



Annual Report 2025

July 2024 - June 2025



Centre for Advancement Programme (CAP)

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INTRODUCTION:

Every human being has the right to a fair chance in life. Leaving no person behind is both a moral imperative and a strategic priority for the development of an inclusive, sustainable and sustainable society in Bangladesh. In 2024-2025, CAP worked with target people to make that fair chance a reality. The year provided a renewed opportunity to build on past achievements with an eye towards reaching as many people and narrowing persistent gaps in equity – specifically, gaps affecting children, youth, disable, poor men and women left behind.

On 1 January 2016, the world officially began implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development-the transformative plan of action based on 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)-to address urgent global challenges. This agenda is a road map for countries, people and the planet that will build on the success of the SDG and ensure sustainable social and economic progress worldwide. It seeks not only to eradicate extreme poverty, but also to integrate and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development-economic, social and environmental-in a comprehensive global vision.

The COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters and Rohingya refugee crises – all have taken a toll on the progress of the country. We are also witnessing a full-fledged climate emergency worldwide. Despite this alarming development, the SDGs are still achievable. However, it is vital that we believe that nothing is beyond our reach and continue urgent implementation with a sense of opportunity and purpose based on an accurate evaluation of where our organization stands now. That is the aim of this report. It presents an overview of the Goals targeted by CAP using data currently available to highlight the most significant gaps, challenges and progress. It incorporates objectives that are specific to the health and well-being of all. The report also include achievements for early childhood development, access to education, and protection from violence, Abuse and exploitation especially, children, youth and women. There are also targets related to ending harmful practices against children and promoting their legal identify. Our strategic plan and strategy is also encouraging CAP to continue to push new boundaries where individuals and communities can play their unique part in driving forward gender equality.

Data in this report are drawn from the most recent available statistics from CAP project progress reports prepared by Information and Publication Unit.

Photography credits: Staff of CAP

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Note from the Executive Director

Warm greetings to all the children, youth, disabled, women and men we worked with, and whose behalf we advocate, all our stakeholders in government, civil society, and private sector, all our donors, the Board of Directors, management team and staff of CAP. Today is possible because of your extraordinary commitment to the future of humanity embodied by the future generations of children, youth and disadvantaged people we work for and we worked with. CAP, which was founded since 1995, has been at the forefront of advocating for children, youth and women in Bangladesh. It seems that 1995 was just yesterday when our organization began our operations in the Sherpur District. Where we helped a handful of working and abused children improve their lives. Little did we know that this would spark the beginning of a meaningful engagement with millions of Bangladeshi children, youth, women, families, and communities for nearly three decades – and hopefully beyond!

2019-2020 was a difficult year for raising income from some of our traditional funding partners. Despite this, 2024-2025 was an important year in the development of the quality of our programming. Our Protection specialist led a review of our programming against the internationally recognized Child Protection Minimum Standards and we designed and launched a groundbreaking intervention in Out of School Children (OoSC) development with the support of Dhaka Ahsania Mission/Bureau of non-formal Education under The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. We concluded a 3 year education with family reintegration at Boakhali Upazila in the Chittagong District, with a comprehensive evaluation identifying the benefits of a community led approach to the challenge of helping children who had been involved in schooling life return to more settled life back with their families. Our most significant piece of practice development, however, was in the area of safe guarding. In 2022 we also commissioned a far-reaching review of our safeguarding policies, training, practice, and governance which produced a range of recommendations and action plans.

Volunteers are key for the continued success of our work and fundraising and are a major resource which contributes to achieving our objective of improving children, youth, disabled and ultra-poor lives. The skill, time and energy contributed by volunteers helps us achieve our goals and in turn benefits volunteers by offering them the opportunity to gain experience and to “try something new” while meeting like-minded people. There are volunteers who help regularly throughout our offices and operations, as well those who help on a more ad-hoc basis such as taking key responsibilities on protection committees. We are enormously grateful to all those who offer their time for free to help support the beneficiaries we work with.

The past 30 years have seen many ups and downs. We have faced a number of natural disasters and human-induced conflicts, we are continuously navigating our way out of the COVID-19 pandemic, and different challenges still dawn upon us daily. Yet, we have stood together as one family and lifted each other up when we needed it the most. We did not waiver on our commitments and our responsibilities to children, youth, disabled and ultra-poor and the greater good of humanity. For that, I am deeply grateful to all of you.

We deeply believe that the theme of our Annual Report 2024-2025 - “**Building Bridges**” - also refers to our own future and how we serve our beneficiary and national cooperation. We must be prepared for new challenges, as well as the need to calibrate, adapt and innovate on the basis of a strong foundation, namely the trusted relationships that we have built with our stakeholders and the service and commitment of our uniquely dedicated staff. As you read this Annual Report, you will see the concrete progress that our organization has made in a variety of initiatives. You will see how our engagement with government, donors, business, civil society and the young generation has evolved and deepened. But what we are most proud of this year is that we have continued to be a bridge-builder in a country where international cooperation is increasingly under pressure.

We achieved nearly all our targets for the year. In addition, we were confronted with extra work and challenges. In this particularly challenging market environment, CAP proved to be a responsible and reliable partner to all of its stakeholders. Its consistently pursued vision with the strategic guiding principle, “**Empowering Disadvantaged People**”, took on even greater importance in light of these developments. The clear focus was and continues to be on the stakeholders and the employees who work on their behalf to ensure security, stability, continuity and positive options and prospects.

We remain forever grateful to our amazing supporters for standing with us and helping to provide support for children, youth and women in acute need around Bangladesh.

Noor Mohammed
Executive Director.



INTRODUCTION TO CAP

The Annual Report of **Centre for Advancement Programme (CAP)** “**Building Bridges**” continues to focus on its contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goal that was adopted on 25 September 2015 by Heads of State and Government at a special UN summit. The Agenda is a commitment to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030 worldwide. Its adoption was an important achievement, providing for a shared global vision towards sustainable development for all.

CAP was founded on 6th March 1991. **CAP’s goals** are mandated by our Constitution and 5-year action plan to advocate for the protection of citizens’ rights, to meet their basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. We are guided by our national law and international conventions to stabilise citizen's rights as enduring ethical principles and international standards of behavior towards children, youth, disabled, poor women and men as survival, protection and development of people are universal development imperatives that are integral to human progress. CAP is committed to ensuring special protection for the most disadvantaged people – victims of unrest, disasters, extreme poverty, violence, exploitation, and the disabled. CAP aims, through our country programmes, to promote the equal rights of men and women and to support their full participation in decision-making, social and economic development of their communities. Our 5 years strategic plan includes human rights as a stand-alone development objective and organizes our work into two overarching streams: (1) Asserting access to basic services for everyone and countering discrimination that may prohibit access to those services and (2) Advancing civil and political rights, through Democracy, Human Rights and Governance programming. Links between rights and development are many and complex (a) Protecting individual rights such as the right to own private property and the right to judicial remedy are prerequisites for fostering entrepreneurship, investment, and economic growth. (b) The economic costs of exclusion are profound when huge segments of society are denied the right to contribute to the work force, particularly gender-based discrimination that keeps women from working. (c) The ability to combat the spread of infectious diseases as discrimination and stigma hamper efforts as we have seen in fighting diseases such COVID-19, HIV/AIDS.

