



1998-99

DAM's materials are widely used by numerous development organizations. Some of these materials received national and international awards. Need-based quality material development is the commitment of the Missions.

List of Materials that received National & International awards

Name of material	Organization awarded	Prize order	Year
Protection against natural disaster	DNFE	First	1994
Health Lubi di Leta visit Bangladesh	DNFE	Second	1997
Rewards of literacy (video)	ACCU, Japan	Special	1996

1998-99

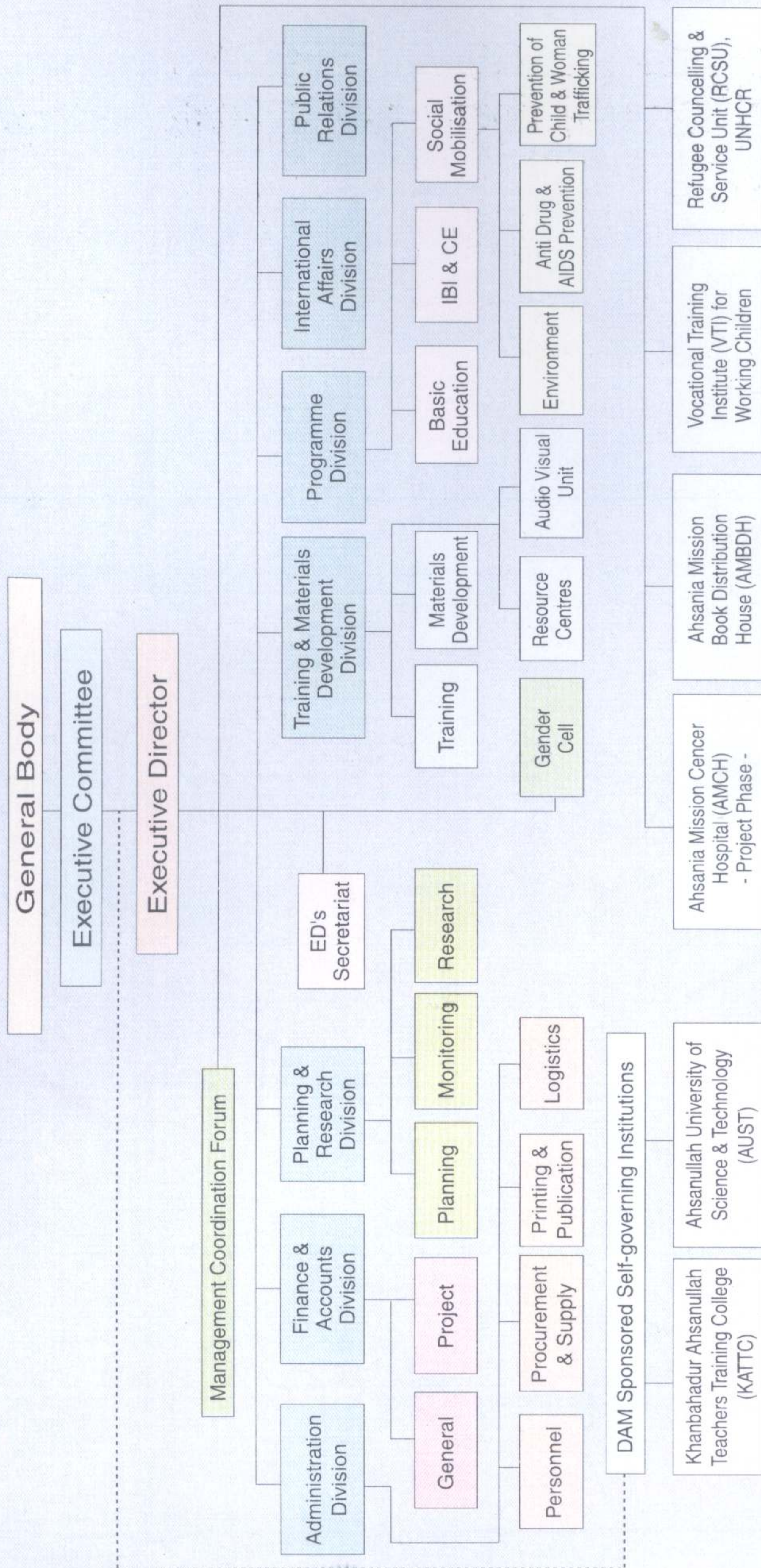


Kitchen garden	DNFE	Second	1996
Let's build better environment	ACCU, Japan	Grand Prize	1996
Alaps News letter	DNFE	Third	1995
Amader Patrika (Wall magazine)	DNFE	Special	1995
Polygamy, Dowry, Two production together: Disease, Protect yourself from Cancer, Combating disaster	DNFE	Second	1995
Story of Paulina (Video)	ACCU, Japan	Special	1995
This demand is a right demand	ACCU, Japan	Special	1997
Follow-up material	NAPE	First	1991



DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION

DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION ORGANOGRAM



ACTIVITY REPORT

1998-1999

DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION

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Mission's Motto

DIVINE AND HUMANITARIAN SERVICE

Mission's Aims

The Dhaka Ahsania Mission shall-

- *Develop the social and spiritual life of the entire human community.*
- *Annihilate the distinction between man and man.*
- *Cultivate unity and brotherhood and inspire divine love.*
- *Teach one one's insignificance and shun one's pride.*
- *Enable one to recognize and realize the relation between the Creator and the creation.*
- *Enable one to realize the duty of man to his Creator and his fellow beings.*
- *Render all possible help to the suffering humanity at large.*

P r e f a c e

Born in 1958 as a modest charitable organisation and carrying the vision of its great founder, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) has now become one of the major Private Voluntary Development Organisations and working on wide range of areas for the improvement of the quality of life of ordinary people.

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

The involvement of DAM with a number of UNESCO programmes of regional and sub-regional nature has provided an opportunity to work internationally. It is gratifying to note that in the non-formal education sector, the Mission is working as a lead organisation in the Asia/Pacific region and has already implemented several programmes in South Asia. It is indeed a rare privilege to work for the development of places beyond our own national boundary.

In recent years, the Mission has expanded its activities to a great extent for the benefit of under privileged people and the society. Planning and designing of multi-sectoral activities like ours as well as implementation of these, is not an easy task. But commitment of our experienced and competent staff facilitated smooth running of the activities of the Mission. The collaborative support of the government and donor agencies needs special mention. I acknowledge their support with gratitude.

I also like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to all members of the Mission, specially those in the Executive Committee, for their guidance, support and encouragement in the affairs of the Mission.

Kazi Rafiqul Alam
Executive Director

The MISSION

at a Glance

Year of Establishment

1958

Founder

Hazrat

Khanbahadur Ahsanullah R.A.*

Legal Status

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

Relation with UN

Consultative Status (Category-II) with the UN ECOSOC

Associate status with UN DPI

Close operational relation with UNESCO, ACCU, Japan and UNHCR

Beneficiaries

DAM works for the people in general giving its main thrust on the poorest of the poor, the disadvantaged and marginalised people who include -

- ❖ those who are landless or have a maximum of 0.50 acre of land inclusive of homestead;
- ❖ those who earn their livelihood from physical labour;
- ❖ those who sell labour for around 180 days a year.

All programmes and activities of the Mission are tilted in favour of girls and women who constitute about 70% of the total beneficiaries.

** Hazrat Khanbahadur Ahsanullah (R.A.) M.A. M.R.S.A, I.E.S. (1873-1965) was an outstanding scholar, eminent educationist, social reformer of his time and a great spiritual leader. He served the Department of Education of the then British India and held very important positions. He was awarded the title of Khanbahadur in 1911. He is the author of 79 books on different subjects. Ahsania Mission is one of the many Missions founded by him.*

The MISSION at a Glance

Objectives

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

The MISSION at a Glance

Major Areas of intervention

- Non-Formal Education
- Health
- Women's Development and Gender
- Poverty Alleviation, Income Generation and Institution Building
- Environment
- Prevention of Drug Abuse
- Child rights and Child labour
- Child & Women Trafficking Prevention
- Human Resource Development
- IEC Materials Development
- Training
- Research & Consultancy

Specialised Institutions and Initiatives

- Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Teachers Training College (KATTC)
- Ahsanullah University of Science & Technology (AUST)
- Institute of Technical & Vocational Education and Training (ITVET)
- Institute of Primary & Non-formal Education (IPNE)
- Vocational Training Institute for Working Children (VTI WC)
- Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House (AMBDH)
- Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital (AMCH)

Management

Run by a 21 member EC, elected bi-annually by General Members. The General Secretary functions as the Chief Executive and Executive Director.

Geographical Area Coverage

Programme	District	Thana (Police Station)
Non-Formal Education (NFE)	21	40
Institute Building & Income Generation (IBI)	7	11
Prevention of Child & Women Trafficking (CWTP)	6	12
Environment Protection & Development (APOS)	49	107
Anti Drug Programme (AMIK)	58	150

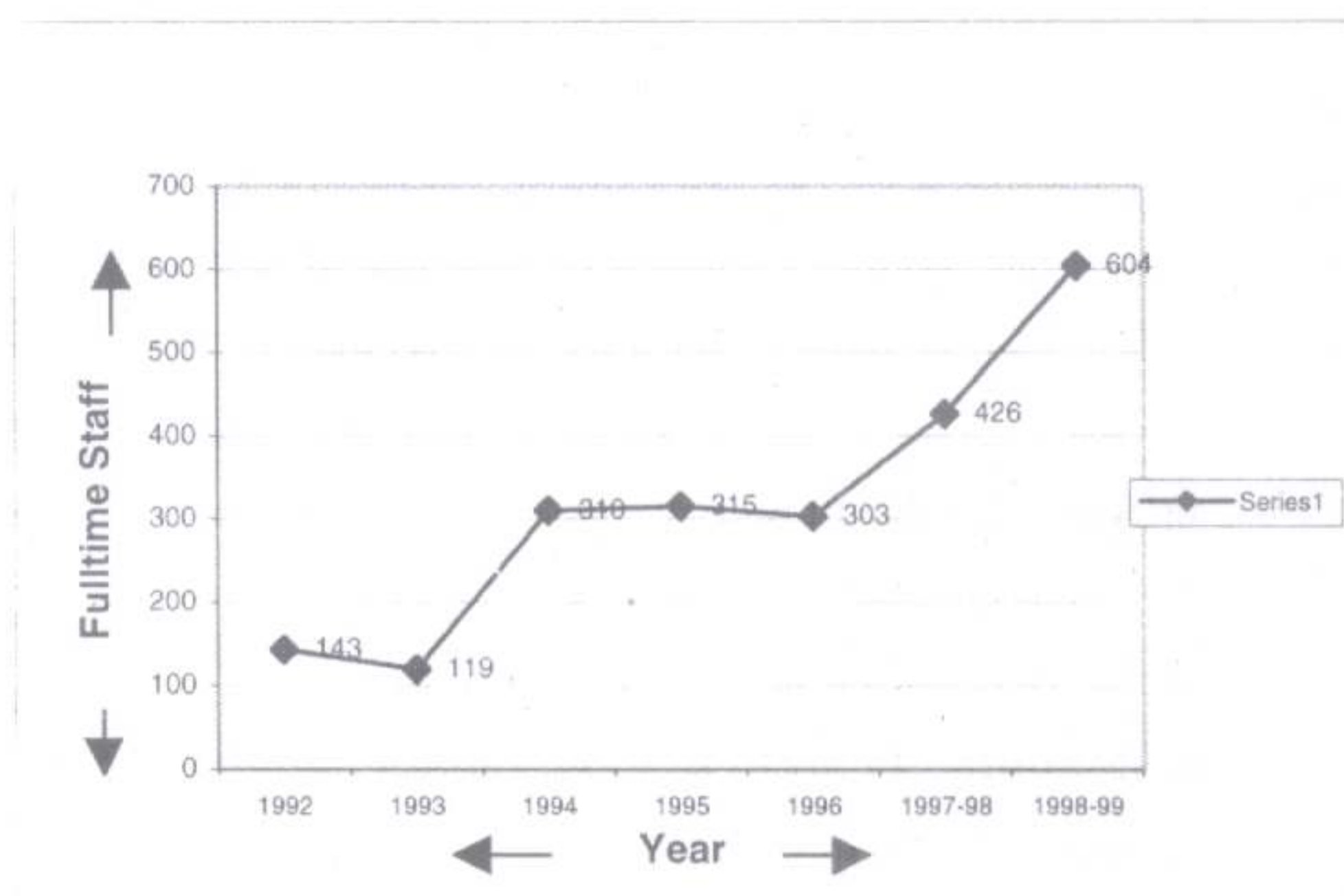
The MISSION *at a Glance*

Staff Position (1998-1999)

Full Time	:	604
Part Time	:	100
Facilitators	:	4,346
Total	:	5,050

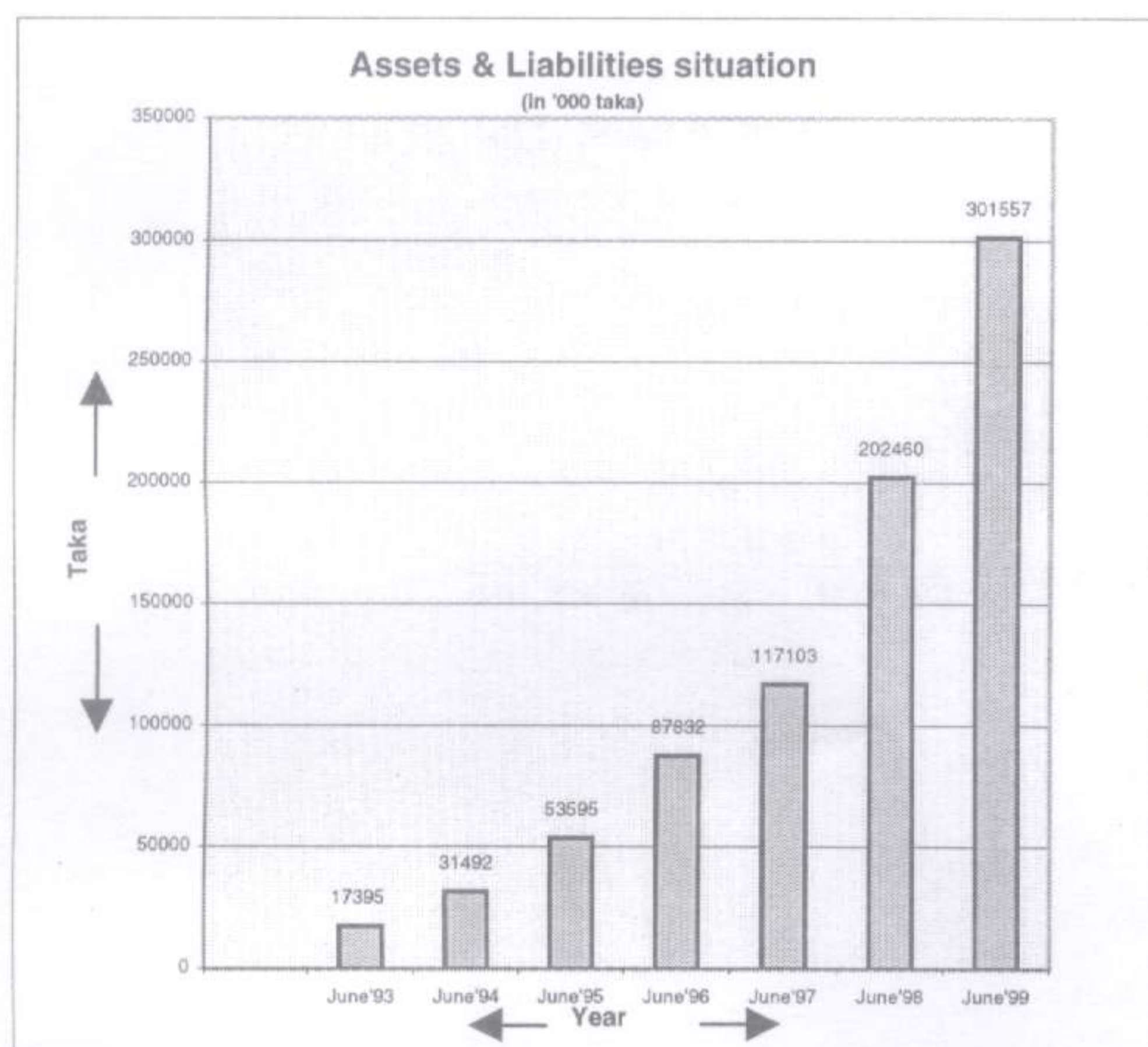
Number of Volunteers of APOS, AMIK & CWTP Programme is : 20,000

Growth of Staff: 1993 - 99



Financial Position

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The MISSION at a Glance

Member of _____

- ✧ Asia South Pacific Bureau of Adult education (ASPBAE)
- ✧ International Council for Adult Education (ICAE)
- ✧ United Nations Department of Public Information (UNDPI)
- ✧ Appeal Resource & Training Consortium (ARTC)
- ✧ International Council on Alcohol Addiction (ICAA)
- ✧ Commonwealth Association for Education and Training of Adults (CAETA)
- ✧ Commonwealth NGO Liaison Unit-Bangladesh (CLU-B)
- ✧ Education for All Network (EFAN)
- ✧ Association of Development Agencies in Bangladesh (ADAB)
- ✧ Campaign for Popular Education (CAMPE)
- ✧ Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF)
- ✧ Voluntary Health Services Society (VHSS)
- ✧ Coalition for Urban Poor (CUP)
- ✧ Credit Development Forum (CDF)
- ✧ Coalition of Environmental NGOs (CEN)

Collaborative involvement with-

- ◆ UNESCO
- ◆ ACCU, Japan
- ◆ ESCAP, Bangkok
- ◆ UNHCR- Bangladesh
- ◆ UNIC- Bangladesh
- ◆ United Nations Drug Control Programme (UNDCP)
- ◆ Primary and Mass Education Division (PMED)
- ◆ Directorate of Non-Formal Education (DNFE)
- ◆ Bangladesh National Commission for UNESCO (BNCU)
- ◆ Directorate of Narcotics Control (DNC)

Education

DAM considers education to be of immense importance for over all development and well-being of individuals and societies. It is because of this that wherever it is found necessary DAM comes forward with its own education programmes designed both to give a significant coverage as well as a model to be followed and replicated.

