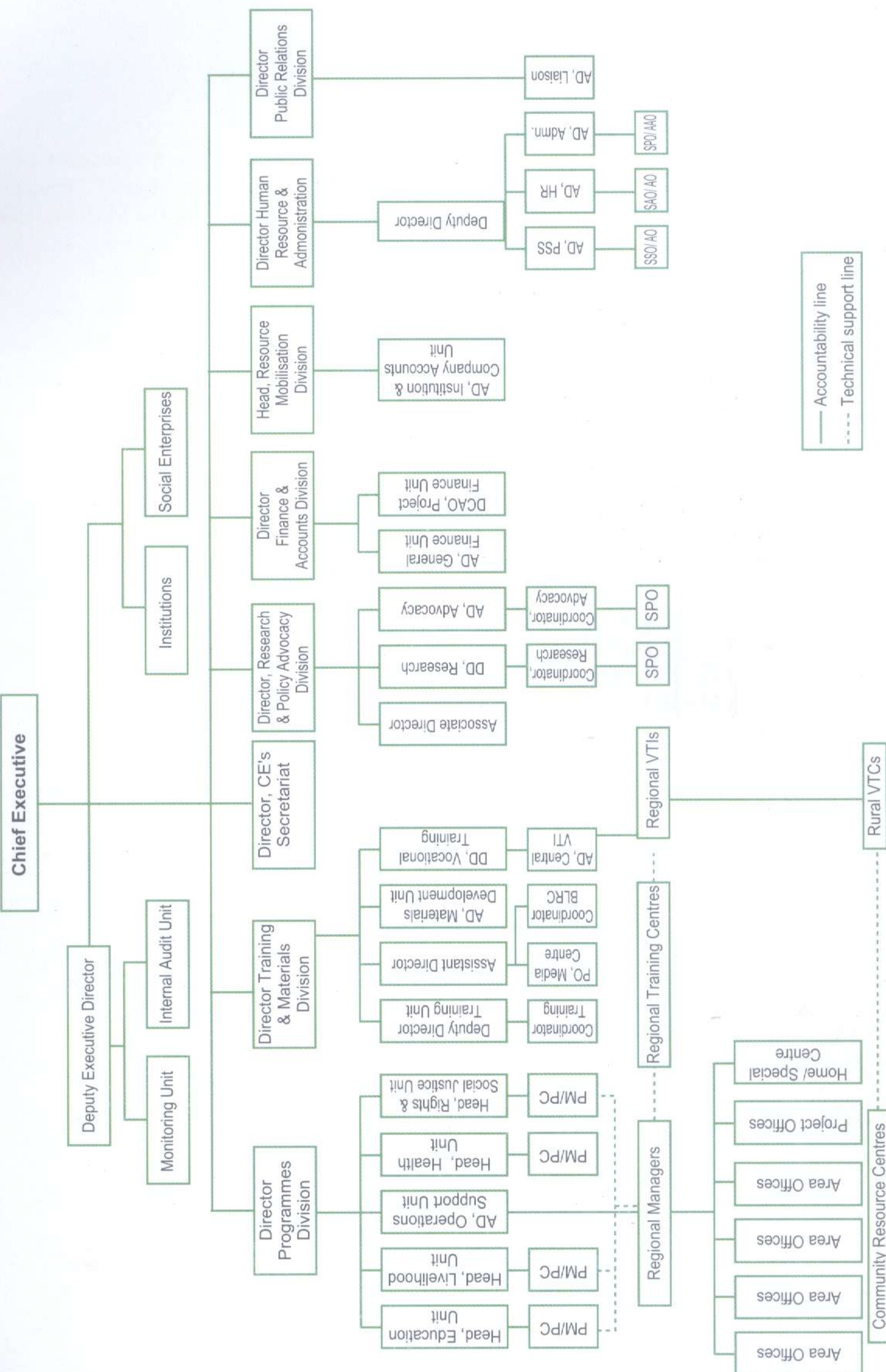
This is one of the important aspects of DAM's multi-level actions discussed above. DAM seeks to increasingly engage in replicating its models or good practices of development initiatives, sometimes designed and tested as innovative pilot ones, for wider application.

### *Mainstreaming of gender equity and environment:*

Gender equity is explicitly dealt within the context of Human Rights & Social Justice. At the same time DAM ensures that its other programmes are developed and executed in a gender sensitive manner for balanced human development and social well-being. Environment, though considered highly important for the standard of living conditions of target communities, is not treated as a separate programme area. Instead all interventions in education, livelihood development, health and human rights & social justice are supposed to be designed and implemented with due consideration to the issues of environmental protection and preservation for sustainable development of the communities and the nation.



# DAM Organogram





## Institutional Set Up

An Executive Committee consisting of 21 members, elected by the general body for two years term provides policy guidelines to DAM. The President and Chief Executive is the DAM's chief functionary who acts under the guidance of the Executive Committee.

DAM has seven functional divisions each headed by a Director. These are: i) Programmes, ii) Training and Materials Development, iii) Research and Policy Advocacy, iv) Human Resource, v) Finance and Accounts, vi) Public Relations, and vii) Resource Mobilisation. The Monitoring Unit and the Internal Audit Unit work independently but closely with the functional divisions to ensure programmatic quality assurance, financial transparency, accuracy and accountability.

DAM sponsored institutions are managed by the institutional heads under the guidance of the respective governing bodies and within the broad framework set by the DAM Executive Committee.

## Organisational Development

DAM is nearing its 50th year and by now it has widened its sphere of activities to a considerable extent. To increase coherence and efficiency in its interventions, DAM continuously keeps trying to improve its institutional efficiency. In the year 2005-06, a series of organisational development steps were taken to strengthen capacity in human resource management, improvement of financial management system, increasing scope for effective communication across the organisation. Besides, in line with the Perspective Plan and the Three-year Plan, resource mobilisation strategies have been formulated to increase efficiency in tapping in-country and external resources. Through a participatory process of interaction at various levels, the strengths and weaknesses of the current systems have been identified followed by mapping the future needs. At the request of DAM management, Plan Bangladesh supported this initiative and provided financial as well as technical support through MDF South Asia (a specialised firm on organisation development). As follow-up of developing various organisational capacity building packages throughout the year, respective divisions have prepared detailed action plans in phased implementation of those. The year 2006-07 will mark part or full implementation of these systems contributing to systematic improvement within the functioning process of DAM.





## Dhaka Ahsaina Mission Activity Areas







শারি মদার স্বস্তি বাসি

মকর কথা রাখন

আমায় দিয়ে যায়

মন মজা - - - - -

ডেভেলপমেন্ট/বাংলাদেশ

সা  
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# Chapter-2

## Basic & Continuing Education Programmes



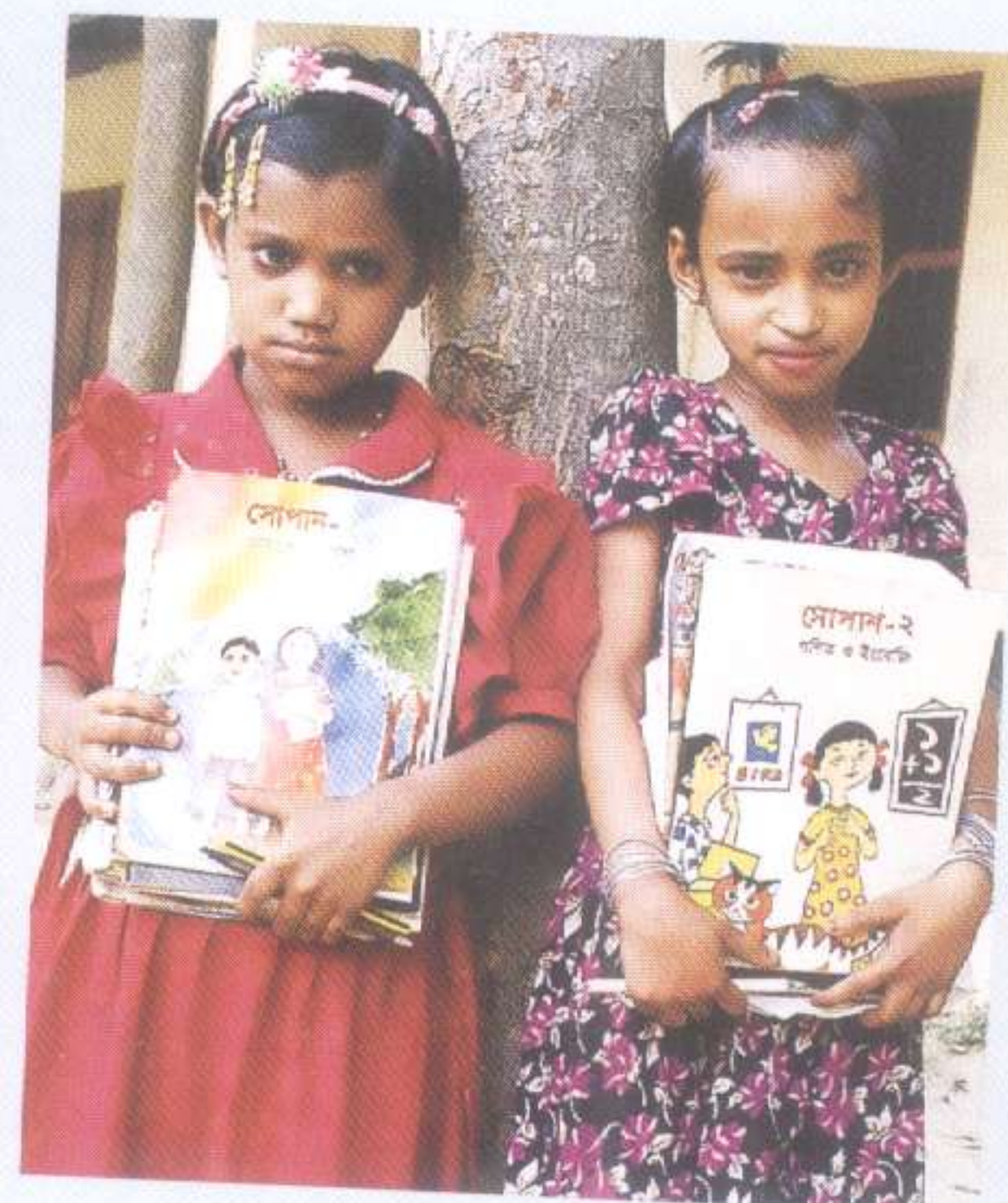
Education is a major indicator of social progress. DAM has been operating non-formal education programme for a long period and it has significant contribution in non-formal and formal education. At the community level, DAM operates ECD centre with a view to developing the first generation learners coming from poor families. Through this programme DAM operates pre-school to stimulate and prepare the children for sustainable enrolment in mainstream primary education. DAM operates non-formal primary education centre for out-of-school poor children who assist their parents in earning livelihood. Children of different geographic areas - urban/slum, poverty prone, tribal, and coastal and haor are covered under NFPE. DAM provides education for child labourer under prevention and elimination of worst form of child labour in collaboration with ILO. DAM delivers continuing education programme aiming at capacity building of the poor allowing them sustainable access to the employment opportunity to make them partners in social progress.

At the national level DAM is also contributing to tertiary education. DAM establishes different types of institutions to provide support on tertiary education. DAM has developed learning materials for all age group of learners from early childhood development to continuing education. DAM developed supplementary materials for primary schools. As apart of NGO advocacy network forum, DAM worked in reinforcing NFE in the context of EFA, in the National Plan of Action and in linking NFE with the PRSP.

At the international level DAM works with several education-related global, international and regional networks like Asian South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education, International Council on Adult Education for promoting EFA agenda. DAM policy advocacy at international level is focused on different social issues related to well being of the disadvantaged and the vulnerable groups, and promotion of EFA and NFE goals in conjunction with MDGs.

During the year under report DAM was implementing as many as nine projects in which education was the main component. The projects covered areas from early childhood care and development to continuing and lifelong education. Special focus was on quality education and public participation and empowerment of the communities





## Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

DAM has been working for early childhood care and development for the last few years on a limited scale and on experimental basis. The programme is focused at children from disadvantaged groups of the society aged 0 to 5 years. The main objective is physical, social, emotional and behavioral development of the children. There are two components of the programme viz. Parenting and Shishu Bilkas Kendra (SBK). Under Parenting mothers of the children aged 0-3 participate in sessions at home-based or community training centres for their awareness building on health care, food, nutrition and health practices for better physical, social, emotional and behavioral growth of their children. While SBKs provide home based early learning opportunity for the children aged 3-5 years. Under this innovative approach, everyday children gather in a house of a village known as SBK for two hours; a facilitator provides various supports to the centre. In parenting through 158 mothers groups 6,010 children were covered while in 71 SBKs 1,716 children were enrolled for their proper development.

## Pre-School Education

DAM has been working with pre-schooling programme to assist children in developing their skills and attitude required for entry and participation in the learning process, to facilitate individual learning style, to create positive attitude towards learning and to prepare children to go and continue in the school. In fact one of the causes of high drop out rate from primary schools is absence of pre-schooling. DAM organised community people to run pre-schools for their children aged 5+ so that they enter primary schools with adequate preparation. During the year under report under a donor funded project 1,505 children attended 45 pre-schools in two batches. Yet another 2,986 children received education in 120 pre-schools organised by the Ganokendras at their own initiatives.

## Non-formal Primary Education

DAM has been working with non-formal primary education since early eighties to provide basic education to the children of the disadvantaged families who can not for various reasons get themselves admitted into the formal primary schools or continue in such schools when admitted. The programme offers second chance to have basic education, rejoin formal schools for further education or to become capable of receiving meaningful vocational training. During the year under report a total of 10,566 children were perusing NFPE in UCLCs and MPCs of whom 6,473 were engaged in various worst forms of child labour.



## Non-formal Secondary Education

Non-formal Secondary Education is a unique initiative of DAM. It targets the adolescent girls and boys who have completed primary education but couldn't enroll themselves in secondary schools and also those who dropped out from class VI-VIII of the formal schools. The program offers opportunities to continue in the junior secondary classes and be linked up with the Secondary School Certificate Examination program of the Bangladesh Open University or to rejoin the formal schools with necessary academic preparations. During the year 853 students were in classes VI to VIII in the DAM managed education centres located in some slums of Dhaka city and Jessore town.

## Capacity building support to Formal Primary Education

DAM does not by itself run formal primary schools till now. However against widespread dissatisfaction on the performance of the existing primary schools DAM has been working for the last few years by introducing a quality improvement package in the over all capacity building of these schools, helping the slow learners and ensuring joyful learning environment. The learning support is provided to the children of Classes I and II under the nomenclature of "Sopan" while to those of classes III to V under that of "Camp". During the year under report 13,188 children were covered under SOPAN and 5,738 under CAMP.

### Institutional capacity development of primary schools

Camp: children for grade 3-5 that need remedial support

Sopan: Children in early two years of schooling for learning support to cope and achieve

Institutional support to schools: Teacher Development,  
Capacity enhancement of SMCs

## Adolescents' Empowerment Programme

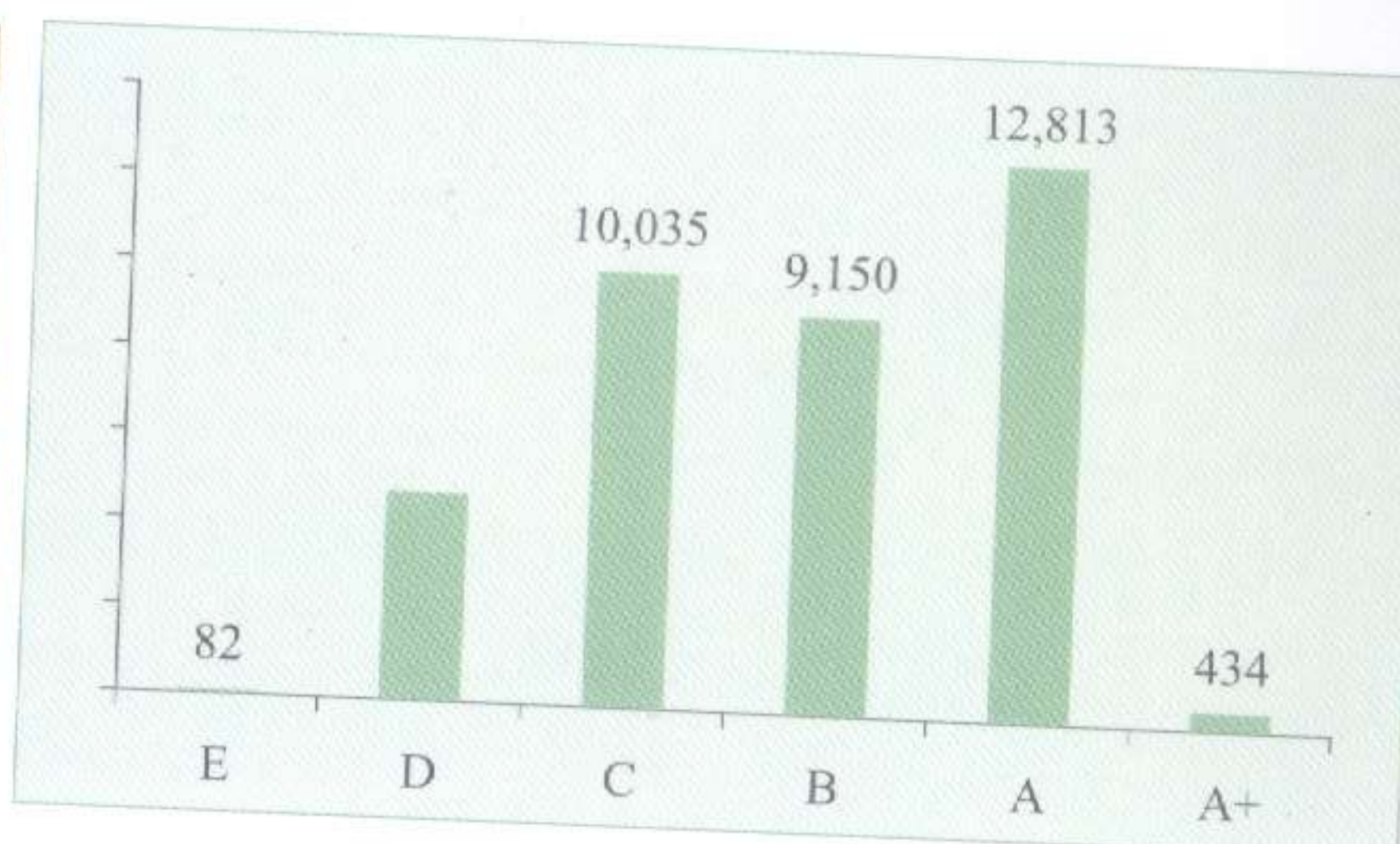
The programme is specially designed to meet the special needs of the adolescent girls of 11-17 years. The adolescents are organised into community action groups centering the Ganokendras for literacy courses and community development activities. Besides literacy they are provided with skill training and awareness on various socio-economic and other issues including reproductive health and family life education essential for their life ahead. A total of 10,276 were covered with educational, social, economic and technological interventions to facilitate their total development as a process to act as change agents in their communities. Three adolescent girls linked with three Ganokendras were actively working as members of the District Core Committee of National Child Parliament.