Our first area of work manifests itself across development sectors and also has a strong role in our empowerment and inclusion activities such as our work with people with disabilities and counter discrimination in access to public services. For example, the right to education to all but where girls are often excluded or denied access to school due to poverty, forced labor, child marriage, SRHR issues etc. not addressed significantly in Bangladesh. Our second area of work manifests in democracy and governance sector and includes work to protect the right of all citizens to participate in assisting local actors to document human rights violations and pursue justice, combating forced labor, human trafficking, access to justice, particularly in transitional situations, and enhanced transparency of governance systems to realize and safeguard human rights. In human rights programs and all our work, CAP maintains a commitment to “**do no harm,**” meaning that our efforts should not inadvertently reinforce or strengthen discriminatory practices or place anyone at risk. We also maintain a commitment to “**leaving no one behind**” meaning providing universal access to basic services and opportunities, irrespective of a person's age, sex, ethnicity, wealth or place of residence. It also means upholding everyone's right to access, enshrined in international human rights law and national legislation. CAP’s human rights protection programs generally fits into three categories: (1) Environment-building emphasizes enforcing domestic laws, policies, institutions, and actors that help safeguard against abuses. (2) Response focuses on contexts where rights violations are imminent or ongoing, but where there are actions that can be taken to help mitigate the impact of those violations. (3) Remedy emphasizes programs that help individual victims of human rights abuses seek accountability or restitutions, and/or efforts to deter future violations.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blue print for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and in to the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing-in a global partnership. They recognize that end in poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve our oceans and forests. This agenda is a road map for people and the planet that will build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals and ensures sustainable social and economic progress worldwide. It seeks not only to eradicate extreme poverty, but also to integrate and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development—economic, social and environmental—in a comprehensive global vision.

In committing to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Member States recognized that the dignity of the individual is fundamental and that the Agenda’s Goals and targets should be met for all nations and people and for all segments of society. Furthermore, they endeavored to reach first those who are furthest behind. Ensuring that these commitments are translated into effective action requires a precise understanding of target populations. However, the disaggregated data needed to address all vulnerable groups—including children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants—as



specified in the 2030 Agenda, are sparse. Few of the current indicators, for example, are able to shed light on the particular situations of migrants, refugees, older persons, and persons with disabilities, minorities and indigenous peoples. Even from the limited data currently available, however, it is clear that the benefits of development are not equally shared.

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With just under ten years left to achieve the SDGs, world leaders at the SDG Summit in September 2019 called for a **Decade of Action** and delivery for sustainable development, and pledged to mobilize financing, enhance national implementation and strengthen institutions to achieve the Goals by the target date of 2030, leaving no one behind. The UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilize for a decade of action on three levels: **global action** to secure greater leadership, more resources and smarter solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals; **local action** embedding the needed transitions in the policies, budgets, institutions and regulatory frameworks of governments, cities and local authorities; and **people action**, including by youth, civil society, the media, the private sector, unions, academia and other stakeholders, to generate an unstoppable movement pushing for the required transformations.

The information presented in this report is based on the latest available data as of 30th June 2025 on indicators of the global SDG framework. The indicators presented are those for which there are sufficient data available to provide an overview at the organizational level. They are calculated from organization data recorded by our project team and collected by our Information & Publication Unit, based on our mandates and specialized expertise.

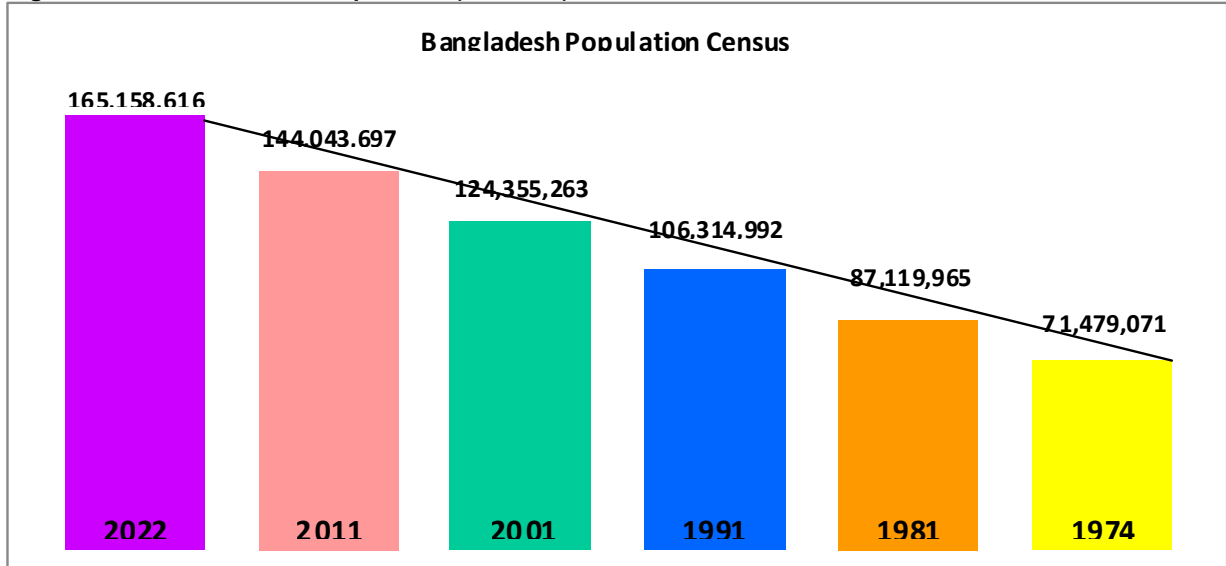
Going through these chapters and stories, the interlinked and interrelated nature of the SDGs is on full display. While they are organized by Goal, they cannot really be boxed into just one Goal, because CAP does not have the capacity to target all the 17 SDGs. So each chapter and each story touches upon particular aspects of the SDG agenda. These chapters and stories illustrate how intervention in one or some areas can have positive or negative impacts on other areas, making it important that we exploit synergies and minimize trade-offs for effective implementation of the SDGs. Much appreciation is extended to the CAP staffs, our senior staff at our head quarters and our colleagues who to the field for their contributions to this report. Most importantly, appreciation goes to those who have shared their stories, showing that behind the data points and SDG aspirations are the lives of many who cannot be left behind.