Non-formal education has been the main area of its activities. But DAM has some very special interventions in the field of formal education. These are the Khan Bahadur Ahsanullah Teachers Training Collage, (KATTC), Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology, (AUST), Institute of Technical & Vocational Education and Training (ITVET) and Institute of Primary and Non-formal Education (IPNE) all of which are first of their kinds in the country. Recently DAM has taken up responsibility of running some schools for formal primary education, which were established by the government but could not put into operation.

In the non-formal sector DAM's present education programmes may be divided into a number of sub-sectors, namely-

- ❖ Centre based Basic Education Programmes for different age groups
- ❖ Primary and post primary education for working children with vocational and skill training.
- ❖ Literacy programme for circumstantially handicapped individuals (Each One Teach One)
- ❖ Continuing & Lifelong Education
- ❖ Materials development
- ❖ Training of different categories of NFE personnel
- ❖ Hardware and software support to local level NGOs

It may be mentioned that non-formal education is interwoven as awareness building activities in all other programmes of DAM like health (including cancer hospital), women's development, gender, poverty alleviation and income generation, environment, prevention of drug abuse and child and women trafficking etc.

In the NFE sector in recent years DAM has increasingly become involved in activities like policy formulation, programme design, research

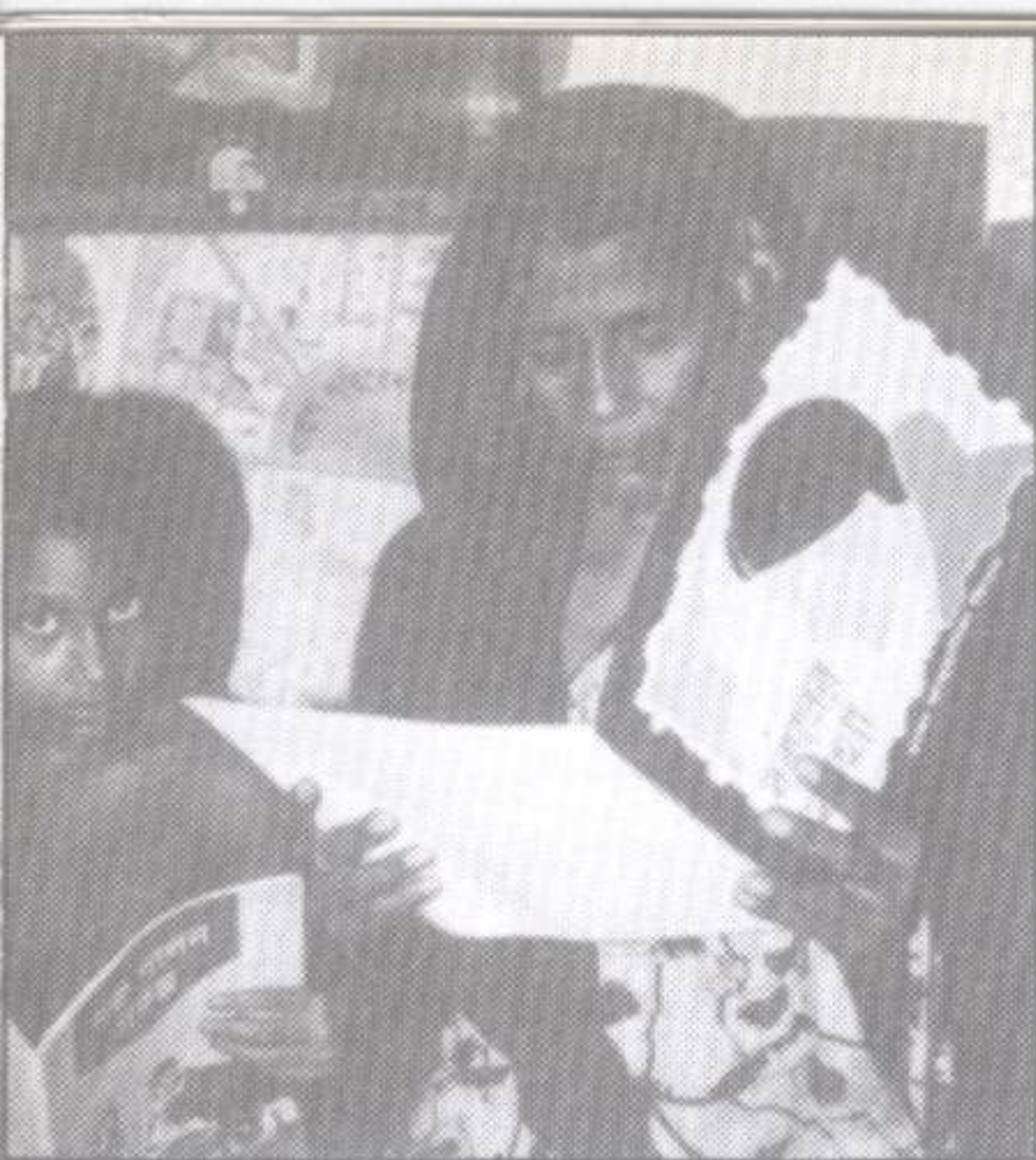




and experimentation, institution building, etc. at the national, regional and international levels. At home it works closely with Directorate of Non-formal Education (DNFE), and Primary and Mass Education Division (PMED) of the Government of Bangladesh besides the leading NGOs and their networking organisation CAMPE. In the sub-regional, regional and international levels it has been working closely with institutions, organisations and individual specialists of the sub-continent in particular and other

Table No. 01 : Salient Features of NFE Programmes of DAM:

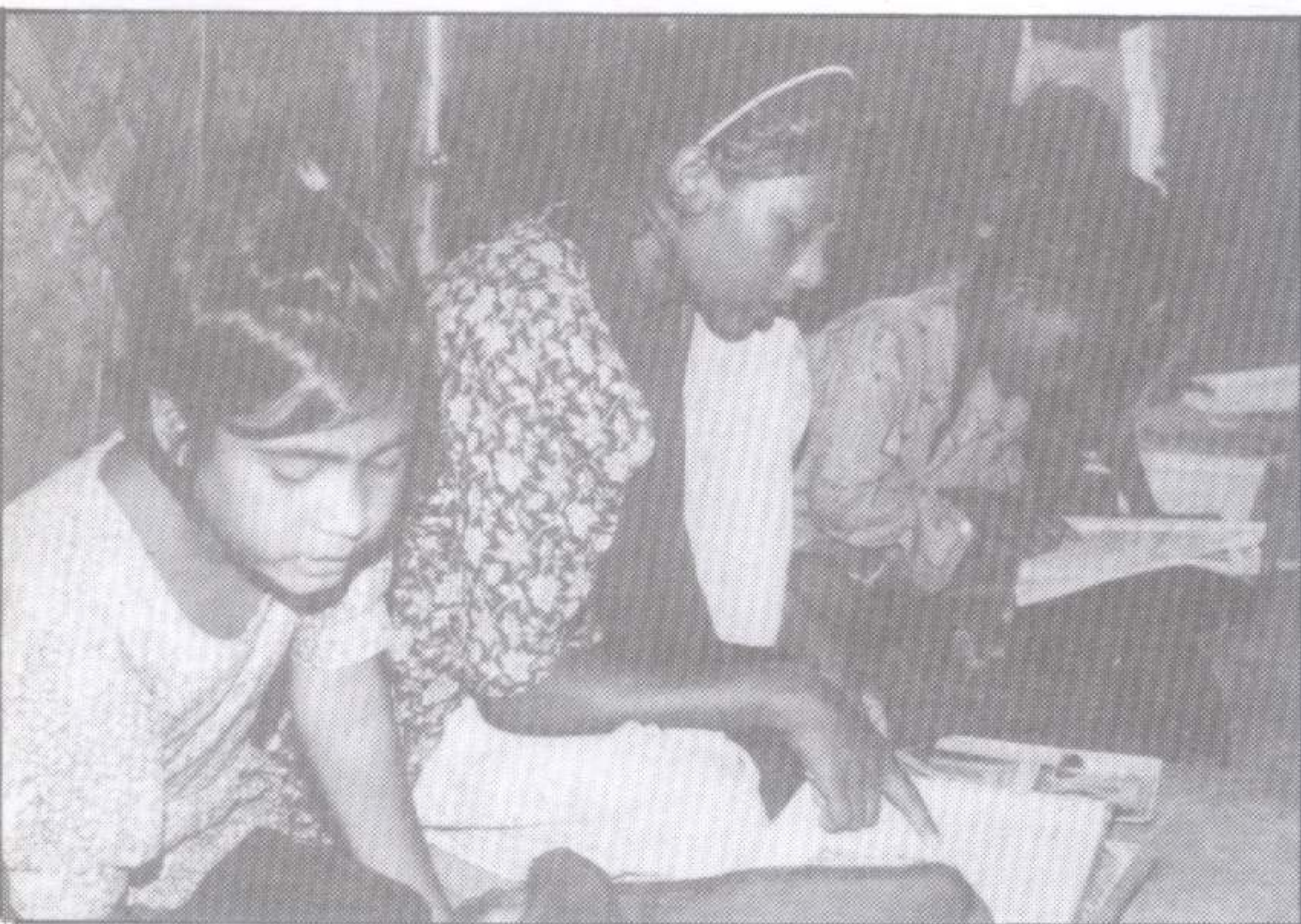
Sl. No.	Programme /Framework	Age group	Duration	Objective	Curriculum
1.	Pre-primary Education for Children (PEC)	5 year	6 months	Prepare children for school system	moral education, personal hygiene, environment, drawing, singing
2.	Primary Education for Children (PEC)	6-10 yrs	4 yrs. 4 packages of 9 months and one of one year	Provide alternative avenues to primary education to non-enrolled and dropout children.	Reading, writing, numeracy, environment, health and sanitation, food and nutrition, diseases, etc., social studies, drawing, singing games.
3.	Literacy Programme for Adolescents (LPA)	11-14 yrs	12 months 2 packages of 9 and 3 months	Providing basic literacy. Raising awareness in socio-economic issues confronting the individuals, the country and the nation	Basic reading, writing & numeracy, family & society, health & environment and organisation, Behavior & values, patriotism, culture & rights.
4.	Adult Literacy Programme (ALP)	15-35 yrs.	12 months 2 packages 6 months; basic literacy + 6 months follow-up	Imparting basic literacy skills to illiterate adults so as to enable them to participate more efficiently in socio-economic activities.	Basic literacy & numeracy, family, environment, society, religion, values, health nutrition, gender, women's development, institution building, income generation and employment.
5.	Continuing Education Programme (CEP)	Peoples of all ages specially the adolescents & adults	As required	Retention & further improvement of acquired literacy skills. Life long learning (specially need oriented)	Socio-economic development health, hygiene, nutrition sanitation human rights & other legal matters technical know how and income generation, awareness building in various types and frontiers of knowledge and similar life oriented subjects.



countries in general and also with organisations like ASPBAE, ACCU Japan, ARTC and UNESCO.

Following are the five basic non-formal education programmes addressed to the needs of different clientele groups:

1. Pre-Primary Education (PPE)
2. Primary Education for Children (PEC)
3. Literacy Programmes for Adolescents (LPA)
4. Adults Literacy Programme (ALP)
5. Continuing Education Programme (CEP).



DAM has been working with these programmes for more than a decade and *more than five hundred thousand illiterates, most of whom are girls and women, have benefited during the last few years.*

As in the recent years government has taken up massive activities in the centre based formal and non-formal education sector. DAM is offering cooperation by participating in these programmes along with designing and implementing its own programmes for those who are not adequately and appropriately addressed by the existing programmes of the government and other NGOs.

Education of the working children, specially those living in urban slums and also those scattered in their working situations and those who cannot attend centre based programme, are now under special attention of DAM. DAM has also planned to launch a sustainable pre-school education programme for the children based on the *Ganokendras* or 'People's Centres' for whom initiatives both in the



private as well as public sector is very limited. DAM's present priority concern, however, has been the development of Community Learning Centres or *Ganokendras* which offer education and learning facilities alongwith opportunities for access to available resources and socio economic and socio-cultural advancement. DAM is also working for development of a non-formal education programme equivalent to formal secondary so as to open avenue for further advancement for NFE graduates & secondary school dropouts.

NFE Projects during 1998-99

A number of non-formal education projects have been implemented during the period under report. During this period DAM found it expedient to give special attention to the needs of the hard to reach children groups like slum dwellers and working children in the urban areas. It may be recalled that DAM has been working in partnership with the Government of Bangladesh in the field of literacy and basic education for long. During the period this partnership was further intensified and widened. A brief narrative of the projects implemented during 1998-99 is given below :

Functional Education Through Local Initiatives (FETLI)

FETLI Project was undertaken by DAM in 1994. After successful completion of its first phase in 1997 second phase started for another 3 years in May 1998. The innovative aspect of the project is that along with provision of basic literacy to the targeted adolescent and adult beneficiaries it is designed to offer other services including micro credit facilities, sapling of different fruit and timber plants, sanitary latrines, tube -wells, training for PHC, skill training and organization of *Community Learning Centres* or *Ganokendras* for different categories of beneficiaries specially the women *Under the Project 1250 adolescents and 3750 adults received basic and functional education through 50 and 150 learning centres respectively during 1998 - 99.*

Capacity Building for Basic Education (CBCE)

Started in April 1996 the Project concluded in March 1999. The innovative aspect of the project was that the literacy component of the project was being implemented in close cooperation and



collaboration with the local level small NGOs (LNGOs) and for that DAM was helping their capacity building by offering technical and material support including training of different functionaries. 20 NGOs of the districts of Jhenaidaha, Jessore and Narshindi were benefitted by associating themselves with the project.

Through this project a total of 30,000 adolescents and adult participants have been provided with basic education of whom 10,000 (7500 adults and 2,500 adolescents) during the period under report.

Non-Formal Education of Urban Poor Children (NBUC)

From the experience of DAM and of literacy programmes of the country it has been noticed that most of the out turns of the NFE programmes do not receive opportunities to go for further education, specially to receive technical and vocational education and training. The project was designed to offer an opportunity to the urban poor children to continue their education beyond primary and basic level upto a level equivalent to class VIII in the formal system and to receive vocational training so as to make themselves gainfully employed. Under the project a total of 1920 learners (Class I-720, Class III-510, class IV 390 and class VI-300) have been pursuing their education in 64 centres in the slums of Mohammadpur, Tejgon and Agaraon of Dhaka city during the period.