## Literacy and Continuing Education for Adults

DAM organised Ganokendra (GK) in the early nineties originally to help retention and development of already acquired literacy skills of the neo-literate adults. Gradually the GKs became community managed centres of basic literacy as well as continuing and life long education and hubs of all sorts of community development activities. A significant initiative of GKs is organising post-literacy and further education circles for advancement and sustaining of literacy skills already acquired. The GK members divide themselves into groups and continue to upgrade their literacy and numeracy skills, read books and newspapers and participate in issue based discussion sessions. During last year there



were 773 GKs in operation in various working areas of DAM and a total of 37,296 adults were perusing continuing education and grade change programmes. Status of these adult learners is shown in the chart below.



## Ganokendra

Ganokendra is a community-based organisation developed and promoted by DAM as a most formidable community development initiative with a wide variety of programmes and interventions that respond to the varied requirements of the community people of all ages irrespective of social and economic status. Ganokendra is a centre for lifelong learning and has diversified impacts towards the underprivileged and marginalised society. It meets diverse learning needs of the community and facilitates institutional support to the people to improve their quality of life through ensuring economical self-reliance and social empowerment.



There are at present 753 Ganokendras in seven Upazillas of four districts of the country having 46,606 members. The main objective of establishing Ganokendra is to enable the distressed people to find out exit from the poverty cycle. In most cases the poor and the downtrodden are the members of the preferred target groups. Ganokendra is exclusively community-managed organisation although it obtains technical support from the local offices of DAM, particularly at the initial stage.

Ganokendra has gradually transformed into a focal point for community development and creation on awareness on various social and economic issues (health, population, environment, drug abuse, gender equality etc.) and training on skill development and group based credit programme for income generation activities. Dynamism of the institution is its special characteristics which are attracting more and more people to its fold.



## Salient features of Ganokendra

- ♦ A GK is accessible to all people in the adjacent areas such as the out-of-school children, local school students, youths, adolescent, adults and people with limited reading skills etc.
- ♦ There is no time bound to receive literacy support from GK, it is an open-ended centre having scope for lifelong learning.
- ♦ It is a useful information centre where people get the daily newspapers, magazines, newsletters, IEC materials of DAM and other agencies regularly.
- ♦ GK is a concept of comprehensive multi-dimensional approach addressing multiple aspects of rural life.
- ♦ It is a launching pad for implementing various programmes of DAM and even for other organisations.
- ♦ The management committee is responsible for the management and maintenance of the centre. The committee takes necessary decisions relating to organisational aspects and activities for GK. The community workers/facilitators take care of day-to-day activities.

## Ganokendra as a Resource Base

Each Ganokendra has a resource base of variety of printed materials, including booklets, posters, charts, stickers and audio-visual materials, newsletter and wall magazine designed for the people with limited reading skills. Development issues addressed through Ganokendra include gender sensitisation, environment conservation, income generation, health awareness, water and sanitation, early childhood development and socio-cultural development. As community learning centres for lifelong learning and community development, Ganokendras work as library, platform for training, information centre and venue for issue-based discussion by the community members and other local agencies.

The entire community development programmes of DAM are delivered through Ganokendra. Linkages with local formal schools are being explored to facilitate continuing education under an equivalency framework. A plan for gradual phasing out of DAM and ultimate take over by the community concerned is being developed at GK level in consultation with the users of the centres.

## Important activities of Ganokendra

### Village development plan

Ganokendra members and Ganokendra Management Committees (GMCs), local patrons, UP chairmen and members meet to plan for Ganokendra operations at local level. Representatives of the local voluntary organisations and teachers of the local primary and high schools also attend the meetings. Ganokendra members prepare village level development plan and proceed to implement the same accordingly.

### Mass Mobilisation

Mass mobilisation activities are continued in right earnest. These include community level meeting, tea stall discussion, issue based campaign, EFA week observation, observation of international literacy day, international language day, victory day and independence day etc. Apart from these, cultural programme, adolescents & youths meetings are also organised and posters, billboards, banners etc. are distributed among the beneficiaries. Members of GMCs play active and participatory role in social mobilisation and capacity building activities





## Social Awareness

Various awareness activities are carried out to give voice to the community in their own affairs, make them aware of their rights on issues like polygamy, dowry, sanitary latrine, primary health care, family court, arsenic free water, low cost nutrition for pregnant mothers, birth and marriage registration, immunisation, bringing down primary school dropout rate through holding discussion meeting, debate, advocacy, drama, folk song, formation of pressure groups/camps of women & adolescents at village and union levels etc.

## Resource Mobilisation

Human and material resource are mobilised and raised to make GKs more self-sustaining. Matching funds are allocated from DAM as inputs for economic self-reliance. GKs undertake economic activities to mobilise resources required for their activities. Local resource persons share their expertise to enhance capability of the respective community. The activities develop cost-effective models emphasising community participation, encourage women joining training programmes and strengthen the perception that skilled practitioners directly benefit the community. The trainings increase women's empowerment through improved health, skills, income and social status.

## Networking

All GMCs have already established network with various GOs, NGOs and service providers. On an average 6-15 organisations are in continued linkage with each Ganokendra.

## Training on Capacity Building

Ganokendras organise various trainings for capacity and skill development of the members. One such training component is SWOT analysis for proper situation assessment and decision-making. GMC received one-day orientation aimed at developing participatory monitoring tools and monitoring activity skills. The cashier and executive members of GKs participated in two days fund management training.



## Community Resource Centre

As the numbers of Ganokendra are gradually increasing because of its popularity and wide acceptance among the grassroots people, DAM found it difficult to provide adequate and continuous support to the GKs. Therefore, DAM went on to facilitate organising Community Resource Centres (CRCs) in every union for taking care of all the Ganokendra of the union in offering technical assistance and guidance for proper functioning. The community avail training support on agriculture, health and nutrition, primary health care, birth registration and good governance etc. directly through the CRCs.

The CRCs try to ensure immediate and continuous support to the GKs at times of individual needs and to organise a Union-based platform for combined voices of the community people for interaction at the local government level. Over the year, CRC started playing the role of coordinating activities of all GKs of the union along with its own development and training programmes. As on June 2006, 23 CRCs have been made operational in 23 unions spread over 12 Upazilla s of 5 districts. A plan has been drawn up for organising another 69 CRCs in the next three years.

## Use of ICT at rural level

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is one of the most important inputs in improving the socio- economic condition of the disadvantaged people at the community level, viz. rural poor, unemployed women & girls, farmers, out of school children, youth and adults. Unless the use of ICT reach the disadvantaged people in the rural areas, the gap in access to ICT between the rich and the poor can not be bridged and it will create a new front of disparities among the people. Considering this DAM has been working to take ICT to the rural areas for the last few years. During the reporting period, 30 computers were provided to 21 CRCs for the purpose of keeping track with information technology, offering computer training and web-based information. Community people and CRC Coordinators received 10-day training on Microsoft Word and Excel packages in AIICT. Offline web portal with provision of internet connection has been developed with technical assistance from Infobridge, The Netherlands and installed in two CRCs for providing need based information to the rural population and other stakeholders. With this portal the community people themselves are creating databases and using those for their individual and collective benefits.





# Chapter-3

## Livelihood Development Programmes



Bangladesh has made important strides in reducing poverty over the past three decades but still more than 40 percent of people remain in poverty. The pace of poverty reduction in Bangladesh must be accelerated for reducing the number of people living below the poverty line from 58.8% (1990) to 29.4%, as agreed under the MDGs. The main purpose of DAM is to change the livelihood

pattern of people in general and poor people in particular.

In order to improve the livelihood pattern of vulnerable people in the country, multi-dimensional support to poor people is essential. Skill development and micro-finance support play the key role to achieve the 1st and 3rd goal of MDGs which are, a) To Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger. b) Promote Gender Equity and Empower Women. Following services like savings and credit, people have started gaining access to the capital needed to begin or expand a business. Financial management and business training are helping the entrepreneurs to improve their skills and find markets for their goods and services. The new skills contribute to economic growth and stability of a community.

For addressing the issue of livelihood development, DAM is involved in uplift of human resources in terms of skill development, promoting diversification of agriculture and creating easy access to micro-finance. Besides agricultural diversification and skill/vocational training to increase productivity of human resources some more complementary activities are done to improve the livelihood pattern of disadvantaged section of people in the community. One of these is to train people to work in both technical and non-technical jobs for increasing their income and improving their standard of living.

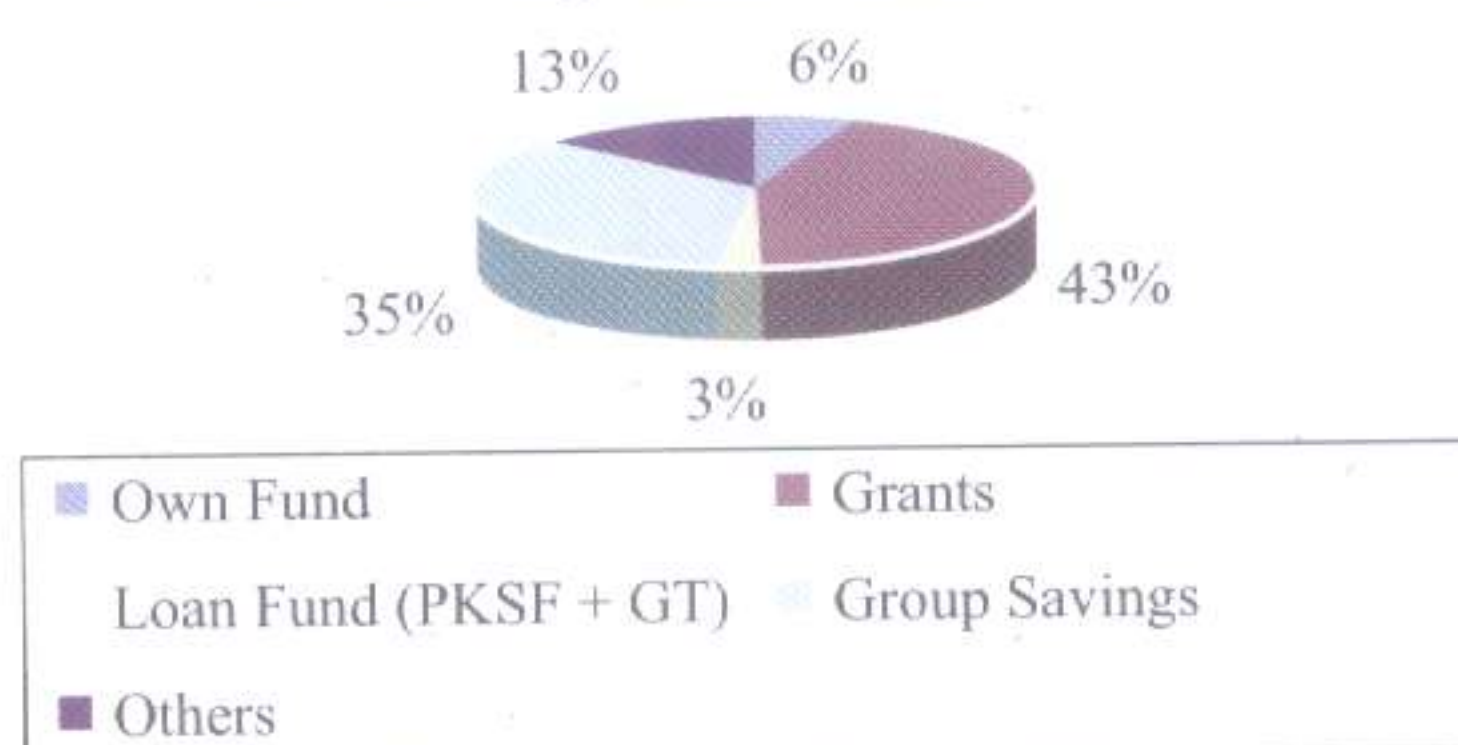
DAM has taken a number of specific interventions for livelihood development of people. Those include micro-credit, vocational skill development, integrated food security, agricultural diversification, disaster preparedness and rehabilitation etc.



## Micro Finance Programme

DAM's Micro Finance Programme helps families to create steady sources of income - a crucial step to fight poverty. DAM started the Micro Finance Programme (MFP) in 1993 in name of Institution Building for Income Generation (IBI) as a supportive component of Education Programme. Simultaneously it became an independent unit for its unique model and strategy. Under MFP, a number of services on institution building for income generation (IBI), enterprise development, rural housing, livelihood restoration/disaster management and tree plantation are being implemented in different working areas as per local needs.

Revolving Loan Fund of MFP



## Micro Finance Programme at a Glance

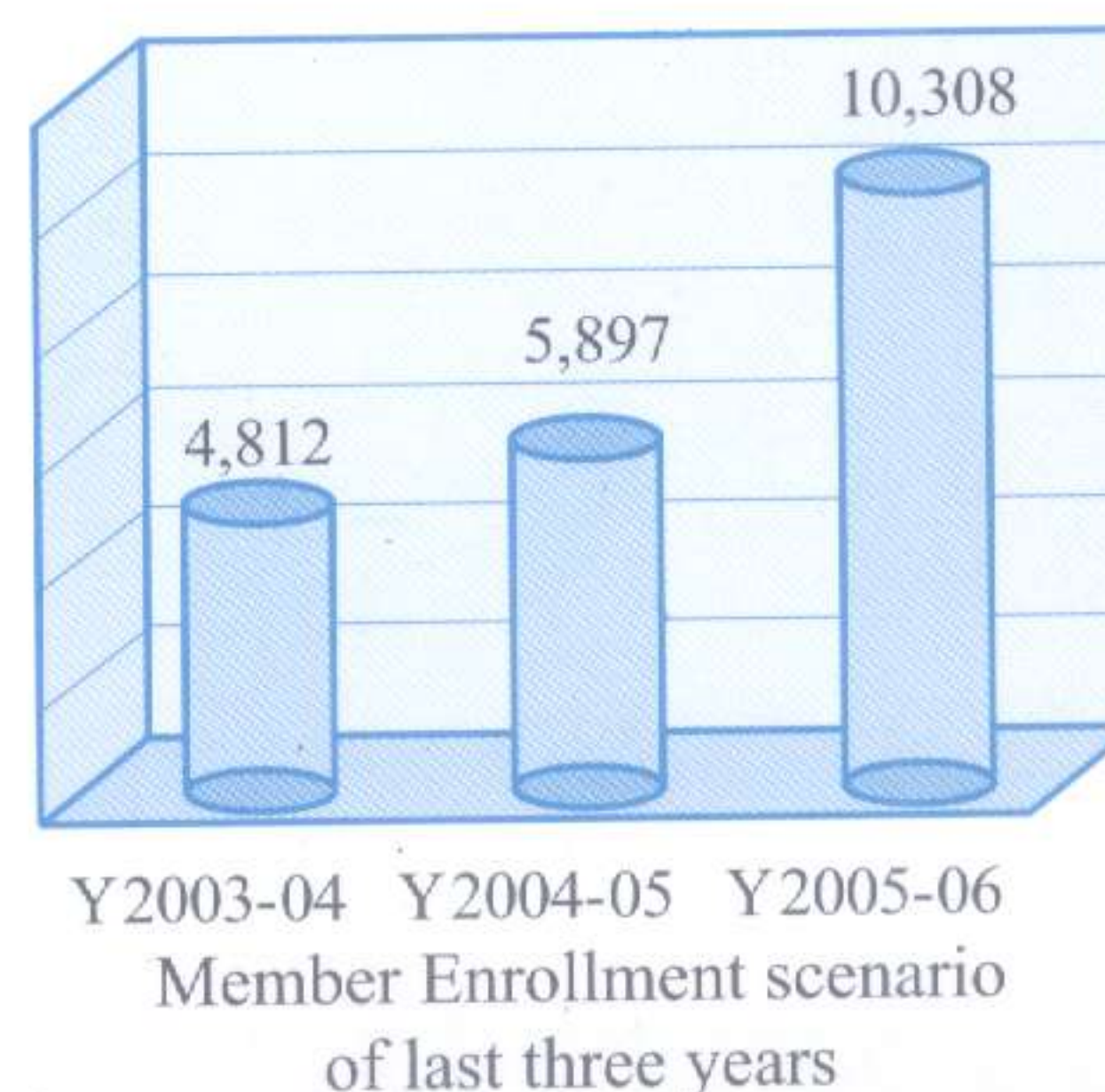
Geographical Coverage	
Districts	06
Upazilas/Thanas	15
Unions	87
Villages	560
Branch offices	15
Area offices	03

Programme Status	
Active Groups	924
Active Members	22,210
Loan Outstanding	7,34,36,146/-
Savings & Fund	2,87,86,452/-
Recovery Rate	99.63%

Financial Analysis	
Cost per unit of money lent	0.066
Operational Self-sufficiency	164%
Financial Self-sufficiency	143%

## Activities during 2005-06

In many ways, 2005-2006 was a significant year for Micro Finance Programme. Particularly this year was transformation period for Micro Finance Programme. Activities of MFP are oriented and redesigned towards achievement of MDG and PRSP during the period. The DAM authorities considered MFP as one of the important livelihood development tools and thereby decided to expand its coverage all over the country. Area set-up establishment, authority delegation and decentralisation are also considered for smooth operation of the programme. To ensure financial resources, DAM made partnership with Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF). Moreover,





International Micro Credit Year- 2005 was observed all over the country. A group member of IBI at Kaliganj in Satkhira district was declared the best small entrepreneur in Khulna division. In addition to this, another group member of IBI, Kali Rani of Narsingdi was selected one of the best four micro entrepreneurs at national level this year.

Furthermore, a number of policies were reviewed to meet the present competitive perspective. As for example, the general loan ceiling of IGA was increased to Tk. 15,000 from Tk. 10,000. The enterprise loan ceiling was raised to Tk 50,000 from Tk. 30,000. The duration of loan disbursement after enrolment in a group decreased to 8 weeks from 12 weeks. The group savings policy was also relaxed. Moreover, a highest number of members were enrolled in the group than those of previous years.

## Group Formation and Member Enrolment

As many as 188 new credit groups with 10,308 members were formed during the period. About 924 active groups with 22,210 members were operational. Ganokendra members were given priority for enrollment in the groups.