Creating a non-government organization of any kind is a daunting task, one that can be fraught with challenges and problems with organization. CAP was founded in the year 1991 with a clear Goal, Vision, Mission and Values of becoming Human Rights-Focused Organization in Bangladesh. Through our experiences and learning we changed our concept from a Need-Based to a Rights-Based organization in the year 2000. This step was taken in order to align our strategy with The **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)** which became a legally-binding international agreement setting out the **civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights** of every child, regardless of their race, religion or abilities.

The years of experience in the field witnessed a growing skepticism in Bangladesh about the capacity of social programs—especially publicly funded social programs—to address the problems and prospects of our youth. While interest in childhood programs continued to grow—support for teenage development and employment programs seemed to decline and dwindle. We realized that in the new millennium the sheer number of adolescents in Bangladesh would increase enormously—more teenagers than we have had since the early 1970s. We observed that there had been a growing number of events involving young people and deadly violence and drug abuse. The young people involved were not only poor, not only minorities; not only from main cities. In short, there would soon be more young people making the transition to adulthood in Bangladesh than ever before—and the requirements for their success economically would be stricter and greater. These trends together pose difficult challenges for our society—and especially for our young people. Young people often felt that they were not being represented. Although calls for equity and social justice, environmental protection and cultural diversity resonate with young people they participate little in decision-making or in discussions on key socio-economic and political issues. Building the capacities of the new generations is understood to be one of the key pillars for turning this state of affairs around, treating young people as essential agents in the production of structural change.



Figure1: Census Year-wise Population (in million)¹



¹POPULATION & HOUSING CENSUS 2022-Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, GoB.

Figure2: 2022 Age-Sex Percentage (in million)²

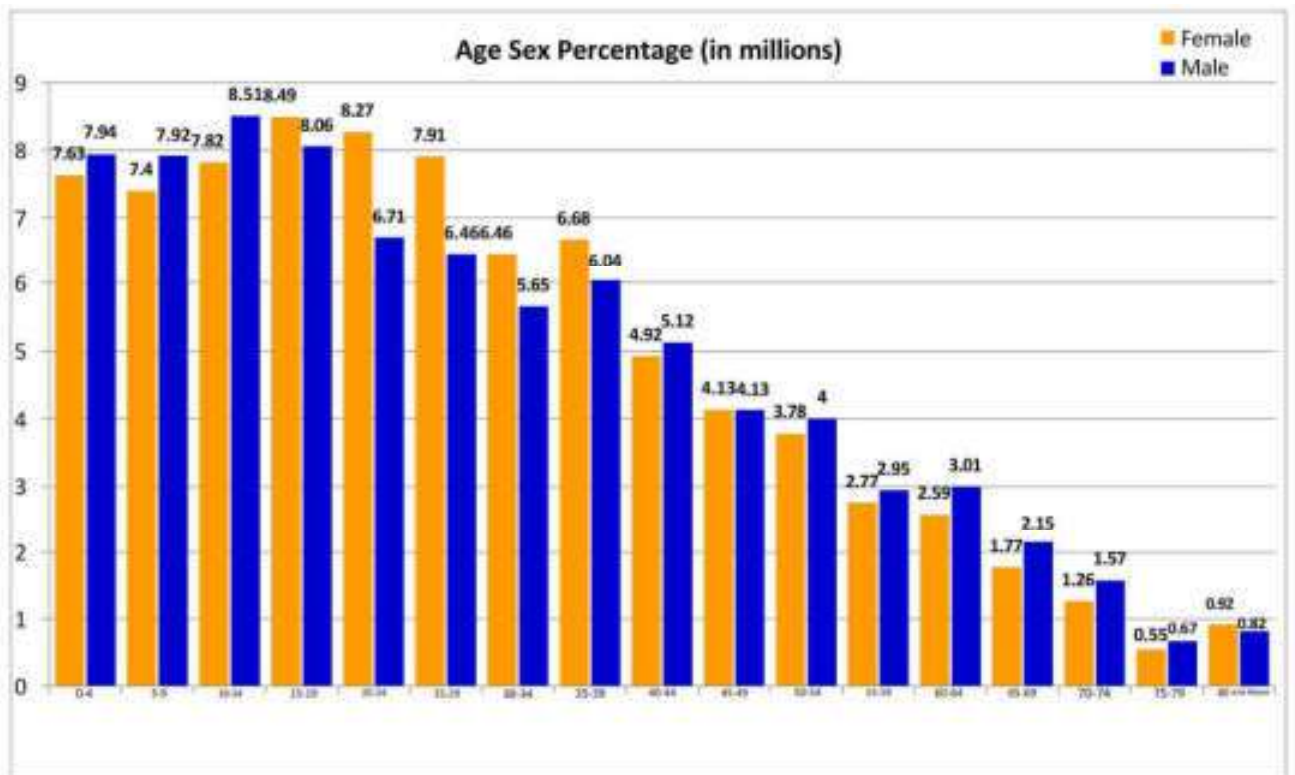


Figure3: Goal, Vision and Mission Statement & Values of CAP

Goal:

People are enjoying dignified life the society.

Mission Statement:

Working in group & community approach hand in hand with people, special emphasis on women & hardcore poor of the society by way of helping them -to be conscious about socio-economic & political-cultural situation and to realize the values, dignity and rights of each & every individual and take action of non-violence as well as profitable activities for their integrated development.

Vision:

CAP envisages a well-organized, educated and empowered gender society free from starvation, exploitation, deprivation, malpractice and hunger (material & spiritual) where the people, irrespective of religion, caste and creed live with love, respect, human dignity, freedom, democratic rights, and health and in a harmony of peace & happiness.

**Core Values:**

Humanity, spirituality, equality, respect, honesty and morality.

Organization's structure:

CAP's Executive Committee's the ratio of women to men is 66.67% to 33.33%. We are an equal opportunity organization. CAP employs over 86 staff. The present ratio of women to men is 65% to 35%. 17 community volunteers from different disciplines provide technical expertise for programme development. Emphasis on recruiting women in senior positions in management is given priority. Gender and development principles are applied to programme planning and interventions in order to avoid gender discrimination and violation.