Expansion of Non-formal Education Programme for Working Children. (ENWC)

The project has been designed to address the special needs of the illiterate working children of the age group of 8 to 17. The specific objectives of the project are (a) provision of basic education to the working children of slum areas of Jessore town where through other programmes other categories of illiterates are covered, (b) creation of awareness on health, hygiene, sanitation & environment, (c) provision of child rights education through A/V shows, and (d) provision of need based and work oriented education or skill training. During the period under report, which is the first year of the project, a total of 900 working children were receiving education and other benefits of the project. The occupational distribution of the children is given in table below:

Table No. 02 : Occupational distribution of the children covered under ENWC Project during 1998-99

Sl.No.	Name of occupation	Number of Learner		
		Boys	Girls	Total
1.	Domestic Servant	-	215	215
2.	Motor workshop helper	53	-	53
3.	Vendor of seasonal fruit	69	-	69
4.	Brick breaking	47	30	77
5.	Sewing worker	-	169	169
6.	Shop worker	60	35	95
7.	Welding helper	20	-	20
8.	Porter	20	-	20
9.	Rickshaw Van puller	42	-	42
10.	Tailoring assistant	20	120	140
Total		331	569	900

Implementation of DNFE Projects

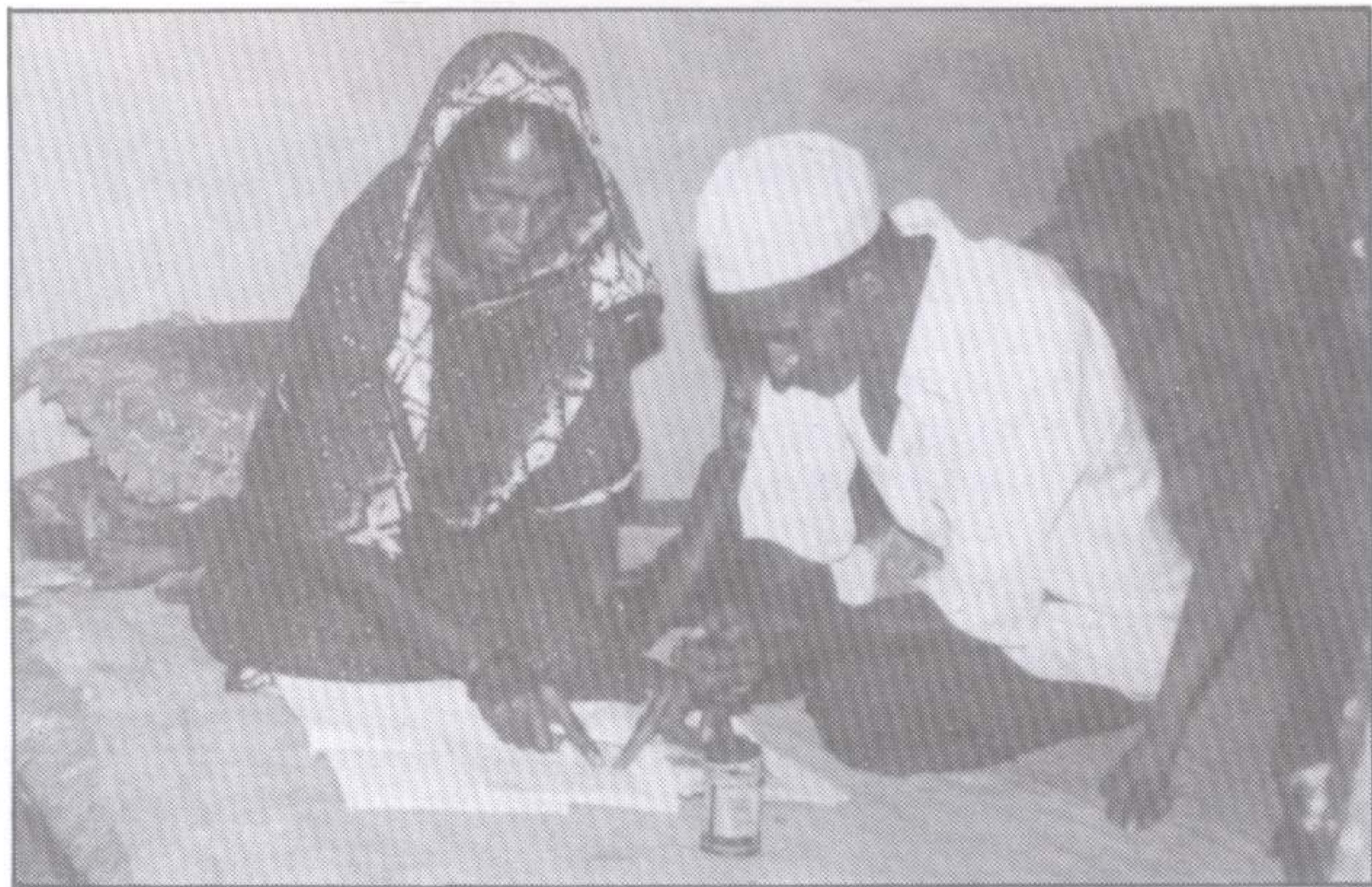
The Directorate of Non-formal Education (DNFE) which works under the Primary and Mass Education Division of the Government of Bangladesh, is implementing a number of NFE projects in partnership with the national NGOs and DAM is among the first few NGOs who have been given responsibilities for running education and literacy centres in a bigger way.

During the period under report DAM organised & managed a total of 3525 such NFE centres with a total enrollment of 105,750 for different categories of illiterates details of whom may be seen in table below :

Table No. 03 : DAM run DNFE Project wise Literacy Centres & Learners during 1998-99

Sl.	Name of the project	Age group	Centres	Learners
1.	NFE-project 1, Phase II	15-24	1,485	44550
2.	NFE-project 1, Phase III	Do	435	13050
3.	NFE Project 2, Phase II	11-45	585	17550
4.	NFE project 2, Phase III	Do	435	13050
5.	NFE project 2, Phase IV	Do	420	12600
6.	NFE Project 3.Hard to reach	8-14	165	4950
Total			3525	105750





Each One Teach One (EDTO)

The *Each One Teach One* project has been designed by DAM keeping in view the need of the illiterates who for various obvious reasons cannot attend the existing centre-based formal and non-formal education programmes. Under this programme, opportunities are offered to illiterate persons to enter into the world of literacy with the help and care of a volunteer literate person who works as the facilitator at his/her leisure time. Special primers that suit the teaching-learning process have been developed with long drawn experimentation and research for the purpose. Initial arrangements for launching the programmes as a pilot project (identification of 1250 volunteers and 1250 learners, training of 5 supervisors, etc.) have been completed by June 1999. The actual teaching-learning is scheduled to begin in July 1999.

Community Schools Project

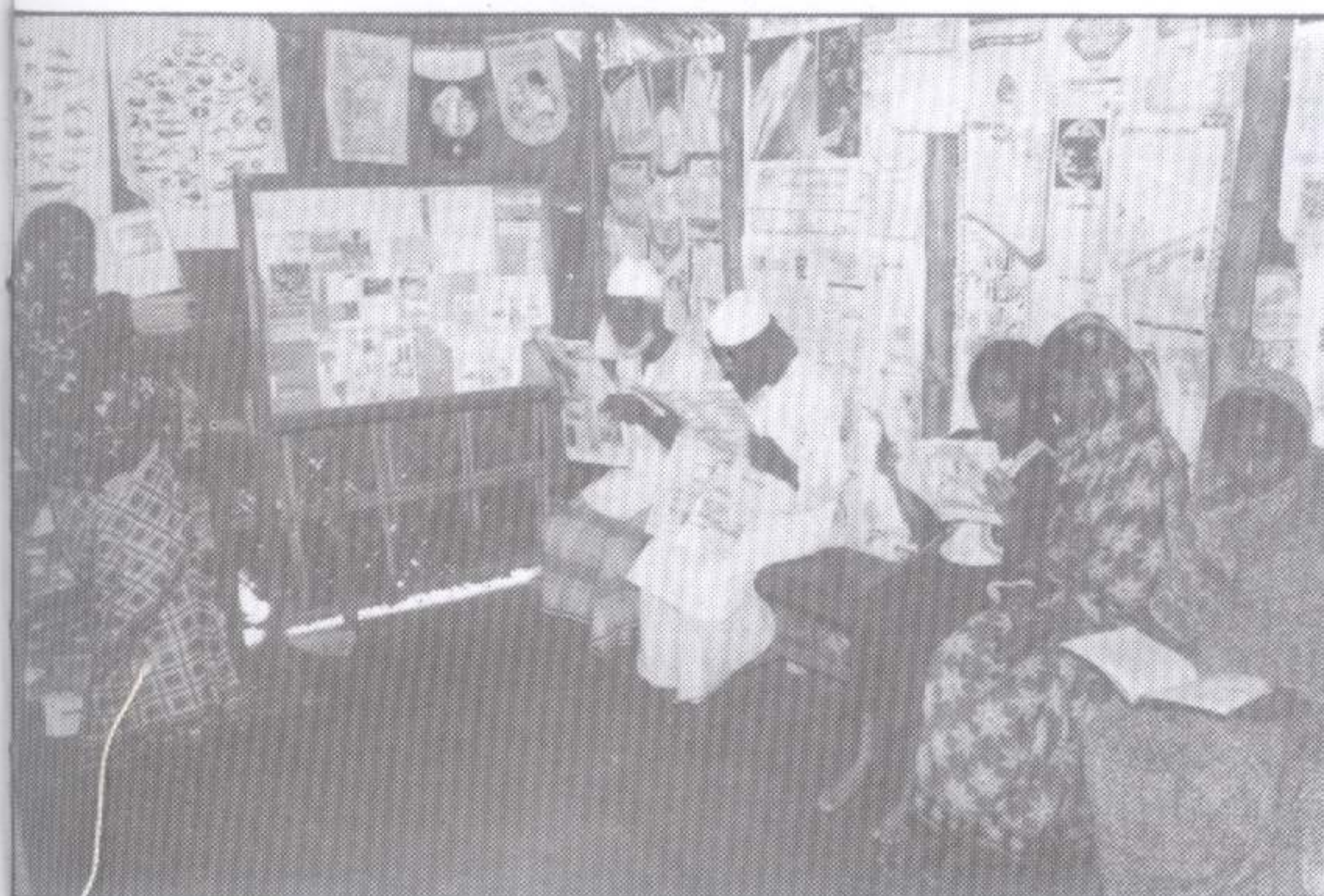
The Government of Bangladesh established some hundreds of Primary Schools known as Community Schools at different parts of the country during its Fourth Five Year Plan. It was envisaged that besides functioning as formal & full-fledged primary schools these schools will serve the community in very many ways. The community will also get involved very closely with these schools. About two hundred schools could not, however, start functioning because of various reasons. Government very lately decided to give the responsibility of running these schools to NGOs. DAM took responsibility of running such 14 schools located in remote areas of 4 districts. Out of these 14 schools 11 schools were formally handed over to DAM and DAM has started working with these schools from the beginning of the 1999 academic year. *In these Community Schools a total of 1216 students are getting primary education.* Class-wise distribution of the students is — Class -I 330, Class- II 313, Class-IV 193 and Class IV 280.

Continuing Education & Ganokendra

It is a common knowledge that without adequate provision for retaining the newly acquired literacy skills of the illiterates there remain the chances of their relapse into illiteracy and of losing much of the impact of achieved literacy skills. In order to obviate this situation the concept of continuing education emerged which can ultimately lead to autonomous and lifelong learning and thus to the development of a learning society. DAM has developed a device to provide continuing education and alongside to provide other inputs in development of the lives of the neo-literates and their communities. This is done by the organization of *Ganokendras*. *The Ganokendras are now being reorganised as Community Learning Centres with their more widened and comprehensive role.*



A Ganokendra is a locally organized and managed institution which is engaged in providing services to the new literates and autonomous learners to further enhance their literacy skills; providing physical facilities to impart basic education to illiterate adults and adolescents including unschooled children; encouraging the parents to send their wards to formal schools; arranging skill training; promoting reading habit for increase of knowledge and skills for human development of the members; creating opportunities for further training/retraining in areas which are felt need of the community or the individual members; promotion of other community development activities by addressing issues like environmental conservation, health awareness, water and sanitation, gender sensitization, income generation, early childhood development, drug abuse problem, children and women trafficking, arsenic contamination in tube-well water etc. It also promotes games and cultural activities among the members and fosters the spirit of co-operation, fellow feeling and collective community living. It links up the other service providers available in the community- such as different extension departments and programmes of the government and other NGOs.



Upto June 1999 a total of 1049 Ganokendras have been set up in different programme areas of Dhaka Ahsania Mission of which 176 were set up during the period under report. These Ganokendras has a total of about 1,00,000 enrolled members who are the direct beneficiaries.

Besides the enrolled members other members of the communities in which these Ganokendras are located also derive benefits in some way or other. One notable aspect of the DAM *Ganokendras* is this that these have already been recognised as model institutions for sustainable community development activities and received acclaim from both home and abroad.

Vocational Education & Skill Training

From its long experience in Non-formal Education Programmes DAM came to the realization that only literacy or learning of the 3Rs is neither attractive nor acceptable to the target people nor does it serve the purpose of life oriented education leading to a tangible improvement in their life situations and their socio-economic status.

DAM, therefore, makes provision for providing skill training or vocational education to the desiring adult and adolescent participants of various literacy programmes. It may be mentioned that the two projects ENWC and NBUC, currently being implemented for working children, has specific components for vocational education or skill training. The 900 beneficiaries of the ENWC project who have just completed their basic literacy courses will be imparted vocational training in five trades, namely tailoring, needle work, carpentry, repair of rickshaws/vans and repair of motor cycles.

Similarly under the NBUC project the beneficiaries will be offered vocational training in the fields of their choice.

It may be recalled that under its health programme DAM also runs training courses for the Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs). The beneficiaries of the adult literacy and continuing education programmes are almost as a matter of routine, provided with some kind of vocational and skill development training as and when they come under income generation and micro credit programmes.



Vocational Training Institute for Working Children (VTI WC)

For the last few years DAM has tried to develop a programme that would open-up gateways to an effective and gainful vocational training for the working children in particular and pass outs of primary level basic education courses and dropouts of formal primary schools in general. And thus the idea of establishment of a Vocational Training Institute (VTI) for Working Children in Dhaka emerged. The Institute is a specialized institution to deliver vocational education and training courses to its clientele in a flexible mode of delivery.

It is envisaged that the Institute would provide opportunity to the working children to continue work at their workplaces and simultaneously improve their skills in the fields of their choices. An agreement for formal accreditation with the skills acquired has been made in collaboration with the Bangladesh Technical Education Board. Initially courses at the level of basic trade will be offered. In the long run advanced courses equivalent to SSC (Vocational) will be available.

1998-99 has been a busy year for giving a concrete shape to all these ideas and concepts of the Institute, in designing courses and curricula, taking possession of the required land at Mirpur, Dhaka, designing & initiating construction of the Institute Buildings, etc. The Institute is scheduled to start functioning at the beginning of the year 2000 with the following courses :

Course to be offered in the VTI for WC

1. Textile : Tailoring, Embroidery, Printing & dying, Fabric finishing.
2. Transport : Automobile mechanic Motor mechanics, Bicycle/rickshaw assembling or repairing, Denting & painting, Driving.
3. Civil Construction : Masonry & Bricklaying, Building finishing, Carpentry & Building furnishing
4. Electronic & Electrical : Refrigeration & Air-conditioning, Electrical, Radio/TV repairing.
5. General Service : Commercial Painting, Beautician, Cooking, Catering, etc.



Khanbahadur Ahsanullah Teachers Training College (KATTC)

The principal guiding force of education is the teacher and teacher training is necessary for enhancement of skills and expertise in teaching. Only a trained teacher can contribute substantially in ensuring quality education. With this realisation and in view of the need for creating broader avenues for quality education DAM established the KATTC in 1993, the first ever training college in the private sector in the country. This initiative of DAM has been also a path finder one and several teacher training colleges have come up in the private sector in the meantime following DAM's example. KATTC, however, remained to be at the top of all these colleges in respect of its innovative teaching learning process and eye catching performance. The following table shows the performance of the College in the University Examinations from 1992-93.

Table No. 04 : Result of KATTC students from 1992-93

Year	Total	Result			% of Pass
	Examinees	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	
1992-93	124	39	97	-	99%
1993-94	226	93	122	-	99.2%
1994-95	223	33	176	-	96.6%
1995-96	359	77	266	-	98%
1996-97	434	67	343	-	97.2%
1997-98	510	167	390	-	97.6%
1998-99	370	Result awaiting			

It may be mentioned that in 1995 the Bangladesh Christian Commission joined hands with DAM and through a joint collaboration a second campus of KATTC was opened in the St. Joseph's High school at Asad Gate of Dhaka beside the original campus at Shaymoli. KATTC has been highly acclaimed as being very special for friendship among Muslims and Christians and of joint venture. It is a matter of pride for DAM that KATTC has been selected by an international jury for inclusion in the Expo 2000 at Hanover, Germany as one of the 486 most notable innovative projects that



can be replicated elsewhere in the next millennium.

KATTC admitted a total of 371 students for the May '98 - June '99 session of whom 246 in the morning shift and 125 in the afternoon. Classes started on 1 July 1998 as usual.

During 1998-99, besides normal academic activities, a number of other activities were performed some of which are mentioned below:

- ◆ Talent Hunt meetings were conducted in Shaymoli Branch on 9 July '98 and in St. Joseph's School premises on 12 July '98. The trainees demonstrated their abilities and skills in recitation, jokes & humor, singing, dancing, acting, etc.
- ◆ During September-October 1998 practicum were conducted in 50 Secondary Schools in and around Dhaka.
- ◆ During 2-14 February 1999 a Cultural Week was organised. During this week debate, recitation, singing/dancing competitions and also indoor games and football competitions were held. In the prize distribution ceremony Pro-V.C. of National University and Principal of Notredam College were present as Chief Guest and Special Guest respectively.
- ◆ Annual Picnic was held in the National Park. with spontaneous participation of the trainees and teachers. The Rector of the college conducted a pleasant and attractive instant competition and prizes were awarded to the winners.
- ◆ All the 370 students of KATTC appeared at the University examination and their result is awaiting. It is expected that the result will be similar to those of the previous years if not better.

One more thing deserve mention that KATTC has prepared itself adequately during the year to start M.Ed. course from 1999-2000 session under the University of Dhaka and 150 students have already got themselves admitted to KATTC in M. Ed class.