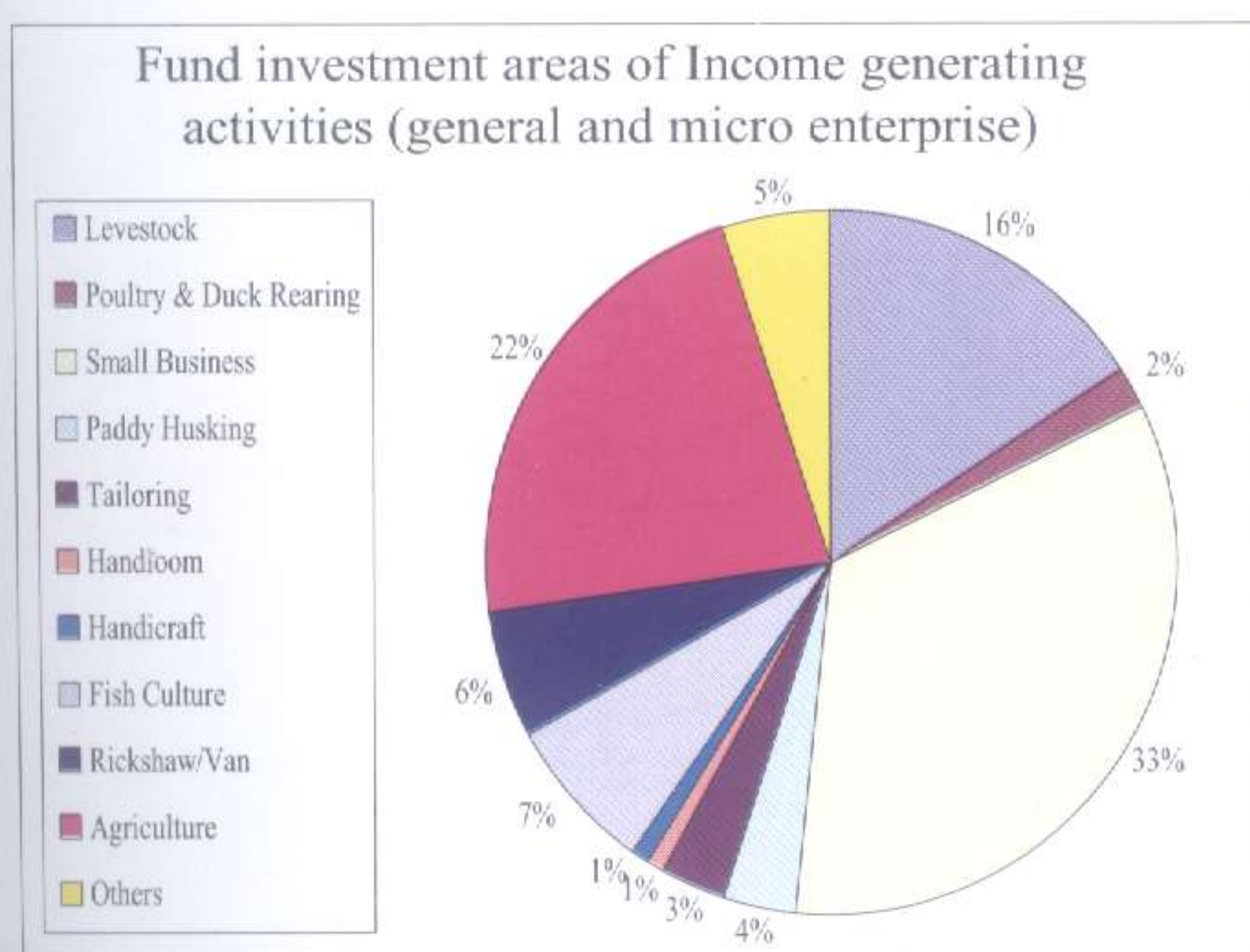
## Members' Savings

It may be mentioned that group members are motivated to accumulate their thrift savings for a certain period for future utilisation and reducing dependency on institutional services like NGOs. MFP of DAM received two types of savings from group members. These are as follows-

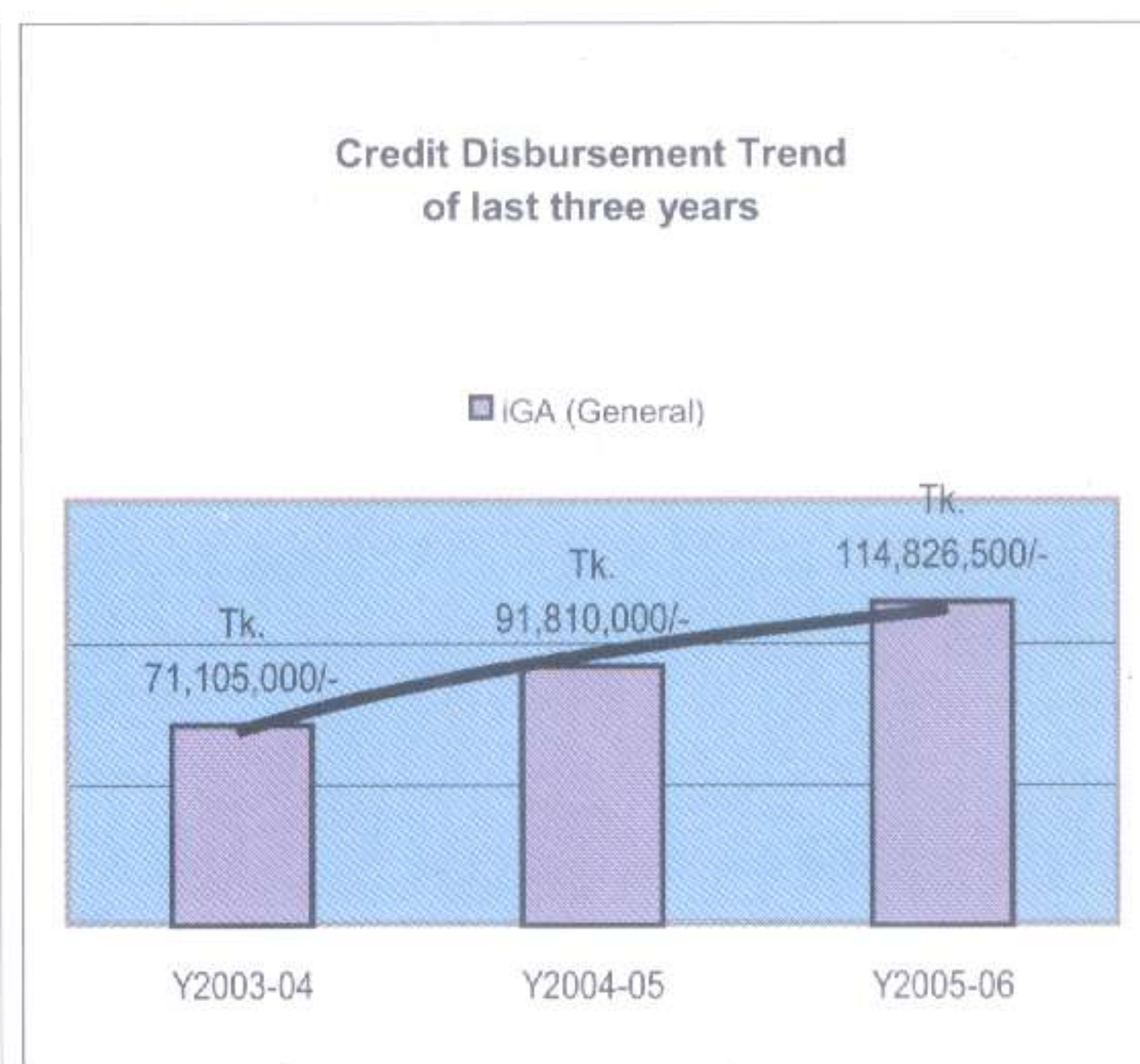
**Mandatory Savings:** It is mandatory for each and every member to deposit Tk 10 in his/her own account in the weekly group meetings as a disciplined activity. MFP has accumulated Tk 81,81,461/. Mandatory Savings during the reporting year.







Investment areas of income generating activities



Credit Disbursement Trend of last three years

**Voluntary Savings:** There is an option given to each member to deposit voluntary savings which can be withdrawn at any amount she deposited on any working day. Moreover, new members are encouraged to deposit 5% savings on proposed loan amount.

## 'Apodkalin' Fund

DAM has introduced 'Apodkalin' Fund to provide support in case of death of any group member considering two factors, viz.-(a) Balance of loan amount will not have to be refunded by the family members if they are unable to repay and (2) Family members will receive an additional amount of Tk.1,000/- for family welfare. Besides, support from 'Apodkalin' Fund will be provided in case of death of cattle if it is bought from loan taken from DAM. In that case, rest of the realisable amount will not have to be refunded by the group member as it is a great loss to her.

The group members accumulate 'Apodkalin' Fund by their own contribution. They donate Tk 3/- per thousand at the time of receiving loan to the fund. Each loanee can receive a maximum amount of Tk 15/. An amount of Tk 3,55,768/- was accumulated in the fund while Tk 56,294/- was provided as financial support this year.

## Credit Support

Micro Finance Programme helps families in creating steady sources of income. A lot of people were benefitted by the programme in last three years. A total of 19,376 members of credit groups received micro credit amounting to Tk.114,826,500/- from MFP to do various income generating activities this year.

## Credit Support for Rural Housing

The major objective of the service is to improve the housing conditions/facilities for the targetted population. DAM is implementing the rural housing programme in Debhata and Kaliganj upazila in Satkhira district. The programme is being funded by Grihayan Tahabil. Under this project, 16 houses were built at a cost of Tk 4,05,000 in two upazilas under Satkhira district this year.



## Special provision for the Hardcore Poor

Hardcore poor groups are underprivileged and vulnerable in many ways. The hardcore poor are generally untouched by traditional MFPs. The rootless hardcore poor people are involved in MFP of DAM following a special drive launched this year. DAM has initiated special loan service for them with service charge as low as 5% and in some special cases without interest as safety net. About 18 hardcore poor received credit support from MFP to change their fortune during the reporting year.

## Micro Entrepreneurship Development

Technical and financial supports are being provided to the group members, mainly women, to expand their enterprises gradually with an aim of creating employment opportunities for them and also for others in the community. This year, 488 members were provided Tk.78,36,000/ as credit support on different trades for initiating micro enterprises for their empowerment.

## Agricultural Diversification

Micro Finance Programme has been providing credit support by giving emphasise on diversified agricultural activities to create employment opportunity, increase production and ensure national food

security. Following activities have been undertaken during the reporting period for promotion of agricultural diversification.



## Livestock and Poultry Rearing

Livestock and poultry rearing are very common in rural Bangladesh. Under the livelihood development programme of DAM, 3003 persons received Tk 1,71,93,890 credit support for livestock during the period. On the other hand, 379 persons were given Tk 39,40,000 for poultry rearing.









## Fish Culture in Pond

Pond fish culture was encouraged among DAM beneficiaries with credit, training and technical support to the members of different groups to use their ponds at optimum level for income generation. This year, 1,376 members were benefited and Tk.89,97,000 were distributed among them.

## Homestead Gardening

Similar support was given to 4,219 members in the year to make homestead/kitchen gardens for supplying nutrition to family members as well as raising their income.

## Nursery Development

Nursery development was encouraged among the DAM beneficiaries giving credit, training and technical support to them considering multifaceted benefits in the countryside at a minimum cost. Aspects of environmental protection and income generation were considered properly. DAM has spent an amount of Tk.1,34,000 for developing 20 nurseries this year.

### Loan Distribution on Agricultural Diversification

Purpose	No. of Recipients	Amount Distributed (inTaka)
Nursery Development	20	1,34,000/
Fish Culture	1,376	89,97,600/
Agriculture (including homestead gardening, vegetable cultivation)	4,219	1,86,70,700/
Livestock	3,003	1,71,93,890/
Poultry & Duck Rearing	379	39,40,000/
Total	8,997	4,89,36,190/

## Impact of Micro Finance Programme

The monitoring cell of DAM is continuously monitoring the process and impact of MFP with an objective to know the outcome of the programme as well as assessing the financial impact on the family. The major impacts of MFP are as follows:

1. Employment Opportunity: On average, 23.2% group members were able to create an employment opportunity for 250 days.
2. Drinking Water: On average, 93% group members are using safe water for drinking and cooking purposes.
3. Sanitation: On average, 75% group members are using sanitary latrines and practising hygienic behaviour.
4. Education: On average, 99% children of group members are going to schools. Parents are able to invest money in education for their children which can be defined as an evidence of their increased income. It is an indicator of increased economic ability of poor people.



## Integrated Food Security Programme

DAM has been implementing a project titled, 'Integrated Food Security Programme (IFSP)' to support the 'Household Activities for Hygiene, Assets and Revenue (SHAHAR)' project. It was aimed at protecting and promoting the food and livelihood security of poor people and vulnerable households in high risk urban areas in Jessore Pourasava. Another project titled, 'Souhardo,' (Strengthening Household Abilities to Respond to Development Opportunities) is under implementation in 92 villages of 23 unions and eight slums in Jamalpur Sadar, Melandaha, Madarganj and Sharishabari upazillas in Jamalpur district. 'Souhardo' project was aimed at reducing chronic and transitory food insecurity of 20,000 vulnerable people hailing from landless and marginal farm families, women headed families, destitute women, pregnant and lactating mothers, malnourished children, victims of river erosion, victims of flood and hardcore poor.

During the period, various community mobilisation, institutional strengthening and income generation activities were carried out. Besides several community based health committees were formed, nutrition centres established and community latrines installed. Some footpaths and drains were also constructed. As many as 23 inception workshops were held and 29 project staff received extensive training. Sixty village development committees and eight slum development committees were formed and 23 food distribution points were selected.

## Disaster Preparedness and Response

Bangladesh is prone to natural disasters that affect adversely to the livelihood aspects of disaster victims. DAM is committed to provide necessary support on disaster preparedness, mitigation and response and therefore take up immediate relief operation and management activities all over the country. DAM has been working extensively in the sector for more than one and a half decades and undertaken diversified activities by covering the situation prior to disaster under short, medium and long-term initiatives.

DAM started implementing a project titled, 'Community Based Approaches to Disaster Preparedness (CBADP),' since March, 2006. The main objective of the project is to raise disaster awareness and response capacity of local communities in three major disaster prone districts of Barguna, Jamalpur and Narsingdi. The project covers 26 unions in six upazillas. The number of direct and indirect beneficiaries are 24,000 people and 125,000 households respectively.





Beneficiaries	District			
	Jamalpur	Narsingdi	Barguna	Total
Members of Ganokendra and Village Development Committees	6,262	11,412	5,600	23,274
Facilitation and Coordination/ Institutional Strengthening: Number of Community Centres	60	125	56	241
Advocacy and Public Awareness Raising	26,719	66,724	31,793	1,25,236
Research and Dissemination	1,500	2,880	1,480	5,860

## Key activities

1. Local Capacity Building: Community awareness programme involving consultation meetings, trainings and workshops.
2. Facilitation and Coordination/Institutional Strengthening: Establishment of linkages between legitimate local community centres and relevant government and non-government disaster preparedness agencies.
3. Advocacy and Public Awareness Raising : Prepare local communities to effectively mitigate and respond to natural disaster
4. Research and Discrimination: Workshops/meetings with government and non-government agencies for sharing process documentation, learning and future direction.

## Contingency Plan

With a view to meeting emergency during and after natural disasters, DAM has developed a contingency plan primarily for its programme areas in flood and cyclone prone coastal and shoal (char) districts in 2005-06. In cases of major flood, cyclone and earthquake the geographical

District and upazilla	Number of Union and Villages where DAM has access to community	Number of households presently covered by DAM's socio-economic programmes	Human resource available to support disaster mitigation activities	Physical set up available to operate relief and rehabilitation activities
Barguna district: Amtali and Barguna upazillas	Nine unions, 68 villages	5,600 households	24 field staff, 56 community workers, 102 women groups	Two field offices, 56 community learning centres (Ganokendra)
Satkhira district: Satkhira, Debhata, Kaliganj and Shaymnagar upazillas	24 unions, 159 villages	13,800 households	40 field staff, 120 community workers, 320 women groups	5 field offices, 120 community learning centers (Ganokendra), 1 training centre
Jamalpur district: Jamalpur, Dewanganj, Melandah, Sharsabari, Madarganj, upazilla	29 unions, 187 villages	23,500 households	68 field staff	5 field offices, 187 village development centres
Netrakona district: Mohanganj upazilla	8 union, 60 villages	2,000 households	9 field staff,, 30 teachers	1 field office, 30 education centres
4 district, 12 upazilla	70 unions, 475 villages	44,900 households		

coverage would extend to any part of the country, Under the plan, DAM is supposed to move with humanitarian support with its limited resources. The relief operation would be scaled up if resources are available from external sources and development partners. As there was no severe natural disaster in the year , no relief



## Disaster Management Fund

It has been observed that natural disaster like flood, cyclone, drought, man-made disaster and outbreak of disease often lead to miseries of poor people as well as increasing the risk of loan repayment of the organisation. Therefore, to protect both the people and the organisation from these incidents, DAM has created a Disaster Management Fund with 1(one)% realised service charge of loan, donations/loans from PKSf or others and interest on FDR savings/savings certificates to provide loans at a nominal interest to provide pre and post disaster support including support needed during such disasters. The fund will play an important role in mitigating sufferings of disaster victims.

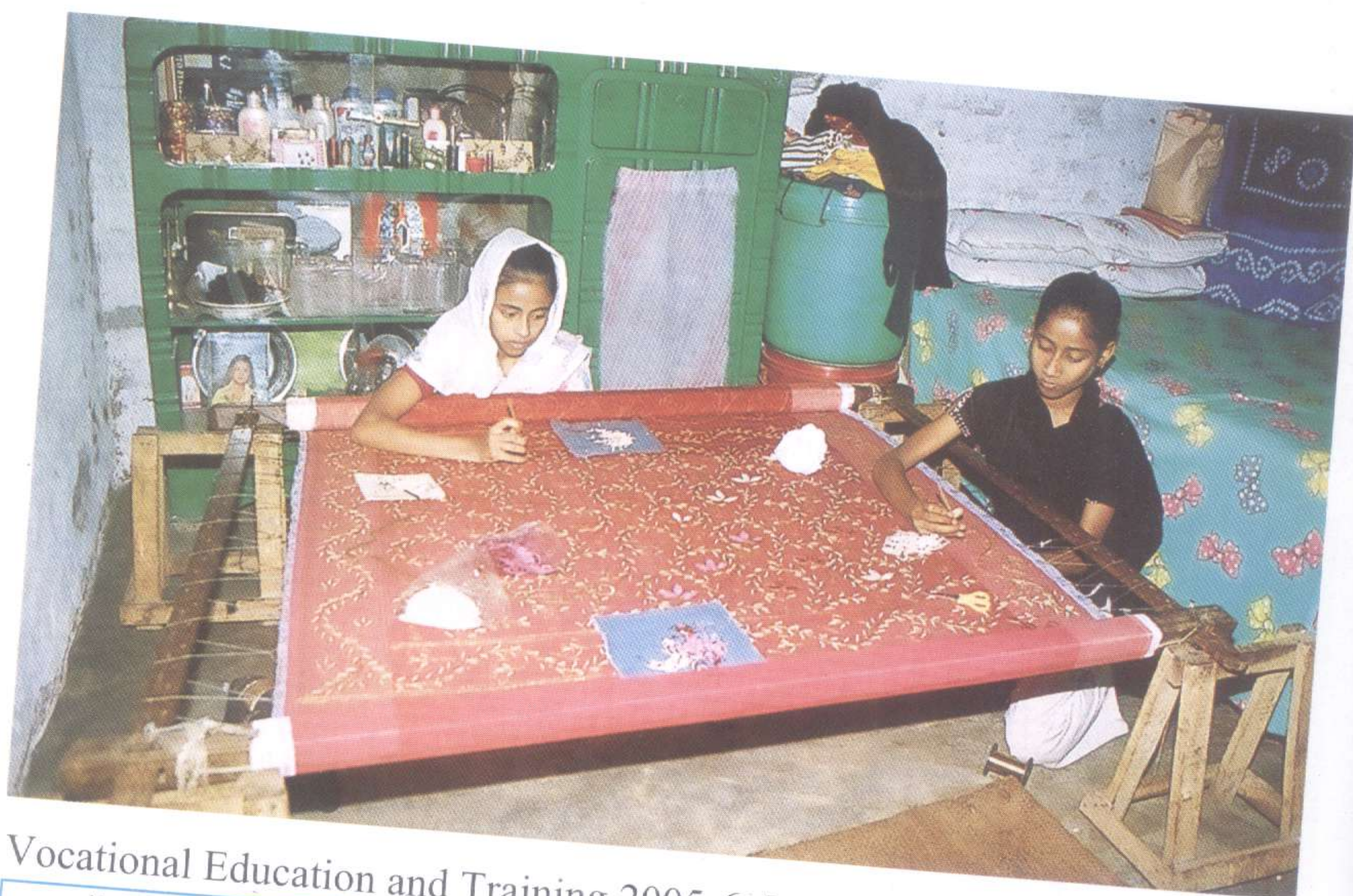


## Vocational Education and Skill Training

Skill training enables one to be self-employed or to find paid employment and thereby to have better livelihood options. Through its Vocational Training Institute for Working Children (VTIWC) established at Mirpur in 2001, DAM has been offering various long and short trade courses for children of poor and disadvantaged families aged between 12 and 17. The Institute is affiliated to Bangladesh Technical Education Board (BTEB). The graduates of the institute receive formal certificates from BTEB which gives them formal recognition. It also offers tailoring course to unemployed adolescents and youths. Community based skill training centres are also run in different working areas.