Executive Committee of CAP:

Name	Designation	Sex	Profession	Duration of involvement	Relation-ship
Md. Hafijur Rahman Dulal	Chairman	Male	School Teacher	20 years	N/A
Sajeda Parvin Jhinuk	Vice - Chairman	Female	Development worker	12 years	N/A
Noor Mohammed	General Secretary/ED	Male	Development worker	20 years	N/A
Md. Asaduzzaman	Asst. General Secretary	Male	Reporter, The Daily Tahtyadhara	08 years	N/A
Md. Jalal Uddin	Treasurer	Male	Development worker	02 years	N/A
Md. Lutfur Rahman	Organizing Affairs secretary	Male	Development worker	10 years	N/A
Mahmuda Yasmin	Health & Family Welfare Affairs Secretary	Female	Social Worker	10 years	N/A
Md. Abdus Sattar	Education & Cultural affairs Secretary	Male	Social Worker	04 years	N/A
Zannatul Ferdous	Executive Member	Female	Lawyer	06 years	N/A

Table 1: Organisation's staff:

Breakdown of staff					
Sl.	Level	Total	Male	Female	Placement
1	Executive Director	1	1	0	HO
2	Program Managers	2	1	1	HO
3	Coordinators, Monitoring, Human Resource, Admin, Finance Team & Internal Audit	3	2	1	HO and FO
4	Mid-level Managers	1	1	0	HO
5	Care Givers (Project Managers, Supervisors, Teachers, Child Rights Officers cum Trainers)	77	40	37	FO
6	Support Service Staff (Admin & Office Assistants)	2	1	1	HO and FO
Total Staff		86	46	40	
7	Legal Advisers	2	1	1	HO
8	Youth/Community Volunteers (Action/Advisory Committees, Gender watch Groups, Safe guarding Protection Committees etc.)	15	8	7	HO
Total Volunteers		17	9	8	

Note: HO=Head Office and FO=Field Office

All project staff has the liberty to make recommendations to increase and ensure the quality of the programmes. Children's recommendations and decision-making is done through Joint Management Continuous review of the project is made by children and youths, overseen by the JMC. Findings & policy implications from reviews & monitoring are discussed with the respective allies. To ensure participation of all stakeholders in the programmes and organization, monthly meetings are held with community people involved in the programmes, children and youth attending the programmes, Management Committee, children, youths & staff, centre staff, coordination meetings between programme Coordinators/Managers and Senior Management Team. Annual Review Workshops with project participants and staff are ensured to review progress of work, recommendations for future action etc. The reports of these workshops are then shared at an Annual Review Workshop held between all staff, MC of individual projects and Senior Management Team.

Decision Making: The highest decision-making body within CAP lies with the **Executive Committee**. However, decision making has been delegated to all levels of the organization. The Senior Management Team is responsible for decisions related to organization policy and procedures. Decisions related to programme issues has been delegated to Programme.



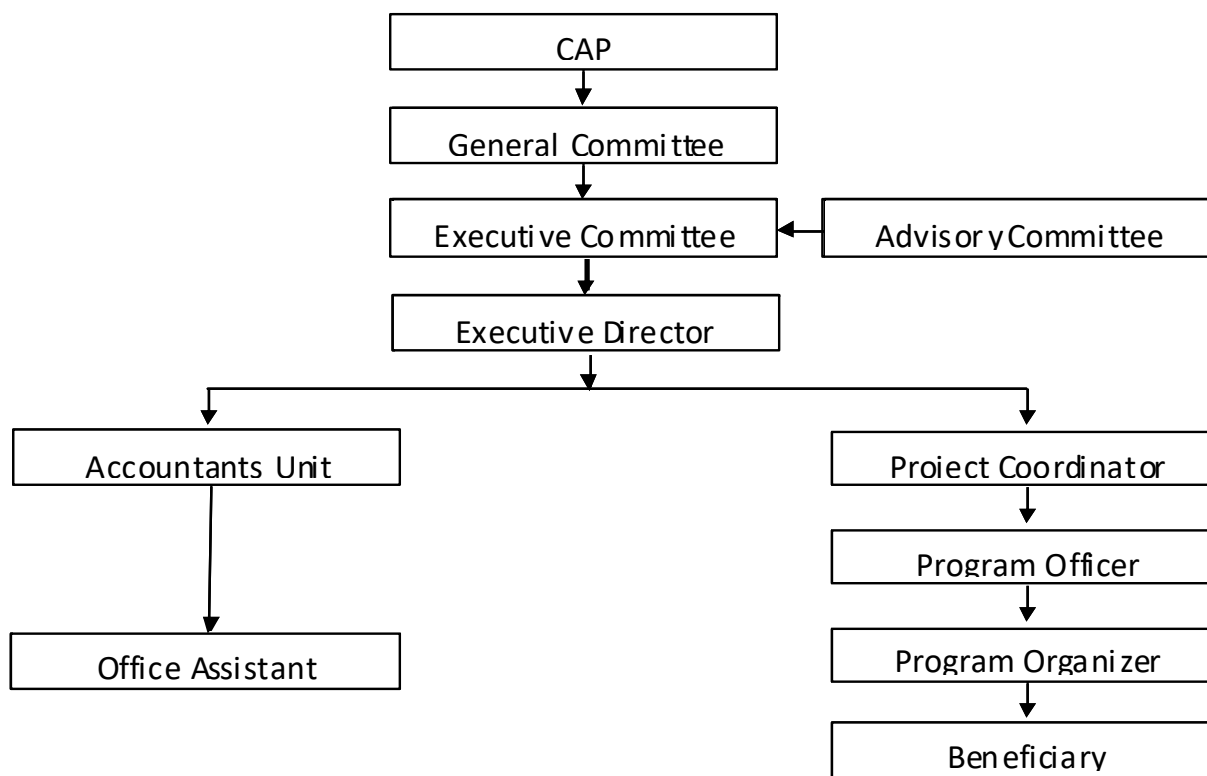
The Coordinated Community Response (CCR):

Teams include Advocacy Organizers, Educators, Employers, religious leaders, Government departments, Health care providers, Law enforcement, Media, Men's groups, Parents, Social service providers, Victims/survivors, youth groups etc. Participants are briefed about the project and the expected role & responsibilities of the CCR Team. Clear, outcome-based purposes and a focus on appropriate strategy and programmatic actions are developed as the corners to nonfan effective coalition. The CCR Team has clear, achievable outcomes. Strategies are appropriate to achieve the outcomes. Strategies are designed to be achievable within resource and time constraints and strategies are measurable. Monthly meetings are arranged with the CCR Team.

Table 2: CAP Registration Information :

SL #	Name, address and contact information of Registering authority	Registration Number	Date of Registration
1.	Director General, NGO Affairs Bureau, Prime Minister's Office, Agargaon, Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka -1207.	3576	16 February 2026
2.	Department of Social Services, Sherpur.	Ja-00125	09 July 1991
3.	Customs, Excise and VAT Commissionerate, Dhaka (North), National Board of Revenue, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Sherpur Division.	BN: 007533149-0107	24 November 2025
4	Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, Taxes Circle-010 Taxes Zone - Sherpur, Mymensingh, National Board of Revenue, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.	e-TIN: 252457437762	29 September 2013

Organogram:



Working Area:

CAP has been operating its activity in all over the Sherpur district and also other region of the country with the partnership of GO/NGO and with the permission of Respective Authority.