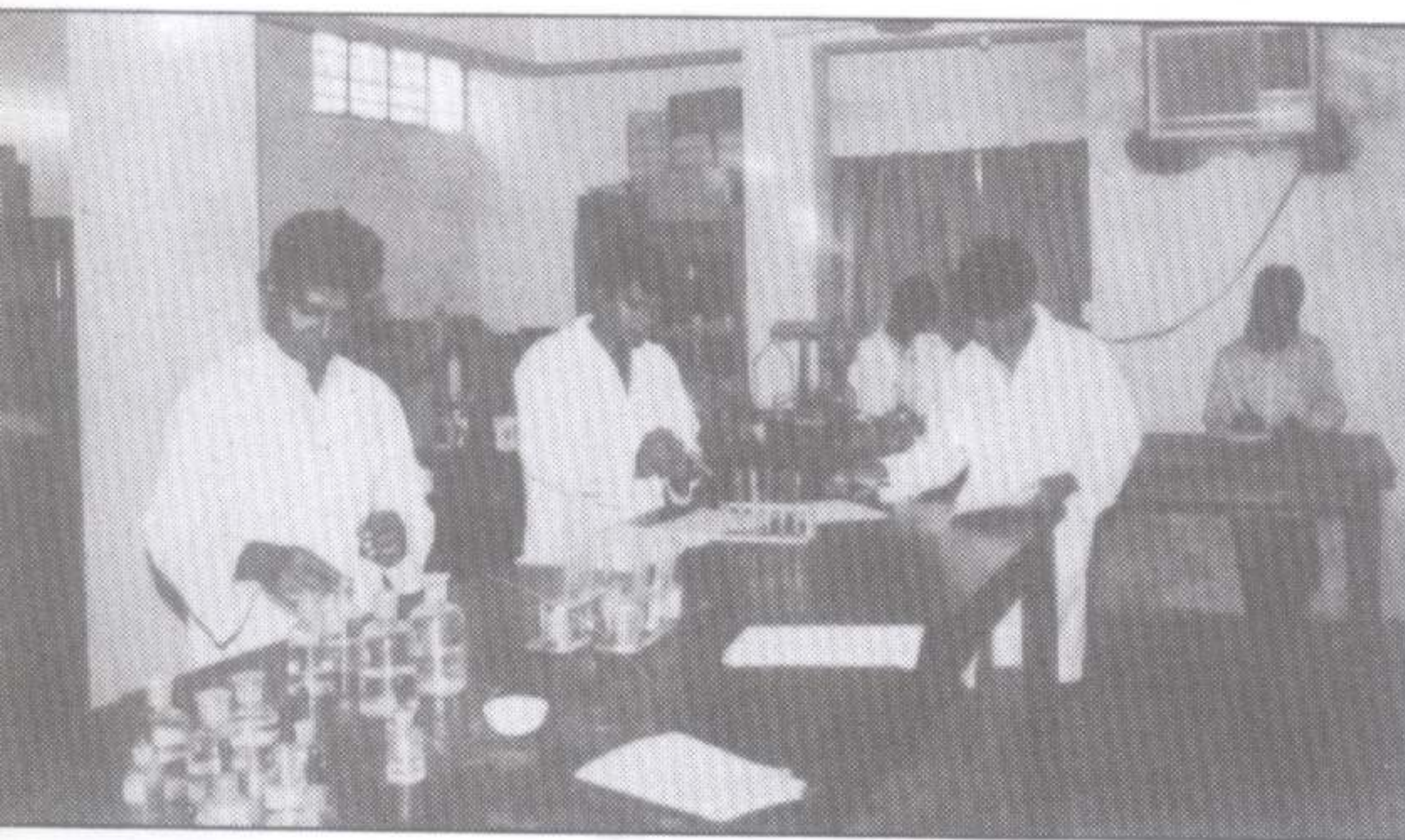
Ahsanullah University of Science & Technology (AUST)

In Bangladesh, for over 120 million population there was only one University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) and four Institutes of Technology (BITs). To meet the increasing need for education in Engineering and Technology sector as also that for Business Administration, Dhaka Ahsania Mission sponsored the establishment of Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (AUST). The Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh accorded approval to it under the Private University Act of 1992 on May 2, 1995. The University started functioning from the same year with only 130 students under its three faculties and five departments, namely- Department of Civil Engineering, Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Department of Architecture and Department of Business Administration.

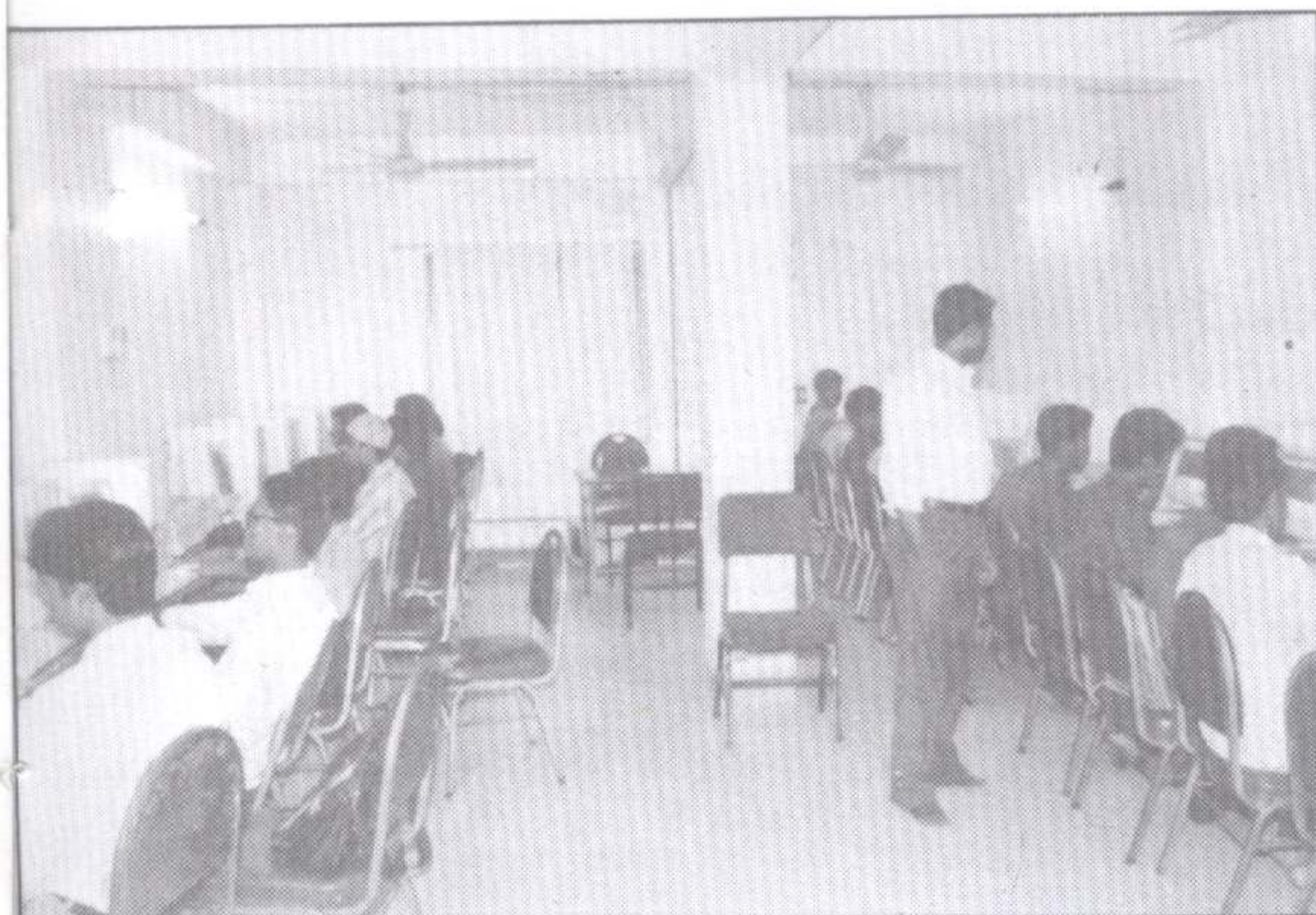
Number of students of AUST has increased considerably in the mean time and recently the Department of Textile Technology has been started with 25 students. Department and class wise number of students in the first semester of the session 1998-99 is shown in the table below:

Table no. 05 : Department and class wise number of students of AUST in 1998-99

Department	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.	Total
Architecture	33	30	13	16	82
Civil Engineering	28	22	19	23	92
Electrical & Electronics	92	28	22	19	151
Computer Science & Engineering	163	123	55	52	393
Business Administration	42	34	20	16	112
B.Sc., Textile Technology	25	-	-	-	-
Total	383	227	129	116	855



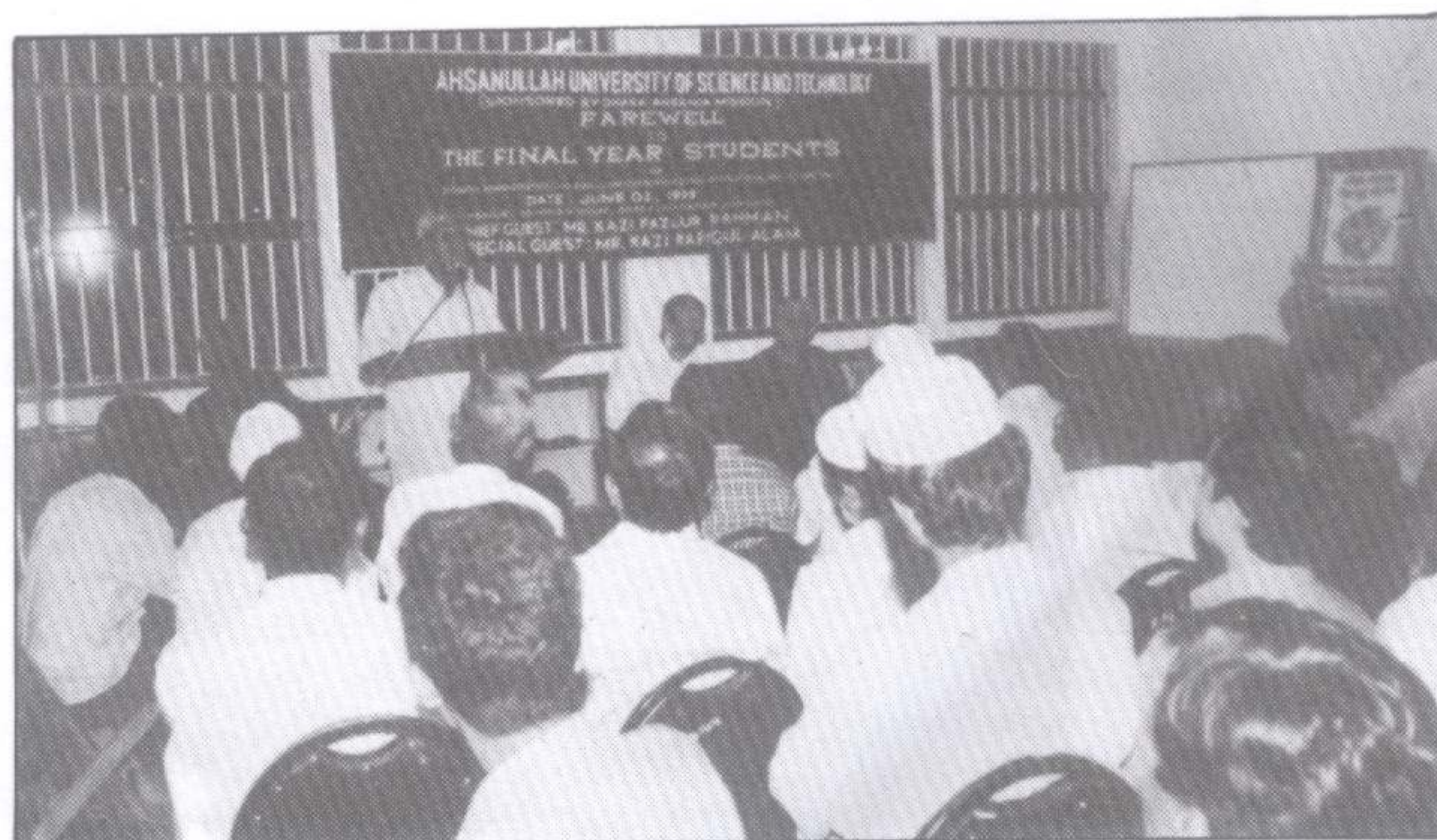
AUST is housed in two rented buildings, one six storied with 26,500 sft floor space and the other annex building with 14,800 sft floor space spreading over two floors. Arrangements have been made to hire approximately 5000 sft floor space spreading over three floors in a separate building to be available in the 1999-2000 session. Efforts are being made to have University's own building in the near future. There are two hostels adjacent to the existing University Building with a



capacity of 150 students. The classes for the 1998-99 session of the first semester started on 19 September, 1998. After semester final examination of first semester, the classes of the second semester started from 6 March 1999 and continued till 17 June 1999.

Following are some of the important events of the AUST during 1998-99.

- ❑ Fresher's Reception was held on 20 November 1998 in a simple function presided over by the V.C. of the University and attended by a number of distinguished guests including teachers and students of the University.
- ❑ The Electrical Day was observed on 4 November 1998. The students of the Departments of Electrical & Electronic Engineering, Computer Science and Engineering, Architecture and Civil Engineering participated in the exhibition arranged on the occasion. Some reputed companies also participated.
- ❑ Farewell was accorded to the Final Year students of four departments on the 3rd June 1999 in a colorful function held in the Auditorium of Dhaka Ahsania Mission at Dhanmondi, Dhaka. Kazi Fazlur Rahman the President of AUST and former advisor to the 1991 caretaker government of Bangladesh graced the occasion as the Chief Guest while Kazi Rafiqul Alam, Executive Director of DAM was the Special Guest.
- ❑ A one day seminar was held in the Architecture Department on 17 May 1999. Mr. Shah Alam Zahiruddin, retired Chief Architect, Government of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, presented a paper on the Architecture and Planning of the National Assembly Building at Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.



Institute of Technical & Vocational Education & Training (ITVET)

As the existing opportunities for technical and vocational education and training in the country are very limited, many of the secondary school graduates do not get a chance to pursue technical and vocational education and thus remain unemployable. Against this backdrop DAM considered it necessary to establish an institute where there would be opportunities for technical & vocational education of the secondary school graduates who are either sitting idle or working elsewhere but have a desire for further education and/or improvement of skills. Accordingly the Institute of Technical & Vocational Education and Training (ITVET) was established in 1996 under the Ahsanullah University of Science & Technology (AUST). The Institute is the first of its kind in the private sector in Bangladesh offering mid-level technical education with an innovative delivery method.

The Institute now offers programmes in five disciplines, viz, Architectural Technology, Civil Technology, Electronic Technology

and Computer Technology leading to the award of Diploma-in-Engineering. The courses are open to all types of S.S.C graduates irrespective of age or year of passing S.S.C Examination. As the programme operates in the afternoon and evening persons engaged in full time jobs also can join the programme as regular students. The institute envisages to introduce certificate courses for skill training for various clientele groups including secondary school drop outs as well as graduates of different non-formal education programmes and formal primary cycles.

For the 1998-99 session the Institute admitted 206 new students in different departments (Architecture Technology 15, Civil Technology 30, Computer Technology 108, Electrical Technology 14 and Electronic Technology 39).

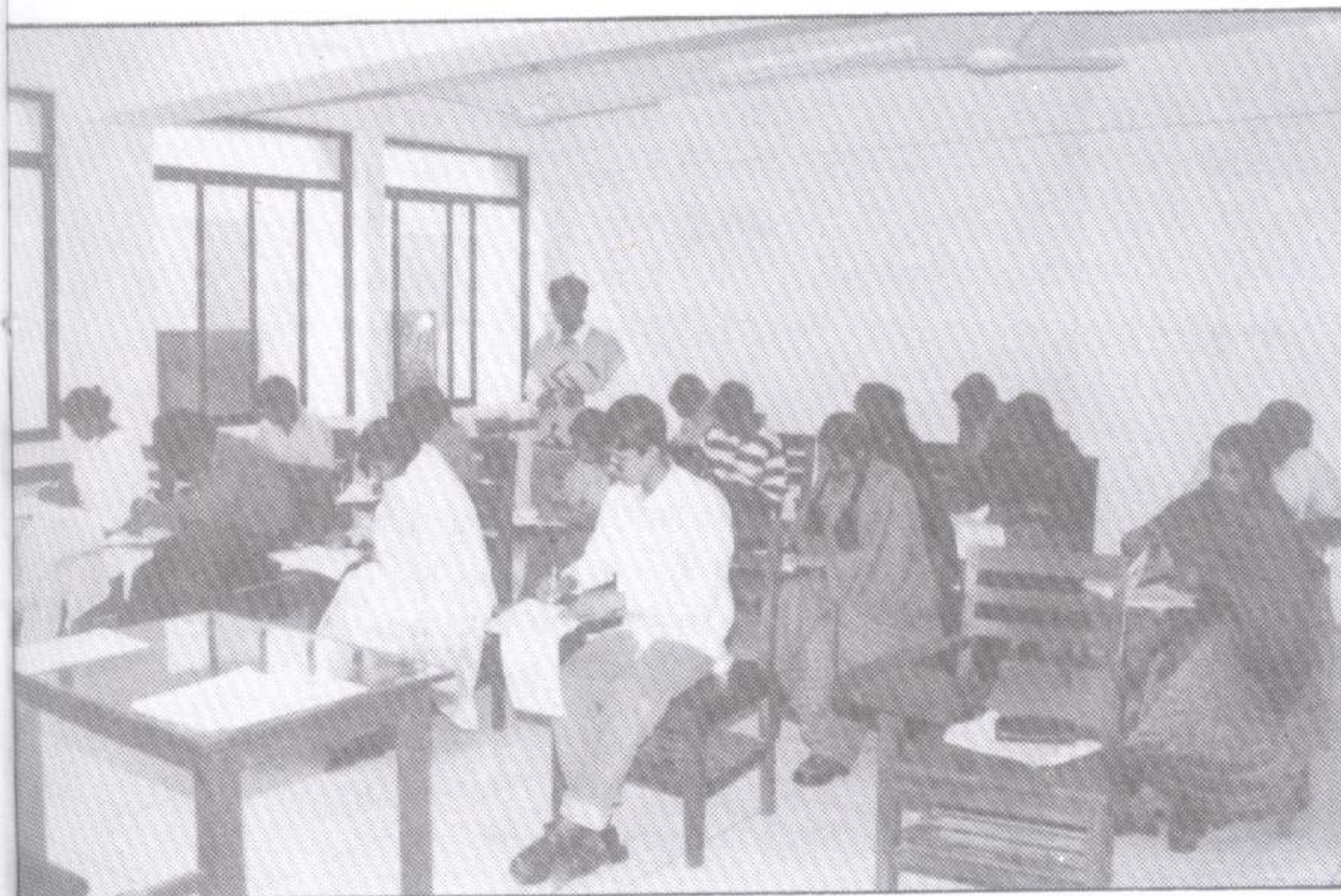
Number of students pursuing different courses in the session is 468; year wise number being 206 first year, 146 second year and 116 third year.