A good number of trainees received long and short training on various trades during the period under review. The following tables give details of the trainees (centre wise and trade wise):





## Vocational Education and Training 2005-6: Long Course

Name of Course	VTIWC - Mirpur			ETC-Shamoly			SDTC - Lalbagh			VTC-Jessore			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Electrical House Wiring	58	3	61	45	-	45	-	-	-	17	-	17	120	03	123
Refrigeration & Air Conditioning	50	-	50	-	-	-	48	-	48	-	-	-	98	-	98
Dress Making & Tailoring	29	47	76	1	57	58	-	48	48	5	67	72	35	219	254
Embroidary & Jari Chumki	31	18	49	5	25	30	-	48	48	-	-	-	36	127	163
Radio & Television	42	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	42
Block- Batick & Screen Printing	9	30	39	-	-	-	-	48	48	-	-	-	9	78	87
Food Processing	16	7	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	7	23
Beautician	-	34	34	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	64
Welding & Fabrication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	14	-	14
Farm Mechanics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	14	14	-	14
Motor Cycle Repairing	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	48	-	-	-	48	-	48
Industrial Electrical & Electronics	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	48	-	-	-	48	-	48
Mechanical Technology	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	48	-	-	-	48	-	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>637</b>	<b>1185</b>

Note : All the courses are of 6 months duration excepting the three courses of STD Lalbagh at Serials 2, 12 and 13, which are of 12 months duration.

## Vocational Education & Training 2005-6 : Short Course

Name of Course	VTIWC- Mirpur			VTC-Jessore			VTC Gazipur			Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Knitware Garment	-	92	92	-	-	-	-	88	88	-	180	180
Leather Craft	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	35
Handicraft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49
Embroidary	31	18	49	-	21	21	-	49	49	-	39	70
B eauty Parlour	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	31	17	17
First Aid	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	19	19
Bakery	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>372</b>



# Chapter-4

## Health Programmes



Health including population planning, nutrition and sanitation has been emerged as a special thematic sector in PRSP of Bangladesh, which addresses five MDG goals (1,4,5,6 and 7). The issues have been translated into Health Nutrition Population Sector Programme (HNPSP) for action in reaching the MDG targets. It is well recognised that health is an issue of socio-economical as well as bio-medical, where education, social rights, livelihood options play supplementary and complementary role in the fight against poverty. The health and poverty situation in Bangladesh is similar to other poor nations. Unfortunately, still the gaps remain in health service delivery mechanism.

Interventions of DAM in the health sector are very wide and intensive in certain areas of concern. Generally it works on general awareness on primary health care issues, importance of inoculation, maternity and reproductive health, food and nutrition, environment, etc. DAM has extensive programme on water and sanitation and prevention of drug abuse and drug addiction treatment. HIV/AIDS is another area of DAM's recent interventions. To fight cancer, DAM is working in a high profile in awareness creation on and early detection and treatment of cancer. Some of the notable activities in the health sector during the reporting period are narrated below.





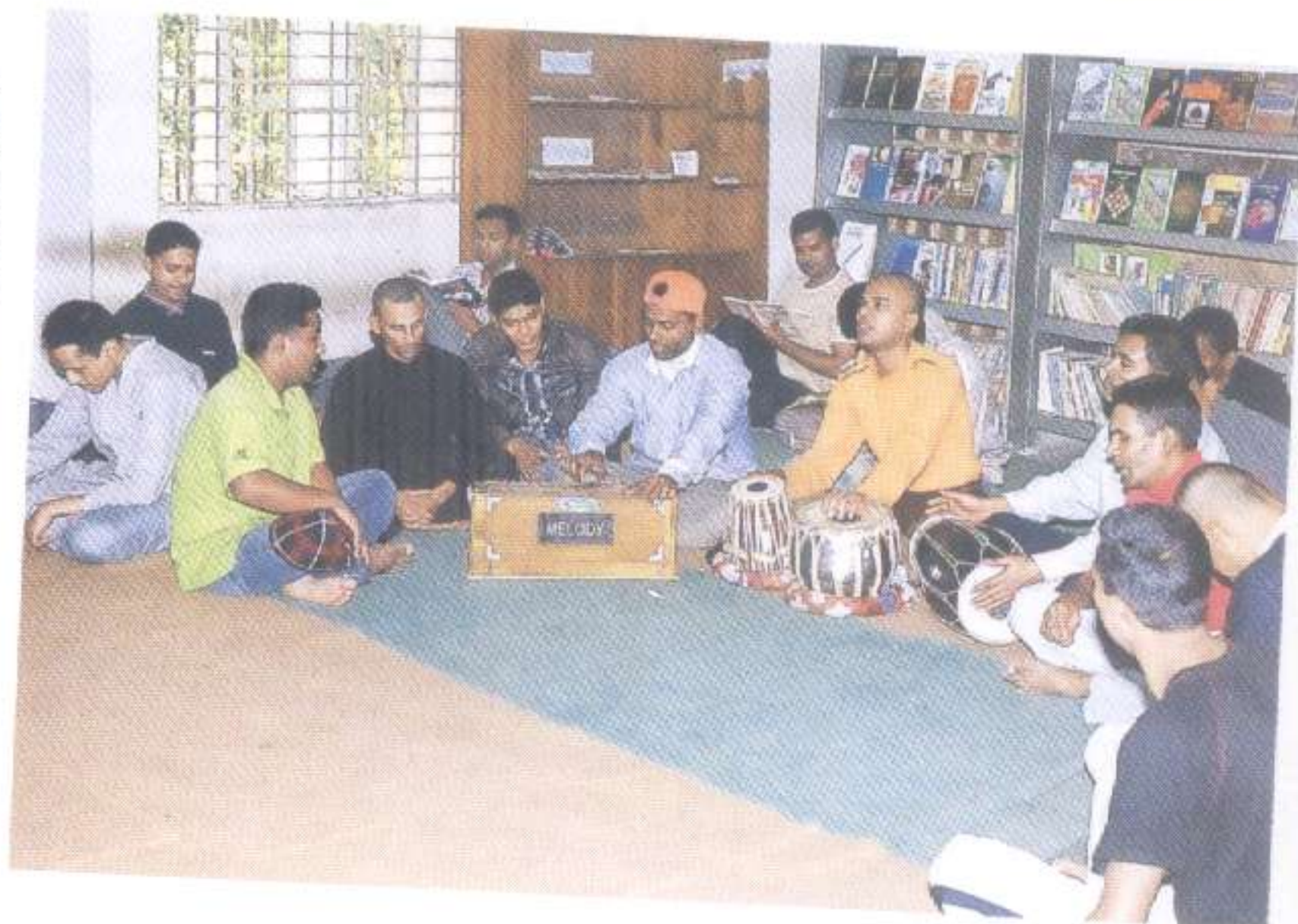
## Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment

DAM is has been working intensively in the anti-drug activities with its anti-drug network called AMIK from 1990. In the year under report it organised a number of activities on raising awareness against drug abuse. Local government officials, representative of NGOs and CBOs, representatives from civil society, students and other stakeholders participated in these activities.

During July 2005 to June 2006 total 92 addicts were admitted into the Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre at Gazipur of whom 47 persons were successfully cured who got back to their normal life. In Dhaka city it through another project called Modhumita 543 IDUs were successfully detoxified, 58 IDUs offered long term in-house rehabilitation, 100 clients received STI, VCT and TB treatment.

### AMIK Drug Treatment Centre, Gazipur

There are 50 beds in the centre with provision for expansion to 100 beds. The centre has all necessary modern facilities for taking care and treatment of the drug addicts. There are adequate staff to attend



the needs of patients. There is sufficient space for recreation - various out-door and in-door sports and games, library and prayer room etc. Also there are musical instruments. In a word the facilities are sufficient to meet the physical and mental needs of patients.





The centre uses a combination of programmes which include therapeutic community and 12-step programmes of narcotics anonymous. Also recovering addicts are utilised for developing services and implementing various programmes for the addicts in the centre.

During this period, AMIK centre admitted 97 clients for six month in-house rehabilitation. The centre has also observed international anti-drug day, world aids day, annual sports and picnic and there were 232 BCC sessions, 48 NA meetings, 175 one to one counseling, 156 group counseling, 48 family meetings and 52 clients received emergency health care support during the reporting period.

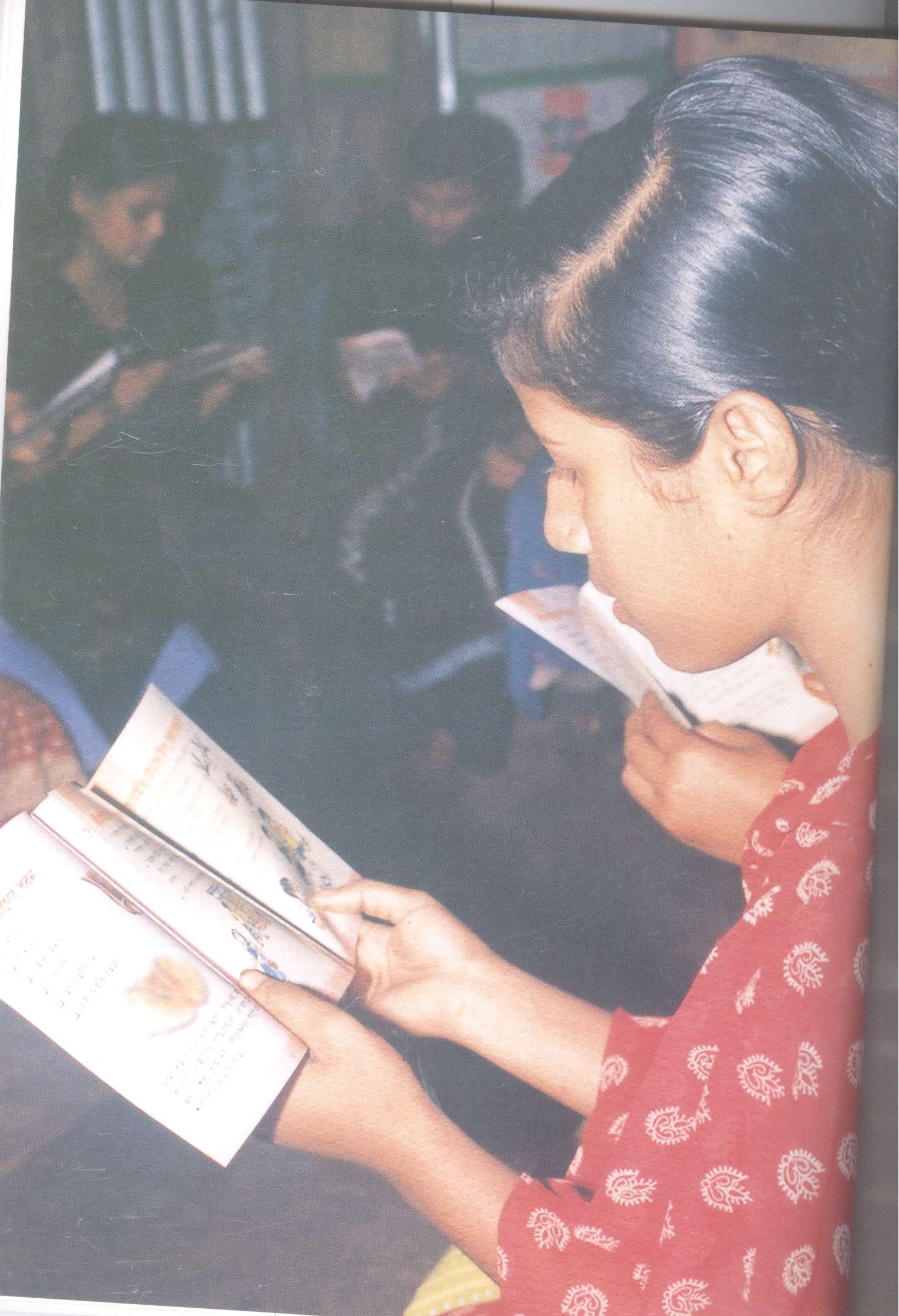
## HIV/AIDS

DAM has been working intensively with HIV/AIDS since 2003 with its HIV Cell. There are two types of interventions, which are Prevention & Care and Support Service. Under prevention programme, the cell works on awareness raising, campaigning, behaviour change communication, condom demonstration, advocacy and Community Capacity Building for HIV prevention. Care and support services include counseling, treatment and rehabilitation. Activities of the cell during the reporting period are stated below in brief.



Peer-to-Peer Approach: From December '05 to June '06 the cell implemented second phase of the Unicef funded project named 'Community Level HIV/AIDS Prevention through Peer-to-Peer Approach'. The project emphasised on strengthening community level practice on safer behavioral norms; referral system for health services; strengthening ABC initiative including de-stigmatizing condom to make it as normal health device for safer behavioral norms in the targeted areas and its neighbouring communities. The emphasis was given also in sensitising local stakeholders and mainstreaming peer approach in the community as a tool to take continuous initiatives by organising life skills and refreshment training for current and graduate peer educators.







Capacity Building: The cell also implemented in four pre-selected unions of Sadar Thana of Jessore district to build capacity of youth and adolescents on safer behavioral norms through life skills for behavioral communication change (BCC) that prevent them to get infected by HIV/AIDS as well as sensitize the community (specially parents and community leaders) to take time demanding initiatives to control STIs. A plan of imparting training to groups of media people, local influential persons, religious leaders, traditional health service providers is under implementation in 25 districts.

## HIV and STI Prevention Project for (I) Drug Users

The project started from 15 December to 30 September'06. The project has started with the overall objective to prevent the spread of HIV and STIs among the male IDUs by providing comprehensive, quality treatment of drug addiction and STIs in greater Dhaka city. The project has the scope of providing quality drug detoxification, rehabilitation, STI treatment to marginalised IDUs. The project has also been trying in assisting re-entry of drug users' in the mainstream society by providing vocational skills training, rehabilitation in the society through reintegration into their respective families and society and micro-credit support. The project anticipated that 411 (350 centre based, 51 community based and 10 home based) drug users would be detoxified, 80 drug users would be treated through long-term procedure (3 months long) and 300 clients would be treated with STIs, VCT and TB through referral services. The project achieved more than its targets. The project reached 667 (I) DUs with successful detoxification (Inpatients - 503, community based - 150 and home based - 14), admitted 81 clients for long term in-house rehabilitation, served 566 clients for STI treatment, 170 VCT (ICDDR'B 63 and our Centre 107) and 137 TB referrals against the target of 411 detoxification, 80 long term rehabilitations, 300 referrals for STI treatment, VCT and TB respectively. Besides, the project has also completed five successful community meetings and has provided 383 detoxed DUs with vocational training. During the project period, 4,207 condoms and 248 lubricants were also distributed along with proper demonstration. Moreover, there were 234 SBC sessions, 157 NA meetings, 259 one to one advocacies, 62 abscess management, 82 emergency health care support.





## Peer led intervention

This project is mainly aimed at reducing the risk of HIV/AIDs amongst drug users led by the peers of them. Since its inception till date we have completed a series of activities which are as follows:

**Training :** Staffs of the project received the training on RSRA where they were capacitated for conducting the RSRA in the demo site. In addition they also received basic training on HIV/AIDs organised by DAM.

**RSRA:** RSRA (rapid situation and response assessment) were conducted from October, 05 to January 06 where 128 drug users and 20 of their sex partners were interviewed individually, seven focus group discussions were conducted among drug users and five spots were observed by the outreach workers. Other tools of RSRA were key informant interview and 35 persons of mixed groups i.e. elite, local administrators, law enforcers, shopkeepers and community people were interviewed. On completion of RSRA, all datas were entered and sent to UNODC for analysis.

**Meeting with the stakeholders:** Some informal and formal meetings with the stakeholders and the committee of concern took places time to time.

**Observation of International day:** During the period some programmes were organised for observation of International Anti-drug Day and World AIDS Day as well. Mobile cultural programme and discussion meetings were some of the events organised.

**Free treatment:** Thirty drug users from Jessore and Jhenaidaha and 18 from Joydevpur were referred for treatment to AMIK-Modhumita project and they received both short and long term treatment.

**Incentive for the recovering drug users:** About 60 recovering drug users of Jessore, Jhenaidaha intervention sites were given incentive of Tk 2,000 each so that they can start small scale business with the money and thus get involved in some sorts of income earning activities.

**Formation of self-help group:** Some self-help groups were formed at both the demo sties and each week two meetings of the groups took place where the drug users shared their experiences and tried to solve their problems by helping each others.

**Free vocational training:** Some seven women who were wives of drug users were provided the vocational training which was absolutely free.







## Water & Sanitation

DAM has been involved in water and sanitation sector since 1995. The programmes are specially aimed at creating awareness among people about the essential needs and benefits of safe water and use of sanitary latrines, motivating people on their behavioral change and assisting and facilitating them to sink tube-wells and construct sanitary latrines.

### DPHE-DANIDA Water Supply and Sanitation Components

DAM was implementing the above project components in eight coastal districts since 2001 covering a population of 7.5 million. Massive activities on hygiene promotion at household level, school hygiene promotion, social mobilisation, capacity building, training and orientation at community level, training and orientation at institution level, private sector and collaborative activities like action research on participatory tools for hygiene promotion, collaboration with Bureau of Health Education (BHE) and WASH-STREAMS initiatives etc. were carried out with due consideration to cross cutting issues like poverty and gender.

The first half of the year under report was the closing period of the project. Activity-wise major achievements of the project are shown in the table below:

Sl No.	Activities	Number
01	DHTWs installation	21,647
02	Pond sand filter (PSF) construction	83
03	Rain water harvesting system construction (RWHS)	559
04	Mini piped water supply scheme	01
05	Piped water supply in pourashava (# Pourashava)	09
06	School latrine construction	644
07	Household sanitary latrine construction at water points	224,190
08	Unions covered by household sanitary latrine under Total Sanitation	98
09	Villages covered by household sanitary latrine under Total Sanitation	185
10	Public toilet construction	94
11	Dustbin construction under solid waste management	405



## Decentralised Total Sanitation Project: Dishari

DAM launched this innovative project in March 2004 in collaboration with Plan Bangladesh, WaterAid Bangladesh and Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) of the World Bank. The specific objective of Dishari is to develop a decentralised implementation process and strategy for Upazilla based sustainable model of total sanitation steered by Union Parishad (UP) with active participation of local functional departments of the government, NGOs and communities. Access to sanitation is a basic human right. Lack of sanitation threatens healthy living of people, stimulates disease and takes away valuable man-days thus provides negative impact on poverty. In response to MDGs, the Government of Bangladesh has set a target to achieve sanitation for all by 2010 and launched countrywide campaign to that effect. To make the campaign a success, DAM is working to develop a Upazilla Total Sanitation Model through Dishari with universal sanitation as the entry point and gradually integrating health, nutrition and education with the implementation process.