On-going Programs of CAP .

With a view to reach to the Vision of the organization, CAP has been implementing some programs with different local donors and Government department. The programs may be summarized as follows:

- 1) Cow distribution for socio-economic development (Cow rearing) for ultra-poor Community People with the Assistance of Bangladesh NGO Foundation at Sherpur Sadar Upazila of Sherpur District.
- 2) Disability in Development.
- 3) Sanitation centre operation
4. Training or skill development of ultra-poor.



Achievement in 2024-2025 Tenure:

Sustainable Development Goal: 1



The first target of the first SDG Proposed by the Open Working Group (OWG) of Member States is to – Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030. The second is to reduce at least by half the proportion of people living in according to national definitions. These are noble and historic targets for global progress - they deserve their status at the top of the list.

The first target of the first SDG Proposed by the Open Working Group (OWG) of Member States is to –Eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030. The second is to reduce at least by half the proportion of people living in according to national definitions. These are noble and historic targets for global progress- they deserve their status at the top of the list. At the same time, they illustrate issues affecting a considerable number of the 169 development targets proposed by OWG, Such as how do we measure them and are they plausible?

These two questions are linked. How we resolve the challenges of measurement will have a profound impact on the targets power to motivate as well as on the likelihood that those targets will be met. Poverty lines at the national and local are frequently revised upward, and there are good reasons for this. This approach, however, risks the possibility that steady development will not yield poverty reduction, simply because the poverty line keeps moving too. As OWG suggested, extreme poverty is- currently measured as people living on less than US \$1.25 a day, although that is unlikely to be the case for long. One thing is clear: if we are to –eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030, we will have to use an entirely different approach to setting the planetary extreme poverty line than that used by the World Bank in the past. If we're going to set a zero goal for global poverty line in the post-2015 development agenda, it has to be an absolute goal, and not one set relative to national poverty lines, and the process of setting the new global poverty line should be open, transparent and participatory. Bangladesh is among the five fastest-growing economies in the world. Despite the good news, there are still some serious challenges. The country is hosting almost one million forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals and the agricultural sector is severely impacted by climate change. After Bangladesh's independence in 1971, 80% of its people initially lived below the poverty line, but now that percentage has reached 20%. However, the actual number of poor people has not decreased in this period, considering the percentage, a report Bangladesh Poverty Watch Report 2022 ³ revealed.

As per the World Bank, Bangladesh has recorded remarkable progress in improving welfare and halving the poverty rates since 2000. However, the pace of job creation and poverty reduction slowed over the last decade. Estimated poverty went from 13.47 in 2016 to 10.44 in 2022 (using the international poverty line of \$2.15). The official poverty statistics for 2016/17 show that 24.3 percent of the population lives below the upper poverty line while half of them, 12.9 percent, live under the extreme poverty line, based on stratified specific national upper and lower poverty lines. The national estimates for 2016 thus represent sustained progress in reducing poverty. ⁴ Poverty is not only measured by lack of income; rather it includes the shortage of choice, opportunity and lack of being heard. The key will be to integrate these policies into the government's broader inclusive development strategies, which address cross-cutting and national-level issues such as strengthening inclusive growth, ensuring financial inclusion of the marginalized, reducing income and social inequality, accessing quality education, health, nutrition, and other basic services, adopting appropriate macroeconomic policy, addressing the marginal groups or regions, and implementing initiatives at the local level.

Safety net programs in Bangladesh have been contributing to the reduction of poverty and vulnerability by addressing arrange of population groups through different forms of assistance. These include the provision of income security for the elderly, widows and persons-with-disabilities, generating temporary employment for working age men and women, and supporting the healthy development of young mothers and children. The focus of this support has been on making the programs more pro-poor. This is being achieved by building and enhancing administrative systems to help identify the most vulnerable objectively, deliver benefits and services timely and efficiently, and strengthen citizen engagement. Investments in human capacity building and technology have been critical in this process.

The Government of Bangladesh also allocates significant resources to implement a wide spectrum of social programs. In FY 2019, a budget of approximately BDT 642 billion, or equivalent to 2.5 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), has been allocated for this purpose. Among these, about BDT 372 billion is being used to implement safety-net programs as per the globally recognized classification. They are in the form of cash allowances, public works, and education and health incentives for poor and vulnerable households, which aim to contribute to the fight against poverty and improving human capital. Some of the safety net programs where AB refers its beneficiaries are (i) **Old Age Allowance**, (ii) **Allowances for the Widow, Destitute and Deserted Women**, (iii) **Allowances for the Financially Insolvent Disabled**, (iv) **Allowance for the Hijra Community (3rd Gender)**, (v) **Employment Generation Program for the Poorest**, (vi) **Work for Money and Test Relief**, (vii) **Vulnerable Group Feeding**, (viii) **Rural Mother Centre**, (ix) **Urban Community Development (UCD) Programme**.



CAP'S Intervention:



Cow rearing Project for ultra-poor:

CAP maintains a cordial partnership with Bangladesh NGO Foundation (BNF) from 2015. Now, CAP implemented the 5th Phase smoothly with financial assistance of BNF a "Cow Rearing for Ultra-poor People" project for Brahmaputra Char livelihood people at Nalbaid village, Ward No. 2 of Charmocharia Union under Sherpur Sadar upazilla in Sherpur district. 6 (six) ultra-poor family are benefited. Six heifer cows have been distributed for income generation and aims to uplift as a poor family, poor family to lower middle class family to and gradually middle class family from ultra-poor family. The intervention has been implemented with the financial assistance of Bangladesh NGO Foundation (BNF) in reporting period.

3Report jointly compiled by the Institute for Inclusive Finance and Development (InM) and the Centre for Inclusive Development Dialogue (CIDD).

4 World Bank: Poverty & Equity Brief Bangladesh South Asia April 2023: https://datafiles.worldbank.org/public/ddpext_download/poverty/987B9C90-CB9F-4D93-AE8C-750588BE000A/current/Gobal_POVEO_BGD.pdf

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL : 5



Disability is a cross-cutting issue in the SDGs. There's no single "Disability Goal", but it's specifically mentioned in Goal 5 and relevant to all 17. The core principle is "Leave No One Behind." Other SDGs Highly Relevant to Disability. Goal -1: No Poverty, Goal-3: Good Health and Well-being, Goal – 5: Gender Equity, Goal -6: Clean Water & Sanitation and Goal-16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions – Access to justice and inclusive decision-making for persons with disabilities.

Key Disability Principles in the SDGs are 1) Accessibility, 2) Non-discrimination, 3) Participation and 4) Data. Goal all 17 call for disability-disaggregated data so no one is invisible in statistics.