Institute of Primary and Non-formal Education (IPNE)

Considering the ever increasing demand of professionally qualified and trained personnel in the fast expanding primary and non-formal education sub-sectors in

Bangladesh and also elsewhere and in the absence of sufficient formal institutional facilities for producing such personnel, DAM decided to fill the Void. So, under the Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology, the Institute of Primary and Non-formal Education (IPNE) was established for the purpose of offering need-oriented post-graduate programmes to meet the requirement of qualified manpower, especially mid-level personnel, in the primary and non-formal education sub-sectors.



The Institute started functioning in July 1997 by offering a full-time post graduate degree programme, in non-formal education called B.Ed. (Non-Formal). In 1998-99 session, 08 students were pursuing the B.Ed. (Non-Formal) programme almost all of whom came from different NGO's.

In 1999-2000 session 26 students got admission in B.Ed (Primary) and B.Ed.(Non-Formal) courses.



In the near future the Institute will offer part-time B.Ed. and M.Ed. Programmes and conduct short-term and tailor-made courses as and when required. It will organise seminars, workshops, conferences, conduct research and sponsor publication of educational literature also.

DAM plans to make IPNE a Centre of Excellence and keep it open to students and scholars both from home and abroad.

Institution Building and Income Generation

Poverty in Bangladesh is a multi dimensional phenomenon. Its many facets include low income, vulnerability to income erosion and lack of capacity to absorb shocks. It is about food security as much as it is about ownership of assets and about quality of life as much as it is about human resource capacities. It is because of each of these and all of them together the overall poverty situation here is not only dismal but has a tendency to perpetuate. More than 55 million out of a total population of about 130 million live in poverty. Until and unless the poverty cycle can be broken all efforts towards national development will be frustrated. It is for this that DAM has developed an elaborate integrated and comprehensive programme of poverty alleviation, income generation and institution building.

DAM's education programme, especially those addressed to the adults and adolescents have been designed in such a way that skill training, credit offerings, income generation and institution building form essential components. In fact, group-formation meaning, savings/cooperative/ development groups and skill training are integrated components of the education programme offered to adolescents and adults with special thrust on girls and women.



DAM's revolving fund created out of its own resources and donor's finance is meant for credit offering. This enable the borrowers – all DAM's programme beneficiaries- to undertake income generation activities aiming at poverty alleviation.

Income generation activities are initiated by organized peoples in saving/cooperative/ development groups. In these groups the members accumulate their thrift savings, pool them for utilization in income generation activities either individually or in cooperation with others in the group. The group

members are also provided with micro-credit from DAM for undertaking income generating activities. In some cases, they are linked up with on-going credit programmes of other agencies such as Association for Social Advancement (ASA) who have a programme of interlocking activities with DAM's education programme.

The beneficiaries of the micro credit programme are generally offered training on the occupation or activity for which they take the credit so that they use it efficiently.

The following table gives the number of beneficiaries of two of DAMS projects being implemented in Satkhira district, who received different kinds of skill training during 1998-99.

Table No. 06 : Number of beneficiaries of three thanas of Satkhira receiving different skill training

Thana	Nursery	Cattle rearing	Pisciculture	Small business	Poultry	Weaving	Vegetable production	Total
Kaligonj	80	366	60	37	290	-	60	913
Hadipur	100	554	120	256	401	60	140	1631
Kulia	180	400	120	140	-	100	-	940
Total	360	1340	300	433	691	60	300	3484

During 1998-99 the IBI programme was in operation in 246 villages of 43 Unions of 11 thanas of 7 districts. Total number of savings and credit groups were 414 (411 female and 3 male) out of which 94 all female groups were formed during 1998-99. The total number of beneficiaries under the programme as on 30, June 1999 was 9698 of whom 9623 were women and only 75 were men.

The group members have so far accumulated a savings of total Tk. 44,39,591.00 including the amount of Tk. 12,72,164.00 saved during the year.

During the year an amount of Taka 2,14,24,100.00 has been distributed as credit among 6,630 group members many of whom got credits for more than one time for the purposes of rearing cattle/milching-cow, poultry, small business, trading on rice, purchase of sewing machine, weaving, net making, handicraft, purchase of rickshaw/van, fishery, agriculture, etc. It has been noticed that the IBI programme of DAM has enhanced the status of its beneficiaries, both economically and socially.



Gender

The social roles that man and woman are required to play vary from one society to another depending on societal and cultural values. Gender refers to socially constructed roles and responsibilities of women and men, which in turn define their social relations.

Sustainable development of the society requires the recognition that since women and men have different roles, they also have different needs and these gender concerns intersect all development areas and sectors.

Gender mainstreaming in the development efforts is gaining importance in the policies and programmes of all actors in development because of increasing realization that gender inequity is still a reality and lives of women have not improved significantly despite decades of women-focused development programmes.

Dhaka Ahsania Mission, with a view to integrate gender concerns in its policies and programmes, established the Gender and Development (GAD) Cell in 1995. The GAD Cell has been entrusted with the responsibilities to improve DAM's development programmes by increasing women's participation in its activities through an emphasis on gender equity.

The main objective of GAD Cell is to work for removal of all social, political and economic inequalities so that women and men both benefit equally from development interventions.

The GAD Cell, within the purview of its policy, contributes considerably in attaining gender equity through the Gender and Development approach towards the institutionalization of gender concerns.

GAD Cell functions like a working committee, with representation from different divisions of DAM under the leadership of a Chairperson. The mechanism is so devised to ensure participation from all divisions in the implementation of DAM's gender policy. members

of the working committee participate in the by-monthly meeting and play the role of focal point in their respective divisions and make reports of activities undertaken by their divisions towards promotion of gender equity.



Thus DAM has been working for the increase of women's participation in development and for that matter has been implementing programmes which directly go to benefit women in the improvement of their status in the society, ensuring basic education and employment and in the development of a gender sensitized society.

Gender Policy of DAM

Gender Policy of DAM addressess two inter-related components:

a. To integrate gender considerations into all development efforts through proper gender analysis with increased understanding of the links between the participation and status of women and sustainable development.

b. To create an enabling environment within DAM for women and men to work in team with equal opportunities and choices.

During the period under report DAM's GAD Cell, under a number of activities of which the following deserve special mention:

a. *Collection and Display of Gender Related Materials*

A number of newsletters and publications from home and abroad on different gender issues were purchased/collected and placed in the Literacy Resource Centre for display.

b. *Organisation of Workshop*

A Planning Training Workshop was organised which was devoted to development of framework for future plan of action of the GAD Cell and review of the Gender Policy.

c. *Organisation of Training Courses*

Several Training Courses were organised for the Directors of different functional Divisions, GAD Focal Points, Mid-level project personnel of DAM's head offices and field office and for the beneficiaries of DAM's projects.

d. *Development of Awareness Building Materials*

One poster on 'Prevention of Women's Oppression', one chart on 'Reproductive Rights of Women' and one Guide Book for use by field level personnel of IBI projects of DAM have been developed and distributed.



Environment Protection & Development (APOS)

Bangladesh is a very small country with a big population. The birth rate is high and poverty is all pervasive. These internal factors effect very adversely on the environment of the country along with the causes that originate beyond the borders. Reckless felling of trees for construction, furniture and fuel, shrinking of forest areas to make room for human habitation and production of cereals, extensive use of chemical fertilizers and harmful insecticides, emptying of the subsoil water for irrigation purposes, construction of infrastructures without overall impact considerations, setting up of mills and factories with no arrangements for waste management, silting of rivers, etc. are the main causes for degradation of the environment. The situation poses positive threat to our very existence. DAM shares the view that we have no moral right to destroy the environment which we have practically borrowed from our posterity and not inherited from our ancestors and which we are morally bound and obliged to leave for posterity unharmed if not improved or enriched. So, environment has been given special place in almost all the development programmes and activities of DAM.

In the education programmes special focus are on environment

awareness; protection, maintenance and enrichment of environment and various environment friendly activities. In the training programmes special lectures are offered on environment matters. In all the primers developed for different age groups carefully selected topics on environment concerns are incorporated. Easy to read materials for the neo-literates on different aspects of environment implications are produced regularly. Posters, stickers, video films etc. are also produced for awareness building and mass mobilisation. In the weekly meetings of the savings groups and occasional meetings at

the Ganokendras discussion on different aspects of environment is held and the members are encouraged to raise nurseries and plant more trees, use pure water and sanitary latrines and improved smokeless ovens. Training is imparted on nursery raising, tube-well maintenance and smokeless oven making also. There is also provision of financial assistance and credit for installation of tube-wells, construction of sanitary latrines, nursery raising and tree plantation.



While giving special importance to environment in different programme of DAM it was felt that it should have a specific and broad based programme fully devoted to the causes of environment and development involving everyone who are willing to work for it from every nook and corner of the country. After several meetings and consultations with the environmental scientists, educationists researchers and development workers of the country DAM designed its specific Environment Protection and Development Programme in 1993 which is popularly called APOS, the acronym of the original Bangla name 'Ahsania Mission Paribesh Sangraksan-O-Unnayan Karmasuchi'.

The aim of APOS is advocacy and creation of mass awareness about environmental degradation and the urgent need for appropriate actions for protection, preservation and promotion of the natural environment around us. The specific objectives are :

- ⊗ Mass mobilisation and creation of awareness about degradation of environment,
- ⊗ Advocacy for adoption of appropriate national environment policy,
- ⊗ Encouraging the stakeholders to make development efforts environment friendly.
- ⊗ Sharing of experience among grass roots level organisations and communities through networking.
- ⊗ Motivating people to abstain from actions that cause for the damage and detract the growth of natural flora and fauna.

The organisational framework of APOS consist of a Central Committee (CC) at the Mission Headquarters and a network of Branch Committees (BC) at the grassroots level spread all over the country . *As of now 221 BCs are operating in 107 thanas of 49 districts of the country.*

The CC is the apex body of APOS. It approves BCs, organises seminars/ workshops and undertakes advocacy activities, supports BCs by providing IEC materials, offers training to volunteer members of the BCs who act as master trainers in their respective localities. The CC also awards prizes to BCs and their members for meritorious work on an annual basis. The BCs, on the other hand, are locally based volunteer organisations or associations of youths who work under CCs overall guidance, policy and principles. The range of activities of the APOS BCs include among others- awareness raising, rallies, meetings/seminars, nursery raising supply of saplings, tree plantation, smokeless oven making, construction and distribution of sanitary latrines, sinking of tub-wells for safe water, training of environment promoters and community people and working as a watch dog against anti-environment activity in respective localities. Recently arsenic contamination in the under ground water has emerged as a great problem in many of the areas of Bangladesh. APOS has instantly given special attention to this aspect also.

As in the past this year also different awareness building and advocacy activities including observation of World Environment Day have been accomplished with much enthusiasm and fervour at APOS Central level as well as at the branch level. This year awards for meritorious work went to APOS Uttaran Samaj Pragati Sangha of Kanthalia of Norshingdi and APOS Seba of Mirashi, Habiganj.

The BCs have distributed 10,000 posters on environment development throughout the country. Other activities of the BCs during July 98 to June '99 are summarised and presented in the table below:

Table No. 09 : Number of some activities of APOS Branch Committees.

Sl.	Activity	Number
1.	General Meeting of BCs	450
2.	Discussion meeting	290
3.	Rally	120
4.	Seminar	15
5.	Cultural function	70
6.	Debate competition	45
7.	Sports competition	30
8.	Publication of Wall Magazine	80
9.	Distribution of leaflets	3,000
10.	Tree plantation	17,500
11.	Distribution of Latrine sets	200
12.	Arsenic test of tube-wells	549
13.	Observance of Sanitation week	75

It is perhaps worth while to present that besides APOS, DAM accomplished the following activities in the environment sector this year.

- ◆ In the newly developed primer 'Joney Joney Sakkharata' (Each One Teach One) the environment issues have been given special treatment.
- ◆ One poster with the message of protecting environment and health by using Improved Woven and one card game entitled '*Better Environment, Healthy, Life*' have been developed, produced and distributed.
- ◆ In the monthly 'Alap & Amader Patrika' and quarterly 'Mission Barta' special articles/features on environment have been published.
- ◆ 14,000 Ganokendra members have been offered training on environment.
- ◆ 54,000 trees were planted.
- ◆ Several hundred sanitary latrines and tube-wells were set up by the beneficiaries with the loans provided to them for the purpose.



Prevention of drug abuse (AMIK)

AMIK is a multi-dimensional anti-drug programme launched by DAM with a view to organise a network of volunteer youths for mobilizing the society against abuse of drug. Drug abuse is a hydra-headed monster and for control of drug abuse all out attack from three angles— preventive, curative and effect minimisation is a must. DAM's anti-drug AMIK programme incorporates all these three.

Under the preventive programme attempts are made to create awareness among the parents, youths and others through distribution of posters, stickers, leaflets; organisation of seminar, symposium, public meetings, discussion sessions; holding of essay competitions, debates and personal contacts. Under the curative programme drug addicts are identified through local AMIK committees and referred to various clinics for treatment. After the treatment follow-up after care activities and rehabilitation are under taken. When it becomes difficult to take the addicts to clinics through counseling and guidance they are persuaded to take as little substance as possible for the individual addicts and their individual addiction is brought down to the minimum level. To make treatment available and to dispel the illusion of severe drug with trauma syndrome and community participation in the treatment procedure DAM occasionally organises detoxification camps at community level.

AMIK programme is designed to involve the entire community with

it and it depends mainly on voluntary involvement specially of youths, students, teachers and other conscious citizens. AMIK is composed of a network of Branch Committees at the local levels and a Central Committee at the apex. The Central Committee has been formed under the Chairmanship of a former Vice-President of the country where one national professor, some eminent barristers, educationists, doctors, social workers and government officials have been included as members. The Central Committee formulates policies,

monitors the activities of the Branch Committees and maintain close liaison with the Department of Narcotics Control of the Government and different international anti-drug organisations and initiatives. It also evaluates the activities of the Branch Committees and gives awards to the best performers every year.



A branch Committee of AMIK functions at the local level through an Executive Committee under the guidance of an Advisory Committee.

Presently 402 Branch Committees of AMIK are in operation in 150 thanas (Sub-districts) of 54 Districts of Bangladesh.

Following is a short account of the activities of AMIK carried on through-out the country during the period from July '98 to June 1999.

Table No. 10 : AMIK activities during 1998-99.

SL.	Activities	Number
1.	Discussion meetings	1337
2.	Rally	168
3.	Essay Competition	26
4.	Worker's training	56
5.	School training Programme	369
6.	Debate	26
7.	Cultural Programme	116
8.	Organisation of Detox Camps	8
9.	Counseling of addicts	913
10.	Self help group formation	8
11.	Skill development Training	43
12.	Recitation Competition	27

The 8 detox camps mentioned at serial number 8 in the table above were organised in Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi and Jessore with financial help from UNDCP. A total of 120 addicts received treatment in these camps. Besides, through counseling and school training 30,000 students, youths and adults have been made aware about the bad effects of drug abuse.



Water & Sanitation



For improvement of public health and protection and enrichment of the over all environmental conditions provision of safe water and proper sanitation facilities is a prerequisite. Unfortunately the water and sanitation condition in Bangladesh is still very poor. The inadequate availability of safe water is compelling people in many areas to use water from ponds and canals which is mostly impure. There is no sanitary latrine in most of the rural areas and defecation on the open is very common. These and the outlets from the insanitary latrines pollute the water bodies. This polluted water is used by many for washing and even drinking purposes. Consequently, water borne diseases are wide spread claiming many lives particularly of the children. DAM therefore, considered necessary to intervene in this sector with programmes and projects that would create awareness among the people about the benefits of using safe water and sanitary latrines; motivate people for their behavioral change and encourage and assist them in sinking tube wells and setting up of sanitary latrines.

In the basic education programmes of DAM while dealing with health and hygiene matters, water and sanitation has been given special place and treatment in the primers developed for different age groups. Many of the books and booklets developed for use in the continuing education programme are on water and sanitation. And for general awareness creation various posters, stickers etc. are produced by the Materials Development Division of the Mission as and when needed.

The APOS programme of DAM also gives special emphasis on water and sanitation matters. The recently emerged problem. of arsenic contamination in water is also being taken care of in various ways.

Besides the above mentioned interventions and activities in the water and sanitation sector undertaken through different programmes and projects DAM has been implementing a 3 year project entitled 'Improvement of Water and Sanitation Condition in Barguna' with DANIDA assistance since 1998. Achievement of the project during the year under report is shown in the table below:

Table No. 11 : Achievement of Watsan Project, Barguna during 1998-99.