Apparently, in Dishari working area, people's representatives are working extensively towards latrine installation. Besides, religious leaders, school teachers and all other stakeholders are actively participating in the programme. Members of Union Parishad are playing a significant role in maintaining a continuous monitoring system. Already with the joint initiative of DAM, WaterAid, Plan Bangladesh, WSP (water sanitation programme) World Bank, 100% sanitation has been achieved in Hatibandha Upazilla of the border district of Lalmonirhat and Sreepur Upazilla of Gazipur district near the mega city of Dhaka. Of late, these upazillas were formally declared by the Govt. to have achieved 100% sanitation. Similarly, every single household of Jamalpur Sadar, Melandah, Bakshiganj, Chirirbandar, Jaldhaka and Khanshama are now under massive sanitation coveraget.

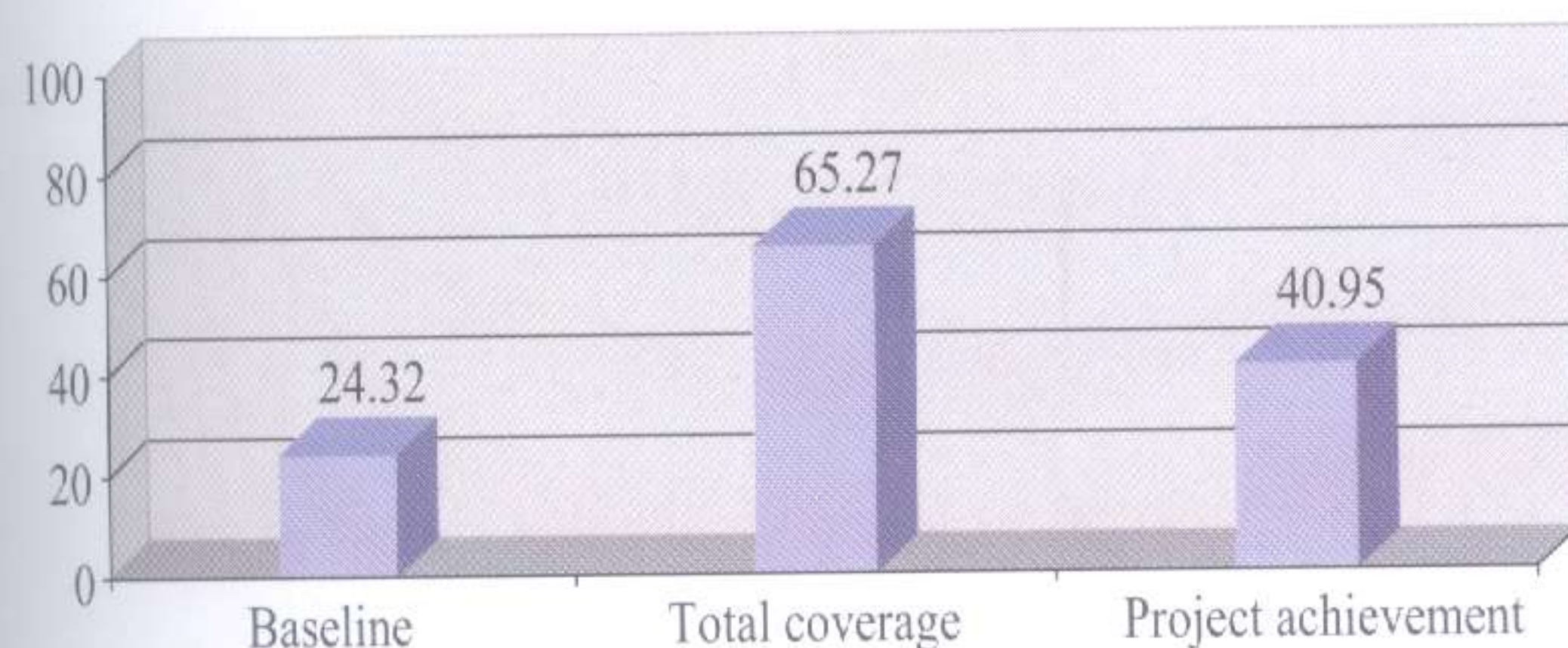
Following the model, it is possible to ensure supply of safe water at the community level. Decentralised Total sanitation, Dishari is a project of Dhaka Ahsania Mission which aims at total sanitation through a step by step implementation process steered by the local government with participation of community people. The learning can be utilised in other developing interventions at the upazila and union levels.



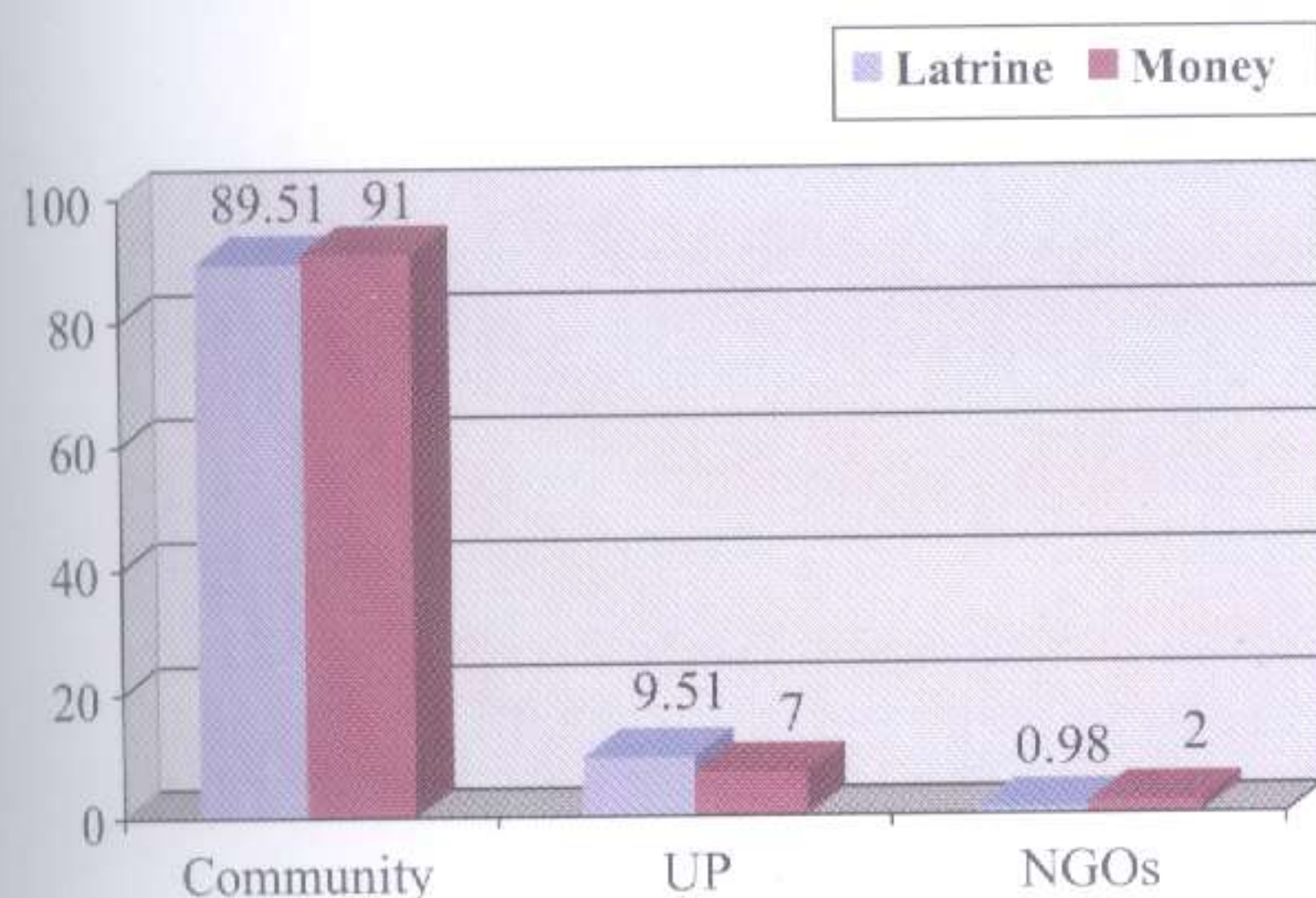


Dishari is currently performing its activities in 80 unions of eight upazillas under five districts. Different activities were undertaken for achieving four major outputs, viz- Coordination and Collaboration of Stakeholders, Capacity Building, Resource Mobilisation and Community Mobilisation. Apart from the quantitative information, presently Dishari is focused on qualitative achievement, which is essential for sustainability of the approach.

Since its inception, the project has achieved successful 40.95 % coverage of hygienic latrine. The total coverage is 65.27 % and it is 34.73 % behind of 100 % coverage.



During the period, out of 4,66,514 households of 80 unions, 2,04,132 households achieved access to hygienic latrines and the major part of latrines were installed by community people without any subsidy. However, through a participatory process identified vulnerable families had been supported from ADP fund. The figure shows that 89.51% latrines were installed by the community people, 9.51% were provided by the Union Parishad from ADP fund and 0.98% were provided by NGOs like BRAC, ASA, TMSS and other organisation.



## Risk Reduction for Breast and Cervical Cancer

As part of awareness building activities, DAM implemented a pilot project on risk reduction for breast and cervical cancer through 20 Ganokendras in four unions of Sadar upazilla of Narsingdi district. The main activities under the project were behaviour change communication (BCC), demonstration of IEM materials in the intervened community, people's theatre, community based risk detection option for cancer (especially breast and cervical cancer) and appropriate referral system for early diagnosis, community circles, skill development in the community for identifying breast lumps and vaginal bleeding and referral to appropriate diagnostic and service facilities, advocacy and networking with government, NGOs and local elected bodies.





## Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital

Cancer is one of the major killer diseases all over the world. It is also true in the reality of Bangladesh. Nearly one million cancer patients of different types are suffering in Bangladesh and the number is increasing in a faster rate every year. The existing facilities are neither adequate nor



completely equipped; therefore, satisfaction level to offer appropriate treatment is practically impossible. Against this backdrop DAM has been working for establishing a big cancer hospital with most modern treatment facilities by mobilising funds from private, public, corporate sectors and benevolent individuals. It is going to be a 15-storied 500-bed hospital of international standard on a vast area of 3 acres of land on the picturesque bank of the river Turag. Construction work of the hospital started in July 2005 and by June 2006 there has been considerable progress.

As part of the initiative and as a forerunner of the proposed hospital a detection and treatment centre was started in Mirpur, Dhaka in 2001. The centre has been offering valuable services since its inception and in the year under report it offered various cancer treatments to 10,394 persons. Another 5,757 persons received services in the outdoor of the centre. There were 82 major, 53 medium and 71 minor operations. 2,056 cancer patients were served in the chemotherapy day-care centre. Besides, 629 ultra-poor and disadvantaged patients received free services and medicines to the tune of Tk. 11,75,573.



# Chapter-5

## Human Rights and Social Justice Programmes



Human rights violations ranging from minor violation to grave injustice occur at unacceptably high frequency in Bangladesh. The women and children in the poor, distressed, and marginalised segments of the society are the two groups most vulnerable and subjected to these violations. Because of limited access to basic services particularly security, legal support and protection of the vulnerable, women and children have to face terrible situation. Therefore, DAM has undertaken a course of action in the name of Human Rights and Social Justice to complement this national agenda. The key actions under this sector include awareness raising, networking, advocacy with law enforcement actors, legal aid, access to justice and rehabilitation of human rights victims.

Besides, its own initiatives, DAM collaborates with government programmes and works with other NGOs in the fields of woman rights and child rights in particular. It has elaborate programmes on prevention of child and woman

trafficking and that of child labour. DAM works on this theme by tackling the problems and anomalies from both the end - the violators and the violated. At local levels DAM implements various awareness creation programmes through its Ganokendras, CRCs and MPCs. And at the national level it carries out advocacy activities with good earnest.



## Prevention of Child and Woman Trafficking

Trafficking of children and women is a serious problem, a grave concern and a challenge against child and woman rights in Bangladesh and it requires long-term pragmatic approaches to resolve the problem. There exist extremely inadequate initiatives in the country both from the government and NGOs in the sector for awareness building, rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of the rescued. Against this backdrop, DAM started working for prevention of child and woman trafficking in 1997 and during the last few years it has offered considerable services in this sector. It is also running a shelter home for the rescued near Indo-Bangla border in Jessore.

Like previous years, this year also various activities were organised for awareness raising and empowerment of communities and families including other stakeholders for undertaking prevention initiatives. The activities also included networking with other CBOs, GOs and NGOs for capacity building and joint action to fight the menace. DAM also worked with some NGOs of West Bengal in India to address cross boarder trafficking.

### Shelter home for victims of trafficking

In order to address the immediate needs of the victims rescued from the clutches of the traffickers and to prepare them for normal social and family life a shelter home was established by DAM in December, 1998. At present, the shelter home is offering the following services:

- ◆ Basic support including health care, medical treatment, psychological support and counseling including recreational facilities
- ◆ Literacy education and vocational training
- ◆ Re- settlement in their families/societies
- ◆ Micro-credit for initiating income generation activities

The shelter home provided shelter and basic support to 60 residents of whom 37 including three repatriated from India came to the shelter home in the year. A total of 36 residents were reintegrated in their families/respective areas.





## Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Camel Jockey Boys

Following a ban on using minor children in camel races in UAE, the Ministry of Home Affairs of the Bangladesh Government in cooperation with Unicef brought back home several hundreds of Bangladeshi children who had been trafficked to those countries earlier and forced to act as camel jockeys. DAM worked as a member of the Camel Jockey Repatriation Monitoring Committee and also took the responsibility of rehabilitation and social integration of 18 of such children.



## Working with National and International Networks

DAM is a member organisation of the Executive Committee of ATSEC, which is playing an imperative role on children and women trafficking prevention activities in Bangladesh and in the Asia-Pacific region. It has ensured its active participation on various initiatives of ATSEC and have been contributing to its decision-making process. Presently, DAM is engaged in developing the Bangladesh Chapter of the plan of action for ATSEC. DAM is also working as a member of the "National Committee of GO-NGOs on Women and Children Trafficking Prevention" formed under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Bangladesh. Other members of the committee are relevant line ministries and selected national and international NGOs that are actively working in the sector.

## Gradual Elimination of Child Labour

Child labour is a burning issue in Bangladesh. Children from the disadvantaged families under compelling situations do not enroll in schools or leave schools and takes up employments for their living. Many of these children are engaged in extremely hazardous work. Apart from creating general awareness on the bad effects of child labour and advocating for creating conditions where child rights are not violated in any way DAM is implementing some specific action projects in the city slums of Dhaka to prevent worst forms of child labour. During the year under report 7,500 working children were taken out of hazardous jobs and provided with primary education as well as skill training for gainful future employment.



# Chapter-6

## Training & Capacity Development



DAM has been in a process of shifting paradigm step by step from top down to bottom up approaches for delivering programme activities through ensuring community participation. The Training and Materials Development Division (TMD) is active in the process through design development and facilitation of training courses and also in developing IEC and BCC materials in a way that community will be the main actor of implementing all development activities. Ganokendra will become engaged in capacity building process

and enable existing service providers to ensure the availability of appropriate quality services, develop partnership with civil society organisations and private sector for reinforcing the comprehensive interventions of Ganokendras.

During the reporting period, TMD organised and facilitated 1,396 batches of training on various courses for capacity development of DAM staff as well as field based development beneficiaries. The division organised and facilitated two workshops for development of 16 new courses as per requirement and also designed and developed new training curriculums for 21 courses. DAM's trainers followed-up 13 training courses at field level, reviewed 13 existing training curriculum and also modified 10 training manuals. It organised and facilitated 10 national and international level training workshops. It also developed 11 project proposals for submission to various donors.

The fields of training varied according to the needs of the programmes. Details of the training programmes during 2005-06 are shown in the next page.





## Education

- Facilitating issue-based discussion
- Community based social and resource mobilisation
- Group management
- Leadership development
- Community capacity development
- Decision making
- Future planning of Ganokendra
- Networking and linkage
- Participatory monitoring
- Project planning and management
- Refreshers' training for teachers
- Foundation training of teachers
- Supervisors' training

## Livelihood Development

- Entrepreneurship development
- Employment and market linkage
- Ganokendra accounts and record keeping
- Fund management training
- Cow rearing
- Employment guidance and market linkage
- Fund management
- Project planning and management
- Community based disaster management

## Health

- WatSan & hygiene promotion
- Arsenic mitigation
- TBA training
- Reproductive health
- Prevention of HIV & STIs

## Human Rights and Social Justice

- Gender development
- New couple training
- Good governance
- Selected issues on women rights
- Master trainer training
- Community volunteer training
- Social empowerment training
- Advocacy development training

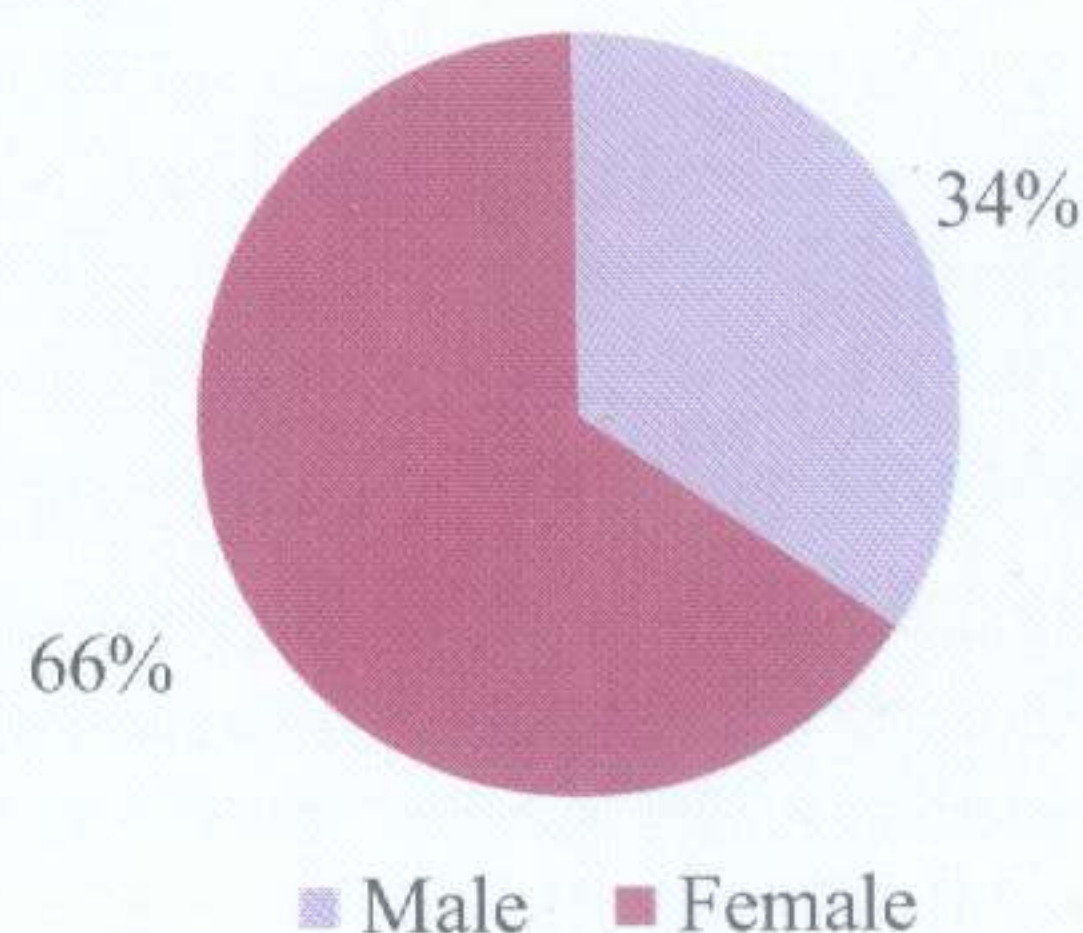
The participants of the courses come from a wide variety of target people. These include

- Ganokendra members
- Ganokendra management committee members
- Village development committee members
- Union Parishad (UP) members
- Social teachers
- Supervisors
- Parents
- School teachers
- Project staff
- Hygiene promoters
- Tube-well caretakers
- Union WatSan committee members
- Imam/religious leaders
- Youths
- Community leaders
- Community volunteers

TMD offered technical services by providing Basic Teachers' Training on Adult Literacy, TOT on Women Leadership Development and Refreshers' Training as under:

1. Food Security for Vulnerable Group Development (FSVGD) Project, Department of Women's Affairs (DWA, FSVGD Project,
2. TICSА Project of International Labour Organisation (ILO)/ International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)
3. Plan Bangladesh

Gender distribution of training participants





The table below gives an idea of the sector wise training courses organized during the year.