CAP's Intervention:

Disability in Development:



Wheel Chair Distribution

Our CKIs are targeted to ultra-poor households, conditional on household investments in education (keep children in school). In this way, they combine a protection goal to reduce current poverty and a promotion one to reduce future poverty by facilitating investments in human capital accumulation. Our CKTs have been influential in redistributing income to the poor. They have had well-documented impacts on reducing current poverty, increasing school participation, early childhood development, reducing child labor, reducing early marriage of girls, increase savings attitude, reduced violence against children & gender-based violence etc.

In the activity period CAP expanded disability development program for disable people in its working area from its own initiatives. Under the program two wheel Chair has been distributed among 2 (two) disable poor people. Now they can move freely and able to work and can earn. They can support family comfortably.

Sustainable Development Goal: 3



Semi-paved Latrine Installation for ultra-poor family

The era of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) began in 2015. Health is well placed in the SDGs.

The health goal (SDG 3) is broad: "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages". The SDG declaration emphasizes that to achieve the overall health goal, we must achieve universal health coverage (UHC) and access to quality health care. No one must be left behind. This places UHC at the centre of the SDG 3 health goal and SDG 3 as a contributor to and beneficiary of sustainable development, with linkages to all the other SDG targets. Achieving SDG 3 will depend on progress in other SDGs – e.g., poverty reduction; education; nutrition; gender equality;



The right to health should not be seen as a right to be healthy. The state cannot be expected to provide people with protection against every possible cause of ill health or disability such as the adverse consequences of genetic diseases, individual susceptibility and the exercise of free will by individuals who voluntarily take unnecessary risks, including the adoption of unhealthy life styles. Nor should the right to health be seen as a limitless right to receive medical care for any and every illness or disability that may be contracted. Instead, the right to health should be understood as a right to the enjoyment of a variety of facilities and conditions which the state is responsible for providing as being necessary for the attainment and maintenance of good health.

From its earliest codification, it can be seen that the right to health was conceived in broad terms that included a right to a standard of living adequate for basic health. This corresponds with the public health principle that health status is influenced by a number of socio-economic factors that are generally accepted as falling outside the confines of clinical curative medicine. The right to the highest attainable standard of health, in other words, takes account of the holistic approach to health that regards both health care and social conditions as being important determinants of health status. These include the provision of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, and health-related education and information, as well as others such as equitable health-related resource distribution, gender differences, and social well-being. They also include socially related events that are damaging to health, such as violence and conflicts.

The right to health, therefore, contains both freedoms and entitlements. The freedoms include the right to have control over one's own health and body as well as the right to be free from non-consensual medical treatment and experimentation. The entitlements, on the other hand, include the right of access to an equitable system of health protection. The broad definition of health implied by the right to health encompasses both the curative and preventive aspects of health. It has been said that this dual focus corresponds with the distinctive perspectives of clinical medicine and public health, both of which have influenced how the right to health has been defined and evolved. Whereas clinical medicine has traditionally focused on the health status of individuals, public health has focused on the need to promote and protect the health of populations and to ensure conditions under which people can be healthy and remain so. Moreover, the right to health is interrelated with other human rights, such as those to food, housing, education, and safe working conditions which illustrate how human rights are interrelated, as well as being indivisible and interdependent. Because health status reflects a wide range of socio-economic factors, the right to health is clearly linked to other basic rights - including civil and political rights as well as economic, social and cultural rights - and it cannot be conceived of as separate from them. Conversely, the right to health is essential to the exercise of other rights.

Protection against discrimination and the right to participation are especially important components of the right to health. Nondiscrimination is a well-established and integral component of nearly all human rights and is essential for protecting the health status of the poor and otherwise vulnerable and disadvantaged groups who bear a high proportion of health problems in any given country. Poverty is now recognized as a major adverse risk factor for health status worldwide.

Discrimination, which can manifest itself in a complex variety of ways, is often directly or indirectly at the root of what makes individuals and groups vulnerable to poverty and ill-health.

Awareness raising on health related issues through health education among the children, youth and women are provided to enhance their knowledge on personal health and hygiene issues, promote changes in attitude and to put their knowledge into practice. Special emphasis is given to vaccination and immunisation.

The intervention has been implemented with the financial assistance of Bangladesh NGO Foundation (BNF) in reporting period.





HIV/AIDS Awareness Program:

Climate disasters disrupt ARV supply chains and increase migration. Migrants face higher HIV risk. Continuation and Scale-up of Prioritized HIV Prevention and Education Services for Key Populations in Bangladesh, the Service Package: “Comprehensive Prevention Programs for Sex Workers and Their Clients” has been implemented by the CAP. The program aims to minimize the spread of HIV and the impact of AIDS on individuals, families, female sex workers, including Most At-Risk Adolescents communities, and society, working towards ending AIDS in Bangladesh by 2030. Day observation and Health products (500 condoms and 30 units of lubricant) were distributed among female sex workers from July 2024 to June 2025.



Out of School Children Education Program

Notably those on health; growth and employment; sustainable consumption and production; and climate change. In fact, education can accelerate progress towards the achievement of all of the SDGs and therefore should be part of the strategies to achieve each of them. There need education agenda encapsulated in Goal 4 is comprehensive, holistic, ambitious, inspirational and universal, and inspired by a vision of education that transforms the lives of individuals, communities and societies, leaving no one behind. The agenda attends to the unfinished business of the EFA goals and the education-related MDGs, while effectively addressing current and future global and national education challenges. It is rights-based and inspired by a humanistic vision of education and development, based on the principles of human rights and dignity, social justice, peace, inclusion and protection, as well as cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity and shared responsibility and accountability.

SDG-4 in a nut shell:

- Ensuring lifelong learning opportunities for all, from early childhood to adult education;
- Ensuring equity, inclusion and gender equality;
- Ensuring effective learning and the acquisition of relevant knowledge, skills and competencies;
- Ensuring the relevance of learning in terms of vocational and technical skills for decent work as well as for global citizenship in a plural and interconnected world.

SDG4's 4 underlying principles:

- **Education is a fundamental human right and an enabling right.** To fulfill this right, countries must ensure universal equal access to inclusive and equitable quality education and learning, which should be free and compulsory, leaving no one behind irrespective of their gender, disabilities, social and economic situation. Education shall aim at the full development of the human personality, and promote mutual understanding, tolerance, friendship and peace. Education should go beyond basic literacy and numeracy skills, and equip individuals with creative, critical thinking and collaborative skills, while building curiosity, courage and resilience.
- **Education is a public good**, of which the state is the duty bearer. Education is a shared societal endeavor, which implies an inclusive process of public policy formulation and implementation, in which civil society, teachers and educators, the private sector, communities, families, youth and children have important roles. The role of the state is essential in setting and regulating standards and norms.
- **Gender equality** is linked to the right to education for all. Achieving gender equality requires a rights-based approach that ensures that boys and girls, women and men not only gain access to and complete education cycles, but are empowered equally in and through education.