Sl.	Activity	Target	Achievement
1.	Small group meeting by motivators	18510	21590
2.	Monthly meeting in large group	2697	2940
3.	Social elite people consultation meeting	300	300
4.	Government, NGO Coordination meeting	720	720
5.	Campaign programme in school	300	360
6.	Poster distribution	30,500	20,000
7.	Booklet distribution	7600	4000
8.	Sticker distribution	15200	1500
9.	Video show	2	2
10.	organization of cultural programme	2	9
11.	Installation of tube-wells	27	27
12.	Sanitary latrine materials distribution	4075	2939
13.	Credit disburse for tube-well installation	180000	180000
14.	Credit for sanitary latrine	1834650	1173960
15.	Beneficiaries Training	5352	6000



Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House (AMBDH)

In financing all its development programmes and activities the Mission has all through been dependent on external cooperation, assistance and help from its well-wishers and development partners. DAM considers that such dependence should be reduced as much and as early as possible. That means, DAM considered it wise to go for building up its own resource base, as much as possible. After a critical analysis of the book situation in Bangladesh it was revealed that there was no single book distributing agency to distribute and sell books all over the country and that book promotion as also promotion of readership in Bangladesh was a neglected area. On these two considerations and equally on the consideration that book promotion activities are very much in line with educational activities Ahsania Mission Book Distribution House (AMBDH) was established in 1995 by DAM.

The objectives of AMBDH inter alia are-

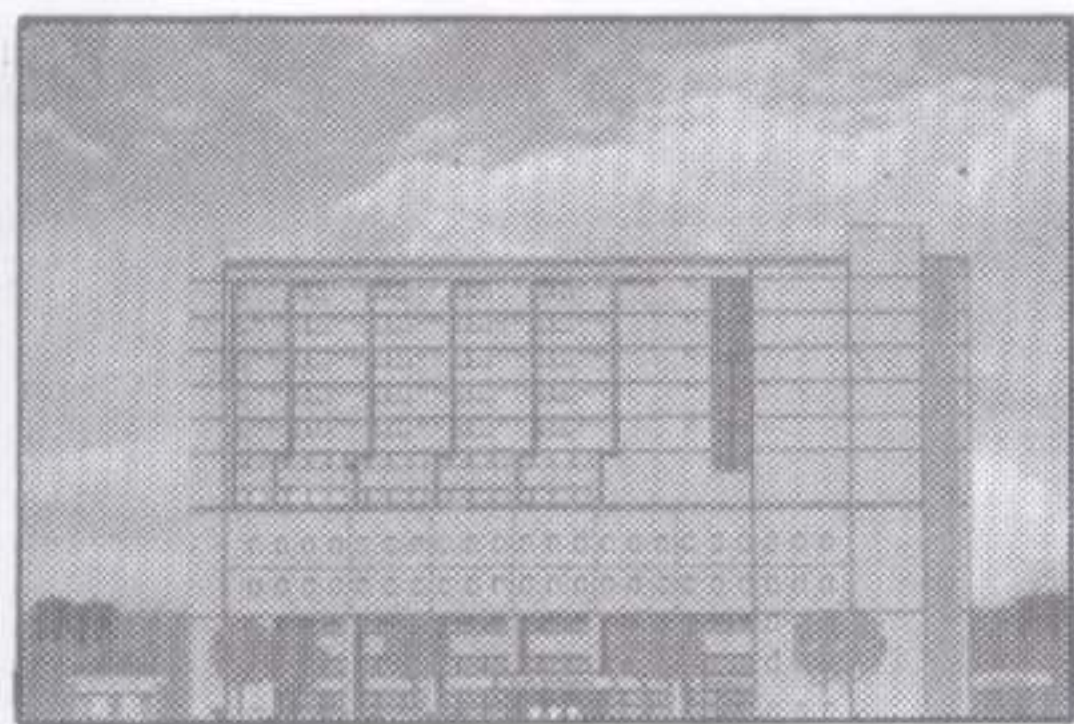
- promotion of reading habit among the literate section of the people of Bangladesh;
- making all books, magazines and reading materials produced and printed in Bangladesh available throughout the country;
- distribution of books, magazines and materials printed/produced in foreign countries which may be of value to the citizens of Bangladesh;
- exporting books produced in Bangladesh to different countries of the world and creating a demand for those and thereby projecting and promoting Bangladesh publications abroad;
- facilitating small book sellers in Bangladesh to draw all types of books on credit for the wider distribution and availability of such publication at the local level by involving the financial institutions like banks in the process.

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

During the year under report AMBDH has widened its activities, participated as usual in bookfairs at home and abroad and made effective contacts with almost all of the famous publishers & distributibuters of books of Europe and America.



Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital (AMCH)



Against the backdrop of historical legacy of poverty and illiteracy, explosive growth of population, changes in life styles, growing urbanisation and environmental degradation Cancer has emerged as a major health concern in Bangladesh. It is estimated that 8 lakh persons are suffering from various types of cancer in the country, 2 lakh new cases are being added every year to this already staggering number. The existing facilities can provide treatment to 10 to 15 thousand patients only. In the absence of adequate and advanced treatment facilities in the country patients from financially well off families go abroad for treatment. This is draining huge amount of hard earned and valuable foreign currency every year. However, most of the others are suffering and dying almost unnoticed. This dismal and pitiable situation encouraged Dhaka Ashsania Mission to take up a project named Ahsania Mission Cancer Hospital (AMCH) to fill up the void in respect of treatment of cancer. Besides establishment of the Cancer Hospital the project has the following four components—



1. Primary prevention, public awareness and education.
2. Establishment of 6 Early Cancer Detection Centres at 6 divisional headquarters of the country.
3. Home Care Service, and
4. Research Centre.

The estimated cost of the project is - about taka 100 crore and it is expected that benevolent individuals and organisations would extend their hands to finance the project for its implementation and operation. During the period under report encouraging progress has been made in respect of the establishment of the Cancer Hospital some of which are stated below:



- Prof. Dr. M A Hai, the former Director of Government run Cancer Institute at Mahakhali has been appointed as the project Director.
- A five member team consisting of the Executive Director of DAM, the Project Director of AMCH, an architect, an engineer and a specialist doctor visited renowned cancer hospitals in India and Pakistan with a view to have a complete idea about the establishment and functioning of a modern cancer hospital.
- A press conference was held in the national press club wherein different aspects of the proposed hospital has been explained for information of the general public through the national media.
- M/S Design Alliance, USA has been contracted for designing of the hospital building.
- 3 acres of land at sector 10 of the Uttara Model Town of Dhaka City has been allotted to DAM by RAJUK for the Hospital complex.
- World Medical Relief Inc. has donated machinery & equipment worth about taka 2 Crore.
- A broad based drive for fund raising has been started in the country as well as also in USA and UK

Training

Appropriate and adequate training is a precondition for successful implementation of any programme. DAM therefore always remains



vigilant in making proper arrangement for training of its programme personnel at different levels and also of the beneficiaries according to their needs. DAM also offers different types of training towards capacity building of local level NGOs. Adequate arrangements has been made in the Headquarters of DAM for conducting different kinds of training in the 3 most suitable training rooms and a spacious Conference Hall equipped with most modern equipment's and accessories. Training is also conducted at the Regional Training Centre at Hadipur, Satkhira and other field offices at

different working areas. The following table gives the picture of training activities during the period under report.

Table No. 10 : Number of batches & participants of different training courses during 1998-99

SL.	Name of Training	Batch	No. of Participants
1.	Basic Training for Teachers	13	251
2.	Refreshers Training for Teachers	43	1,043
3.	Gonokendra Management Training	18	381
4.	Staff Development Training	6	105
5.	Master Trainers Training		
	A. Prevention of drug abuse	1	24
	B. Smokeless oven making	6	110
	C. Child & Women Trafficking Prevention	8	152
6.	Primary Health Care	3	56
7.	Community workers Training		
	A. Gender	8	140
	B. Environment Preservation & Development	14	299
8.	Community Volunteers Training		
	A. Smokeless Oven Making	200	400
	B. Child & women Trafficking Prevention	32	641
9.	Training for AMIK Branch Members	24	720
10.	Group Management	10	196
11.	Supervisor's Basic Training	1	18
12.	Training for Community Representatives		
	A. Environment preservation	200	4,000
	B. Gender	49	979
13.	Skill development Training	86	1,719
14.	Supervisor's training on Gender	1	24
Total			11,258

It may be mentioned that the Community Volunteers in turn have offered training to 20,000 beneficiaries on environment preservation, 20,000 on smokeless oven making, and 1,700 on gender and development.

Workshops/Meetings

DAM has been undertaking national and international leadership role in respect of implementation of non-formal as well as formal education programmes as well as some of the programmes of UNESCO, ESCAP, UNDCP, ACCU, etc. This devolves on DAM the task of organising events like seminars, workshops, meetings and conferences of national, sub-regional, regional and international nature. During the period under report a number of such events were organised by the Mission in its own conference venue. A list of such major activities is given in the table below :

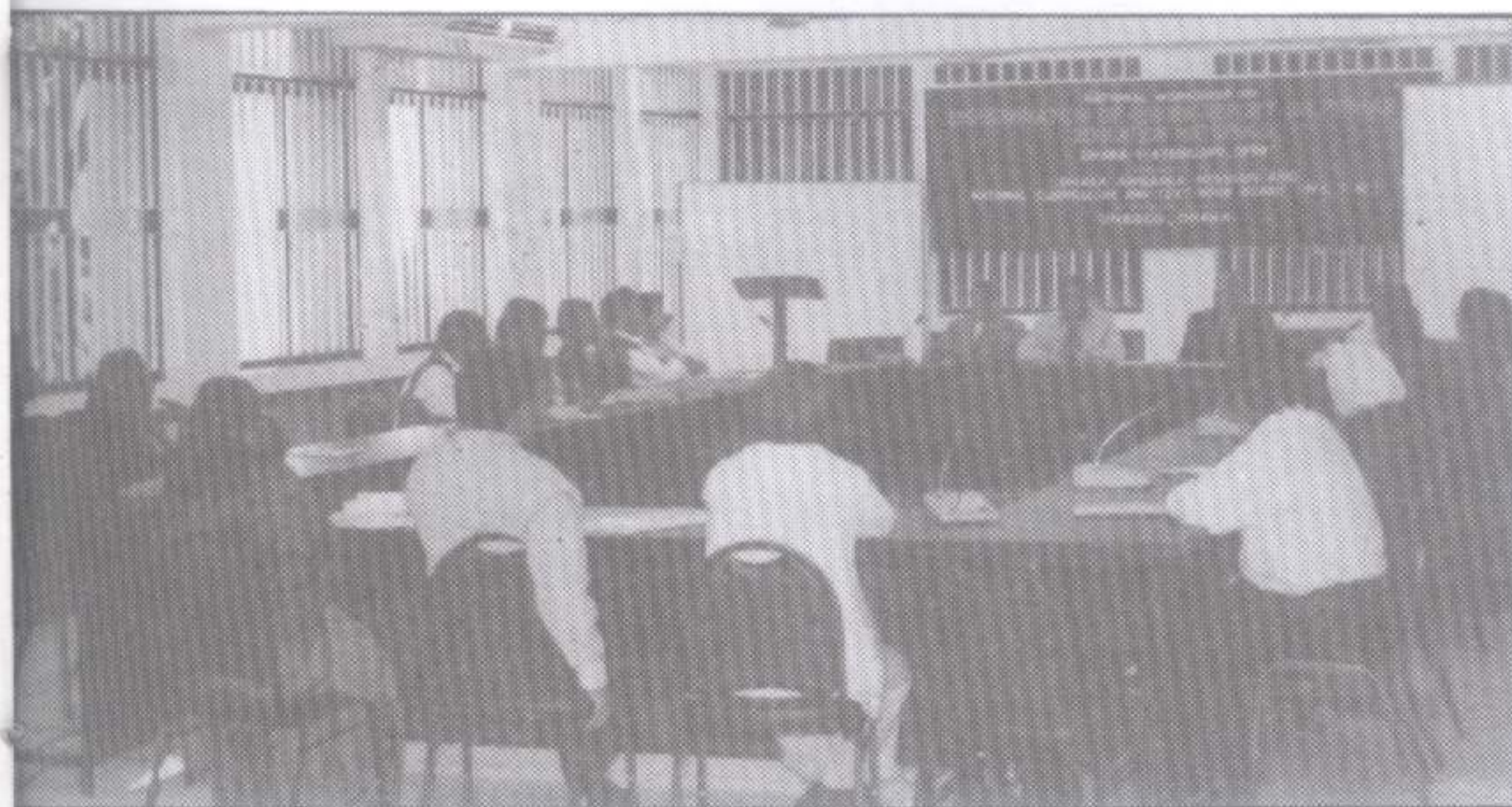


Table No. 11 : National, Sub-Regional & Regional Workshops/ Meetings Organized during 1998-99

Sl. Title	Period	Total Participants observers/resource persons	Participating Countries/ Organisations & no of Participants
1. Innovation and Good practice in Literacy and Post Literacy Interventions	24-26 August '98	Participants 32	Bangladesh-6, China-1, India-6, Nepal-2, Pakistan-2, Philippines-1, Sri Lanka-2, U.K.-1, Vanuatu-1, As PBE-8, UNESCO-1, WB-1, ADB-1, DNFE-2, PMED-2, BRAC-1, GSS-1, PROSHIKA-1, FIVDB-1
2. Planning Meeting on Community Learning Centre	21-26, Sept.98	Participants-20	Bangladesh-2, Bhutan-2, Cambodia-2, Indonesia-2, Lao PRD-2, Mongolia-2, Nepal-2, Uzbekistan-2, Papua New Guinea-2, ESCAP-1, ACCU-1, Nepal-1, India-1
3. National Workshop for Dissemination of Review Report on Primary Education Materials	1-4 February '99	Participants-21	NCTB-5, NAEM-1, DNFE-1, VERC-1, SUROVI-1, GUP-1, Agrani School & College-1, DAM-1, KATTC-1, GSS-1, PROSHIKA-1, World Bank-1, UCEP-1, VST-1, CAMPE-1, BRAC-1, DPE-1
4. Continuing Education for Income Generation in South Asia	6-15 Dec. '98	Participants- 16	Bangladesh-4, India-4, Nepal-4, Pakistan-4
5. Curriculum Workshop for Development of Supplementary Primary Education Materials	14-18 Feb '99	Participants-17	DAM-2, DNFE-1, SUROVI-1, NCTB-3, GSS-1, VST-1, Primary School Teacher-1, NAEM-1, PTI-1, UCEP-1, BSHF-1, BRAC-1, CAMPE-1
6. National Evaluation on Promoting Women's HRD Through Post-Literacy Program Development	13-17 Feb. '99	Participants-18	Bangladesh (DAM):-1, BHCE-1, BDS-2, BRAC-1, CAMPE-1, CCDB-1, COAST-1
7. Expert Meeting for the Preparation of a Training Framework for women managers of NFE	17-21 May '99	Participants-13 Observer-1	China-1, India-1, Indonesia-2, Pakistan-1, Bangladesh-4, USAID-B-2, UNESCO-2, UNFPA-1

Materials Development

Materials Development is one of the top priority areas on which DAM has consistently been paying special attention. Because it knows that need based, life oriented and carefully developed IEC materials are always at the core of success of every education and awareness building programme. Within its Institute of Literacy and Adult Education (ILAE) special efforts were made in the late 1980s and early 1990s to develop the most appropriate and most effective NFE curriculum and text books for non-formal education and literacy programme beneficiaries of different age groups.