Sl No	Sector	No of courses	No of batches	No of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Education	18	1,156	8,004	34,169	42,173
2	Livelihood	08	68	391	975	1,366
3	Health	06	552	14,106	7,169	21,275
4	Rights & Social Justice	08	162	398	1,091	1,489
	<i>Total</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>2,906</i>	<i>22,881</i>	<i>43,644</i>	<i>66,525</i>



## Material Development

DAM has assumed a unique position in development of IEC, BCC and AV materials through its sustained efforts and special attention has been given to this very important sector. In fact for successful and effective implementation of any development programme there is no alternative to appropriate materials developed through experience, skills and expertise. DAM is the producer of highest number of such materials in Bangladesh uptill now and these materials are extensively used by various GOs and NGOs in the country. The materials are need based, innovative and user friendly.

To meet the diverse needs of the target population in various contexts, during the year the Materials Development unit developed a variety of education and communication materials. These include, besides review and revision of existing materials, supplementary materials for primary education children, competency based materials on identified issues, specialised materials on preservation of cultural heritage, skills-based materials, environment and science focused materials, materials with right-based contents, etc. Like the contents, the format of the materials also varied. During this year in total 28 materials were developed, of which 15 are booklet s and 11 are animation video CDs. With this the total number of education and communication materials of TMD stands at 362.

As part of technical support to the FSVGD project, literacy package materials were developed for 110,000 VGD women learners of seven northern districts. Besides these, the two monthly magazines named "Alap" and "Amader Patrika" for the neo-literates and persons with low levels of literacy were also regularly published with inclusion of newer materials as desired by the readers.



# Chapter-7

## Research and Policy Advocacy Division

The Research and Policy Advocacy Division of DAM provides support services for research, programme evaluation and policy advocacy activities of DAM. It also conducts research and project related activities for other national and international organisations as consultancy services. In policy advocacy role it works in collaboration with other organisations at national, regional and international levels. The division has its own full-time professional staff and support services. Occasionally, it draws upon expertise of external resource persons.

During 2005-2006, the Research Unit completed 14 in-house and contract studies. Several of them are considered significant contributions to improving the national situation in social development sector, as they suggest changes in focusing our plans and programmes to strategically important population groups and also indicate the need for new policy interventions addressing some critical needs of the society.

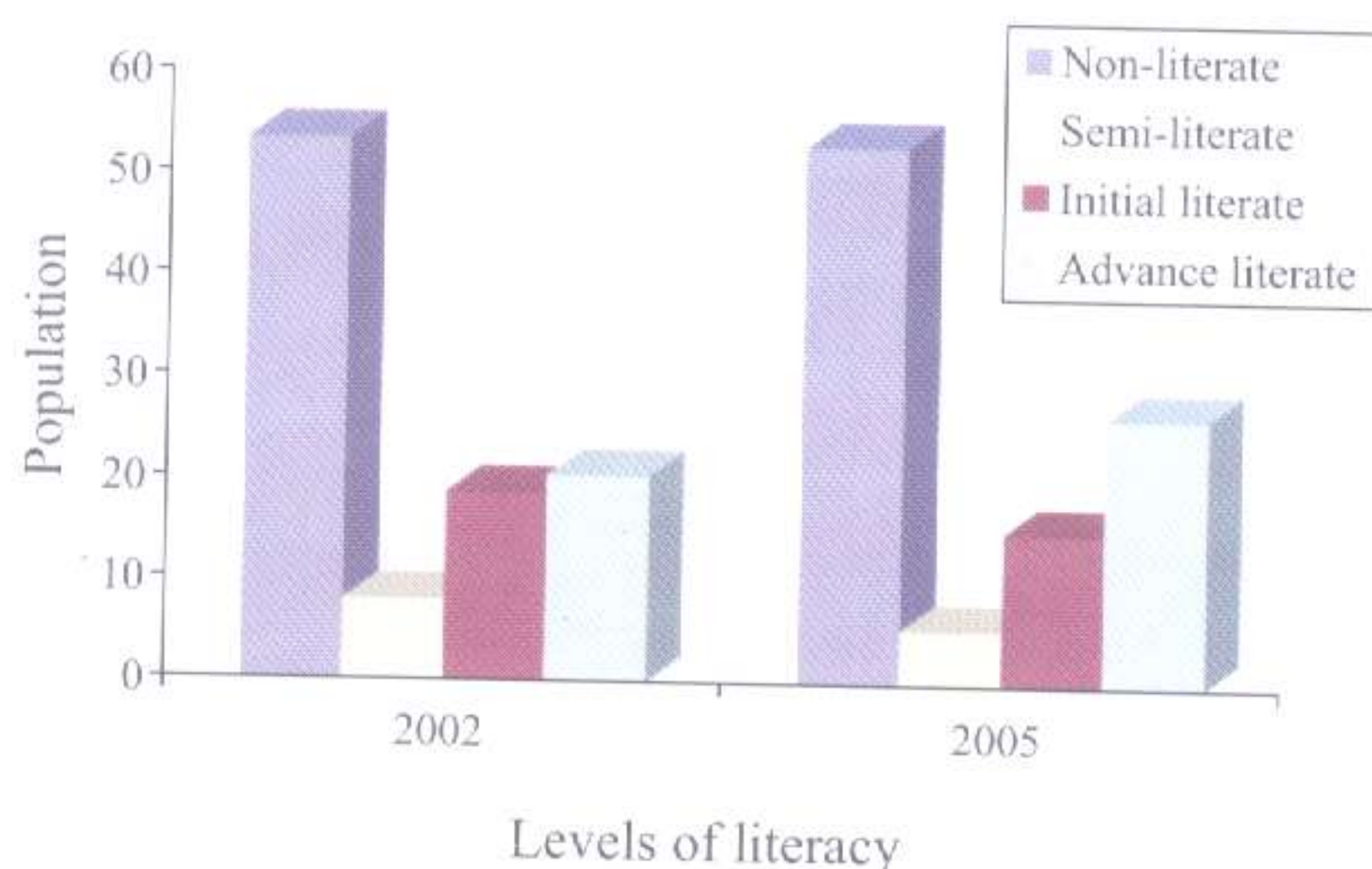
*Assessment of Literacy Status in Bangladesh, 2005* (Study conducted for UNESCO-Bangladesh). A nationwide literacy status assessment for population, 15 years and above, was done on the basis of literacy test (in stead of verbal statement). The study found that around 40 percent of the adult population never went to school and more than half of the population had no ability to read and write. Only about 41 percent of the adult population in Bangladesh in 2005 could qualify as literate.



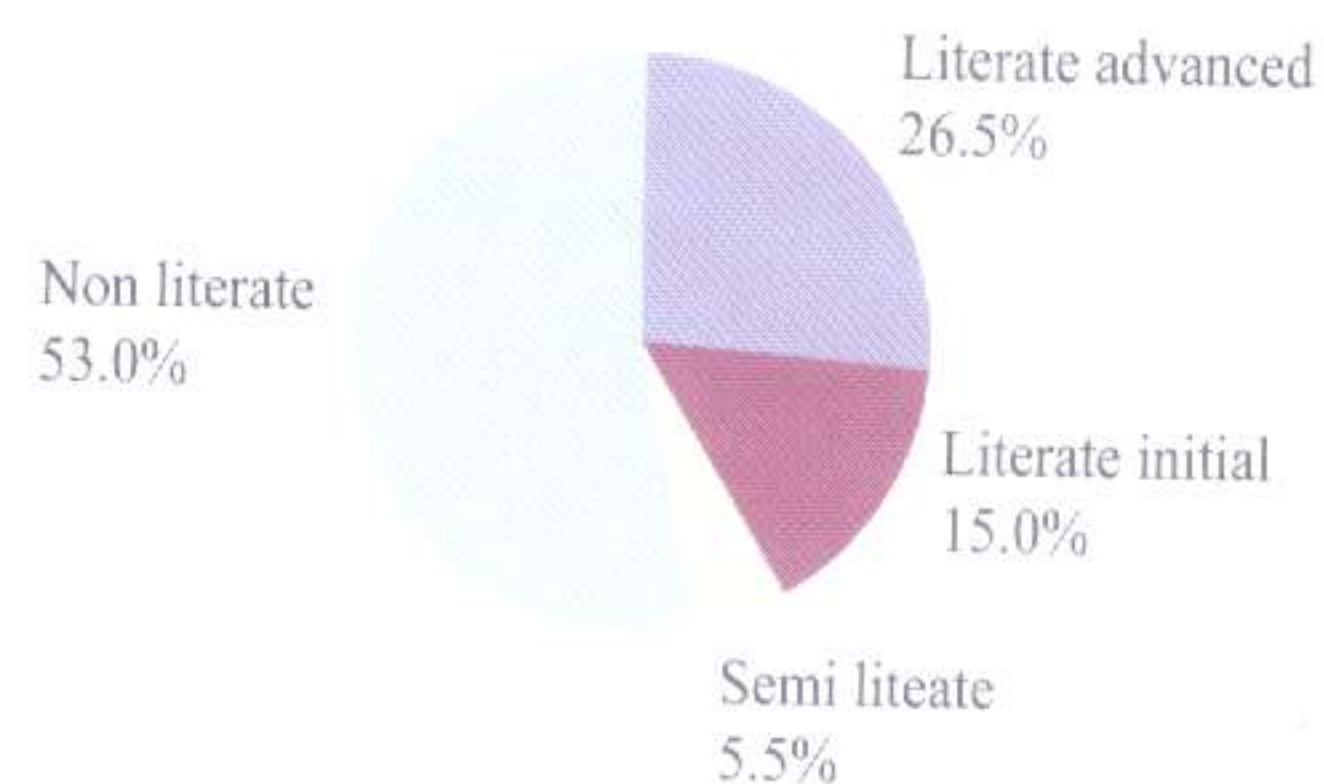
The study confirmed that disparity between urban-rural and male-female continues although female literacy shows trend of increase. Despite various efforts to eradicate illiteracy, the increase in adult literacy during 2002-2005 has been very slow and if this trend continues, Bangladesh is unlikely to reach the EFA MDG goals by 2015. National literacy promotion programme has to be widened to cover the adult population, besides strengthening primary and secondary education.



Levels of Literacy 2002 and 2005



Literacy rate (15+) in general, 2005



- \* Literate rate 41.5% and illiterate rate 58.5%
- \* Millions of adult are illiterate in Bangladesh

## Adolescent Issues as Development Agenda in Bangladesh

A number of studies were done in this area by using primary and secondary data (sponsored by: ActionAid Bangladesh, EDM/CMES, IPPF/CWFD). The studies dealt with assessment of needs for the development of a comprehensive national policy framework, assessment of relevance and effectiveness of basic education together with skill training and internship at enterprise in preparation for gainful employment; examination of the achievements in changing sexual and reproductive health status of adolescents and youth population through intervention under the project Reproductive Health Initiative for Youth in Asia implemented by CWFD, Bangladesh. Another study was a baseline survey of knowledge, attitude, behaviour and practices (KABP) related to sexual and reproductive health of madrasah students of adolescent age.



All these studies revealed that the adolescents make an important target group of policy and programmes to address their special needs and positive outcomes can be derived through appropriate interventions for improving their life situation. Adolescents including students are less informed about sexual and reproductive health, illness, and have little opportunity to talk to outside their peer group about their feelings, queries and anxieties. They need access to information as rights about sexuality and reproductive health in order to avoid risk behavior. Further research needs are also indicated by these studies. Other research studies done can be seen in the table next page.



	Research/studies	Sponsor
01	A Study on Networking and Linkage of CLCs	DAM
02	Cross -Border Trafficking in Children and Adolescents	Sanjog Kolkata, India
03	Baseline Study on the Community Level HIV/AIDS Prevention through Peer Approach	DAM/UNICEF
04	Adolescent Issue as a Development Agenda in Bangladesh	ActionAid Bangladesh
05	Situation of Adult Literacy and Non-formal Education – Bangladesh Country Paper	UNESCO -Bangladesh
06	Assessment of Literacy Status in Bangladesh, 2005	UNESCO -Bangladesh
07	Evaluation of Community-based Continuing Education for Social and Economic Empowerment (CBCE) Project, Borguna	CORDAID, DAM
08	Baseline Survey on Education To Empower: A Community Based Poverty Reduction Programme (ETE)	CORDAID, DAM
09	Networking and Linkage among CLCs for Community Development in Rural Bangladesh	UNESCO, Bangkok
10	Regional Study on Trafficking in Children and Women in Asia	ILO -IPEC, Bangkok
11	An Evaluation of the EAST Project: Transforming Adolescent Girls in Rural Bangladesh	UNESCO, Beijing
12	KABP Baseline Survey on SRHR and HIV/AIDS	FPAB, Bangladesh
13	Baseline Survey of ETE -II Project in Borguna	CAFOD
14	Success in Changing SHR Status of the Adolescents and Youth: Experiences of RHIYA Project	CWFD)

## Policy advocacy activities

Policy advocacy activities concentrated on two major areas; one, literacy and the other adolescents' development. The research study findings were prepared for sharing with wider audience of representatives from GOs, NGOs, civil society organisations, social activists, researchers, and development partners. Initiatives were taken to establish and sustain contact with authorities and agencies at various levels to promote action programmes and policy changes. The initiatives included, among others, discussions and lobbying with authorities, especially at the government ministry level inviting their attention to the need for policy and coordinated efforts among the Government and other relevant organisations. Follow-up for action for policy and programme development has been continuing.

Contacts were sustained with regional and international agencies, particularly on adult literacy issues and NGO engagement in promoting EFA goals.



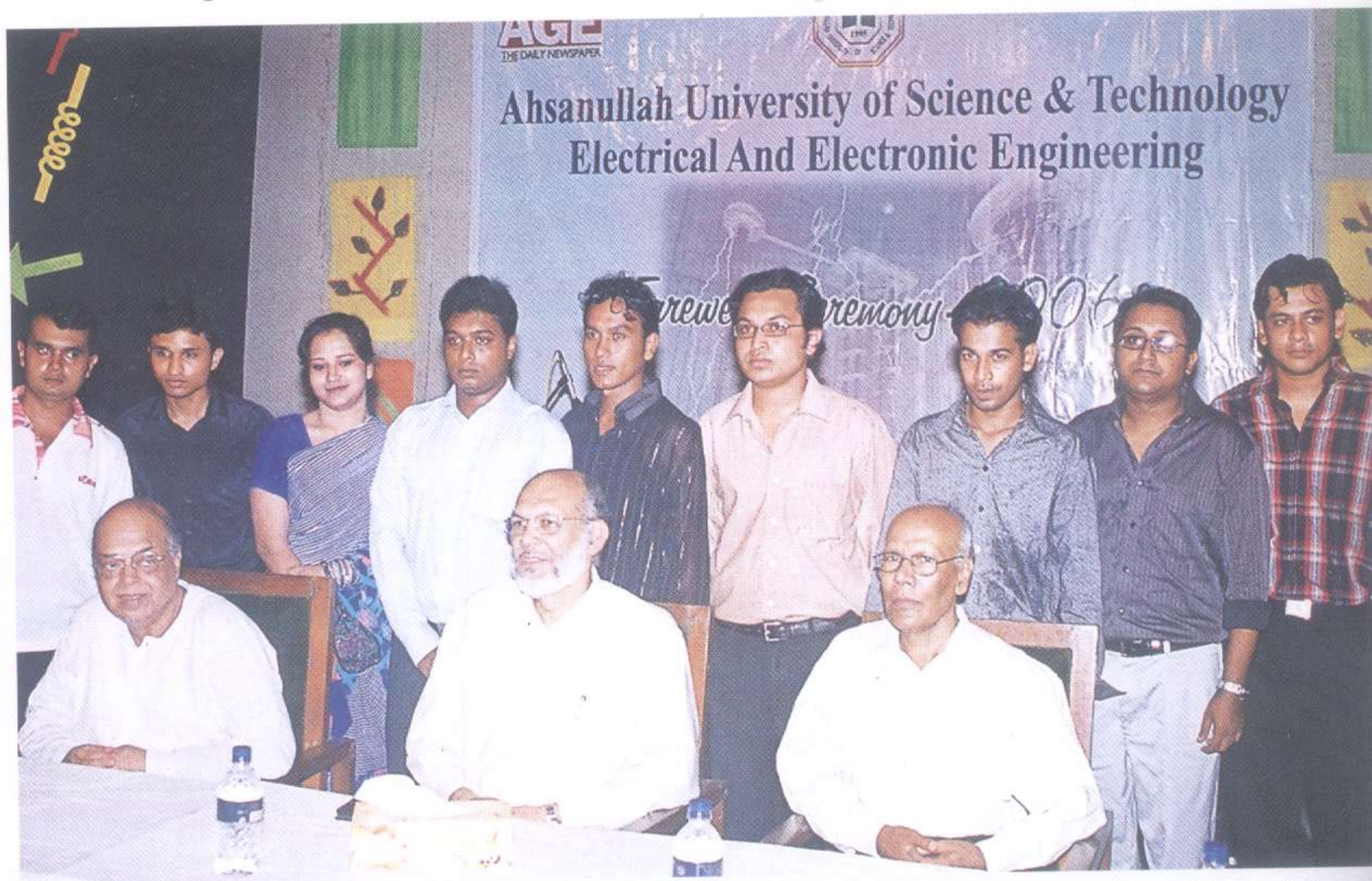
# Chapter-8

## Sponsored Institutions



### Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology

Established by DAM in 2005 the Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST) is a non-profit and non-sectarian private university specialised in engineering based education. The university offers undergraduate and postgraduate education characterised by academic excellence relevant with modern time and anticipated needs of the society. It operates CISCO Networking Academy Programme and as usual provides various extra-academic activities. Though presently run in rented buildings the university has all the facilities required including classroom, laboratory, library and students hostels. The university will be shifted to its own campus at Tejgaon in the Capital city hopefully in December next where necessary infrastructure is being built speedily. To meet the local demands a second campus of the university started at Rajshahi in April 2004 to cater to the needs of the northern region of the country.