Intervention of CAP:

Out of School Children' Education Program

CAP started its journey with the partnership of BRAC to implement Non-formal Primary Education (NFPE) in 1995. The 'Out of School Children' Education Program, under sub-component 2.5 of Primary Education Development Project-4 (PEDP-4), aims to provide primary education through a flexible non-formal education system to 2,100 out-of-school children age group of 8–14 years learners through the establishment of 70 Learning Centres. It is implemented by CAP with the partnership of Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM)/Bureau of Non-formal Education (BNFE) of Bangladesh Government as an Implementing organisation of. The intervention was designed to overcome the barriers and challenges causing dropouts. Second-chance education will play a crucial role alongside formal primary education mainstreaming. CAP has been implemented this project at Boalkhali Upazila in Chattogram districts. A cohort and multi-grade teaching-learning approach has been introduced in the learning system.



Sustainable Development Goal-6: Clean Water and Sanitation



Water and Sanitation Program

Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All is a must for better health, environment and wellbeing globally. By 2030, this goal aims to end hunger and to ensure that all people have access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round, in particular, people who are poverty-stricken and in vulnerable situations. The UN estimates that around 815 million people worldwide are undernourished.

Intervention of CAP:

In the reporting period CAP implemented safe water supply and sanitation program for the 30 ultra-poor Char livelihood family. 30 Semi-paved latrines and 5 tube-wells have been installed for hygienic behavioral change for sound health with the financial assistance of Bangladesh NGO Foundation.

Hygiene Promotion Sessions:

During the reporting period, the CAP organized and facilitated the hygiene promotion follow-up session on the Water Safety Plan for the beneficiaries and user groups for caretaker roles and responsibilities, operation and maintenance, and maintaining the water safety plan.

Moreover, Global Hand washing Day and World Water Day were observed through different initiatives.

Intervention of CAP:



CAP's Sanitation Centre

Sanitation Centre Operation:

CAP operates a sanitation centre as its Income Generating program. Not only that a quality product supply and motivational activities carried out. The difference between CAP and a Traditional Latrine Production is that the CAP ensures quality and disseminates knowledge of buyers CAP out the norms of latrine use. In activity year, CAP has produced and sold 450 set latrines in the year of Report. Healthy families are ensured by the Sanitation Centre Operation program.

National and International Day Observation:

National Days of Bangladesh and UN International Days often line up with specific SDGs. They are used to raise, mobilize action, and track progress on those goals.

CAP celebrates National and various International days with due dignity. This year, Independence Day, National and International Mother Language Day, Bangladesh NGO Foundation Day were celebrated with due respect. In addition, International Literacy Day, National Children and Women's Rights Day, Global Hand Washing Day, Senior Citizen's Day and Global Environment Day were celebrated.



Environment Day Observation



National Victory Day Observation



BNF Day Observation



Global Climate Day Observation



Here’s how National Days connected with CAP’s activities:

National Day	Date	Related to SDG	Connection
National and International Mother Language Day	21 st February	SDG-4: Quality Education	Promotes inclusive education, multilingualism and preserving linguistic heritage.
Independence Day	26 th March	SDG-16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions.	Commemorates sovereignty, rule of law, and accountable institutions.
Victory Day	16 th December	SDG-16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions.	Celebrates end of conflict, justice, and human rights.
International Literacy Day observed nationally	8 th September	SDG-4: Quality Education	National campaigns for adult literacy and education for all.
World Environment Day observed nationally	5 th June	SDG-13, 14, 15: Climate/Life Below Water/Land	Govt. programs on afforestation, population control, climate action.

Here’s how international Days connected with CAP’s activities:

World AIDS Day	1 December	SDG-3: Good Health	Ties to HIV topic: Used for testing campaigns, awareness, reducing stigma
World Water Day	22 nd March	SDG-6: Clean water and sanitation.	Focus on arsenic mitigation and safe water access.
International Day of Persons with Disability	3 rd December	SDG-4, 8, 10, 11:	Promotes inclusion, accessibility, employment for persons with disabilities.
International Women’s Day	8 th March	SDG-5: Gender Equality	Highlights gender gaps in health, education, employment, HIV vulnerability.
International Migrants Day	18 December	SDG-10, 8: Reduced Inequalities	Awareness raising on health issues to Migrants traveling in the world.

How the Connection Works in Day Observation:

- 1. Advocacy platform:** Governments and NGOs use these days to launch SDG-linked campaigns.
- 2. Policy Accountability:** Days are used to review progress. On World Water Day, Bangladesh reports on SDG 6 indicators.
- 3. Cross-cutting issues:** One day can hit multiple SDGs. International Day of Persons with Disabilities supports SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16 & 17.
- 4. Localizing SDGs:** National days give cultural context. Mother Language Day makes SDG 4 feel Bangladeshi, not just a UN concept.



Independent Auditors' Report Centre for Advancement Programme (CAP) Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of "General Fund & Projects" of "Centre for Advancement Programme (CAP)" which comprise the financial position as at 30 June 2025 the statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Receipt and Payments Account for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view, in all material respects, of the financial position of the Centre for Advancement Programme (CAP) as at 30 June 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with international financial reporting standards and other applicable rules and regulation.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accounts' Code of Ethics for Professional Accounts (IESBA Code) together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bangladesh, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for audit opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Executive Director and personnel's involved are responsible for the other opinion.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements and Internal Controls:

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and other applicable rules and regulations and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matter related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Organization's financial reporting process.

Auditor Responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Statements:

Our objective are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatement can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Contd.....P/2.



As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit, we also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risks of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedure that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and the organization's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's and the Organization's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attentions in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated and separate financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group and the company cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with a statement that we have compiled with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matter that may reasonably be thought bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describes these matters in our auditor's report unless law regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

- a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the organization so far as it appeared from our examination of those books; and
- c) The organization's financial statements dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account.

Dated: 14 July 2025
Place: Dhaka




(HAFIZ AHMED & CO.)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Centre for Advancement Programme (CAP)
Purbasheree, Sherpur Town-2100, Sherpur, Bangladesh

General Fund & Projects

Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2025

Particulars	Note	Amount in BDT		
		2024-2025	2023-2024	
Property & Assets:	5.00	1,44,715.00	159,864.00	
Fixed Assets				
Closing Balance:	6.00			
Cash in Hand		1,550.00	3,065.00	
Cash at Bank		6,225.07	53,910.21	
Total Property & Assets		1,52,490.07	216,839.21	
Fund & Liabilities				
Capital Fund	7.00	1,52,490.07	216,839.21	
Total Fund & Liabilities:		1,52,490.07	216,839.21	

Signed as per our separate report of even date.