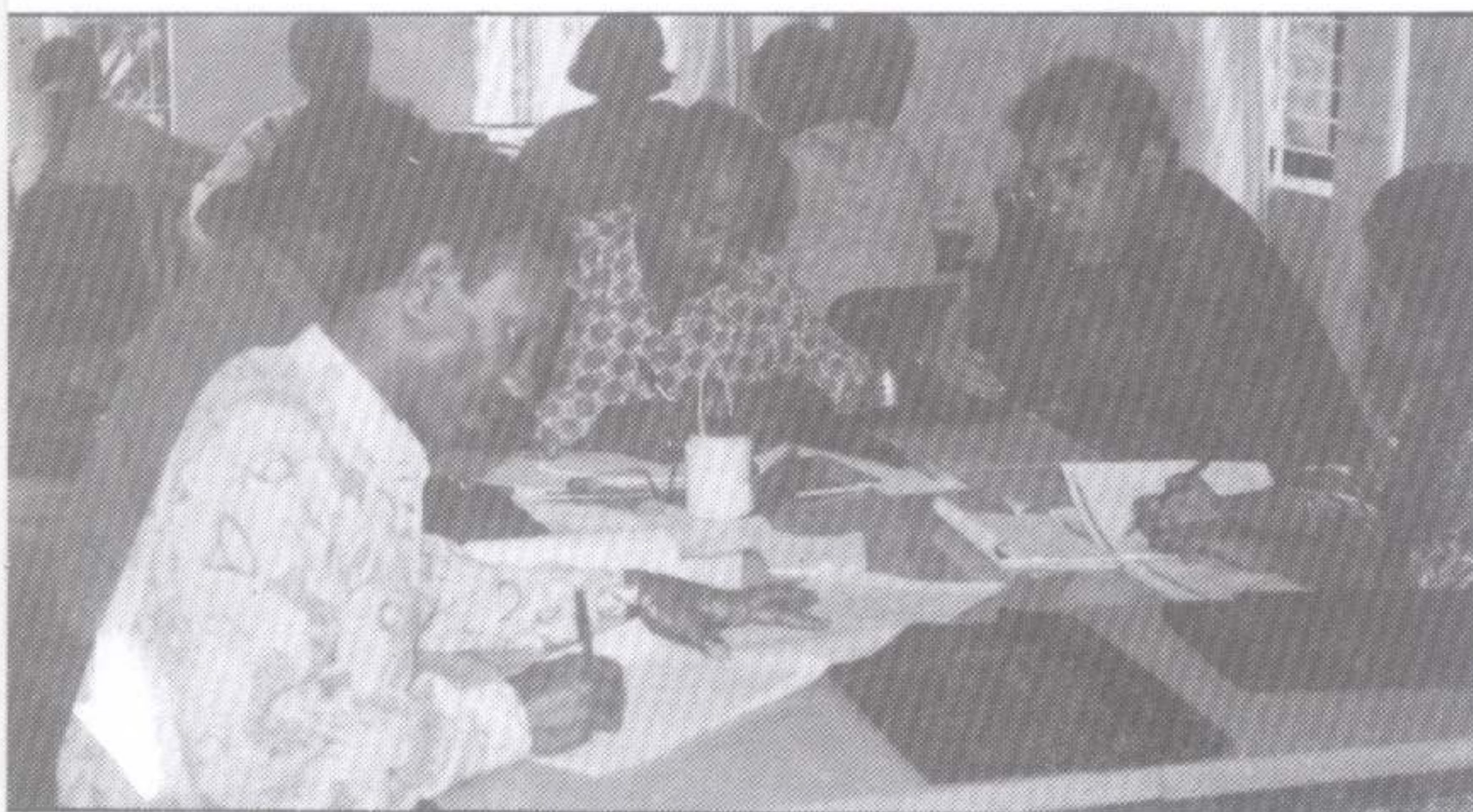
DAM's close association and collaboration with the initiatives taken by UNESCO under APPEAL and that of ACCU, Japan in these areas helped it to a great extent to develop materials which are considered to be innovative and effective. And thus separate primers for pre-primary, primary, adolescent and adult education, including teachers guides, were developed. Considering the variations in the achievement level of the graduates of basic education and literacy courses DAM went on to develop materials that would suit each category of the neo-literates and persons with limited literacy skill. It also devoted itself in developing different types of IEC materials including A/V materials for backup support to various development programmes besides education and literacy.

Over the years a full fledged unit for materials development comprising trained, experienced and innovative curriculum specialists, material developers, illustrators and specialists in computer graphics have been established in DAM which is presently engaged in continuously developing new materials as well as reviewing and revising the existing materials designed and produced for use in the basic education, continuing and lifelong education and different awareness building and advocacy programmes of DAM's own and of others.

The materials include textbooks, teachers guides, training manuals, follow-up and continuing education materials, educational games, posters, stickers, folders, charts etc. Utmost care is taken in selecting the format, and also in the illustrations and graphics so as to make the materials attractive and interesting and also effective. The materials produced are in most of the cases need based and field tested prior to finalization. All these have placed DAM in a unique position in respect of development and production of materials and it has remained until now the producer of highest number of IEC materials in the NGO sector in Bangladesh. It is because of

the over all quality of the materials of DAM that almost all of the NGOs of Bangladesh including BRAC, PROSHIKA, CCDB, ARBAN, RDRS etc. as well as the government organisations like Directorate of Non-formal Education use these materials in their respective programmes. It may be recalled that many of these materials got various national and international awards.

The Mission has developed some 177 materials upto June 1999. The category-wise



distribution of the materials is shown in the table below:

Table No. 12 : Category wise number of titles of materials published by DAM

No.	Category	Titles
1.	Primers for Children	09
2.	Primers for Adolescent	07
3.	Primers for Adults	
4.	EOTO Primers	02
5.	Group Development	06
6.	Training Manuals	03
7.	Translation of ATLP	05
8.	Posters 21	
9.	Stickers	10
10.	Folders 05	
11.	Charts, Games, folders, A/V materials	15
12.	CE Books & booklets	91
	a) Health & Nutrition	18
	b) Income Generation	16
	c) Environment	07
	d) Population	02
	e) Popular law	10
	f) Culture	02
	g) Women's Development	11
	h) Rights & Duties	07
	i) Life sketch	06
	j) Tales, stories, rhymes etc.	11
	k) Child labour	01
	Sub-total	91
	Total	177

As in the previous years in the year under report also the Materials Development Unit of the Mission remained very involved with its work all along and it has developed as many as 24 materials, 2 of which are primers for EOTO programme addressed to the cause of those who can not attend regular center based basic education and literacy programmes and 22 are continuing and/or awareness building materials on different subject areas of current day importance. The following table gives the number of these materials subject wise and formate wise:

Table No. 13 : Subject and format wise number of materials developed in 1998-99.

Sl.	Subject	Number of Materials	Format
1.	Prevention of Child & Women Trafficking	6	Poster (3), Sticker (2) Card (1)
2.	Child Labour/Rights	5	Poster (1), Folder (1) Matching Card (1) Puzzle (1), Booklet (1)
3.	Water & Sanitation	3	Poster (1), Sticker (1) Booklet (1)
4.	Drug abuse & HIV/AIDS	3	Poster (2), Folder (1)
5.	Environment	2	Poster (1), Card (1)
6.	Gender	1	Booklet
7.	Mother & Child Care	1	Booklet
8.	Fairy tales	1	Booklet
	Total	22	7

Bangladesh Literacy Resource Center (BLRC)

In order to function as a much needed resource base for information support and capacity building of the relevant organizations, agencies and individuals engaged in the areas of literacy and non-formal education Bangladesh Literacy Resource Centre (BLRC) was established in 1995 by the Mission in cooperation with ACCU, Japan. Since its establishment BLRC has been functioning as a data-base of NFE in general and of girl's and women's education in particular, as a documentation centre for literacy activities and as a depository and clearing house of literacy materials. It is engaged in the collection, preservation, dissemination of information relating to literacy activities, organization of training courses on capacity building, arrangement for exchange or sharing of service and resources, providing documentation services with A/V unit and data-base of literacy programmes and activities and establishment of communication network at different levels.

During 1998-99 the BLRC has received significant attention in respect of its organizational strength and capacity building. Following are some of the activities of the BLRC during the period:

- ❖ It has established effective communication with more than 200 organizations and agencies within Bangladesh and abroad including international organizations.
- ❖ It has received relevant and important publications from different organizations and agencies.
- ❖ It has developed an almost exhaustive collection of literacy primers used by different non-government and government organizations in Bangladesh. The collection also include such materials used in other countries, specially in the SAARC countries.

- ❖ It has organised a number of training courses, workshops on management of literacy programmes, materials development, continuing education etc.
- ❖ The BLRC personnel participated in several national, regional and international workshops and seminars such as the Capacity Building Workshop on Literacy Resource Centres for Girls and Women held in Jaipur, India during 28 January to 8 February, 1999.
- ❖ A large number of literacy personnel, researchers and students from organisation and institutions like BRAC, PPROSHIKA, NCTB, DNFE, IPNE, IER, etc. have used the documents, publications and other materials of the BLRC.
- ❖ It has received many visitors from home & abroad. The foreign visitors are from UK, Ireland, Australia, USA, Japan, The Philippines, Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Katar, Quiet, Vanuatu, Papua New Gunea, Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Shi-Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, China etc.



Child Labour Resource Centre (CLRC)

Child labour has become a part of life for the poor section of the population in Bangladesh as elsewhere. It deprives the children of their basic rights and retards their growth and development both physical, mental and intellectual. The parents and guardians of these children have no knowledge and awareness about the harmful effects of child labour. The employers, on the other hand, are out and out for profit and never hesitate to employ child labour at a low wage and without providing minimum amenities at the work place. And the children are completely ignorant about their own position and do not know the way out of the situation.

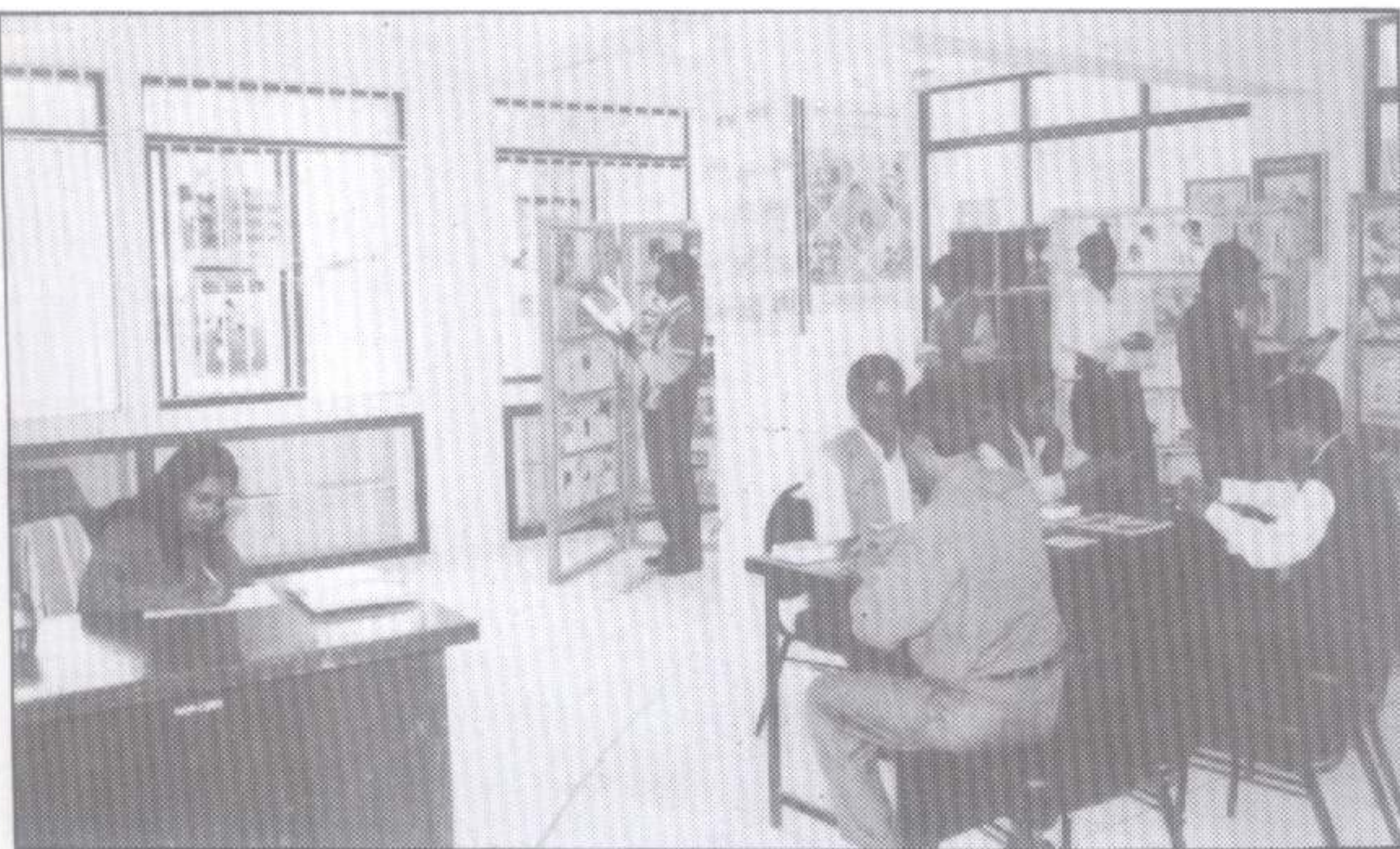
Various government and non-government organizations for the last few years have been working with different programmes directed towards gradual elimination of child labour. In order to provide appropriate information and technical services the CLRC was established by the Mission with initial assistance from the Canadian High Commission, Dhaka, in 1997. Since then CLRC has been offering various services to the interested quarters in matters of child development and child labour.

During the year of report CLRC rendered a number of significant services in its area of competence, some of which are stated below:

- Publication of a news letter entitled 'Kalorab' (The Chirping of Birds) two issues.
- Publication of special children's issue of the monthly magazine – 'Alap' (The Dialogue) : two issues.
- Development and distribution of about 6 different IEC materials (folder, puzzle, matching card, poster and booklet) on different aspects of child labour.
- Collection of relevant publications of different agencies such as UNICEF, UCEP, BSAF, etc.
- Enlisted CLRC with more than 100 organizations and agencies both at home and abroad for regular receipt of their publications and materials on child issues.
- Published a 'Directory of Organizations Working on Child Rights and Child Labour in Bangladesh'.

The Directory is the first of its kind in Bangladesh and it has been well received by child rights activities and organisations as an important and very useful document.

- Received many visitors from home and abroad.
- Offered information support and library services to different researchers, planners and child rights activists and also to different organizations like BSAF, UCEP, Moitri Parisad, Department of Women's Affairs, etc.



Disaster Preparedness, Relief & Rehabilitation

Bangladesh is very prone to various natural disasters like flood, cyclone, river erosion, tidal surge, etc. which visit the country almost every year. In some years these natural calamities cause extensive damage to life and property including crops, housing and live-stocks. The damage to infrastructure like roads, bridges, educational buildings are very high. Although natural calamities affect every body in some proportion, the suffering of the poor and disadvantaged is the highest. Besides immediate relief in the form of food, medicine, cloth etc., these people need substantial help to be rehabilitated and to start a new life and to come out of the devastation. In this context and in the light of its motto of 'humanitarian service' DAM operates its disaster preparedness, relief and rehabilitation programme. DAM's disaster preparedness programme includes activities like development of awareness raising and education materials on disasters and holding of special discussion sessions and training programmes in the disaster prone working areas. For relief and rehabilitation DAM always takes up appropriate actions as far as its own resources and the resources made available to it permit.

In 1998 Bangladesh experienced the most devastating flood unparalleled in the known history in terms of its spread and duration. 52 districts out of 64 were totally submerged under water for more than ten weeks. The damage to crops, cattle heads, houses, roads and other infrastructures were beyond imagination. In this situation DAM went on to stand by the side of its beneficiaries affected by the flood in several of its working areas with emergency relief as well as post flood rehabilitation programmes.

Under the emergency relief initiatives as many as 10,150 families were provided with different food and other necessary items including oral saline worth more than 22 lakh taka.

The following table shows the area-wise number of families covered and the amount of different relief items distributed.

Table No. 14 : Particulars of relief operation, flood 1998

District	Thana	Families	Relief items
Gaibandha	Sadar & Sundarganj	1750	Flattened rice 8,000 kg
Narshingdi	Sadar & Raipura	2100	Molasses 1,200 kg
			Rice 4,000 kg
			Lentils 400 kg
Pabna	Bera	900	Salt 750 kg
Dhaka	Mirpur & Savar	700	Water container 600
			ORS 27,300
			WPT 24,100
			Cash grants 45,000 TK.
Comilla	Chandina	1,127	Rice 32,000 kg
	Muradnagar	1,130	Lentils 4,000 kg
Sirajganj	Ullapara	478	Salt 8,000 kg
			ORS 40,000 sachets
	Shahjadpur	465	Milk Powder 4,000 tins
Dhaka City	Mirpur, Mohamadpur	800	Mosquito nets 175 pieces
			old clothes 4,000 pieces

Besides the above mentioned activities DAM also had the privilege to run an intensive emergency relief operation in the sadar thana of Narshingdi district with material support from Concern-Bangladesh under which 4800 families received 30 kg of rice, 4 kg of lentils, and 2 polipackets of biscuits each. In another event a good quantity of biscuits, milk powder, sugar and various food items donated by students of *Lazare Hoche Maternal School of France* were distributed among more than 200 students of the Basila Govt. Primary School in the outskirts of the city of Dhaka which was totally submerged under water for several weeks. DAM also distributed 175 pieces of mosquito nets among the dwellers of the slums of the Dhaka city and quite a good number of used clothes among the flood victims of different areas.

In the field of after flood rehabilitation DAM took two programmes for the victims of Narshingdi thana of Narshingdi and Ullapara and Shahjadpur thanas of Sirajganj district. Under the former 457 persons received financial assistance for buying paddy seeds, 21 for cultivation of seasonal vegetables, 66 for wheat cultivation, 134 for cultivation of banana, 530 for buying fertilizers and insecticides, 65 for cultivation of jute, 49 for tube-wells and 7 for repair of tube-wells. Under the latter programme the following rehabilitation activities were accomplished :

1. Distribution of education materials to 1000 school students.
2. Sinking of 30 new tube-wells
3. Repair of 20 damaged tube-wells
4. Training of 20 tube-well care-takers
5. Construction/repair of 500 damaged houses
6. Construction/repair of 30 schools
7. Setting up of 530 water-sealed latrines
8. Distribution of 200 cows and 400 goats.
9. Grants for purchasing seeds of wheat and vegetables to 400 families.
10. Providing working capital @ Tk. 3500 to 100 landless small businessmen.

An amount of about Taka 11,66,550.00 for Narshindi and Tk.87,56,000.00 for Ullapara and Shahjadpur was expended in running the above mentioned rehabilitation programmes.



Prevention of Child and Woman Trafficking

Prevention of child and woman Trafficking is comparatively a recent programme of DAM which was take-up to address a most heinous problem that affects specially children and women of the poor and vulnerable groups and societies. Prevalence and continued increase of woman and child trafficking as revealed in the media of the recent past prompted the Mission to respond to the need with the Child and Women Trafficking Prevention(CWTP) Programme in the latter part of 1997. The Programme has in the mean time been set into an organized footing with following specific objectives:

- General community awareness
- Supported reintegration/ resettlement
- Long-term rehabilitation
- Eliciting cooperation from other countries & repatriation.

Under the CWTP programme the following have been accomplished during the period under report.

- ◆ A network of 50 local level organisations of 6 vulnerable districts, namely- Jessore, Jhenaidaha, Satkhira, Gaibandha, Nilphamari and Panchagarh has been evolved.
- ◆ Three Consultation Meetings with partner organisations of vulnerable districts were held to formulate detailed plan of action for prevention, resettlement, reintegration and formation of committees at grassroots level to prevent trafficking.
- ◆ Another Consultation Meeting with 15 representatives of Ganokendras of Jessore district was held in which the role of Ganokendras in prevention of child & women trafficking and sources and strategies for mobilization of resources for the programme were identified.
- ◆ 36 master trainers and 600 community volunteers have been trained.
- ◆ 3 posters and 2 stickers have been developed and a folder with cards to help conduct 'courtyard meeting's were developed.
- ◆ A two day joint meeting of Bangladeshi and India based voluntary organisations was held (19-20 December 88) to share views and

experiences on cross border cooperation for prevention of child and woman trafficking and repatriation.

- ◆ A 30 bed Shelter Home has been set up in Jessore which started functioning officially from December 1998.
- ◆ 4 rescued trafficked girls were admitted in the Shelter Home and they were provided with basic support, food, clothing, psychological counseling & Medicare as well as education and skill training.
- ◆ One rescued girl has been re-integrated into her family.



Research & Consultancy

A list of selected research works during 1994 – 97

- ❖ Need Assessment Study of Bangladesh Open University. ----1994
- ❖ The State of Environmental Education in Bangladesh - A case study----1994.
- ❖ Equivalency Programme for Secondary Education in Bangladesh - A study.---1994
- ❖ Action Research Study on the Literacy Programme for the Slum Children.--1994
- ❖ Mid-term Evaluation Study on Adult Mass Education Demonstration Unit Project.--1995
- ❖ Study of Factors Influencing the Behaviour Pattern of the Learners in Non-formal Education.--1995
- ❖ Evaluation Study on General Education Programme.----1995
- ❖ Mid-term Evaluation Study on Comprehensive Basic Education Programme.----1995
- ❖ Study on Management of Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF) ---1995
- ❖ Terminal Evaluation Study on Comprehensive Basic Education Project (CBEP)---1996
- ❖ Mid-term Evaluation Study on Functional Education Through Local Initiatives (FETLI) Project-1996
- ❖ Terminal Evaluation Study on Adult Mass Education Demonstration Units Project (AMED)---1997
- ❖ Terminal Evaluation Study on Functional Education Through Local Initiatives (FETLI) Project-1997
- ❖ Terminal Evaluation of Capacity Building for Basic and Continuing Education (CBCE)-March, 1997
- ❖ Impact Study on Smokeless Oven of Dhaka Ahsania Mission- August, 1997
- ❖ Re-orientation of Basic Education Towards Poverty Alleviation and Improvement of Quality of Life of the Rural People- February, 1997.

The Research Division of the Mission was established in 1994. Since its establishment it has been undertaking research and consultancy work on various important subject areas, concerns and programmes. Some of these works are taken up on request received from institutions or organizations.

- ❖ The Bangladesh Open University : *Need Assessment Study of Bangladesh Open University – 1994*;
- ❖ Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum : *Study on Management of Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum – 1995*;
- ❖ UNESCO, Paris : *Basic Education- Capacity Building for Local NGOs in Least Development Countries in Africa and South Asia : National Survey on Spectrum of NGOs – 1998*;
- ❖ UNESCO, Bangkok : *Reaching the Unreached- Innovative strategies for Providing Access to Basic Education to Out-of-School Children – 1998*;
- ❖ Save the Children, U.K. : *Situation Analysis for Prevention of Child & Women Trafficking – 1999*.

Following is a list of important research work undertaken & completed during the period under report:

1. Regional Database on Primary School Infrastructure and Physical Facilities in Bangladesh; UNESCO-Bangkok; September, 1998
2. National Survey on Spectrum of NGOs Project/ Basic Education: Capacity Building for Local NGOs in Least Development countries in Africa and South Asia); UNESCO, Paris; November, 1998
3. Reaching the Unreached-Innovative Strategies for Providing Access to Basic Education to Out-of-School Children; UNESCO-Bangkok; September, 1998.
4. Situation Analysis for Prevention of Child and Woman Trafficking Study; Save the Children (U.K.)-Dhaka Ahsania Mission Collaboration Study; February 1999
5. Reaching the Unreached-Innovative Strategies for Providing Access to Basic Education to Out- of - School Children- Extended Study; UNESCO, Bangkok; June, 1999.

Participation in Intl Activities

By virtue of its consultative status with UN ECOSOC, associate membership with UN DPI and collaborative operational relationship with UNESCO, UNDCP, ESCAP, ACCCU, Japan and ASPBAE, Commonwealth Foundation etc., DAM has been one of the major actors in various activities of these agencies, organisations and international bodies. Participation of DAM in such activities are of different types, such as-

- ❑ organization of national, sub-regional, regional and international workshops, seminars, meetings, etc in Bangladesh;
- ❑ implementation of specific projects or activities in Bangladesh and other countries of the region ;
- ❑ participation in planning meetings, seminars, workshops and other activities and deliberations organised by them in different countries as also in their regional offices and head quarters;
- ❑ observance of international days and weeks, etc.

Besides observing various international days and weeks during 1998-1999 DAM organised in Dhaka as many as 7 very important workshops and seminars, sponsored by ASPBAE, UNESCO- PROAP, ESCAP and ACCU, Particulars of these workshops are given in the table at page 39. During the period *DAM has implemented a UNESCO Project entitled 'Expansion of Continuing Education in South Asia for Income Generation' in India, Nepal and Pakistan along with Bangladesh on behalf of UNESCO, PROAP.* DAM's participation in meetings, seminars, workshops, etc held in different countries and

headquarter and regional offices of UNESCO during the year has been quite extensive. *DAM officials have participated in most of these events as experts and resource persons.* Following is a list of events organised out of Bangladesh in which the senior officials of DAM took part under different capacities.

Kazi Rafiqul Alam
Executive Director

- ◆ APPEAL Symposium on Basic Education and Life-long Learning, 9-12 September, 1998, Beijing, China. Organised by UNESCO, PROAP & Chinese Natcom for UNESCO.
- ◆ 5th Regional Workshop on the Development of Basic Literacy Learning Materials for the Unreached Population in South Asia;



5-13 October, Tehran, Iran. Organised by ACCU, Japan & Literacy Movement Organisation, Tehran.

- 14th Annual Collective Meeting of Literacy and EFA; 19 – 21 October, 1998; Paris, France. Organised by UNESCO, Paris.
- Regional workshop on the Revision of ATLP; 7 – 16 May 99; Kathmandu, Nepal. Organised by UNESCO, PROAP.

Mr. Ehsanur Rahman
Director, Programmes

- 16th Regional Workshop on the Preparation of Continuing Education Materials in Rural Areas in Asia and the Pacific; 16-25 November, 1998 Ratchathani, Thailand. Organised by ACCU, Japan.
- International Seminar Workshop on Monitoring and Evaluation from Gender Perspective; 13-21 March 1999; Manila, Philippines. Organised by UNESCO Institute of Education, Germany.

Mr. Shahnewaz Khan
Director, Training & Materials Development

- Regional Workshop on Innovations in Literacy and Post-Literacy Interventions'; 19-22 July 1999; Nepal. Organised by ASPBAE.
- Regional Seminar on Approach to Enhanced Government-NGO Cooperation for Poverty Alleviation; 17-20 November, 1998; Thailand. Organised by Population & Urban Development Division, ESCAP.
- Expert/Steering Committee Seminar on Global Community of Adult Education Through Information and Documentation: Developing a Network of Networks, 29 September–1. October 1998; Hamburg, Germany. Organised by UNESCO Institute of Education, Hamburg, Germany.
- Capacity Building Workshop on Literacy Resource Centres for Girls and Women; 28 January – 8 February 1999; Jaipur, India. Organised by ACCU, Japan.
- Sub-regional Evaluation Workshop on Post Literacy Programme Development for Women in South Asia; 1 – 5 March, 1999; Huattin, Thailand. Organised by ESCAP.



Prizes, Awards & Special Honour

1998-99 has been a year for the Mission to be proud for bagging a record number of 35 awards and prizes at the national, district and thana levels for its distinguished contribution and achievement in different aspects of implementation of literacy and non-formal education programme. Two national level awards were received under the categories of '*best innovative follow-up material*' and that of '*best teacher*'. At the district level 19 awards were received, category wise distribution being: Best Teacher-5, Best Supervisor-6, Best M.C.-3 and best organization-5, while at the thana level the total number of awards and prizes received is 14, distribution being: best teacher-7, best supervisor-5 and best managing committee-2.

Table No. 15 : Category wise & level wise awards/ prizes received in 1998-99

Category	Level			Total
	National	District	Thana	
Best material	1	-	-	1
Best Teacher	1	5	7	13
Best Supervisor	-	6	5	11
Best M.C.	-	3	2	5
Best Organization	-	5	-	5
Total	2	19	14	35

It has also been a matter of great honour and pride for the *Mission* that through a long drawn process in the early part of 1999 Mission's projects on Non-formal Education & Literacy, Environment and Prevention of Drug Abuse and also that on KATTC have been selected with 486 most innovative projects being implemented throughout the world for international exposition on the occasion of Expo-2000 to be held in Hannover, Germany during June- October 2000.

In this connection it will be pertinent to recall the past record of significant awards and prizes received by the Mission from national and international





organizations and agencies.

The following is a list of such awards and prizes received in different years.

1998 : First prize for Innovative Follow-up Material from DNFE, Govt. of Bangladesh.

1997 : Second prize for Innovative Follow-up Literacy Material from DNFE, Govt. of Bangladesh.

1996 : Grand Prize for Innovative Literacy Follow-up Material from the Asia/Pacific Cultural Centre for UNESCO (ACCU), Japan.

Honourable Mention for a Video under the title - "Rewards of Literacy" from ACCU, Japan. 2nd prize for innovative Literacy Follow-up Materials from the DNFE, Government of Bangladesh.

1995 : 2nd Prize for the Publication of follow-up materials for the Neo-literates from INFEP, GOB (1st prize was not awarded).

3rd prize for Non-formal Education Materials Development (Video on a distressed woman) from ACCU, Japan.

3rd Prize for publication of ALAP (the Dialogue), a monthly newsletter for the Neo-literates and for Continuing Education from INFEP, GOB.

Special Prize for the publication of a wall magazine for the neo-literates and for Continuing Education from INFEP, Govt. of Bangladesh.

1994 : ESCAP HRD AWARD 1994 for significant contribution to Non-formal Education, especially of Girls and Women.

1993 : In recognition of its contribution to the socio-economic development including education the organization was accredited with Consultative Status (Category-II) with the UN ECOSOC

1992 : Honourable Mention for Non-formal Education Materials Development (Posters on Equal Rights for Women) from ACCU, Japan.

1991 : Received 4 Awards including the first one from NAPE, Mymensing for Non-formal Education Materials Development.

Finance & Accounts

With the rapid growth of functions and activities DAM had to multiply its funding sources. These sources can be broadly divided into four categories, viz., bilateral donor agencies, international organisations/agencies, national governmental organisations and Mission's own income earning initiatives.

In order to maintain strict accountability and transparency in respect of income and expenditure there is a full fledged Finance and Accounts Division in the Mission headed by a Chartered Accountant. Each year accounts of the Mission are audited by a Registered Accounting Firm. The Accounts of the Mission for the year ending June 1999 were audited by M/S Haque Shahalam Mansur & Co. Chartered Accountants. The balance sheet for the year as appears in their audit report is reproduced below:

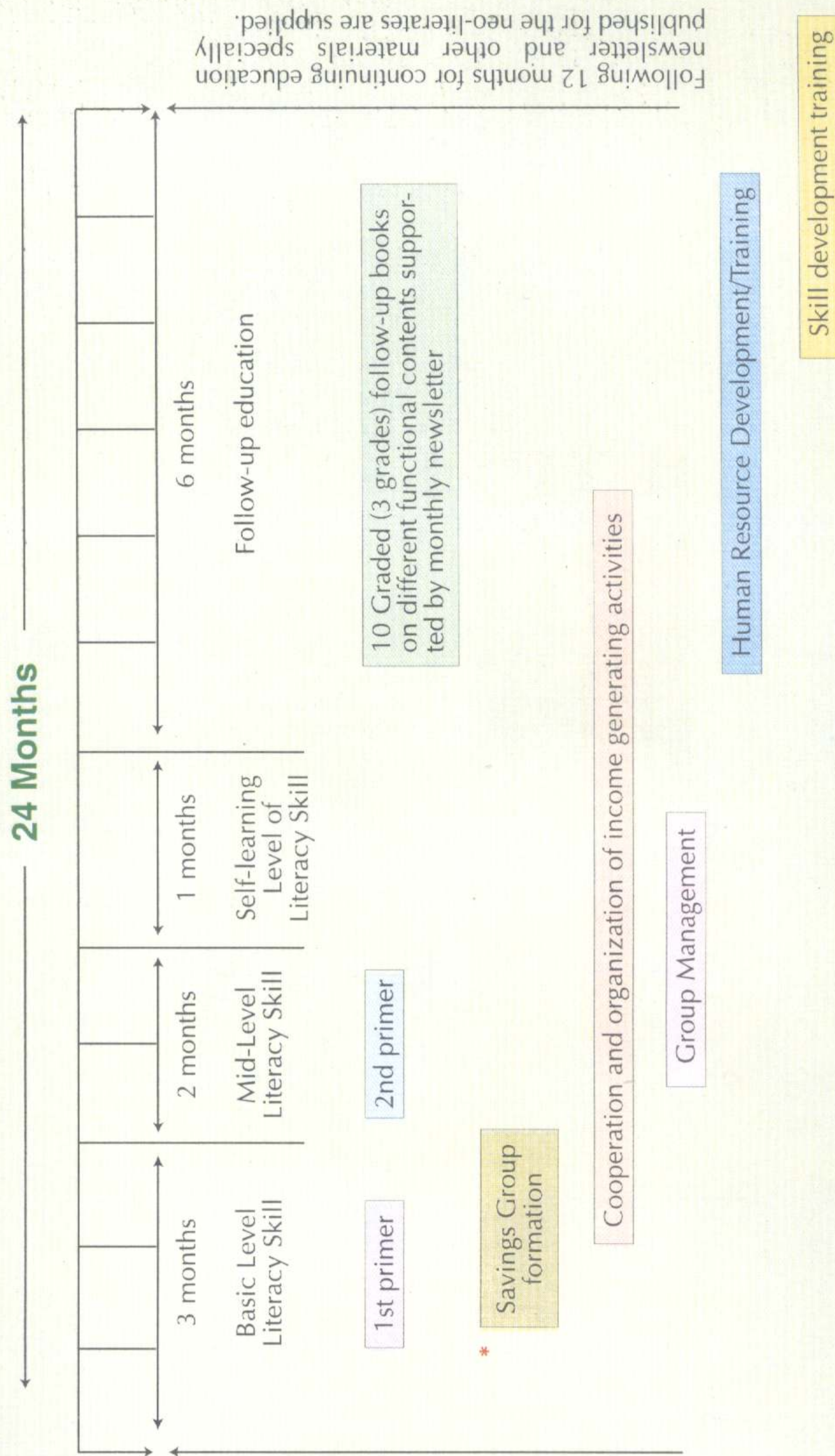
DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1999

AS AT 30-6-98	PARTICULARS	SCH.NO.	AS AT 30-6-99
79,453,775	<u>FIXED ASSETS:</u>	1	96,541,858
131,026,349	<u>CURRENT ASSETS:</u>		205,015,592
10,167,694	Stock of stores	2	8,409,267
146,35,326	Revolving Loan		18,081,902
27,263,081	Advance, Deposits & Prepayments	3	60,754,913
3,149,519	Receivables (BDH)	4	3,964,626
542,600	Accrued Interest on FDR (AUST)/DSC (PF)		2,571,995
75,268,129	Cash and Bank Balances	5	111,232,889
210,480,124	TOTAL ASSETS		301,557,450
	<u>Less: CURRENT LIABILITIES:</u>		
23,072,122	Sundry Creditors	6	48,078,743
187,408,002	NET ASSETS TAKA		253,478,707
	REPRESENTED BY:		
10,952,921	Miscellaneous Fund	7	13,213,089
13,73,259	Madrasha Fund		1,409,428
3,312,580	Provident Fund (General)		4,408,433
282,978	Provident Fund (KATTC)		321,902
0	Provident Fund (AUST)		340,462
2,055,879	Service Benefit Fund		2,673,320
1,357,133	Publication Trust Fund		1,323,291
960,000	Trust Fund		1,200,000
448,725	Members Benovolent Fund		473,495
886,500	Mission Development Fund		837,720
275,867	Education Fund		225,038
9,888,528	Depreciation Fund	1	15,411,419
18,863,950	University Development Fund		33,854,150
12,457,482	Donors' Fund	8	8,983,246
135,245,121	Capital Fund	9	182,016,803
187,408,002	Taka		253,478,707

Dhaka Ahsania Mission

Dhaka, Bangladesh

Spread of Adult Literacy Programme



* Savings Group formation starts when the learners feel that they need it.

SPREAD OF DAM's ACTIVITIES THROUGHOUT BANGLADESH