In AUST the Bachelor's Degree Programmes are conducted under three faculties, these are: i) Faculty of Architecture and Planning, ii) Faculty of Business and Social Science and iii) Faculty of Engineering. The Master's Degree Programmes are conducted under the Faculty of Business and Faculty of Education. The departments/schools under these faculties are of architecture, business, civil engineering, computer science and engineering, electrical and electronics engineering, textile technology, related subjects and education. At Rajshahi courses on computer science and engineering, electrical and electronics engineering and business administration are offered.

During the 2005-06 academic year, there were 153 full-time and 112 part-time teachers in AUST and the number of students was 2,791 including 381 undergoing studies in Rajshahi campus. A number of seminars and workshops were organised in-house and there were participation of faculty members in some international conferences. Several study tours were conducted and there were events like departmental exhibition and jury session, intra-AUST programming contest, freshers' reception, farewell and football tournament etc.

Under a provision for granting free tuition awards to 5% students of the university a total of 257 students were granted Tk.54,09,000/- as free tuition awards, 104 of whom received Tk.18,000/- each and 153 Tk.9,000/- each during the year.



## Institute of Technical and Vocational Education and Training

Institute of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (ITVET) established under signing a MOU between the Bangladesh Technical Education Board and the Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology in 1995. ITVET was the first of its kind in private sector, which is offering mid-level technical education with an innovative delivery method in Bangladesh. It has opened up opportunities for technical and vocational education for secondary school graduates.



ITVET offers various programmes in six disciplines; these are architecture, civil, electrical, electronics, computer technology and textile engineering. These programmes are leading to the award of Diploma-in-Engineering. The programmes are open to candidates with an SSC or equivalent examination, irrespective of age or year of passing the SSC examination. The duration of the programmes is four years. In the session 2005-2006 Manik Prasad bearing Board Roll No. 574204 secured First position and Azmira Akter Board Roll No. 574210 secured fourth position in order of merit in Architectural Technology.

During the year, a total of 423 students had taken admission in different programmes of which 408 were males and 15 females. The total students of ITVET are currently 965 who are studying in different sessions. As many as 141 students of first semester of the 1st/2nd/3rd and 4th year of the institute were granted half free tuition award of Tk.3,000/- each. The total amount granted as tuition awards in ITVET were Tk. 4,23,000/-. Passed-out graduates are now serving in the country and abroad. Many passed-out graduates are also studying in different universities for higher degrees.

## Ahsanullah Institute of Information and Communication Technology

Ahsanullah Institute of Information and Communication Technology and (AIICT) was established with a view to meeting the growing needs of skilled manpower in the field of information and communication technology. It enjoys affiliation of the National University. AIICT offers four-year B. Sc. (Hons.) in Computer Science and Electronic and Communication Technology; it also has BBA programme. The institute follows semester system and students have to complete eight semesters for securing the Bachelor degree. This year, AIICT offered assistance in making a number of Multimedia CDs and also in science based training on livelihood skills development.

AIICT also offers IT Diploma Courses like, Short-term Diploma and Professional Courses. The one-year Diploma Courses are i) Diploma in E-Commerce and ii) Diploma in Database, short courses offers on Visual Basic, C/C++, Java OOP, Advanced Java, Oracle 8i, Auto CAD (2D & 3D), Hardware Maintenance, Troubleshooting and Networking.

This year, AIICT organised computer programming competition internally. The students of AMC also



attended the competition. It also organised Annual Debate Competition. Moreover, AIICT has achieved great success in different academic programmes under National University. This year, four students were placed as 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th position in Computer Science discipline from among all students under National University. It has the similar success in BBA department as well.



## Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Teachers' Training College

Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Teachers' Training College, since its inception in 1992 has been successfully conducting B. Ed programmes under the National University. From the beginning this college has been maintaining a high standard of education and training, performing multi-dimensional functions aiming at realising the objectives of the teacher education curriculum and training strategies. The trainees learn to organise learning resources, device effective curriculum transaction strategies, conduct interactive classroom teaching, evaluate the outcome of learning, and implement compensatory education programmes. They also acquire competency in preparing teaching aids and their proper use and many other educational programmes.



The B. Ed course is conducted with the professed aim of imparting quality teaching and training to turn out a cadre of hard working devoted and dedicated teachers imbued with ennobling ideals, zeal and enthusiasm for making worthwhile contribution for raising the standard of teaching at the Secondary level of education which has been facing a setback

for lack of adequately trained teachers.

The main strength of the college is to maintain strong and effective administrative and management mechanism and pursue co-ordinated educational programmes which are directed by experienced and dedicated teachers.

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

During the session 2005-2006, 167 students appeared at the final B. Ed exam under the National University and 122 came out successful. 23 students were placed in the first class and 69 students were placed in the second class, the percentage of pass being 73.25.

An inception programme of B. Ed. students and teachers were held in August 2005. A short-term training course was arranged for the capacity development of teachers from 27 November to 7 December 2005. A week-long stimulation and exhibition programme was also organised from 01 January to 06 January 2006, where students played the role of teachers to enhance their knowledge level on teaching profession and to gather experiences through practical demonstration on the profession. Management of Lesson Learning event was arranged in 17 schools in Dhaka. The education and cultural week was observed from 21 January to 27 January 2006.



## Ahsania Mission College

DAM established Ahsania Mission College (AMC) in 2002 with a dream to develop a concept of a model college in the country. The main object of establishing such college is to provide quality education among students and to infuse in them values like, spirit of self-respect, humanism, peace and mutual understanding, tolerance, patriotism and creativity. DAM has a vision to establish such type of colleges in the major cities and different places in Dhaka.

There are science and business sections at HSC level. An excellent team of teachers with edge-high standard of academic qualification and teaching capabilities have been sharing their experiences to ensure high standard of results for AMC and its students. The results of HSC and SSC are fairly satisfactory. Presently AMC has 128 students who are studying in different classes. The college has a well-equipped laboratory and a library having latest and diversified collection of books, journals, newspapers etc. AMC also takes care in promoting extra-curriculum activities of students. During the year, it organised annual picnic, sports, literature and cultural programmes.



## Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House

Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House (AMBDH) was established in 1995, which is popularly known as Boi Bazaar, to promote the habit of reading books and other materials to enhance the knowledge level of people and publication for wide dispersion and dissemination of information. AMBDH is promoting publications of local authors. The house has given emphasis on the issue of establishing a strong distribution network and libraries at various levels in the country. AMBDH maintains close connections and cooperation with more than 100 renowned world publishers and enlightened bodies (website address: <http://www.boibazar.com>).

### Major activities and achievements in 2006-2006

- \* Achieved more than its sales target that is 109%; the sales target was Tk. 20 million only.
- \* Organised several book fairs at Boi Bazaar, Basundhara City, Bangla Academy and also attended the book fairs organised by different renowned English medium schools. These are: Maple Leaf International School, South Breeze International School, Tiny Tots School, Summerfield International School, Academia School, European Standard School, Green Gems International School, Siddiquies International School, the British School and Marie Curie School etc.





- \* Launched a reading room at Boi Bazaar.
- \* Published three books (two school text books and one story book).
- \* Established communication with different organisations for marketing and sale of DAM's publications.

## Ahsania Institute of Sufism

Established in 2005, the institute offers courses for increase of practical knowledge on spiritual development. It also organises discussion sessions on spiritual development. In the long run, research works will be done on various schools of Sufis. During the year, in three batches, 102 persons were trained on Tasawaf. The participants of these courses were Madrasha teachers, Imams, Alem, Hafez, Qari, etc. The resource persons in these courses were renowned Islamic thinkers, Tasawf-specialised alims, university scholars, researchers. The institute also made publication of issue-specific articles, besides documentation of lecture series from the courses.

## Ahsania Malaysia Hajj Investment & Financing Company

The company was established in 2006 as a joint venture of Dhaka Ahsania Mission with Global Hajj and Umrah Investment Company of Malaysia to enable Muslims of Bangladesh to save gradually to meet their Hajj expenses, to uplift the well-being of Bangladeshi Muslims by providing opportunities to participate in mainstream economic and social life and to promote performing Haj (and Umrah) by maximum possible people of the country.

## Ahsania Malaysia Hajj Mission

The company was established in 2006 as a joint venture of Dhaka Ahsania Mission with Global Hajj and Umrah Investment Company of Malaysia to provide all services related to performance of Hajj to Bangladeshi pilgrims. Services to the Hajis would include orientation and guidance, travel and transportation, accommodation, food arrangement, healthcare services, etc.



# Chapter-9

## International Cooperation

DAM works in the regional and international arena also in various ways. Its presence and participation in relevant events and programmes, particularly in the Asia Pacific region, has been always very prominent and visible. During the year 2005-06, the dimensions of international collaboration have been expanded.

### Professional services at international level



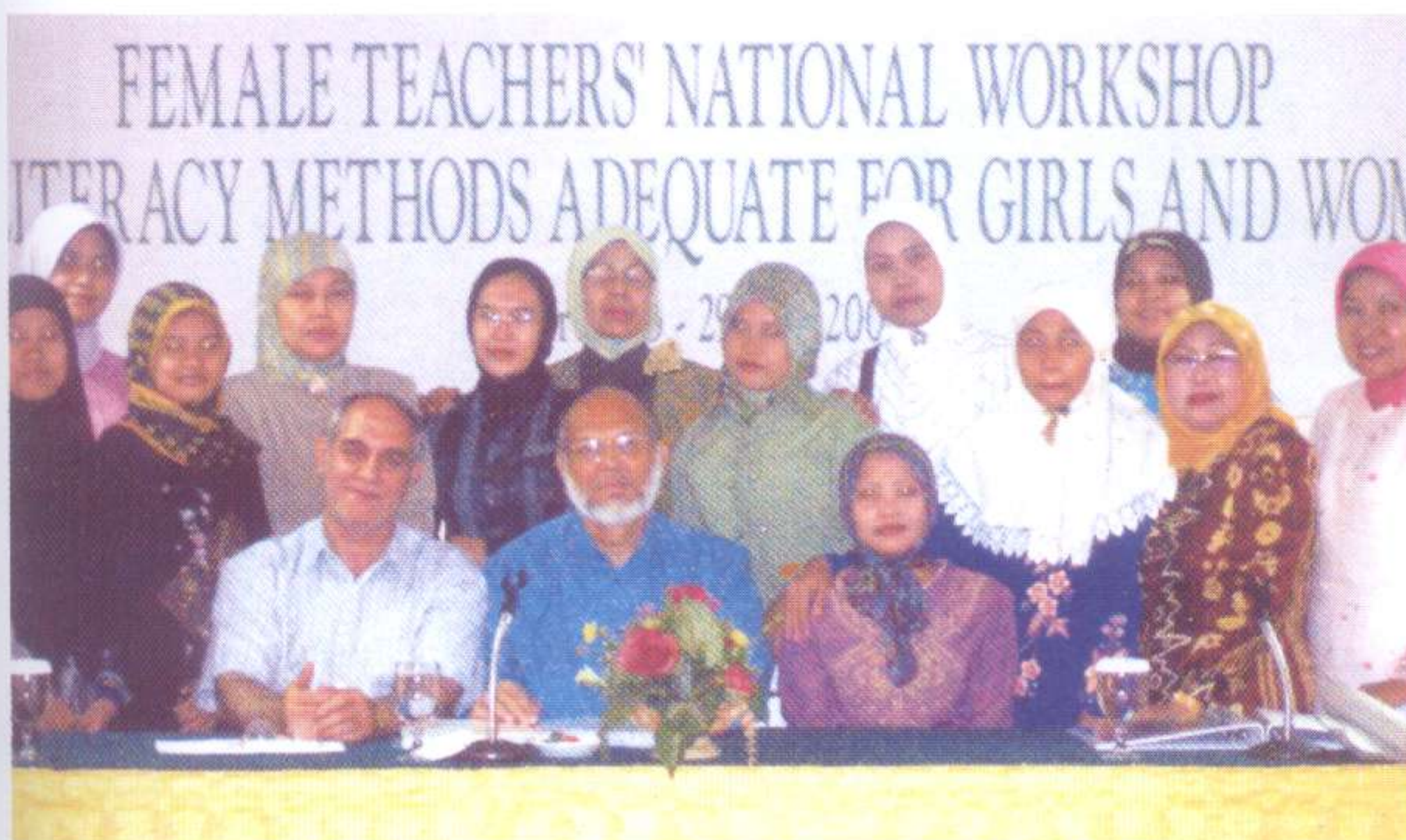
In the field of education, there were a number of events where DAM has extended the hand for technical collaboration to various organisations. Following are a few examples:

Presentation on "How ICT and Distance Education Methodologies can be used to effect change in Bangladesh and South Asia: Dhaka Ahsania Mission's Perspective" by DAM President in the Commonwealth of Learning South Asia Consultative Meeting held in Dhaka from 26- September 2005.

Participation of Mr. Kazi Rafiqul Alam as the Asian regional representative in the Editorial Board Meeting of Education for All (EFA) Global Monitoring Report held in the UNESCO, Paris on 11-12 May 2006.

Facilitation of the ISESCO Training Workshop on Islamic Education for Girls and Women Literacy held in Dhaka from 23-28 April 2006 and the Sub-Regional Workshop on Planning NGO Strategy for Adult Education held also in Dhaka from 16-18 May 2006.





Technical support by the Deputy Executive Director as a resource person in the ACCU-APPEAL Joint Planning Meeting of the regional NFE Programmes in Asia and the Pacific held in Tokyo, Japan from 10-21 July 2005.

Technical support by the Director, Training and Materials Development as a speaker in the 'International Seminar

on Community Learning Centres (CLC)' held in Hangzhou, Shanghai from 27-31 October 2005 and in the 'Regional Expert Group Meeting on Development Challenges for Young People' held in Bangkok, Thailand from 28-30 March 2006.

Presentation of a research paper by the Director, Research on Networking of CLCs in Bangladesh in the 'Regional Workshop on Strengthening Linkage for Networking through CLCs' held from 5-9 September 2005 in Indonesia.

DAM was also invited by the State Resource Centre, West Bengal, India to provide technical support in the Workshop on 'Monitoring, Supervision and Evaluation of Continuing Education Programme' held in the North Bengal University Shiliguri, Darjeeling, India from 11-16 June 2006.

*In Africa*, DAM provided technical support in the 'Regional workshop on Capacity Building of Literacy and Non-Formal Education Facilitators in Africa' held in Bamako, Mali from 25 July-04 August 2005, where the Director of Training and Materials Division attended as an Asian Expert and shared the Asia-Pacific regional experience as well as DAM's experience.

*As part of supporting civil society capacity building initiatives*, DAM Chief attended the International Workshop on 'Building Bridges-Engaging Civil Society from OIC and other Muslim Countries with the Multilateral Sphere' held in Malaysia from 16-18 January 2006 as a resource person. He also participated in the Executive Council Meeting of ASPBAE from 17-24 February 2006. Also, the deputy chief of the organization was specially invited in the workshop on 'Development of Advanced Planning Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) Guidebook for Development Practitioners' organised by Association for Stimulating Know-how (ASK) in New Delhi, India from 19-22 September 2005.

*For combating trafficking of women and children*, DAM has been very active throughout the year 2005-06 in various regional initiatives. As member of the Regional Action Forum, Mr. Ehsanur Rahman actively participated in the meetings of the Forum held in Bangladesh India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka. He contributed significantly in developing the regional protocol, guidebooks and manuals for towards standardising the care of survivors/victims of trafficking and other forms of violence. He also participated as an expert in the finalising cross-border project on 'Prevention of Cross-Border Trafficking in Woman and Children between Bangladesh and West Bengal'. He attended the Regional Cooperation meeting of ATSEC Country Chapter held in Kolkata, India from 6-12 March 2006.



Also, DAM Research Director attended the 'Consultation Meeting of a Regional Study on Trafficking of Children and Women in Asia' held in ILO- IPEC Office in Bangkok from 20-22 September 2005 as a resource person and contributed in planning for data analysis and preparation of a report on 'Demand Side of Trafficking of Children and Women in Asia'. He was the Team Leader of the regional study and provided professional guidance to the study teams of five countries to conduct field studies and prepare country report of each country on trafficking of children and women.

## Opening of DAM offices in India and Pakistan

As part of extending collaboration among the developing practitioners in South Asia and with the aim of undertaking joint programmes, in 2005-06 DAM started the process of opening its country offices in India and in Pakistan. As a first measure the Country Representatives have been posted. Because of the interest of the counterpart development practitioners in both countries, the official formalities for opening offices have progressed well. The offices will start functioning from 2007.

## Organising Regional Workshops and Training Programmes

During the year, DAM organised following regional and international workshops and training programmes:

- \* A regional training programme on prevention of drug abuse was organised from 6-10 February 2006. It was a five-day long training course and participants came from four SAARC countries. Main participants of the training course were the prison officials. The training unit of DAM organised the training in cooperation with UNODC and National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science.
- \* Organised and conducted a Sub-regional Workshop on Capacity Development on Supervision, Monitoring and Evaluation of National Level NFE Programmes (19-24 November 2005) at Ambala Inn Hotel, Dhaka attended by 20 senior education officers from Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.
- \* Organised at DAM Auditorium a Training Workshop on Planning and Management of Community Learning Centres (9-13 February 2006) for a group of 17 senior officials of MoE of Iraq led by their Director General of Non-formal Education
- \* Organised an international workshop on Planning NGO Advocacy Strategy for Adult Literacy and Learning (16-18 May 2006). As many as 21 Chief Executives/Directors of NGOs of Pakistan, India, Nepal and Bangladesh participated.

## Internship and Study visits of students and professionals

Offered institutional academic support during July-August 2005 to Ms. Motoko Matsushita, a student from Nihon Fukushi University of Japan who came to DAM for internship on literacy and non-formal education as part of her Master degree programme. Similar support was provided to Ms. Yoko Kitamura from School of Anthropology, Geography and Environment of Melbourne University, Australia who concentrated her studies on Adult Education vis-a-vis Women's Empowerment. Technical support was offered to Ms. Chiho Ohashi from ACCU, Japan who was undergoing research on Life Formation and Career Development of Youth and Adults of Bangladesh in the Framework of Lifelong Education. A team from Plan Vietnam was on study visit to the Dishari Project during 26-31 March 2006. During 10-14 February 2006 a 3-member international team from ACCU Japan visited a Waste Management Project of DAM under implementation at the community level.



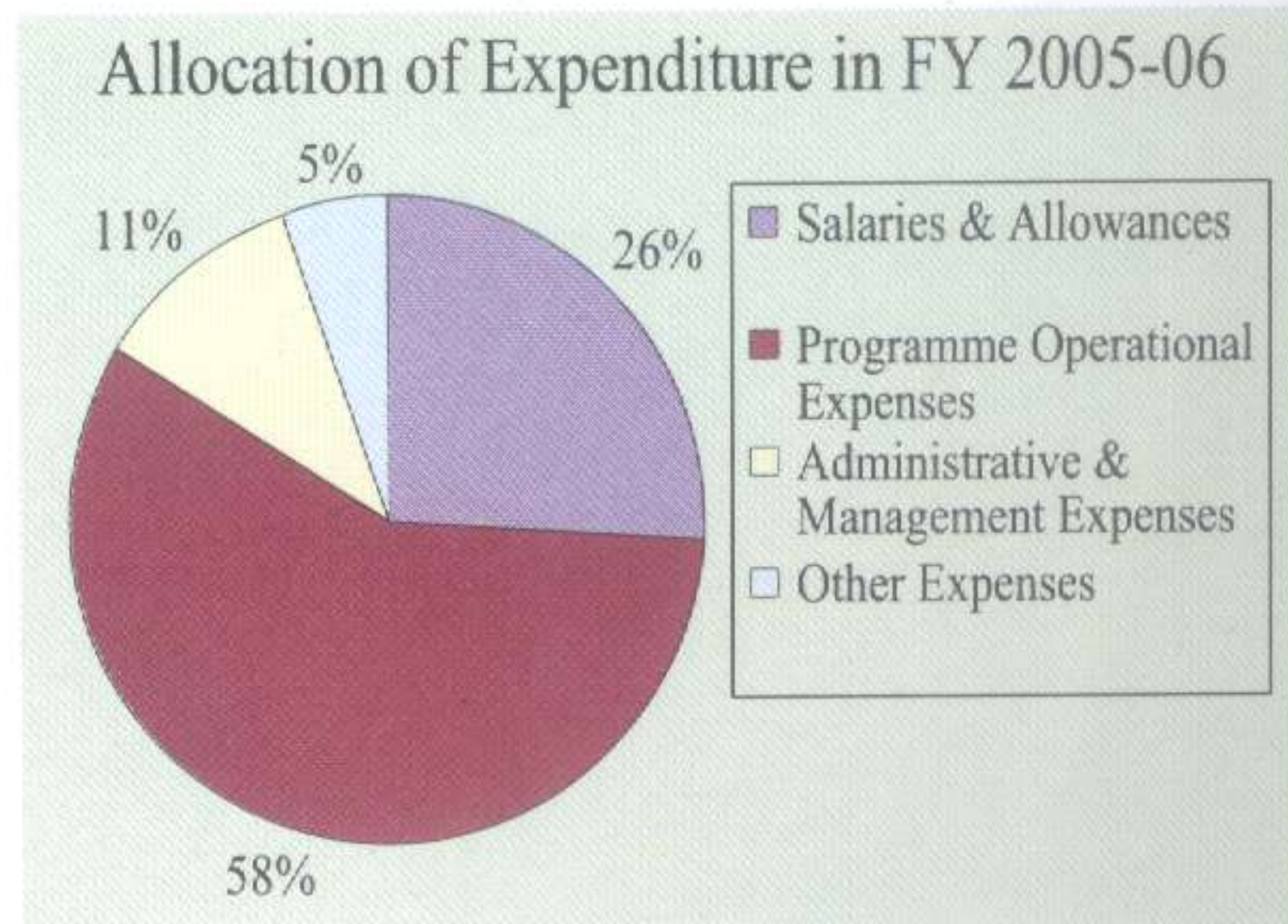
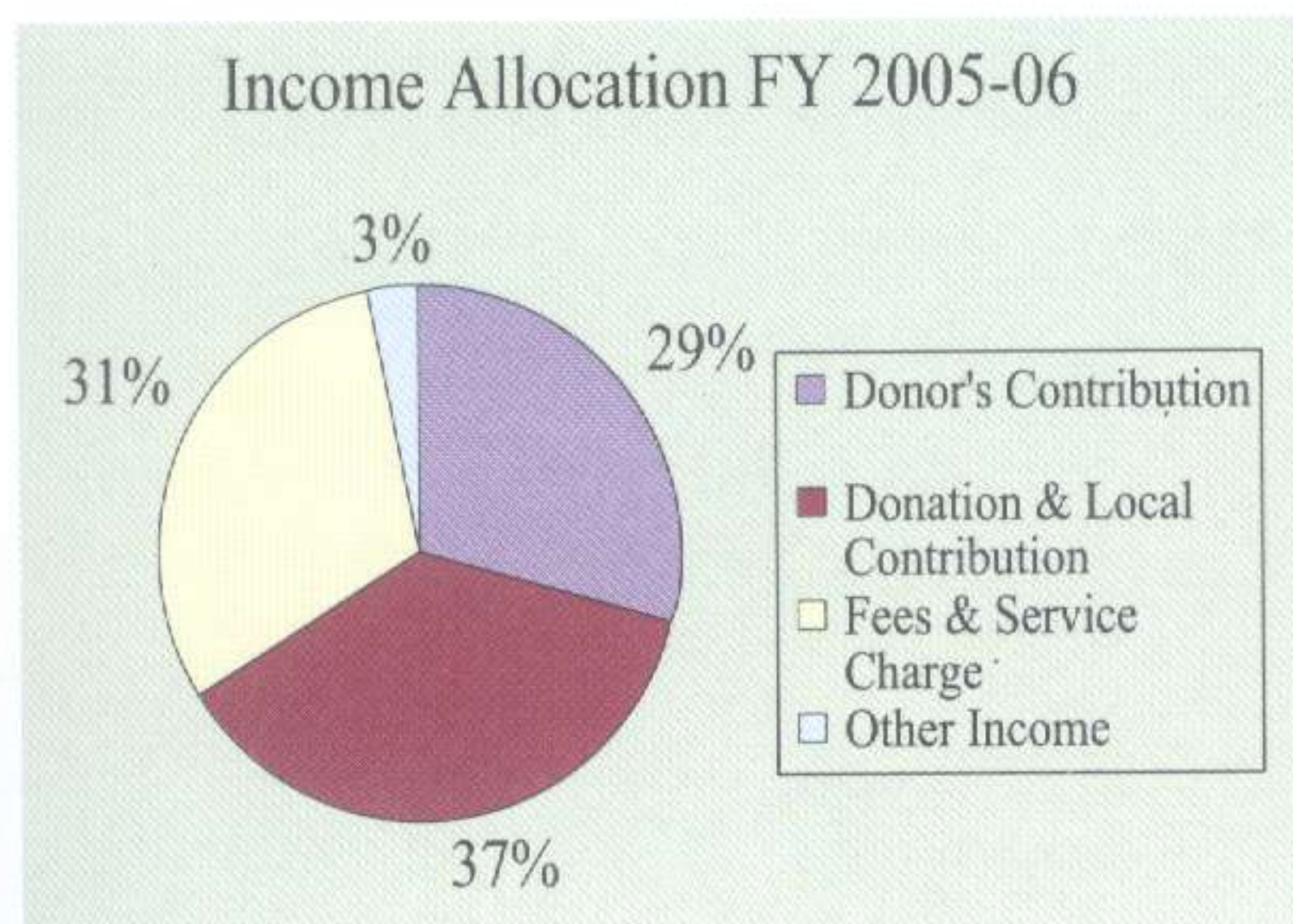
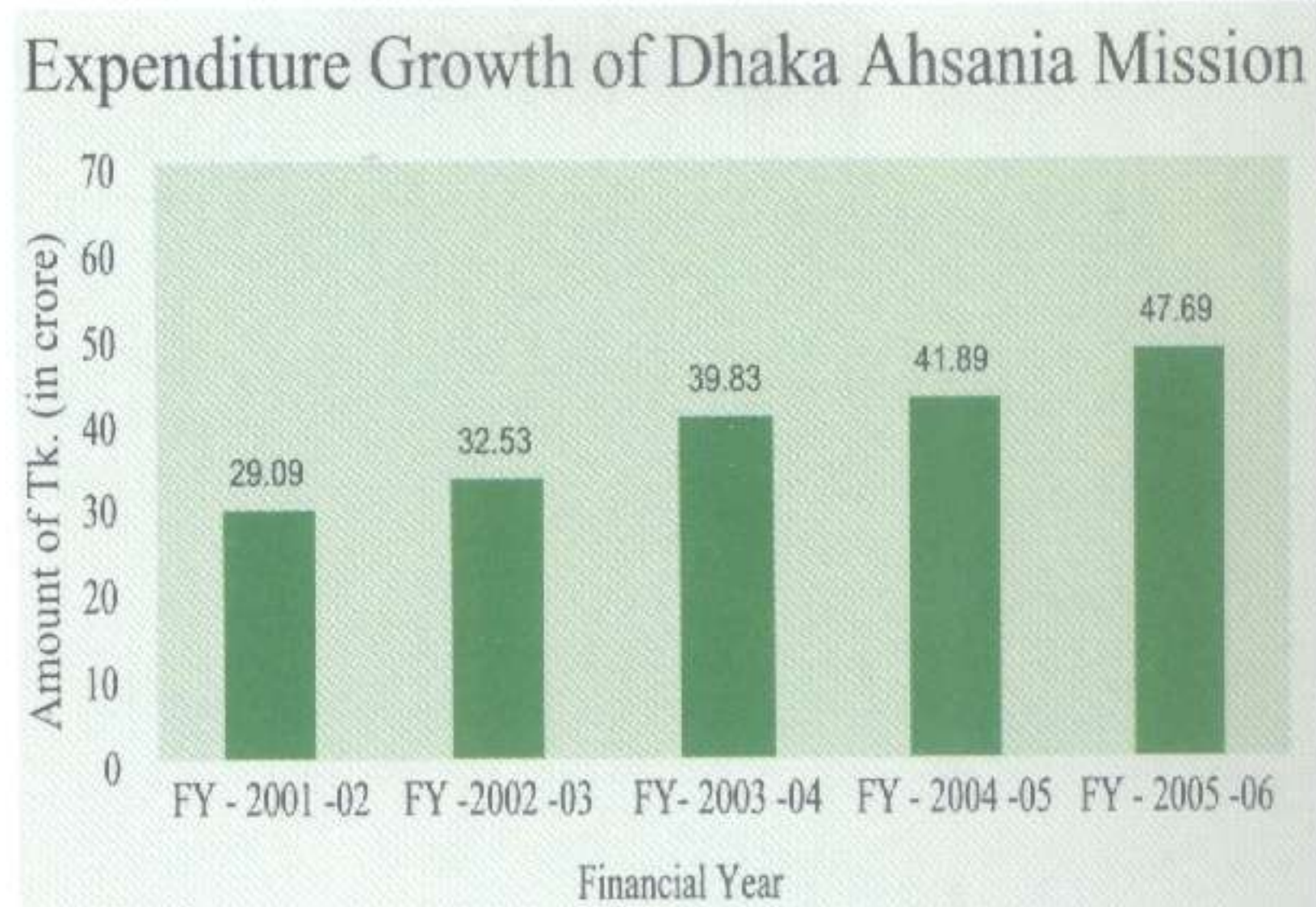
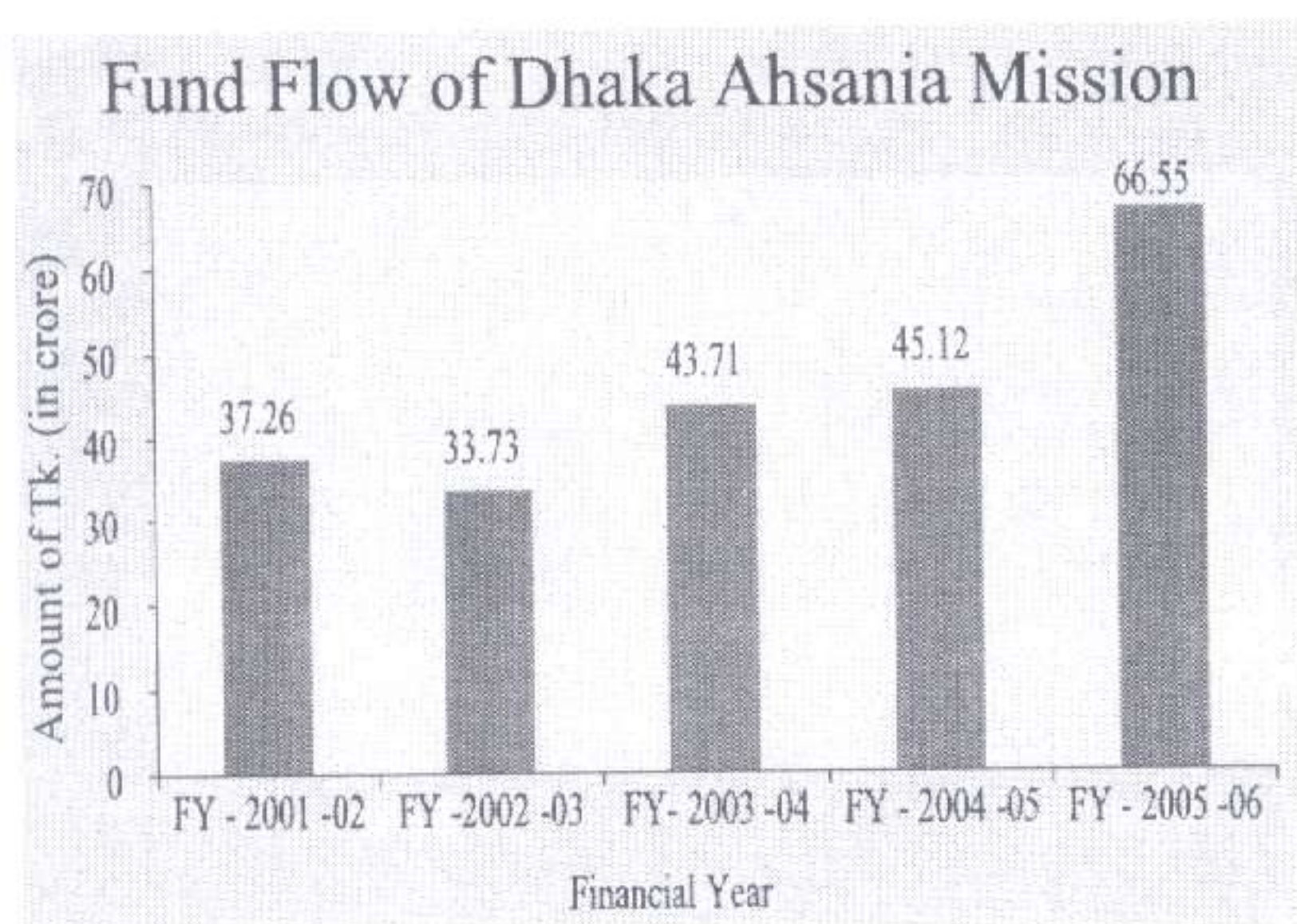
# Chapter-10

## Financial Report

The Finance and Accounts Division of DAM is fully equipped to manage the huge financial resources with accountability and transparency all through. It is headed by a Chartered Accountant and manned by adequate number of qualified and trained personnel. A registered audit company audits the DAM accounts every year and the audit report is placed before the EC and GB and other relevant authorities for perusal and acceptance as the case may be.

DAM's funding needs has been quite large all through. Funds are derived mainly from four sources viz.- foreign donations and bilateral and multilateral project aids, local fund raising activities, fees and service charges and other sources. With the increase in the volume of programmes and activities there has been constant rise in the income and expenditure situation. The charts below show the growth pattern of financing for the last five years, percentage of funds received from various sources and breakdown of expenditure during the reporting year.

The Balance Sheet as on 30 June 2006 and the Consolidated Receipts & Payments Account for the year 2005-06 are given in the next two pages.





# Dhaka Ahsania Mission

## Consolidated

## Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2006

	Particulars	30-Jun-06 Taka	30-Jun-05 Taka
A.	Fixed Assets at cost less accumulated depreciation	574,550,092	416,581,109
B.	Current Assets:	912,750,793	685,737,812
	Accounts Receivables , Loans & Advances	262,077,148	216,003,511
	Inventory / Stock	15,592,598	10,816,872
	Cash & Bank Balance	635,081,047	458,917,429
C.	Total Property and Assets: (A + B )	1,487,300,885	1,102,318,921
D.	Current Liabilities:	230,490,014	188,872,594
	Net Assets: (C - D)	1,256,810,871	913,446,327
	Represented By:		
E.	Equity & Capital	1,256,810,871	913,446,327

Sd/-  
Director (F & A)

Sd/-  
President & Chief Executive

Date: 06 September 2006

Sd/-  
Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants



# Dhaka Ahsania Mission

## Consolidated Receipts & Payments Account

For the year ended 30 June 2006

Particulars	Total Amount (Taka)
Opening Cash & Bank Balance:	444,406,107.00
<b>RECEIPTS:</b>	
Donors' Contribution	215,640,777.00
Donation & Local Contribution	289,721,307.00
Fees & Service Charge	183,072,096.00
Loan and Fund Recovery	334,491,340.00
Other Income	14,091,836.00
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>1,037,017,356.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,481,423,463.00</b>
<b>PAYMENTS:</b>	
Salaries & Allowances	175,847,482.00
Utilities	6,046,098.00
Travelling Expenses	13,360,836.00
Printing & Stationery	10,929,951.00
Repair & Maintenance	7,386,441.00
Rent, Rates, Taxes & VAT	695,734.00
Medical Expenses	3,301,409.00
Training, Research, Workshop & Other Expenses	94,796,278.00
Overhead Charge	10,010,807.00
Accommodation (Rent)	38,339,080.00
Purchase of Fixed Assets	192,199,145.00
Loan , Advance & Fund Disbursement	215,928,197.00
Other Expenses	77,500,958.00
<b>Total Payments</b>	<b>846,342,416.00</b>
<b>Closing Cash &amp; Bank Balance</b>	<b>635,081,047.00</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,481,423,463.00</b>

Sd/-  
Director (F & A)

Date: 06 September 2006

Sd/-  
President & Chief Executive

Sd/-

Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury  
Chartered Accountants



# Donor Profile

2005-06

## Development Partner

ACCU, Japan  
Irish Aid  
American Cancer Society  
Australian High Commission  
CAFOD  
Concern Universal  
Cordaid  
DAM UK  
DAM USA  
DANIDA  
European Commission  
Group Development, France  
Infro-Bridge Foundation  
ILO  
Kirby Laing Foundation  
Plan Bangladesh  
Pro-Literacy Worldwide  
UNDP  
UNESCO  
UNFPA  
UNICEF  
UNODC  
WaterAid Bangladesh  
World Bank  
World Food Programme

## Field of Support

Education  
Trafficking prevention  
Cancer Hospital  
Skills training  
Education; Livelihood development  
Trafficking prevention; Disaster preparedness; Continuing education  
Education; Community capacity building  
Education; Skills training; Trafficking prevention  
Cancer Hospital  
Water & sanitation  
Skills training  
Trafficking prevention  
ICT in rural areas  
Education; Skills training  
Skills training  
Education; Water & sanitation; Organisation development  
Education  
Disaster preparedness  
Education, Skills training, Adolescent empowerment  
HIV/AIDS  
Education; Skills training  
Drug prevention  
Water & sanitation  
Water & sanitation  
Livelihood development