Dated: 14 July 2025
Place: Dhaka




(HAFIZ AHMED & CO.)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Centre for Advancement Programme (CAP)
Purbashere, Sherpur Town-2100, Sherpur, Bangladesh
General Fund & Projects

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2025

Particulars	Amount in BDT	
	2024-2025	2023-2024
A. Income:		
- Donation Received from Department of Women Affairs for Maternity Allowance Holder Training Program as Performance Security	20,000.00	26,411.00
- Donation Received & Carry forward of Cow Distribution Program from BNF	21,124.00	00.00
- Donation Received/Carry forward of Cow Distribution Program Funded by BNF	00.00	275,000.00
- Donation Received from Bangladesh NGO Foundation (BNF) for Sanitation Program	00.00	5,00,000.00
- Donation Received from Bureau of Non-formal Education/Dhaka Ahsania Mission for Out of School Children Education Program	44,26,300.00	7,338,203.00
- Grant from Bangladesh Social Welfare Council	11,000.00	00.00
- Income from Sanitation Centre	4,90,750.00	435,550.00
- Members Subscription	21,600.00	14,400.00
- Donation from Treasurer/Chairman	1,35,000.00	50,000.00
- Local Contribution	2,27,543.00	350,000.00
- Bank Interests	407.98	550.44
Total Income	53,53,725.07	8,990,114.44
B. Expenditures:		
- Salary for H/O Personnel	3,30,000.00	290,000.00
- Office Rent	48,000.00	48,000.00
- Office Utility	27,500.00	26,230.00
- Entertainment	17,250.00	14,825.00
- News Paper & Periodicals	3,900.00	4,200.00
- Travelling & Conveyance	6,500.00	9,850.00
- Postage & Telephone/internet	8,250.00	10,500.00
- Computer & Accessories	00.00	0.00
- Maintenance & others	6,800.00	31,875.00
- Printing & Stationeries	4,250.00	6,450.00
- Bank Charges & maintenance & Commission	3,201.21	6,572.55
- Audit Fee	10,000.00	10,000.00
- Monitoring & Evaluations	15,000.00	17,550.00
- Miscellaneous	450.00	780.00
- National & International Day Observation	4,500.00	6,000.00
- Stipends for Disability in Development	15,000.00	20,000.00
- Maternity Allowance Holder Training Program Funded by Department of Women Affairs	9.00	20,000.00
- Expenditure for Cow Distribution Program Funded by BNF	8.00	21,124.00
- Sanitation Program Funded by Bangladesh NGO Foundation (BNF)	8.00	0.00
- Out of School Children Education Program Funded by Bureau of Non-formal Education (BNFE)/Dhaka Ahsania Mission	10.00	44,26,300.00
- Sanitation Centre Running Cost	11.00	3,76,800.00
- Depreciation		23,649.00
Total Expense	53,68,474.21	9,015,194.55
C. Excess of Income Over Expenditure (A-B)	(14,749.14)	(25,080.11)
D. Total taka:	53,53,725.07	8,990,114.44

Signed as per our separate report of even date.

Dated: 14 July 2025
Place: Dhaka



(HAFIZ AHMED & CO.)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Centre for Advancement Programme (CAP)
Purbashere, Sherpur Town-2100, Sherpur, Bangladesh
General Fund & Projects

Statement of Receipts & Payments Account for the year ended 30 June 2025

Particulars	Note	Amount in BDT	
		2024-2025	2023-2024
Receipts			
Opening Balance:			
Cash in Hand		3,065.00	5,725.00
Cash at Bank:		53,910.21	6,602.00
A/C No. 010713100000068	BDT 1,566.00		
A/C No. 1461330003733	BDT 26,000.00		
A/C No. 010713100000072	BDT 26,344.21		
- Donation Received from Department of Women Affairs for Maternity Allowance Holder Training Program as performance security		20,000.00	26,411.00
- Donation Received & Carry forward of Cow Distribution Program from BNF		21,124.00	0.00
- Donation Received from Bangladesh NGO Foundation for Cow Distribution Program		0.00	275,000.00
- Donation Received from Bangladesh NGO Foundation for Sanitation Program		0.00	500,000.00
- Donation Received from Bureau of Non-formal Education/Dhaka Ahsania Mission for Out of School Children Education Program		44,26,300.00	7,338,203.00
- Grant Received from Bangladesh National Social Welfare Council		11,000.00	0.00
- Grant Received from Zila Parishad		0.00	0.00
- Income from Sanitation Centre		4,90,750.00	435,550.00
- Members Subscription		21,600.00	14,400.00
- Donation from Treasurer/Chairman		1,35,000.00	50,000.00
- Local Contribution		2,27,543.09	350,000.00
- Bank Interests		407.98	550.44
Total:		54,10,700.28	9,002,441.44
Payments			
- Salary for H/O Personnel		390,000.00	290,000.00
- Office Rent		48,000.00	48,000.00
- Office Utility		27,500.00	26,230.00
- Entertainment		17,250.00	14,825.00
- News Paper & Periodicals		3,900.00	4,200.00
- Travelling & Conveyance		6,500.00	9,850.00
- Postage & Telephone/internet		8,250.00	10,500.00
- Purchase of Computer & Accessories		8,500.00	0.00
- Maintenance & others		6,800.00	31,875.00
- Printing & Stationeries		1,250.00	6,450.00
- Bank Charges, A/C maintenance, Commission, Excise Duty, VAT & TAX		3,201.21	6,572.55
- Audit Fee		10,000.00	10,000.00
- Monitoring & Evaluations		15,000.00	17,550.00
- Miscellaneous		450.00	780.00
- National & International Day Observation		4,500.00	6,000.00
- Stipends for Disability in Development		15,000.00	20,000.00
- Expenditure in Cow distribution Program		21,124.00	253,876.00
- Expenditure in Sanitation Program		0.00	500,000.00
- Expenditure in Maternity Allowance Holder Training Program		20,000.00	26,411.00
- Expenditure in Out of School Children Education Program		44,26,300.00	7,338,203.00
- Expenditure in Sanitation Centre		3,76,800.00	364,885.00
Total:		54,02,925.21	8,974,157.55
Closing Balance: 30 June 2025			
Cash in Hand		1,550.00	5,725.00
Cash at Bank:		6,225.07	
CAP, Southeast Bank PLC, A/C No. 010713100000068	BDT 1,810.61		6,602.00
Out of School Children Program/CAP, Social Islami Bank PLC	BDT 0.00		0.00
A/C No. 1461330003733			
CAP-BNF Fund, Southeast Bank PLC A/C No. 010713100000072	BDT 4,414.46		
Total :		54,10,700.28	12,327.00

Signed as per our separate report of even date.

Dated: 14 July 2025
Place: Dhaka



(HAFIZ AHMED & CO.)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS